

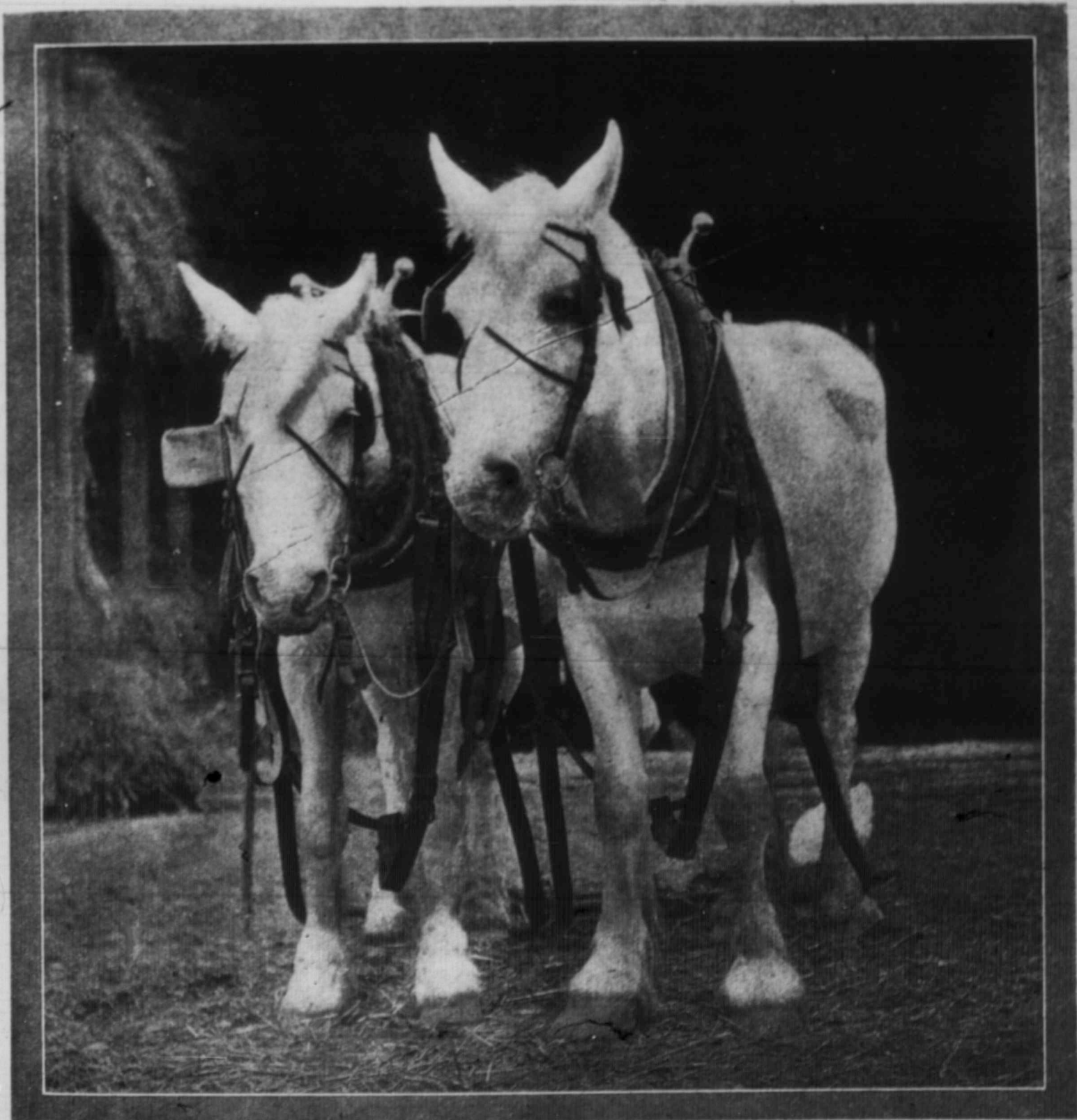
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

October 16, 1918

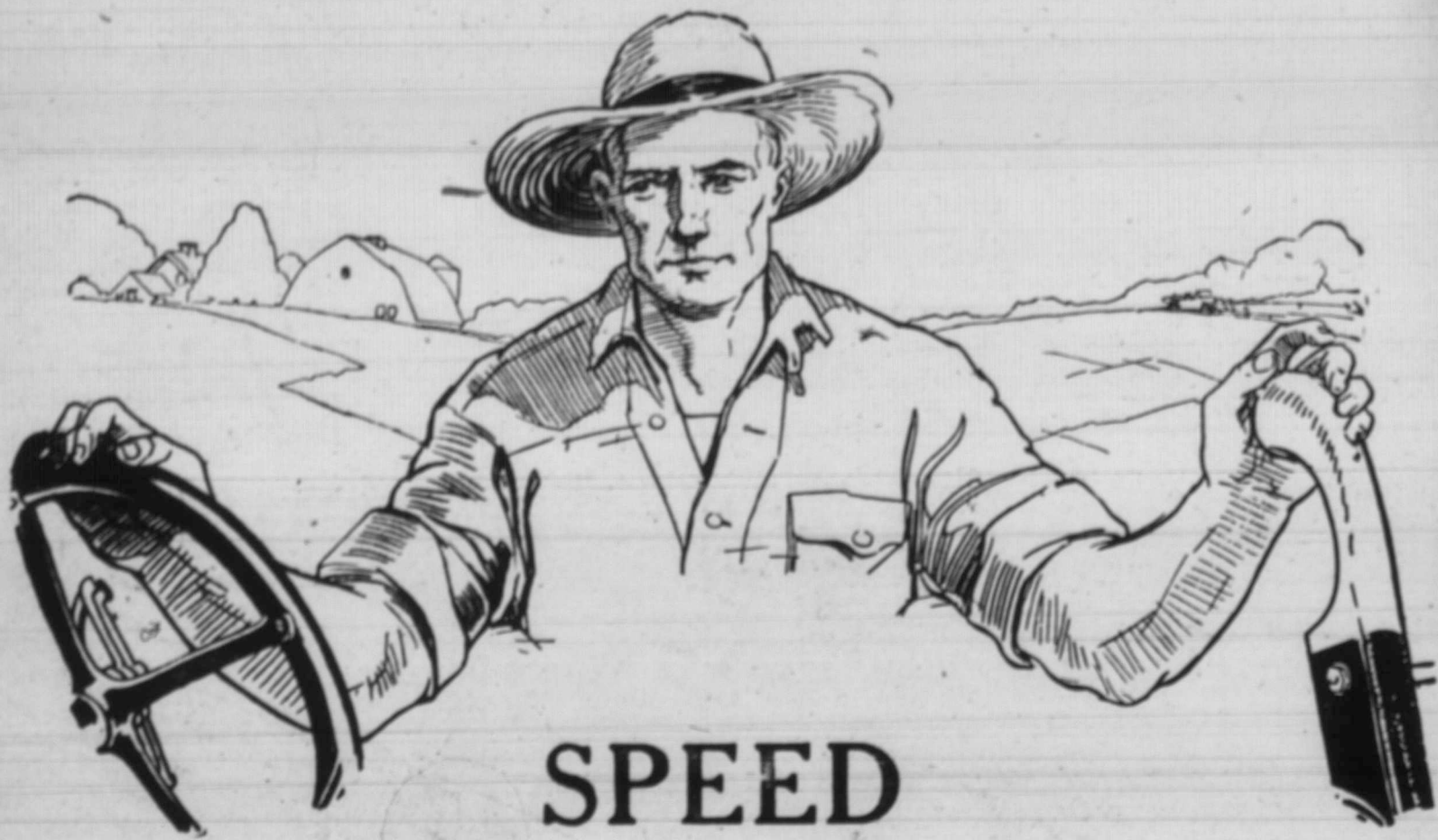
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A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of prairie will be there—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period. Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue.

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 Associate Editors: **W. J. HEALY, R. D. COLQUETTE, J. P. J. F. SACKVILLE and MARY F. McCALLUM.**

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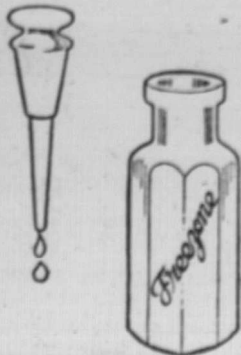


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"In Flanders' Fields" and "If I Should Die"

Poems left as Living Possessions to All Who Speak the English Language, by two Soldier Poets now numbered with the dead



Lieut.-Col. John McCrae

In Flanders' fields the poppies blow
 Between the crosses row on row,
 That mark our place, and in the sky
 The larks still bravely singing fly,
 Scarcely heard amidst the guns below.
 We are the dead. Short days ago
 We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
 Loved and were loved, and now we lie
 In Flanders' fields.

Take up the quarrel with the foe,
 To you from falling hands we throw
 The Torch—be yours to hold it high;
 If ye break faith with us who die,
 We shall not sleep though poppies grow
 In Flanders' fields.

Lieut.-Col. John McCrae, who wrote "In Flanders' Fields," the most widely-known poem of the war, was born in Guelph, Ont., and was a graduate in medicine of the University of Toronto; he was for a time a member of the staff of McGill University, Montreal. He served through the South African war, from which he returned an expert artilleryman. He went to the front in the present war as a medical officer, and was always close to the guns.



Rupert Brooke

If I should die, think only this of me:
 That there's some corner of a foreign field
 That is forever England. There shall be
 In that rich earth, a richer dust concealed;
 A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware,
 Gave, once, her flowers to love, her ways to roam,
 A body of England's, breathing English air,
 Washed by the rivers, blest by suns of home.
 And think, this heart, all evil washed away,
 A pulse in the eternal mind, no less
 Gives somewhere back the thoughts by England given;
 Her sights and sounds; dreams happy as her day;
 And laughter learnt of friends; and gentleness,
 In hearts at peace, under an English heaven.

Rupert Brooke, a young graduate of Oxford, would surely have set his name high among the names of English poets if he had lived. He visited this country the year before the war. His last poem, "If I should die," was first published when the news of his death with the Dardanelles expedition appeared in the newspapers.

Winners Guide Boys' and Girls' Competition

The judging of the hundreds of entries on the prize questionnaire announced in The Guide issue of July 31, is practically completed. We hope to publish the list of the prize winners in our issue of October 23, and hope to have the prizes in the hands of the successful contestants sometime during the same week.

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The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 16, 1918

What Will Win the War

Not any one factor alone, of the several factors which are essential—not men alone, nor guns alone, nor munitions alone, nor airplanes alone, nor ships alone, nor food alone, nor money alone—can win the war. All these and the other essential factors must be supplied in full measure, all the time, and on time, until the war is won.

Every shot fired, every pound of food for Canadians at the front, every dollar paid to them and their dependent families—in a word, everything essential to Canada's continued participation in the war until the war is won—must be provided for by the Canadian people. There are only two ways of raising the money required to keep Canada's participation in the war effective—one is taxation, the other is Victory Bonds.

Money invested in Victory Bonds is money put into the most essential investment in the world today, namely the winning of the war. If the war is not won, money held back in Canada from this investment will be of little use to those who hold it back. An investment now in Victory Bonds is not only the most essential of all investments; it has behind it all the resources of Canada, between the Atlantic and the Pacific, resources which the planners of this war had arranged, in Berlin, before they began the war, for partitioning out with the other spoils which they counted upon securing by the workings of the system based on ruthlessness and treachery which they had been building up during more than 40 years, with world-dominion as its purpose.

Every dollar invested in Victory Bonds will help bring peace, and will be worth more when peace comes. It is the duty of everyone of us Canadians at home to ask himself how much he can put into Victory Bonds, and let his conscience, as well as his self-interest, make answer for him.

The question is not: "What can I easily spare for this investment?" The question for each one of us is: "How deeply can I cut, in reducing my expenditures, in order to be able to contribute more to this loan to Canada, so that I shall not be thrusting upon the shoulders of others my share of the immediate self-denial which is the duty of all in this emergency?"

The Reply to Berlin

President Wilson, after as short an interval as was necessary to give him time to consult with London and Paris, sent, by way of Switzerland, a reply to the German transparently false "peace proposal" from Berlin, which asked for an armistice. That reply, admirable in its decisive brevity as in its piercing directness, was immediately given the strongest public endorsement by Mr. Balfour and President Clemenceau, speaking for Great Britain and France, respectively. And proof was instantly piled upon proof, that it spoke the mind of all the Allied peoples.

It refuses to give any attention to the German suggestion of an armistice while a German soldier remains on Belgian or French soil, and it demands an explicit reply to two questions. The first is in regard to the principles previously laid down by President Wilson as the essential foundations upon which peace must be based. The proposal from Berlin stated that Germany "accepts the problem stated by President Wilson as a basis for negotiation." The reply asks whether Germany accepts them as the basis of peace. The other

question is whether the Imperial Chancellor is speaking for the masters of Germany who have carried on the war thus far, or for the German people.

As to the armistice, what would Germany have said, if General Ludendorff's great offensive had captured Paris and smashed its way to the Channel ports, and then the Allies had proposed an armistice. The German "peace proposal" falsely so called, was designed as a blow at the morale of the Allied peoples; it was hoped at Berlin that it would play upon their war weariness, and it was also figured that, if it were rejected, the rejection could be used to strengthen the morale of the German people, by showing them that they were fighting for their existence against implacable enemies. But the instant effect of the monstrously impudent proposal from Berlin was to make the Allied morale give proof of itself as being stronger than ever. And meanwhile the Allied armies are continuing to drive the German legions back towards the Rhine.

A New Head of the C.P.R.

The announcement from Montreal last Thursday that Baron Shaughnessy had abdicated the presidency of the C.P.R. and that E. W. Beatty, who has been standing close to Baron Shaughnessy, was to reign as his successor, has created a stir throughout all Canada.

Though there will be no coronation pageant, it is a cold fact that there are monarchies in the world, and republics, too, less important and powerful than the C.P.R., which is the world's greatest railway corporation; and there are few dynasties in the world which wield as much power in the countries over which they reign as the C.P.R. wields in this country. No wonder, then, that the accession to power of a new head of that system is stirring public attention.

The whole inside story of the change, if it could be made known, would almost rival in interest the records of some of the old-world court intrigues. Human nature is essentially the same in palaces and in the palatial structures which house the head offices of mighty corporations. Sir George Bury, who was first vice-president was forced out by ill-health, says the official announcement, which states the truth in as far as it states that he was forced out.

It is noteworthy that Mr. Beatty, who is the third president of the C.P.R., is the first who has not come to that place of immense power without having worked his way through an experience of actual railway operating. He is a lawyer and financier, and as general counsel of the C.P.R. and a member of the executive, he has been the head lobbyist at Ottawa and political manager for that corporation; a smooth, agreeable, shrewd, able man, whose experience in handling politicians has given him skill in that exceedingly important branch of railway corporation management.

Canada is face to face with a problem of formidable magnitude and complexity in connection with the C.P.R., which was described a good many years ago by a public man at Ottawa who afterwards became a minister, as "the government of Canada on wheels." Since that time the power of the C.P.R. has increased enormously, and is being constantly consolidated and strengthened. It is more than suspected that the immensely enlarged revenue from the increases in rates are being absorbed as far as possible by the system, and that the proportion that will go into the Dominion treas-

ury is not likely to be at all as large as some statements made at the time of the rate increases were designed to lead the public to believe they would be.

It may well be that the Canadian people are going to find themselves up against a problem which may be stated thus: Is Canada going to nationalize the C.P.R., or is the C.P.R. going to C.P.R.-ize Canada? It looks like a fairly safe thing to predict that Mr. Beatty is destined to play an important part in Canadian public affairs.

Titles and "Abstract Facts"

The Guide has received from London the current number of The Round Table, which describes itself as "A Quarterly Review of the Politics of the British Empire." It contains, as usual, an article on Canadian affairs. The Canadian article in this number is divided into four parts, one of which deals with titles in Canada, referring in a tone of restrained indignation to "an effort of an ultra-Radical wing in the House at Ottawa to carry a measure to prohibit the award of any titles in Canada."

The Round Table commends Premier Borden for his action in that regard, "thus curbing the iconoclastic zeal of certain members of the Unionist party." It adds that "his policy is a true interpretation of the sober opinion of the electorate." In this, The Round Table manifests a lack of knowledge of Canadian opinion.

In another of the four sections of its Canadian article, The Round Table speaks of the farmers in Canada as "a privileged class." It says that "especially in the West" the Canadian farmer lacks "breadth of outlook"; and it concludes that he "is likely to continue to concentrate unduly on his own affairs, and to think of the world in terms of his local requirements." Moreover, "his mind does not easily grasp abstract facts."

Some "abstract facts," it must be admitted, are not easily grasped, especially when they have very little, if any, real connection with actual facts. For example, some of the calculations designed to show that the farmers of the West are all rolling in wealth. These "abstract facts" with figures are a favorite indoor sport in certain localities in the East, where the prevailing sentiment is strongly in favor of high tariff protectionism for the purpose of abstracting money from the farmers' pockets and slipping it into the pockets of the beneficiaries of the fiscal system of special privilege.

Fantastic Profit Figuring

An article by a contributor to last week's issue of The Monetary Times, of Toronto, under the headline, "Farmers and Prices," contains some remarkable figuring. Plunging into the consideration of the cost of growing wheat, the writer of that article says:—

Let us try and get at the facts. In the first place, there is an obvious fallacy in arguing that because the farmer pays twice as much for his labor and machinery, he should, therefore, get twice as much for what he produces. To begin with, he does not pay twice as much for either.

He lays down, as his first fact, this:—

The farmer does not buy a new set of farm equipment every year. His needs in that regard are spread over an average of about 20 years, and a liberal allowance would be about \$120 per annum. The higher cost in 1917, as compared with 1914, would certainly not exceed 60 per cent. all round.



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Coming to labor, the article says:

Where he paid \$1.50 per day five years ago, he now pays \$3.00. As a matter of fact, authentic statistics show he pays less than \$2.00, excluding board.

It would be interesting to know more about the sources of the figures used in the article in question, especially those "authentic statistics" of farm wages. There is not room here to go into that matter at length; we must be content merely to mention, in passing, the figures given by John Glambek, of Milo, Alta., regarding machinery prices, wages, and other elements in the increased cost of production, which were set forth in *The Guide* of last week. To quote a few sentences:

In the district where I live, the lowest rate a farm hand will work for is \$80 per month and board, while quite a few are receiving \$100. Before the war you could buy a binder for \$190 on three years' payment. Today a binder costs from \$250 to \$300 and cash at that. You could buy the best seed drill on the market a few years ago for \$140. Today they cost from \$200 to \$300, and still going up. Plows, harrows, packers, mowers, rakes, wagons and every possible piece of machinery the farmer needs to raise his wheat have nearly doubled in price. Binder twine used to cost 10 cents per pound; this year it is between 25 and 30 cents.

But let us return to the article in *The Monetary Times*, which meanwhile, has hastened to this conclusion:

If he raises 1,000 bushels of wheat and nothing else, the additional cost for labor would be \$135, and for machinery \$120. That

would be equal to exactly 135 cents per bushel on account of labor and 12 cents per bushel on account of machinery, or 251 cents for both. It is an extravagant allowance; yet his situation is by no means distressing, inasmuch as he now receives at least \$1.20 more for his wheat than he did in 1914.

The same argument applies to oats. In other words, the advance in market price compensates him for his additional cost of production and leaves him with a margin of 94 cents per bushel of wheat to the good. If he raised 2,000 bushels of wheat his profit would be proportionately larger. Without going into the calculation as it applies to all other farm products let it be said at once that his betterment is in the same ratio. The consumer pays the whole of it.

Without at all questioning the entire honesty of the writer of the article in *The Monetary Times*, J. L. Payne, Comptroller of Statistics, Department of Railways and Canals, at Ottawa, it is to be pointed out that his method of making a per bushel estimate of the cost of producing wheat is fallacious. It is a striking example of the manner in which a statistician can do his figuring in a vacuum, so to speak, and emerge from his ingenious and painstaking labors with conclusions which are more illusions than realities.

It is practically impossible to make a just and accurate per bushel estimate of the cost of growing wheat. How can any statistical estimate take into account the differences in conditions in different districts, and in different parts of the same district, including not alone differences in the soil, but drought,

hail, rust, excessive rain, frost, and other climatic mischances? Two farmers, a few miles apart, may have equal acreages in crop, at equal costs; one may get 30 bushels per acre, and the other's crop may amount to a total averaging only 10 bushels per acre. Even the elementary class in arithmetic can see that the cost per bushel of producing wheat on the latter farm is three times greater than the cost on the other farm. Of what use would it be to average the cost of the two?

The writer of the article in *The Monetary Times* spreads the machinery costs over 20 years, but takes no account whatever of the crop vicissitudes from year to year. If every grain grower could crop his whole acreage every year, instead of having to summerfallow one-third of it (and spend nearly as much labor on his acres in fallow as on his acres in crop), and if he got 25 bushels regularly every year from every acre, without fail, he would be abundantly prosperous. If he got 20 bushels, without ever a crop failure, he would be doing very well, indeed. But the only place such crops are grown is in the mind of the statistician or the eastern corner window investigator.

Curiously enough, there is in the same number of *The Monetary Times* another article, to which we would direct the attention of the writer of the article from which we have been quoting. The other article is by Neville Cumming, secretary of Agriculture in Nova Scotia and principal of the Agricultural College at Truro, and deals with the problem of putting farming on a better basis by means of "long-term farm loans with the smallest possible interest charges." Principal Cumming cites various surveys made in many parts of both Canada and the United States, with a view to ascertaining "the labor income by which is meant the amount left after the farmer has paid interest on the investment and all business expenses." There is space here only to quote the fact that "the figures indicate that the average net annual labor income of farmers on this continent is between \$300 and \$400."

Conference Postponed

The project of a conference this fall between representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Canadian Council of Agriculture has been postponed indefinitely. When the suggestion was first made, the idea was that such a conference might be arranged to take place in Winnipeg towards the end of this month, or early next month. The indefinite postponement is the result of later interchanges of opinion which have made it plain that no outcome satisfactory and advantageous to the country as a whole could be looked for from another such meeting between the representatives of the farmers and the representatives of the manufacturers as took place four years ago.

There is now under discussion the suggestion made by the secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association that there should be some preliminary exchange of visits between representatives of the Western farmers and representatives of the Eastern manufacturers.

The terms of two of the members of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada are soon to expire. Which reminds us that neither the farmers nor the labor interests are represented in the membership of that body. Surely the Canadians who provide most of the freight the railways carry and the Canadians who actually operate the railways should have representatives on the Board.



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MR. PEPYS IN THE WEST

As to International Law and Outlawing War--What the League of Nations Will Have to Do



OCTOBER 15.—When Snagsby and Bafferton came in tonight to smoke a pipe with me, they were talking earnestly about the League of Nations. Snagsby had just read over the original proposal made by Sir Edward Grey a couple of years ago, and also President Wilson's latest speech, setting forth that same proposal; of which indeed, John Bright, that great and good man, had a vision half a century ago.

"Most discussions concerning war," Snagsby began, "ignore the primary fact that, as things are now, the civilized world puts all wars, once they are begun, upon the same plane of legality, without any regard to the manner in which they are begun, or their aims and purposes. In fact, the present legal situation is very clearly set forth in the definitions of war in all the most widely recognized books on international law. They all say that war is a contest between nations under the sanction of international law, for the establishment of justice between them!" And with that he paused, like Mark Antony, when he says, "I pause for a reply."

The World Must Outlaw War

"Now, if war is thus legal," Snagsby went on, not waiting for any reply, "how, I ask, can objection justly be made to militarism, which, as things have been in the world, is a necessary effect of the legality of war, rather than, as has so often been said, the cause of war? If war is legal and legitimate, must it not follow that the extensive and chronic and prodigiously costly preparations for war which constitute the evil we call militarism are as practically sensible as they are legally justified? In a word, as long as international law continues to legalize war, are not all nations moral accessories to wholesale murder? It is plain that civilized nations must first of all outlaw war."

"It seems to me, you are right, Snagsby," said Bafferton. "So long as nations are educated to think of war

as a legalized institution, it is hard to see how such arrangements as it was sought to make by the creation of The Hague Tribunal can result in much more than the increasing of the preliminary ceremonies which would have to be gone through before the benediction of legality would descend upon war."

Law and Order vs. Anarchy

We agreed, after we had smoked many pipes over the question, that the outlawing of war is manifestly the primary essential condition under which the League of Nations for the enforcement of peace can be made effective. If war is to remain lawful, the preparations for war are legitimate and necessary; if war is made criminal, some internationally provided forces, both military and naval, will be required to do the necessary police duty, for its prevention and punishment. For a law without power behind it to compel its enforcement is an absurdity.

The progress of human civilization has primarily meant for the individual that he has had to learn that law is better than anarchy to settle his relation with other individuals in his own community. He has had to learn that it is to his advantage to live by law. Only thus has it been possible for civilized communities to be formed. The nations of the world must likewise learn that law is better than the anarchy of war, to settle their relations with one another. Only thus can a truly civilized world be formed. This is, as I understand it, the idea of the League of Nations.

The Only Way

There have been wars in the past which were begun with the purpose of preventing certain other wars from taking place. This is the first war in all history in connection with which the idea has arisen that it must be fought to the end, in order to abolish war in the world, and truly to bring to pass what Shakespeare's King Henry V. says—

To reap the harvest of perpetual peace
By this one bloody trial of sharp war,
—so far as it is humanly possible to make this a world of perpetual peace.

Germany, which for half a century has lived in the belief expressed by the bullying braggart in that same play of Shakespeare, who says, "The world's mine oyster, which I with sword will open!" can be made to see the League of Nations in its true light only by being brought by force to see that the German militarist ideal of placing might higher than right is a disastrous one

for Germany. The Allies must needs continue fighting until this has been thoroughly demonstrated to the German people.

There is no other way to demonstrate it to them than by force—as President Wilson has expressed it, "by force, and more force, and yet more force"—exercised upon them to make them understand that peace can never be made secure in the world by domination of one country, or a group of countries, waxing fat upon the submission and disadvantage of other. The German people must be taught that the ideal of world peace secured by German militarism is impracticable as well as unjust and abhorrent to people of right mind—as intolerable and impossible in the world as despotism would be here in Canada.

Purposes of the Free Peoples

Never before in all history have the forces and influences throughout the world that are for justice and progress and the advancement of human welfare been drawn together as they are drawn together now. President Wilson has well and truly said:—

It is the peculiarity of this great war that while statesmen have seemed to cast about for definitions of their purpose and have sometimes seemed to shift their ground and their point of view, the thought of the mass of men, whom statesmen are supposed to instruct and lead, has grown more and more unclouded, more and more certain of what it is that they are fighting for.

The conscience and the common sense of all right-minded people in the world demand that conscience and common sense shall rule hereafter in international relations. Again to quote from President Wilson:—

The counsels of plain men have become on all hands more simple and straightforward and more unified than the counsels of sophisticated men of affairs, who still retain the impression that they are playing a game of power and playing for high stakes. That is why I have said that this is a people's war, not a statesman's. Statesmen must follow the clarified common thought or be broken.

War and Duelling

To return, however, to Snagsby and Bafferton. Snagsby had much to say about the parallel between the course of international war until now with regard to war and the old code which used to regulate duelling between gentlemen, on what used to be called "the field of honor."

Long after the establishment of a right to a trial (with the hearing of evidence) before a court many centuries ago, private murderous combats continued, under the guise of "affairs of honor." In fact, there were two classes

of disputes between private individuals; one, about proprietary rights, and, therefore, capable of being settled, after the hearing of evidence, by a court, the other affecting the "honor" of the parties, and, therefore, only to be settled by a duel.

Both ways were lawful; and thus it was open to any skilful bully, when he chose, to turn his back upon the courts, declare that his "honor" was assailed, and challenge the party of the other part to a duel.

"The duelling code," said Snagsby, "assumed that in 'affairs of honor' it was the obligation, as well as the right, of a gentleman to resort to the shedding of blood—just as international law (which, by the way, has been almost altogether concerned with war) has proceeded on the assumption that war was a legal and proper resort to the 'field of honor,' once the war was begun."

What the World-League Must Do

"The nations will have to get together," said Snagsby, "and outlaw war! Make it a crime like any of the other forms of outrage and murder!"

"Exactly," said I. "And there must be arrangements for the power necessary to execute the decrees of the international tribunal. It would be absurd for the League of Nations, after ordaining that the nations must submit their differences to arbitration, to be without the adequate force to execute the decision of the international tribunal against any nation violating that ordinance by beginning a war according to the German General Staff's methods!"

"Well," exclaimed Bafferton, "won't the League of Nations, in such a case, be like the hotelkeeper who jumped in to stop a fight, shouting that he would allow no fighting on his premises? He said he would show the two men who were fighting that he meant it—even if he had to smash in both their faces!"

"Quite so, indeed!" quoth Snagsby.

And the end of all our talk was that there would have to be what Snagsby called a naval and military League of Nations police force. War, though made illegal, might still conceivably occur, as murder occurs; but the world will have to be organized to deal with it, as murder is dealt with.

"The world has had enough of international laws of war!" said Snagsby. "What is needed now is not laws of war, but laws against war, like the laws against murder. War has simply got to be made a crime, and any criminal that attempts to start it must be run in by the League of Nations police force!"

And with that we all three knocked the ashes out of our pipes; and so made an end of our talking.

W. J. H.



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Town Homes for Country Women



Two Views of the Brandon Rest Room.

EVER shopped in a town that has a rest room? No! Then there is a rare treat in store for you if the women of your town or community ever awake to the opportunities that are theirs. It isn't more than eight years ago that the very first rest room was established on the prairie. Today there are 200 of them scattered throughout these three provinces. Shopping day for the country women trading in those 200 towns isn't what it was before the rest room came. It would be hard for these women to recall the misery of a day in town in the old days. Women who have never experienced the pleasure and ease of a rest room, though, have a deep understanding and appreciation of the picture which Mrs. George Campbell, of Youngstown, sketches when she tells of the pre-rest-room days in her village.

She says: "Take the average farm woman: a day in town means getting up early in the morning, hustle with innumerable chores, get herself and children ready and drive miles to town, do her shopping, and what then? Her husband may not be ready for hours and what is the woman to do? The children are bound to get tired and fretful, and she has to wait in the stores till she is ashamed or walk up and down the street, the children straggling after her, no place to go, no place to make herself and children tidy and comfortable. One woman solved the problem for herself and dear little babe by hunting up their wagon. It was on a back lot with the horses tied to it, but it was their own and preferable to the street, and sat there for hours. The babe was happy, perfectly indifferent to his surroundings, but the mother's heart was sore and lonely, that in all the town where they spent their money, no place was provided for them. Yet, we marvel why so much money is sent to the mail order houses. It reminds me of the advertisement, 'Before and After.' Now they drive to the rest room, they know it's lovely and cosy and warm, leave their parcels and wraps and go shopping with a light heart, knowing when they are through they have a place of their own, where they will be comfortable and happy."

What a difference today—but I must not tell this story. The women who know all about that "before and after" can tell their own stories far better. Mrs. Dayton, of Virden, who was instrumental in establishing the very first rest room in Manitoba, writes of the value not only to the country women but to the town merchants. Did you realize what a valiant ally you are likely to have in your town merchants? It means business to them. Mrs. Dayton writes, "Why did we start a rest room? Because it was a crying necessity then, and is just as badly needed now."

No More Tired Country Shoppers---Town Rest Rooms Have Done It---By Mary P. McCallum

A Business Concern

"Eight years ago, the first rest room in the West was started in Virden, Manitoba, by the Home Economics Society of that town. At that time there was no provision for the comfort of women coming to town to do business. Men and horses were taken care of (men often to their detriment) but women, after their shopping was done, waited around the stores, or walked the streets, often with a child in arms and others at their feet, waiting for husbands who were often very long in returning.

"We had faith in our venture and started without a cent, rented a good room (which we could divide into two), in a central location, on the ground floor, at \$15 a month. No rest room should ever be upstairs. We furnished it with gifts from men and women of toilet conveniences, furniture, telephone, pictures, sofas, magazines, books and daily papers. We then hired an honest discreet matron to begin work at 11 a.m. and stay until 9 p.m., at \$15 a month.

"How did we finance it? The H.E.S. took the responsibility, appointing a strong committee whose duty it was to attend to it, and for the first year the members of the society gave all the eatables. Then donations from our merchants, farmers, grants from our town council and one rural council, with

the sale of refreshments did the rest. Some rural councils turned us down. They did not realize what it was going to mean.

"Today this room is the community centre for the women of the district. Many bring their butter and eggs here, having previously arranged with the town women for sales. In the early days of our patriotic work we gave out thousands of articles, cut ready to make, and hundreds of pounds of yarn for socks from this room, and this got the whole countryside interested in this work and in this room. Our women feel at home here, leave their wraps and their children, get a cup of tea if they wish, meet other women. There is always someone in the rest room. In winter the women heat foot warmers, wrap up the children, etc., and go home in comfort. Doctors say if there was a rest room in every town there would be fewer sick women.

"Today there is no trouble to finance it. Women using it, give subscriptions, grants come from the councils, an occasional dinner does the rest. The upkeep is between \$600 and \$700 a year. Many Home Economics societies provide heated furnished rooms without the matron, but these lack homeliness and sociability. It is good business for any town to make comfortable the women who do their shopping in it. I am sure the rest



Members of the Rest Room Committee in the Portage Rest Room.

room helps Virden business. It is very important that the right sort of matron be secured; she must not be too young, must be able to hear well and say little."

A Municipal Room

It rests with the men of Portage the honor of having been the first men to realize the value of the rest room and to help the women establish one in a way that benefits a live business proposition. Mrs. Kenneth Gair, of Portage, tells us how it was done. "The Portage rest room was first thought of by the Burnside Home Economics Society (Burnside being about eight miles out of Portage), and when they spoke to the reeve about it, he told them to make a municipal issue of it, and that the council would help them. The council asked the ladies to appoint a representative from each ward to meet with them, and from this meeting, the rest room as it now is emerged.

"These ladies were appointed a board of management by the council, and although the council pays the bills, the ladies manage the rest room, of course submitting a report to the council.

"Our council is elected on the two-year plan, and as each new councillor is elected he selects a lady from his ward to act on the board, the lady that represents the board for that ward retiring with the councillor. Up to this time the same ladies have been continuously on the board, as the new regulation just came into effect last year, and our councillors being returned by acclamation this year, the board did not change.

"The matron serves a 10, 15 or 20 cent lunch, and after the cost for the same is deducted, the remainder of the proceeds is used by the board to pay for the brooms, O'Cedar oil, towels and all the other small things such as ink, writing paper, envelopes, etc. The council provides, furnishes, and keeps the room in repair, pays for light, heat, telephone and coal oil for cooking purposes, also the matron's salary. The initial cost to the people was 45 cents per quarter-section, and the next year it cost 12 cents per quarter-section.

"Our rest room is furnished in oak, upholstered in leather (not imitation, but the real thing). We have every convenience; it is fully modern with a dressing-room, and toilet in the basement. There is a sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, and the matron has a bed-room for herself. I consider it a very up-to-date rest room, and really the only truly feasible plan by which a rest room can be run."

Labouring Under Difficulties

Unfortunately there are few municipalities with a council possessed of the same business sagacity as that of Portage. But where there is a will there is a way. The Youngstown women

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The Famous Scotch Dairy Breed

An Attractive, Docile Breed, Developed in the County of Ayr---
Capable of Producing Large quantities of Milk at a
Minimum of Cost---By J. L. Stansell

"For if in the group of 'the milky way'
There shines one star supreme,
'Tis the bonny cow from Scotland's shore,
The Ayrshire—the dairy queen."

Concerning the origin of the Ayrshire, historians have been very reticent and little is definitely known of the early history of this great dairy breed. It is the purpose of the writer to give some facts that have been handed down to us, and to draw a few conclusions, based on a somewhat intimate acquaintance with the breed, and, in this connection, we make no claim to infallibility.

Various theories have been put forward as to the origin of the Ayrshire, but most writers agree that the native cattle of southern Scotland were the principal foundation stock, with a judicious cross of some foreign blood which resulted in a strain of cattle admirably adapted to dairying in the bleak counties of Ayr, Renfrew and Lanark, on the south-west coast of Scotland. The native cattle spoken of were mostly white in color with red or brown ears, and occasionally some with a larger proportion of brown. Their horns were upright in form with dark tips and much like the horn of the modern Ayrshire. There is much to lead color to the belief that these cattle had a considerable share in the foundation of the breed, as white and brown, in varying proportion, has been the prevailing color of the Ayrshire, and there has always been a lurking tendency to revert to white with a bit of brown on ears and cheeks. There is also the alert stylish bearing, suggestive of the proud freedom of their wild ancestry.

Early History of Ayrshires

Perhaps at this juncture we might delve a little into early history. It is well-known that, at different times, Britain was invaded by the Romans and about the year 80 A.D., they over-ran the most of England and part of Scotland. At this time the native cattle were a small race, brown in color and in all probability the aboriginal cattle of the island. The Romans brought with them a much larger strain of animals, said to be white in color with black ears, nose and switch, and black tip on horns. These were mainly used for draft purposes, and during the three or four hundred years of Roman occupation there must have been considerable intermingling. When finally the Romans were driven out, there would be large numbers of their cattle left to roam wild, and being larger and stronger than the original natives, their blood would soon largely predominate.

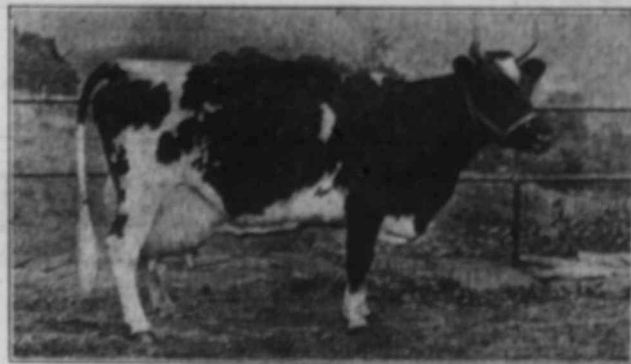
It is reasonable then to conclude that these were the ancestry of the native cattle of southern Scotland in the seventeenth century. The presence

of numerous cattle of this description in the British Isles, might be shown by the fact that in the year 1200, a wealthy woman of England, sent as a present to the wife of King John, 100 cows and a bull, all white with red ears. It is interesting to note that there are other breeds of cattle that trace their lineage to these Roman Aristocrats.

The direct origin of the Ayrshires, however, must date somewhere about 1740 to 1760, as we are told by historians that as late as 1720 there was no such breed of cattle known in Scotland by that name, although the county of Ayr had long been noted as a dairy district, and no doubt great improvement had been made in the producing ability of the native cattle.

Original Stock Improved by Crossing

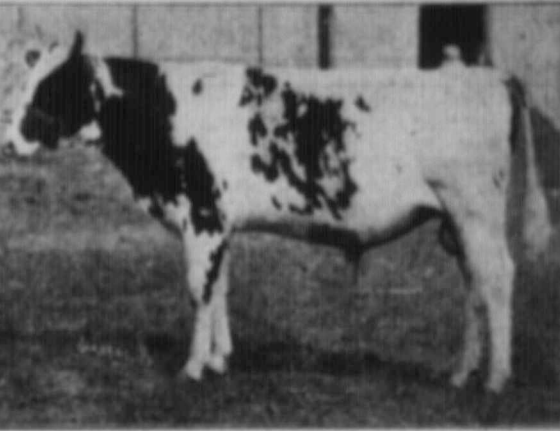
About the years 1730 to 1740, the Earl of Marchmont introduced some Dutch cattle known as the Teeswater or Hol-derness, and again in 1760, John Dunlop imported a number supposed to be of the same breed. They were large cattle, brown and white in color, and



"Jean Armour." The first cow to make over 20,000 pounds of milk. Bred by McKee Bros., Norwich, Ont.

proved to be very superior dairy animals. It is evident that the progeny of the Dunlop or Teeswater cattle, crossed with the natives, were a great improvement over the dairy cows of the district, for they soon became very numerous and popular. The thrifty Scot was probably quick to see in this cross an ideal dairy cow for his climate and conditions. It is true that claims have been put forward that the Jersey, the Guernsey and the West Highland have all contributed to the making of the modern Ayrshire, and while this may be possible, the evidence in favor is not universally accepted, and in the writer's opinion, such a motley mixture would be foreign to the customs of the conservative Scotch herdsman, and would not have resulted in the beautiful and uniform type for which the Ayrshire is so justly famous. Great care and skill

must have been exercised in selection and mating, for while the Ayrshire is one of the youngest of the recognized "breeds," it is one of the strongest in breed type and characteristics. The dairy cows of Ayr soon became so well and favorably known that they were referred to as the "Ayrshire cows," and their good feeding qualities coupled with their well-known milk producing ability, gradually established them as the "Scotch dairy breed." Since the year 1804, there is no evidence of the introduction of new blood but, although exportations were made to the United States as early as 1822, and to Canada as early as 1837, it was not till the year 1878 that the "Scotch Ayrshire herd book" was established.



"Lakeview Lochinvar." Grand Champion Ayrshire Bull Calf. Bred by H. Nease, De Winton, Alta., and purchased recently by the University of Saskatchewan.

It might possibly be more interesting if the history of the origin of this highly useful breed could be given without leaving anything to conjecture, but certain it is that the absence of reliable data does in no way detract from her present day popularity, nor do we think, more definite knowledge

would add to the lustre of this gem of the dairy world.

Characteristics of the Breed

Originating in a hilly country with a variable climate, subject to the sudden and severe storms of an unprotected coast, the Ayrshire naturally is a very hardy animal of strong constitution, well able to rustle for herself and excelling as a milk producer on pasturage alone.

The Ayrshire cow is elegant and stylish in appearance, of medium size, weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds for mature cows in moderate condition. The color is white with red or brown markings in varying proportion, all colors distinct and clearly defined. Mixed, roan or brindle colors are not desirable. The head is lean, of medium length with spreading, upright horns of

moderate size, a full bright eye and slightly dishing face, the whole presenting a refined and breezy appearance. The neck should be slim, of fair length, neatly joined to the head and having very little loose skin under the throat. The neck should blend nicely into the shoulders which should be smooth and sloping, the chin rising perhaps an inch above the top of the shoulder blades. The chest should be deep and of good width between the forelegs, showing plenty of heart room and lung capacity. The back is strong, broad over the loins, and level from shoulders to setting on of tail, with perhaps a slight rise at the pelvic arch. The ribs are long, wide apart and well sprung, forming a strong barrel showing great capacity for rough fodder. The hips should be wide, the rump long and fairly level, the thigh thin, the hind legs standing straight, when viewed from behind, and well apart giving plenty of room for the udder.

The udder should be strongly attached to the body (not swinging or pendulous), extending well forward and well up behind, teats of good size, well spaced and neatly attached to udder. The milk veins should be large and tortuous, running well forward and entering the body through large orifices; the skin of medium thickness, mellow and covered with a rather heavy coat of fine silk hair. The whole animal gives the appearance of a strong symmetrical body of ideal dairy type well balanced on legs of medium length and fine quality of bone.

While the Ayrshire is active and alert in bearing she is docile, easily handled, affectionate and responds wonderfully to kind treatment.

The males answer to the same description with the exception of being lighter in hind-quarters and heavier in neck and fore-quarters as compared with the cows. They range in size from 1,600 to 2,000 pounds at maturity. They are very prepotent and when mated with grade or native cows will produce a superior class of dairy cattle showing strong Ayrshire characteristics. They are exceptionally valuable where it is advisable to raise the standard of quality in milk production, as the average Ayrshire milk contains about four per cent. of butter-fat with a proportionately high percentage of other solids.

The Ayrshire as a Producer

As a milk producer, the Ayrshire cow excels, being a heavy and persistent milker, invariably showing a handsome profit over cost of production. Very little attempt has been made at extreme high record production, but a number of individual records have been made running from 20,000 pounds to over 25,000 pounds of milk per year, thus showing that the Ayrshire cow can, if required, make exceptional records. It is gratifying to note that the first cow to make over 20,000 pounds was a Canadian-bred cow, "Jean Armour," 15591, bred by H. and J. McKee, Norwich, Ontario.

However, the majority of Ayrshire breeders have been content to test their



Typical Scene on an Eastern Dairy Farm. Ayrshire breeders are justly proud of their Cattle.

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United Farmers of Alberta

Help U.F.A. Help You

ORGANIZATION is spreading among the farm women of Ontario. Mrs. George Brodie, president of the United Farm Women of Ontario, is, the Toronto Sun states, a witty yet forceful platform speaker and a clear thinker. In an address to 3,000 farmers and farmers' wives at Cayuga, she said: "Today Ontario women are 'bigger women' than ever before in the eyes of the politicians. And herein lies a danger. What are 175,000 farmers' wives in Ontario? They are simply individuals without any means of formulating their wishes into a definite program of legislation unless they have an organization."

Do members of the U.F.A. realize the significance of Mrs. Brodie's statement? Not only Ontario women, but all over Canada, and for that matter, in all progressive countries of the world, women are today engaging the attention of the politicians. And for a good reason. Under woman suffrage a woman's vote is as good as a man's. "Herein," as Mrs. Brodie says, "lies a danger." Unorganized, the farm women, like the farm men hitherto, will simply be the prey of the politician who will pander to them for their votes and serve the big interests when elected.

Every member of the U.F.A. ought to see to it that his wife and daughter belong to the U.F.W.A.—an organization which is seeking to do for farm women what the U.F.A. is doing for the farm men. Often farm women have no funds of their own. Herein lies another danger. Unless the husband or father "puts up the dough," a woman may not be able to join the organization for inability to pay the membership fee. It would be a standing disgrace to our U.F.A. members if the farm women's organization in this province should suffer from this cause.

There is no other organization doing the work of the U.F.W.A. Of late years many women's organizations have sprung up, and the time of our women is fully occupied outside of their home duties in relief work, etc. Herein lies another danger. Women may be so occupied in doing good to others that they may overlook a first duty to themselves—the right to organize to protect their own interests.

Members of the U.F.A., do not rest content because your wives and daughters are busy in charitable work, etc. You need their help, and unless they are organized they cannot help you. Unorganized, they are almost certain to counteract your own efforts at organization. It might be better for your own interests that they did not have the vote at all than that they be left to the tender mercies of the politicians when they come to exercise their power.

Pay the membership for your wife or daughter to the U.F.W.A. today. You will never regret it!

President Going North

President Wood has undertaken to address a series of meetings in the northern part of the province, during the latter part of October. Our president has a message which is commanding national attention at the present time. He is in the first line trenches and is carrying the standard of democratic organization into a good deal of territory which hitherto has been part of No Man's Land. Every effort should be made to let every farmer, whether member of the U.F.A. or not, and every farmer's wife know of these meetings.

Accompanying President Wood will be M. W. Molyneux, superintendent of organization for the United Grain Growers Ltd., who will give a practical talk on co-operation, designed to bring the benefits of our organization right home to every farmer in your community. The provincial directors for the northern constituencies will also take part. The Central office expects that the locals at points where the meetings are to be held and also surrounding locals will be represented in good numbers.

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta
by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

The list of meetings follows:—
Camrose, Monday, Oct. 21, 2 p.m.
Wetaskiwin, Monday, Oct. 21, 8 p.m.
Leduc, Tuesday, Oct. 22, 2 p.m.
Egremont, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1 p.m.
Westlock, Thursday, Oct. 24, 3 p.m.
Grande Prairie, Friday, Oct. 25, 8:30 p.m.
Cairmont, Saturday, Oct. 26, 2 p.m.
Sexsmith, Saturday, Oct. 26, 8 p.m.
Scenic Heights, Monday, Oct. 28, 2 p.m.
Spirit River, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 3 p.m.
Waterhole, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 8 p.m.
Blue Sky, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 2 p.m.
Griffen Creek and White Swan, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 8 p.m.
Bears Lake, Thursday, Oct. 31, 8 p.m.
Peace River Crossing, Friday, Nov. 1,

The Guide Helped Thorhild

"The Thorhild community has been advertised in The Grain Growers' Guide of Winnipeg and as a result a flood of inquiries have been received for timber products such as cord wood, pickets, posts, lumber and lath, mostly from grain growers and U.F.A. secretaries in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta, who propose to patronize the membership in the purchase of the above productions, thereby helping homesteaders to get something from their timber while clearing their land. Much credit is due those who are pushing this advertising stunt and the whole community will feel under obligation to H. H. Higginbotham, provincial secretary of the

U.F.A., of Calgary, for his interest and help in pushing this matter and bringing it to the attention of the membership of these farmer organizations."—Thorhild correspondent in Edmonton Journal.

Community Hall

A handsome community hall was opened at De Winton on Friday, September 27. The hall was financed by voluntary subscriptions and a large amount of the work was done by the farmers and residents of the locality. The hall is of an attractive design, being very commodious, having a large stage, ante rooms, kitchen and buffet counters.

All sections of the community have united in the effort and the hall will be made the centre of the most of the activities of the district.

The members of the U.F.A. were largely behind the enterprise and the hall will be used for U.F.A. gatherings. The hall was declared open by the Rev. Mr. Clarke, and the speakers included George Hoadley, M.P., H. Higginbotham, general secretary of the U.F.A., and M. W. Molyneux, representing the United Grain Growers Ltd. In addition to the speeches there was an attractive musical program, followed by dancing.

Flour Substitutes

The Central office, in reply to representation to the food controller regarding the excessive price of flour substitutes, has received the following letter from E. R. McDonald, in charge of the milling section, Canada Food Board: "Yours of September 14 addressed to Secretary Todd has been referred to this department. We desire to deal especially with the matter of substitutes. As you know, at the inception of the substitute campaign we had to bring the grain in from the United States largely or bring in the finished products and on the corn flour there was a duty of over \$2.50 per barrel, so that the earlier price of substitutes was higher than we felt the Canadians should pay. Therefore, we arranged with a certain number of mills to produce substitutes in Canada and this has meant a lowering in the price of corn flour of over \$2.00 per barrel and of rye flour of more than \$4.00 per barrel. This affects the West as well as the East.

"At the present time we are arranging with a number of the western mills to produce oat flour and barley flour in the West and this will be an additional saving. We think the West will be supplied with the cheapest substitutes of any part of Canada and they will be of good quality."

Owner vs. Tenant

The following inquiry has been addressed to the U.F.A. Legal Dept.:—"We would like to get some legal advice on the enclosed contract. One of our members has rented his garage, but objects to the tenant storing heavy farm machinery in the garage. The tenant has stored farm machinery in the building and locked it up and gone away. Our member wishes to know what steps it is necessary for him to take to have the machinery removed, as he considers it will damage the floor of the building."

Answer: We do not think the owner can do anything until some damage occurs. Under the clause in the lease which provides that the tenant will leave the garage in a good shape and good state of repair and in as good condition at the expiration of the lease as it was when the lease was entered into, the owner will have the right to sue the tenant for any damage that may be done to the premises. Under the lease the tenant is not bound to occupy the premises, but he should allow the landlord to enter the same in order to view the condition thereof, but the owner would have no right to remove the machinery stored in the premises.—U.F.A. Legal Department.

Help the Allies, the U.F.A. Yourself

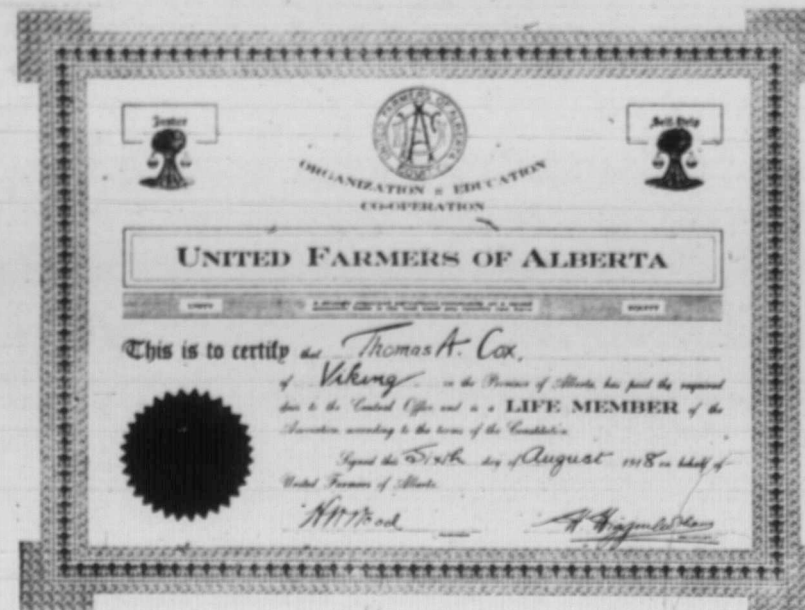
Buy a Life-Membership-Victory-Bond

BY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Higginbotham asked me this morning if I would write a few words in regard to a campaign for increasing the number of life members in the U.F.A. I said "No, money is very scarce among the farmers, many of them will have to have government aid in financing next spring's seeding; the Victory Loan Campaign is coming on and must have priority over all other calls. The time is certainly inopportune for such a campaign."

But on further consideration of the matter I concluded that instead of the time being inopportune, in many respects these very conditions make this an opportune time for such a campaign.

There are some members who may not be able to buy even a \$50 bond, but would be able to buy a life membership at \$15, if they were assured that the money would be invested in Victory Bonds by the U.F.A. executive. Thus, the government would be securing the sale of fifteen dollars' worth of bond value more than would otherwise be possible. The farmer will have a life membership



The above is an illustration of one of our life-membership certificates.

in the organization, permanently relieving him of the payment of annual dues to the Central office, which amount to \$1.00 per annum at present, and which may be increased in the future. The U.F.A. will have a permanent endowment of \$15 which will go on drawing an annual income, not so large as the annual dues of a member, but permanently, after the member's death, as a monument to his memory and a lasting strength to the organization.

All money raised for life memberships will be invested in Victory Bonds. If you cannot afford to buy a Victory Bond, buy a life membership. If you can afford to buy one bond, but not two, buy one bond and a life membership, etc.

Help yourself and your local by settling your annual dues with the Central office once for all.

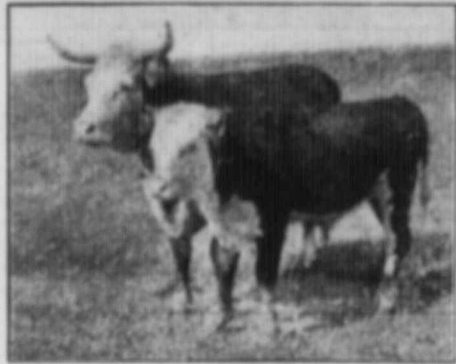
Help the Allied cause by furnishing money to buy bonds.

Help the U.F.A. cause by contributing to the permanent Endowment Fund. It is not often that you can do so much good with your money and at the same time benefit by a sound and profitable investment.

H. W. WOOD.

Calgary, October 7, 1918.

HEREFORDS



This Cow and Calf will be sold at this Sale.

Great Dispersion Sale OF HIGH-CLASS REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

At Carstairs, Alta., on Wednesday, November 6, 1918,
at one o'clock p.m.

112 Head COWS, HEIFERS, CALVES **112 Head**
ALSO TWO HERD BULLS

THERE will be sold by public auction at our farm, one mile east of Carstairs, on the above day and date, 110 head of Cows, Heifers and Calves. The Cows, which range up to five-year-olds, as well as some of the heifers, are sired by such bulls as "Royal March On 5th," 7389; "Hopeful," 12899; "Punch," 12584, and others. The majority of this year's calves are the get of "Saskatoon," 11420, bred by Warren T. McCray, Kentland, Ind.; sire, "Beau Real," 10706; Dam, "Cylene March On 2nd," 10846; a few of them are the get of "Easter Lad 2nd," 15951, bred by Cassidy, Iowa, and sired by "Don Arthur," by "Palladin."

The above two Bulls, which are our present herd headers, will also be sold. We have at all times for sale by private treaty, high-class range ewes, and pure-bred Shropshire, Suffolk, Oxford and Cheviot Rams, in lots to suit purchasers.

CATALOG OF HEREFORD SALE READY SHORTLY. Send for one to either

Auctioneers: J. W. Durno, Calgary; S. W. Paisley, Lacombe.
SIMON DOWNIE & SONS, Carstairs, Alberta.

Great Dispersion Sale of REGISTERED SHORTHORN CATTLE

TO BE HELD AT

VERMILION, ALTA.

On Tuesday, October 22, 1918

AT 12 NOON SHARP

Owing to the death of Mr. Wm. Robinson, this choice-bred herd of pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle must be sold along with

2 Registered 2-year-old Clydesdale Stallions
20 Head of Farm Work Horses and
all Farm Machinery

The Shorthorn offering is composed of a three-year-old herd bull, 7 yearling bulls, 7 three-year-old heifers, 8 two-year-old heifers, 2 yearlings, and 8 calves. They carry the blood of the following families: "Duchess Lavender," "Crimson Flower," "Broadhooks," "Nonpariel," "Mina," "Mysie," "Sittyton Stamford," "Rosebud," "Jenny Lind," and other well-known strains.

They are a lot of highly-bred cattle and many of them have won prizes in western show rings.

TERMS CASH

NO RESERVE

Catalogs ready October 8, 1918. Send for one.

J. W. DURNO, Auctioneer
Midway Sales Stables
Calgary, Alta.

MRS. MABEL ROBINSON
Vermilion, Alta.

Farm one mile from Vermilion.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!! UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE

at The Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary, Alta.

Wednesday, October 23, 1918, at 12.30 Sharp

350 HEAD HORSES From The Ranch of The Honorable
Charles Mitchell, Seven Persons

COMPRISING:

- 75 Head Brood Mares, weighing from 1200 to 1400 lbs. The low set blocky kind, with good bone.
- 50 Head 4-Year-Old Mares and Geldings. Good drafty type.
- 50 Head 3-Year-Old Mares and Geldings. Good boned.
- 25 Head Work Horses, 1200 to 1350 lbs.
- 50 Head 2-Year-Olds. Clyde and Percheron bred
- 50 Head Yearlings. Clyde and Percheron bred

- 50 Head Sucking Colts. Clyde and Percheron bred.
- 6 Extra good saddle horses.
- 1 Registered Percheron Stallion. Raised by Geo. Lane. This horse is range broke and a good stock getter.
- 1 Registered imported Clyde Stallion, with lots of bone and size.
- 1 Registered Clyde Stallion, 5 years old. Bred by Duncan Clark. This is an extra nice horse, with size, bone and conformation.

NOTE These horses are being forced on the market owing to the scarcity of feed, and will be SOLD ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE. They are an exceptionally good bunch of horses, and are without doubt, one of the best investments any one with feed can make, as the world will be looking to CANADA for horses in the near future. No further entries accepted for this sale.

A. LAYZELL, Auctioneer

Terms Cash

No Reserve

**THINK!
Why Use
Unknown
Oils?**



**Sold By Dealer
In Your Home
Town.**

Impure Oils Mean Motor
Damage. Puritan Purity
Protects the Motor.

PURITAN
Guaranteed Pure
Pennsylvania
MOTOR OILS

Made by a company that values your
good-will fully. Its guarantee is real
protection to its customers.

PURE OIL CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Emphatically Independent



**Like a Pad
on Your Shoulder!**

WHEN you step into a
hole while carrying a
load, the pad on your
shoulder compresses and the
jar never reaches you. The
same principle accounts for
the marvelous change in a
Ford that comes with the

HASSLER
PATENTED
Shock Absorber
For Ford Cars

Hassler Shock Absorbers take
the weight of the body off the
tires. At the slightest irregu-
larity in the road they compress
and absorb the jolt. Prevent
sidesway and upthrow, making
your Ford ride as easily and
smoothly as a \$2,000 car.
Hassler Shock Absorbers save
gasoline and tires, lower up-
keep costs, and increase the
resale value of your car. 300,
000 Ford Owners recognize
their economic necessity.

10-Day Free Trial Offer
Phone, write or call for FREE
TRIAL BLANK and we will have
a set of Hasslers put on your
Ford without a cent of expense
to you. Try them 10 days. Then,
if you are willing to do without
them, they will be taken off with-
out charge. Don't ride
without Hasslers
simply because
someone discour-
ages you from try-
ing them. Accept
this offer and see for
yourself. Over 300,000
sets in use. Do it now.

ROBERT H. HASSLER, Limited
Lock Drive R.C. 18 HAMILTON, ONT., CAN.

Manitoba Grain Growers

Homeopathic Tabloid

DESCRIPTION: For chronic di-
rectorial inertia the only effective
cure is amputation summarily and
silently performed at the annual
meeting. No anesthetic required.
For the temporary or spasmodic form
take the following immediately on get-
ting up in the morning. Apply forcibly
to the brain and conscience till indica-
tions of animation appear.

1. Query. What is to be thought of a
local director who never consciously
proposed to direct, and sticks consci-
entiously to that course?
2. Query. How shall we expect a local
association to prosper if the board has
not by the first of November got to-
gether to plan the winter's activities?
3. Query. What kind of surprise
would your local have if next week the
board should meet and begin to act con-
certedly and purposefully as a public
welfare committee, responsible for get-
ting the whole community to do itself
the most possible good during the next
six months?

N.B.—Where the board and
the association are in perfect
health and are on the Grain
Growers' job efficiently, there
will be no time wasted in
reading prescriptions de-
signed for the infirm and the
unfit.

The Agricultural College

The executive of the pro-
vincial association, in its
meeting in Winnipeg on
Wednesday last, passed the
following resolution:—

"Whereas the public are
at the present time discuss-
ing a proposed sale of the
Manitoba Agricultural Col-
lege property;
"And whereas the province
by its present government is
committed to the principle of
direct legislation;
"Therefore the executive
of the Manitoba Grain Grow-
ers' Association respectfully
represent to the government
of the province that in their
opinion a transaction of such
magnitude should not be
entered into except by action
of the representatives of the
people in the legislature."

Preparing Citizens

It may be presumed that
the study of history in our
public schools was expected
to do something toward pre-
paring for citizenship. But
that same teaching of history
has been and is today almost
utterly a failure. With per-
haps a little more reason the
teaching of what has been
termed "Civics" has been
expected to accomplish the
result. But up to date no
really satisfying success has
been attained. "Civics"
have never yet been written
with that touch of practica-
bility and at the same time
of imagination which grips
the young mind. And so the
work has not been done, is
not being done, will not be
done, unless somebody with
vision and talent and sym-
pathy and gumption gets on
the job. Have the thousands
of Grain Growers in this
Westland anything to say,
anything to do about better
preparation of our children
for citizenship. Not theories,
not platitudes — what is
wanted is a practical solution
of a tremendously practical
problem. Who speaks first?

Rally Meeting

October is waning and the
time for resumption of defi-
nite organized work is at
hand. Much depends upon
the initial meeting and the
initial meeting depends al-
most wholly upon the local
board of directors.

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the

Secretary
W. R. Wood
306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

If they simply ask the secretary to
call a meeting for a certain date and
allow the meeting to realize itself as
best it may, ten to one it will be a
failure. If they meet together, plan as
to the best date, the time most likely
to suit the community, and make pro-
vision for something specific and inter-
esting and vital to be taken up at the
meeting—a discussion, a debate, an ad-
dress with a little variety in the way of
a good reading or recitation and some
music—then there is some probability
of success.

If they do better than that by pre-
paring a fall and winter plan of contin-
uous study and aggressive work, with
some worthy scheme of community bet-
terment—a library, a public hall, a com-
munity centre to submit that may en-
gage the active thinkers and workers

of the association and go at it with the
fixed determination to make the asso-
ciation an aggressive force in the com-
munity and make the first meeting
worthy of the whole plan, then success
may be confidently predicted.

Which class will your association be
found in—those who simply call a meet-
ing; those who call a meeting and pre-
pare for it; or those who with clear and
strong purpose decide to make the rally
meeting the first of an aggressive and
intensive winter campaign?

Neepawa District

The executive of the Neepawa Dis-
trict Association is called to meet in
the Municipal Chamber, Arden, on the
evening of Saturday, October 19. All
local secretaries and presidents as well
as other local workers willing to help
in planning the fall campaign are in-
vited to attend. Come and help.

Young Rural Manitoba

Have we enough of the youth of Man-
itoba in our organized work or have we
allowed the view to become prevalent
that the association meetings
are very dry and very mid-
dle-aged, if not very old?
Have we gone specifically
after the young? Have we
valued sufficiently the fact
that no movement that does
not appeal to the young
can possibly be permanent?
Have we estimated at their
true worth from the point of
view of extension, the ele-
ments of light heartedness
and optimism and adaptability
and courage and energy
that are peculiarly the pos-
session of youth? We speak
of receiving "the Vision."
Has it come home to us suf-
ficiently that youth is the
time for seeing visions? The
man who has seen the vision
in his youth is the man who
may be expected to realize
it. If he has seen no vision
in youth the probabilities are
strongly against his opening
his soul to any vision in mid-
life and in old age. If there-
fore we have a vision to give
to western Canada, let us
above everything else see to
it that we impart it to her
young people. In the Golden
Youth time when the expand-
ing soul weaves infinite
glories around the anticipa-
tions of coming years let us
see to it that the vision of
life's joy is completed by
including the ideal of a com-
munity life in which each
shall be the servant of all
and where individual satis-
faction finds its crown in the
realization of the happiness
of all.

Let us formulate our plans
to attract and to enlist the
young of the community, that
we may minister to them and
that they may minister not
only to our organization but
to the whole future of the
community and the nation.
What can your local do before
January next, to enlist the
young about you? And hav-
ing got them it must be ours
to send them out to be in-
spired and to prepare for
service. Where do our young
people receive their inspira-
tion? Many are inspired by
the literature of the move-
ment right at home. The
Guide comes to them week
by week with its story of the
wider work that is being
done. Books are rapidly mul-
tiplying, telling the story of
splendid work done in the
organizing of rural life in
the United Kingdom, in Den-
mark, in New Zealand, and
of the possibilities of co-
operation and nationalization
and improved legislation. But
ordinarily the chief sources
of inspiration and enthusi-
asm are the district conven-
tions and the Brandon con-

A "Clean Up" for the New Year

The year end is the time for putting everything
ship-shape for beginning the work of the New Year
under the best possible conditions. If any loose
ends of business or of organization are lying about,
the closing days of the year is the time for gathering
them in and seeing that the machinery is in smooth
and efficient working order.

In the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association the
one matter of first importance is that on the first
day of our New Year, we, as an organization be
equipped for the completest year's work possible
in 1919. In order to do that it is necessary that
1918 be well completed first. For this purpose the
secretary earnestly solicits the co-operation of every
local president, vice-president, board of directors
and secretary of the province. Let us work to-
gether so that on the morning when our New Year
opens we may have "our loins girt and our lamps
burning" for the biggest and best year yet.

Now, please do not imagine that that is simply
a bit of high-flown phrasing. There are certain
definite things to be done and it is going to take
some pushing and some planning to get them done.
Let me indicate what the situation demands if we
are to be satisfied and proud of our organization
and ready for the New Job of the New Year. I
shall have more to mention later, but in the mean-
time note the following:—

Hard Facts

- 1.—In spite of the magnificent "drive" of last
summer there are a large number of locals that
have not reported any increase in membership, and some
that are below the total reported for 1917. Can we
not for the work we want to do in 1919 bring the
membership in every local at least up to the
standard of the preceding year.
- 2.—In spite of the fact that blank forms were
sent to all secretaries in June, a large proportion
have not yet reported. Will you not make an
effort yet to give the Central office the information
asked for?
- 3.—In spite of the fact that dues are required
by Constitution to be forwarded quarterly, there
are a large proportion that have not remitted since
the fall of 1917. For the opening of the New Year
our finances ought to be squared to a dot.
- 4.—In case your association has lapsed, will you
not—you who were interested in its existence, you
who were in office, you who were president or
secretary—will you not take half-an-hour and write
us an account of the situation? If there is hope
of reviving the organization, tell us about it. If
there is none, let us know that also, and we shall be
helped by knowing just what organizations we have
and what we haven't.
- 5.—If your branch has not written nor remitted
dues to Central since December 1 of last year, this is
intended as an earnest appeal to you to write us
and let us know the situation before the end of
this month. Even if the word is discouraging,
it will help us in getting ready for beginning the
work of the New Year. Drop us a line today.

N.B.—Do not interpret this as a column of
"grousing." It is because I have supreme faith
in our organization that I appeal to local officers
to put it in every sense on its feet for a "best
yet" year in 1919. And when undertaking your
"bit" in this year-end clean up, do not forget
that the local association year ends with November,
so it is up to us to get our "shining morning face"
ready very early in December. The Constitution
provides for the local annual meeting to be held at
2 p.m. on the afternoon of the second Saturday of
December. Let us have the hustling done before
December 1.—W.R.W.

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ties, freedom,
Rauschenbusch

vention. If our local associations would have their young people inspired let them send a group to the district and then send a group to the provincial convention. It will cost something! Yes, but it will be worth infinitely more than it will cost. They will come back with doubled energy and with enlarged outlook and with the will to conquer the world. Get them and send them. No association will ever regret it.

Less Than a Month

If you have an idea regarding the revision of the constitution it is time to be getting active about it. There is less than a month now in which to undertake the preliminary steps for having it dealt with at the next annual convention. All proposed amendments must be submitted to the Central office and from thence communicated to the secretary of the local associations before November 15th. It might be well to discuss any proposals in your local association, but it is not obligatory. They may be forwarded by individual members. Let our best minds act.

That Delayed Semi-Annual

The specially important items of information asked for in the Semi Annual reports were the following:—

- Number of paid-up members at close of 1917.
- Number of members paid up in 1918 before June 1.
- Number of members added since June 1.
- Total number of paid-up members at date.
- Total number of women members at date.
- Amount remitted to Central for 1918 to date.
- Amount remitted to district for 1918 to date.
- Have you a Women's Section? If so, president's name and secretary's name?

In any case where the blank may have been mislaid the Central office will be glad to have an informal statement covering the above items.

Far Too Few

The view that agriculture has never received a square deal in the legislation of the nation because the farmers are insufficiently organized is being increasingly accepted by thinking men. The "hauls" and the "steals" and the "rake-offs" that business corporations are still so frequently found to be getting would long ago have been rendered impossible if the farmers had been organized one hundred per cent. strong.

Bankers are seldom quoted on this page, but Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has the following to say along the line of this thought in his article entitled East and West, in The New Era in Canada:—

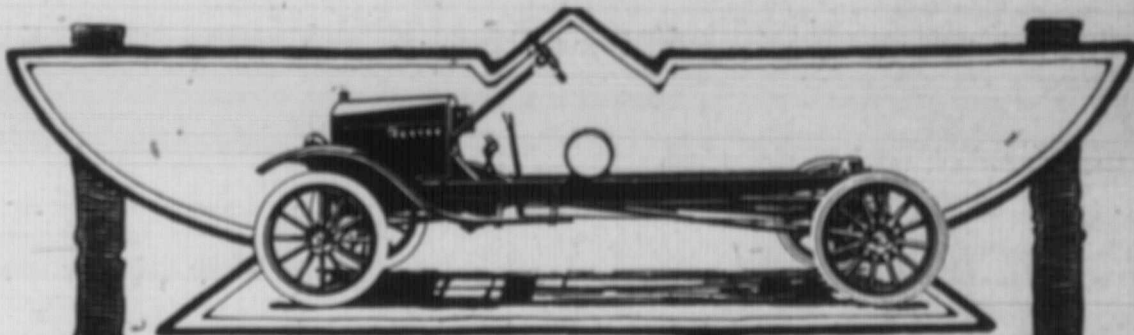
"There have always been farmers of distinct ability as legislators to be found among our members of parliament, but there are not as many as there should be, and the farmers are to some extent to blame for this. The country lawyer presents himself for their acceptance and they elect him."

"The interests of agriculture in the West are so vast that among its farmers men have arisen quite able to take their place in the halls of legislation and to explain to the assembled wisdom of the country the needs of their particular section."

"The farmers of the West have demonstrated that in matters where co-operation is really practicable they are capable of co-operating successfully, and they can so organize their opinion as to make its influence powerful."

If these statements are true, what will your association do between now and the close of the year to get a larger proportion of farmers and their wives and sons and daughters organized to stand for the rights of the people who live and labor on the land.

The idea of the kingdom of God is not identified with any special social theory. It means righteousness, justice, freedom, fraternity, labor, joy.—Rauschenbusch.



Saves Money For The Farmer

PRICES of farm products have reached a high level. The farmer can take full advantage of this situation only by adding to his equipment of time and labor-saving machinery. Time and labor are money. When time and labor are saved, money is saved.

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Runabout - \$ 660 Coupe - - - \$ 875
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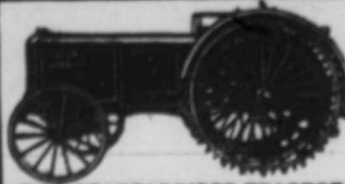
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Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Re Fall Campaign

"DURING the busy season," said H. H. McKinney, superintendent of organization for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, "not much has been said about the campaign to double the membership; but it is most important that a big membership drive should be put on this fall. It is the aim of the organization department to add 20,000 to the membership this year, and we believe it is possible to do so. But it will mean that the campaign must be taken up enthusiastically and energetically from now on.

"Many of the locals have done excellent work, but there are still many places where new locals should be formed, and there are also in almost every community a considerable number of farmers who have not yet been urged to join. It is anticipated that the present members will soon take hold of this and make a good showing during the balance of the year, and the months of October and November are being counted on to solicit the fullest co-operation of the membership in this special campaign.

Favorable Reports

"Already many favorable reports have been received and it is pleasing to note that there are a number of districts where practically all the farmers of the district belong to the association. The following letters have been received, which are very encouraging:—

"I do not know of any one in our community who is not a member of our association, except the store-keeper, and even he is not antagonistic to us."—John Mickle, Naseby, Sask.

"All of our near neighbors are members of the association."—R. L. Oxley, Buffalo Horn, Sask.

"I think all my near neighbors are members of the association."—G. V. Pleens, Maple Creek, Sask.

"All are members around here."—Alex. Gall, Ormiston, Sask.

"One or two out of each family round here belong to the Cleveland G.G.A. Mrs. Ennis and I secured ten new members when the drive was started this spring."—Wilber Ennis, Battleford, Sask.

"I know of no one in our district who is not an active member of our association. We had a campaign which was highly successful."—H. H. McNaughton, Ardath, Sask."

How Much is the G.G.A. Worth?

In discussing the general activities of the Grain Growers' movement H. H. McKinney, superintendent of organization says: "There are many members of the G.G.A. who value the association so highly that they are willing to invest more of their money, as well as more of their time, in extending its benefits to others. Are other members willing to put forth a little effort to help their organization in a critical time? The association has worked for all and the question is how much will the individual member do for it?

"Great as is the need for capital, however, the need for more members is greater. More members are needed to enable the association to do the really big things which it is organized to perform. Everyone recognizes there is strength and influence in large numbers. Think how much could be done along all lines if the association had 60,000 members. When the splendid power of the association is considered does not every loyal member desire to increase that power and make it more effective for good?

"There never was a time when the association was more needed than today, and at no time in our history was it easier to secure new members. It is simply a matter of the members of every local getting out for some real hustling. There is no use in putting this matter off and simply 'marking time.' Let all 'get busy' and put a little real, live 'win-the-war' pep into this campaign and put the thing across."

Mr. Armstrong's Position Explained

An article appeared on this page of The Grain Growers' Guide, under date of September 18, with the heading:

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary
J. B. Musselman
Regina, Sask.

"Re High Cost of Living," containing a criticism of the recent orders Nos. 80 and 82, which were issued by W. H. Armstrong, Director of Coal Operations for District No. 12.

Included in the article was the following statement: "Another interesting development in this situation is suggested by the knowledge that W. H. Armstrong, Director of Coal Operations for the province of Alberta, is a mine operator himself and has personal financial relations with western mining interests."

In a communication to The Grain Growers' Guide, Mr. Armstrong takes exception to the above article and in denial of his financial connections with western mining interests says:—

"Mr. Armstrong has not one dollar invested, either directly or indirectly, in any coal mine, or coal mining interests in Western Canada and has no personal financial relations with western mining interests."

Referring to Orders No. 80 and 82 the communication adds: "It may interest you to know that the advance per ton is based on the advance in the cost of living and the amount of such advance has been carefully worked out by auditors of the Dominion Government, and it is Mr. Armstrong's duty, under the contracts now existing with the men and with the operators, simply to put into effect the advance in wages and the advance of coal per ton on the proportion thus worked out by the auditors of the Dominion Government."

The Guide sincerely regrets having done Mr. Armstrong the injustice which his communication indicates. The article was inspired on information which was apparently incorrect, and as an indication of a desire to be fair and just to Mr. Armstrong, we are pleased to give his denial the same publicity as the statement complained of.

Cheering Report for District No. 12

The following breezy account of her tour through the northern portion of the province is given by Mrs. W. H. S. Gange, of Red Deer, director for District No. 12. The writer is somewhat new to the work, but is apparently "getting there" so satisfactorily, that we have pleasure in giving space to her story.

"It all came about so unexpectedly, through an invitation to the opening of the new G. G. hall at Kinistino. For some time I had been wishing for a chance to reach the women of the district, but it looked hopeless. I could think of no other way than writing to the locals and that seemed too slow. Then my invitation came! It seemed quite a serious undertaking to attempt to speak at anything so grand as the opening of a hall. But summoning up my courage, my husband and I started in the car for Kinistino, a distance of 35 miles.

"As it had rained the day before, the roads were no dream, and by the time we reached Kinistino it was raining steadily. We found the only hotel in the place closed, but those in charge gave us a bed for the night. After dinner we started for the hall, which is three miles out. It was raining a little as we went, but it came down in good earnest afterwards, which, doubtless, kept a number from coming. But the hall was comfortably filled. When it is completed it will be a credit to the Kinistino Grain Growers.

"W. Kearns, the president, was in the chair and the other speakers were: Andrew Knox, M.P. for Prince Albert; A. Baynton, director for district No. 12; and H. H. McKinney, superintendent of organization. Following the addresses the latter added further to the pleasure of the evening by two good recitations, and then we had refreshments.

A Series of Meetings

"While there I was asked to accompany the speakers in a series of meetings that had been planned for the eastern part of district No. 12. I was anxious to do so, but not having arranged to be so long from home we had to return the next day, get a neighbor to keep house, then go to Prince Albert to take the train for Melfort. It was Saturday, the day for the mixed train, so instead of reaching Melfort at one o'clock, it was nearly four and the meeting almost over. Mr. Aikenhead was there to meet us and wished us away to the hall, where I had to go on the platform without a chance to tidy up or collect my thoughts, so I am afraid that I did not do much credit to our organization. Melfort, up to the present, has been a trading local, so there were only a few ladies present.

"I had expected to remain in Melfort over Sunday, but after the meeting a gentleman came and introduced himself—sub-organizer C. Hawkins, of Valpariso, who had planned out most of the meetings and picnics which we attended. I fancy he knew I was feeling lonely and almost wishing myself home again, for he gave me such a kind invitation to go to his home to stay until the Monday meeting. I gladly accepted, and we were soon spinning away, over a lovely stretch of farming country as one could imagine. Field after field of wheat, standing thick and strong; farm after farm with fine houses and farm buildings, telling the story of previous years as good as the ones I saw. I had been proud of Saskatchewan before, but did not know that our province held anything quite so fine as this.

"The roads were graded and in good condition, so we soon covered the 23 miles to Valpariso, where we were welcomed by Mrs. Hawkins, who soon made me feel as though I were amongst old friends. Sunday was spent in looking around their farm and some other farms near and in the evening we went to Tisdale to church.

"Monday evening we returned to Star City, and although there is a strong Women's Section there they had not heard there was to be a woman speaker at the meeting, so the secretary had to find the president of the Women's Section, who called others on the phone. The result was we had a large audience of both men and women, who paid us the compliment of listening attentively to all that was said. Mr. McKinney had returned to Regina from Melfort, but Mr. Evans of Nutana had joined us and gave a splendid address. Mr. Fen spoke on the 'Handling and Shipping of Livestock.' Mr. Baynton, Mr. Knox and myself were the other speakers. The Women's Section of Star City have been doing good work, having arranged for a district nurse among other things. After the meeting arrangements were made for shipping a carload of cattle. So you see Star City is moving all right.

"Tuesday we went to Silver Stream to attend a Grain Growers' picnic, where we were warmly welcomed and where we met an old acquaintance, Mr. Thomas King, of Autoroad, who we have often met at the big conventions.

"Silver Stream is some miles east of Tisdale, through more of the beautiful level country. And while I speak of the country as level it has none of the appearances or atmosphere of the prairie. Belts of timber have been left on nearly every farm, with small streams running through. I called these streams 'creeks,' but was promptly informed that they were rivers, with running water all the year round and in some places did not even freeze over. They were called 'Leather,' 'Dog Hide,' and 'Hanging Hide,' while another was called 'Presbyterian,' because it was nearly always dry.

"In talking to the ladies after the addresses were over, they seemed to be determined to be Grain Growers, but have not decided whether they will form a Women's Section, or work in with the men's local. We returned to Valpariso that evening, only to start back over the road to Arborfield, farther east. A Red Cross picnic was our

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destination and a large crowd was gathered with pigs, sheep and crates of chickens; also some quilts and fancy work, which were sold and a nice sum realized. The picnic ground was in a large bluff where tables and seats were permanent fixtures and had, presumably, held many such gatherings. We spoke from a platform made of a bob-sleigh, with boards across it, with a packing-box for a desk, and were again listened to with interest.

"I forgot to mention that in the morning we had been met by Hugh Jones, member for Tisdale, who was our pilot and took us to his home, where we were entertained at lunch. Mr. Jones afterwards accompanied us to the picnic, where he made a stirring address, which made some of us think that Tisdale had cause to be proud of their choice of a representative. Neither Mr. Knox nor Mr. Jones spoke for political reasons, but to assist the cause of the Grain Growers.

Beautiful Scenery

"Thursday morning we were up early and away, as we had a very long ride before us—I think they told me it was between 60 and 70 miles. We went spinning along over many a mile and passed through two sections of very poor land. The roads were simply dreadful and I expected a broken axle any moment. But all went well. Mr. Jones, accompanied by his wife, was still our guide, eight of us in the party. We had lunch at a stopping place, and it was surely well situated, as one gets hungry bumping over those rough places. But after a while we came out into a beautiful little plain where the roads were perfect; on through some sand hills, down a ravine into a belt of pine trees. After going two or three miles we came out on a scene I shall never forget. Under the shade of the jack-pine trees, where the Saskatoon berries grow, we were still close to and in full view of, only high above it, the Saskatchewan river, with springs running down the banks which were covered with poplar and birch. The name given to this place was Ravine Bank, and was very suitable.

"When coming through the poorer country, away so far east and south of the railway, I had expected to find people who were only commencing to farm and were having the struggle which so many have had in this western country, bearing isolation and privation as best they could. People like that I could talk to; those things I understood. But it was a very different thing to speak before the crowd gathered there, where motor cars, dainty summer dresses, and white shoes were as much in evidence as at a picnic a few miles from town. These people knew nothing of hardship, the signs of prosperity on every hand showing that those lovely fields of wheat were not the first of such crops that the land had borne.

"We were well received and this time we spoke from the car under the trees and both men and women seemed ready for action. I think a second local will be formed here.

"Kind friends made us very comfortable for the night and we returned a different way into Star City, through tier after tier of benchland, nearly all cultivated. We arrived at Mr. Hawkins' with just time to get rid of some of the dust of travel, have tea and then away 13 miles south of Sylvania. Mr. Evans had left us on Wednesday, Mr. Knox on Thursday, so our party was getting smaller. Those at the meeting did not know what they had lost, but seemed pleased with what we could do. There had been an association there which had dwindled away, but they were forming again and the women were coming into it. Though the meeting was not as large as some of the others the feeling was fine. When we returned to Tisdale that night we had to part from our friends who had been so good to us and who had planned such a good trip, from which we hope much progress in G.G.A. work.

"Now, every sub-organizer could not manage a program quite as large as that. But if they could only arrange a few meetings in the out-lying districts of their divisions it would help the speakers from Central to get in touch with our farm people better than they can in any other way."

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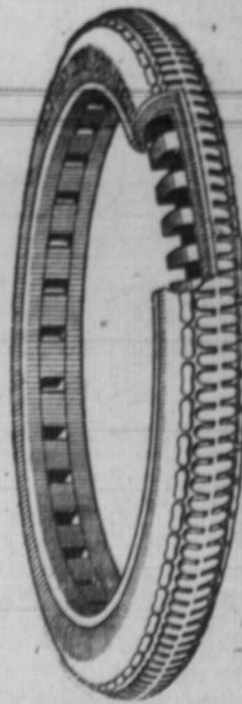
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"Maple Fay's Queen"	18,809 pounds
"Julip Hengerveid"	18,083 pounds
"DeWinton Lass"	16,565 pounds
"Princess Vida Pieterje" (as a two-year-old)	16,320 pounds
"Lady Pietrix"	16,316 pounds

and many other heavy milk producers. Our present herd bull, "Sir Canary Pieterje 2nd" is a son of the famous "Sir Canary Pieterje," 22654 out of "Norah Canary," with a two-year-old record of 10,844 pounds of milk and a butter fat percentage of 4.41.

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Livestock

Determining Age in Sheep

THE number of years of usefulness of a ewe will naturally depend somewhat on the care she receives, together with the natural constitutional vigor possessed by the animal. As a rule, a ewe at five years is beginning to show age as indicated by the loss of teeth or as is commonly known, broken mouth. Once a sheep has lost the greater part of her teeth she might better be sent to the butcher as she is not able to make the proper use of her food. Keeping in mind that the ewe is at the best only useful for a comparatively few years, it is important to be able to determine their age accurately. Further, as a basis for culling it is desirable to have this information. The appearance of the teeth is a pretty reliable indication of the age of the sheep. The lamb shortly after birth is in possession of a full set of milk or temporary incisor teeth, four pair. These differ from the permanent teeth, in that the milk teeth are much smaller, narrower and whiter than those that follow. When the lamb is from 12 to 14 months old the middle pair of milk teeth are replaced by the permanent teeth, at two years to 28 months the second pair—one on either side of the first pair—appear. The third pair appear at from three years to 38 months and the appearance of the fourth and last pair is when the sheep is approximately four years old. The date of the appearance of the different pairs of teeth as mentioned may vary somewhat, depending upon the development of the lamb. In other words, a lamb that has been pushed along say for show purposes will sometimes have their first set of teeth before they are a year old, on the other hand, a poorly developed lamb may not get its first pair until 18 months old. There are also cases on record where a yearling has shown a two-year-old mouth. However, the ages established on the method outlined, although not absolute, are approximately correct.

No Value in Pigweed Seed

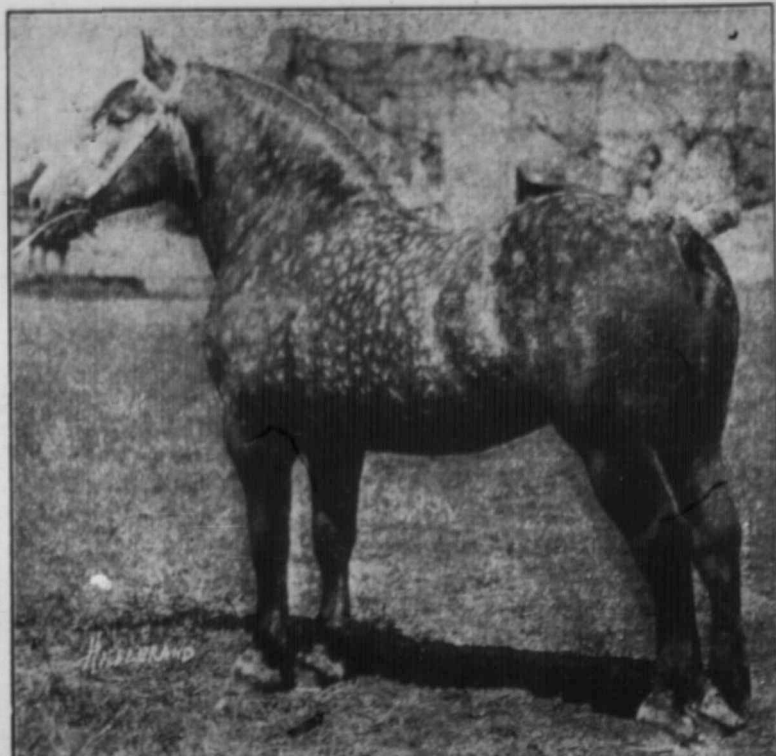
There is a considerable difference of opinion among farmers in regard to whether pigweed seeds, i.e., the seeds of the common weed known as pigweed or lambsquarter, have any appreciable value for feeding livestock. On many farms these seeds were used for feed last year and good returns claimed. Elevator companies bought these seeds at from \$10 per ton up, and exported

them, presumably for feeding purposes. To get some accurate data on the subject, an experiment was undertaken at Brandon Experimental Farm during the winter of 1917-18. Three lots of pigs weighing about 150 to 175 pounds each were fed, first, on barley and feed flour three to one, second, barley and boiled pigweed seed three to one, and third, barley, boiled pigweed seeds and feed flour one-and-a-half to one. That is taking barley and feed flour as a standard pig fattening ration. Pigweed was tried as a substitute for half the barley and as a substitute for half the feed flour. A fourth lot of pigs was fed for part of the time on pigweed seeds alone. The barley was charged at \$1.20 per bushel and the feed flour at \$50 per ton, the actual cost in each case. No charge was made for the pigweed seed itself, but \$10 per ton was charged for fuel and time used in boiling the feed.

The lot of pigs (No. 1) fed on barley and feed flour gained 1.4 pounds per day at a cost of \$10.40 per hundred pounds of gain. The lot fed on barley and pigweed (No. 2) gained .85 pounds per day at a cost of \$14.02 per hundred pounds of gain. The lot fed barley, feed flour and pigweed (No. 3) gained 18 pounds per day at a cost of \$18.20 per hundred pounds of gain. The lot fed pure pigweed did not gain at all and had to be put on to a different feed after about ten days or they would soon have died.

Now, a casual observer, seeing Lots 2 and 3, without comparing them with Lot 1, would say that they were eating the pigweed and in healthy condition and apparently doing fairly well, and would, perhaps, jump to the conclusion that the pigweed was proving a satisfactory food. But when these lots are compared with the first lot, we find that the pigweed reduced greatly the daily gain as compared to that made on a good ration and that it increased the cost of producing the pork. In other words, there would have been more money made out of the pig feeding operations as a whole if the pigweed seeds had been left to rot in the field.

The lot fed on these seeds alone more clearly demonstrated their worthlessness, as they were unable to get more nourishment than barely enough to keep up their original weight. The conclusion is therefore reached that pigweed seeds are not worth feeding to pigs. Where apparently satisfactory results are obtained, the pigs must be making their gains entirely on other feeds, such as grains of wheat, in the pigweed, or other feeds which are given in addition



"Tbis B." Percheron Stallion owned by Dr. Head, Regina. Grand Champion at Reg. Summer Fair, 1918.

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Champion at Regis



The "Giant" Will Stand the Strain

A HALTER is as strong as its weak part.

The "Giant" has no weak parts. It is made of durable barbed leather and strong, hard rope. The strap goes over the neck and forms part of the halter. No horse can pull out of it—your hardest "puller" can't break it.

Always fitting around the nose, permitting it to be slipped easily over a bridle. Weighs less than two pounds.

Ask your dealer for the "Giant" Halter. If he can't supply you, order direct. Prices: Standard Weight, prepaid, \$1.45 for \$1.50 West of Fort William; Extra Heavy Weight, prepaid \$1.75 for \$1.90 West of Fort William.

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 It is hard enough, but breaking a "Giant" Colt Halter is impossible. Don't let your colt get the habit of breaking his halter, or you will have constant trouble with him. The "Giant" Halter is made for colts up to 1 year. Strong, durable leather and 1/4" rope. Try it on the tricky one.

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Good Young Grade Shropshire, Oxford, Suffolk and White-faced Breeding Ewes for Sale, in lots to suit. These Sheep are in fine condition and will make good money. Phone, write or call.

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Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

ROBERT McEWEN
 R.R. 4 London, Ont.

ANGUS Bulls, including First Prize Junior Yearling and the Bull Calf that won Junior Champion at Neston Fair, London.

SOUTHDOWN Rams from the undefeated flock at U.S. and Canadian shows during the last six years. A very strong lot of Rams for ranch purposes.

to the weed seeds.—Experimental Farm Notes.

Four Cows and a \$10,000 Hide

There's a farmer in Ohio whose name is Peter Small. Peter Small made a mighty big mistake a few years ago. The mistake cost him over \$10,000. And all he has to show for it is a bump of experience and a lifeless hide.

Peter Small will never make the same mistake again.

Peter Small did not swallow his loss, and selfishly keep his story to himself. He was big enough to tell the dairy world, so that you and I and others would not lose as he had lost.

He took his hide to the National Dairy Show last year, and told the story of his mistake.

In the Peter Small exhibit there were five stalls. Four contained cows placidly chewing their cuds. In the fifth there hung the hide of the bull that had sired these cows. He had been slaughtered before Peter Small knew what his daughters could do. That was Peter Small's mistake.

He knows now. He kept a record of his cows after the bull was killed. He found out that they averaged 25,210 pounds of milk, and 977.3 pounds of butterfat! And he had killed the bull that had sired them! He had killed for meat a bull that was worth at least \$10,000. He had found that out too late.

It was a lesson in cow-testing that cost Peter Small \$10,000.

But the National Dairy Show gave it to the thousands of wide-awake farmers, who attended the show at Columbus last year, for nothing.

Selecting Breeding Ewes

One of the most important factors in starting the farm flock is to start right by selecting the proper kind of breeding ewes. (1) Select ewes with good udders. The udders should be soft, pliable, and free from any hard knots. (2) "Good solid mouths" should be selected. Ewes with part of their teeth gone, or the "nippers" loose or badly worn must have special care and attention. (3) Select ewes that are in good general health and thrift. Avoid the extremely thin, emaciated ewes, but do not go to the other extreme and select the fat ewes. Fat ewes too frequently are not regular breeders, and carry their flesh because they have not raised a lamb the previous season. (4) Look for good fleeces, that is, one of good length and strength, also densely covering the body. (5) Look for ewes of good size, and of a blocky mutton conformation. These are the important points as seen by Howard Hackedorn of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture.

Breeding ewes can be bought at any of the stockyard markets from now until late in the fall. Ewes should be bought at once if one is planning to raise March or April lambs.

The ordinary 40-foot stock car will hold about 120 to 140 of the western ewes, depending upon their size.

How to Clean Dairy Utensils

Most of the bacteria which get into milk come from the utensils, such as cans, pails, strainers, coolers, and separators, which have not been properly cleaned. The University of Missouri College of Agriculture recommends the following method for cleaning the dairy utensils: 1. Rinse in lukewarm water as soon after use as possible. 2. Wash in hot water containing washing powder which will remove grease. 3. Rinse in clean hot water and place in live steam 15 seconds, drain and place right side up until steam evaporates. On the farm where steam is not available sunning will give effective results. Drying should not be done with a cloth, but by heating the utensils in steam or an oven sufficiently to evaporate the moisture. 4. Invert in a clean protected place when dry.

Cow Scheme Successful

The "cow scheme" inaugurated by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture back in June 1916 has been quite successful according to information received from the livestock commissioner.



Turn Waste Feed Into Fat Hogs!

Of every bushel of whole feed given to your hogs and cattle one-fifth or enough to feed **FREE** one animal in every five—is undigested, a dead loss!

Save this tremendous waste on your farm by feeding home-ground feeds—feed none of which is wasted! Feed a balanced ration of roughage and concentrates ground powder-fine with a famous

LETTZ

America's Leading Feed Mill

THE LETZ IS FAMOUS FOR FINE GRINDING AND CAPACITY

Grinds corn, rye, oats, barley and all kinds of grains; grinds them with clover, alfalfa and other roughage and concentrates into fine, wholesome meal. Handles everything wet or dry—cannot clog—is durable—is most economical to operate—means 20 per cent. cut on feed bills! Powder-like form of Letz-ground meal makes it preferable to all others—is more nourishing—better liked by animals.

Grind for Your Family Table

Thousands grind their own corn meal, corn, oat or barley flour with the Letz. The 848 keen edges cut and grind the flour to our operation—reduce the cost of living.

848 Keen Cutting Edges

Letz patented grinding plates lead the world in light-running and durability—grind anything that needs grinding!

848 keen cutting edges pulverize grain to powder. Plates self-sharpening. Can be run together for hours—empty—without injury; will average 2,000 bushels of moderately-ground feed per set.

Guaranteed to grind more grain on less fuel and will grind it better than will any other process. Has force-feed, ball-end bearings, and many other labor and cost-saving features.



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High feed costs and big profits in Hogs and Cattle now make it vital to feed ground feed and save the costly 20 per cent. now being wasted. Over 28 years of leadership is behind the Letz. Investigate. Write for big free Catalog and valuable book, "Feeding Farm Animals." Send a card at once. Address:—

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SHEEP FOR SALE.

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is prepared to supply pure-bred shearing rams and high-grade ewes, one to four years of age, to Saskatchewan farmers on following terms:—

Rams on quarter cash basis.	Balance payable July, 1919, and December, 1919, with interest at six per cent.
\$400 worth of Ewes on quarter cash basis.	
\$1,000 worth of Ewes on half cash basis.	

These Ewes are a choice lot, mostly sired by Oxford, Shropshire and Suffolk Rams. Can furnish Ewes, bred or not, as desired.

For particulars apply to
A. M. SHAW, Livestock Commissioner, REGINA, Sask.

Pure-bred Sheep and Swine for Sale

On account of limited range, shortage of feed, and serious losses from Coyotes, I am forced to reduce my holdings of Sheep and Swine. Special prices for the next 60 days. 25 Registered SHROPSHIRE and OXFORD RAMS, 100 Registered SHROPSHIRE and OXFORD EWES, all ages. Shropshire Ham, American and Canadian Champion, and Ewe a well-known winner at all the Western Summer Fairs, also a number of prize-winning American Ewes. The OXFORDS are of the same high quality.

BERKSHIRES—Ewes ready to farrow. Bred to "Amos Rival," 148, brother to World's Champion Berkshire Boars, six to 12 weeks old, by same sire. This is the finest lot of hogs I ever raised. All show stock.

HOLSTEIN CALVES, both sexes from tested cows. Write me early.

WM. GILBERT, Sunnybrook Stock Farm, STONY PLAIN, ALTA.

SASKATCHEWAN SHEEP AND SWINE SALES

under auspices of

Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations

SASKATOON, October 30. REGINA, November 1.

Sale Commences at 10 a.m., Exhibition Grounds.

1000 — ENTRIES — 1000

Pure-bred males and females, of both classes of stock, as well as high-grade ewes, will be offered for sale. Special terms granted to Saskatchewan farmers under the Livestock Purchase and Sale Act.

For Sale Regulations, Apply to

A. M. SHAW, Livestock Commissioner, REGINA, Sask.

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Importers and Breeders of Pure-Bred Clydesdales, Percherons and Belgians. We always have some good stallions on hand and our prices are reasonable. We sell more than twice as many stallions as any other dealer in Canada and our customers do our advertising.

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Try It 30 Days Free
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Thousands of Kirstin Pullers are in use. Write for Big New Free Book of Kirstin Stump Puller. Half year to pay. Buy on easy payments if you wish.

One Man Alone Pulls Biggest Stumps!

To prove the Kirstin is the most powerful, speedy and efficient Stump Puller, we will ship you any size or style on 30 Days Free Trial. Send no money. When Puller comes, hitch it to the biggest, toughest stump you can find—let it prove that it will do the hardest work easier and quicker. If satisfied, keep Puller. If not pleased, return at our expense, you don't risk a penny. Four easy ways to pay.

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Operates on wonderful leverage principle. One man alone handles and operates. Starts three times the high speed and gets more the biggest stumps. No and all. Features no other machine like it. Send for more details to Kirstin Puller Co. Book and puller. Kirstin Puller Co. 325 Dianne St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Send no money. After 30 days Free Trial you are to be the judge.



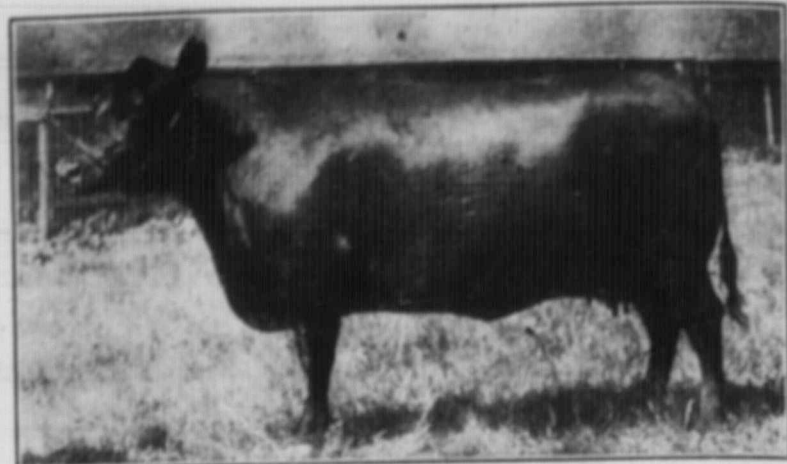
Join the Great Outdoor Crowd

—be one of the legion who enjoy the freedom of Canada's silent forests and open places. Even a single day out for ducks will give you a taste of life as Nature intended you to live. And

Dominion Shotgun Shells

will make the pleasure of that day complete. Leave the nerve-racking life of city or town—shoulder the gun and hike for the place where the ducks are in flight. Slip Dominion Shells into the breach of the old gun and watch 'em drop. Dominion Shells have accuracy and dependability that is backed by the big "D" trademark.

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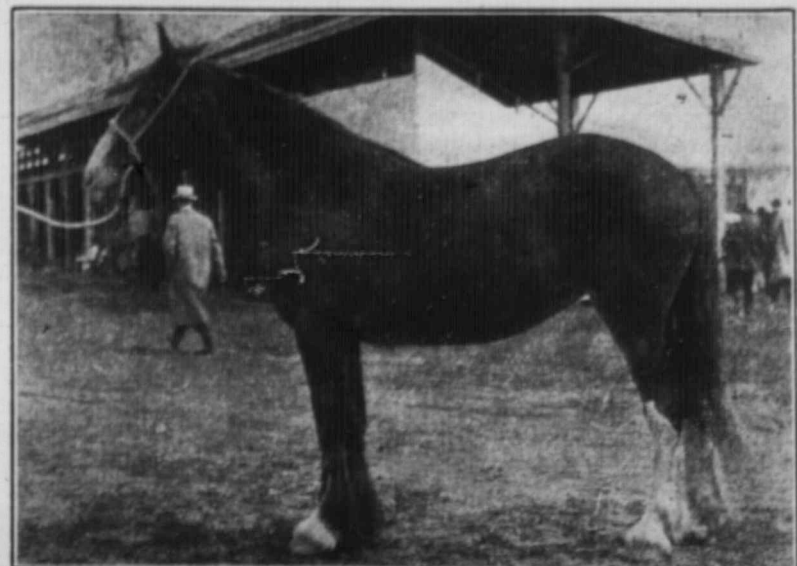
"Middlebrook Pride 9th"; Mrs. "Bulmedia Proud Boy," Aberdeen-Angus Cow, a prize-winner at Saskatoon and Brandon Summer Shows, 1918. Owned and Exhibited by E. C. Woods, Warman, Sask.

The object of this movement was to supply cows on easy terms to those settlers in the newer districts in the province who for various reasons were not in a position to purchase them outright. The terms upon which these animals were sold were liberal, that is to say the payments were made in five equal annual installments with interest at seven per cent. The government retained a lien upon the cows and their progeny until fully paid for. The policy has been to give out cows freshly calved or due to calve in order that the buyer may have immediate revenue. From June 1916 until March of this year, or a little over twenty months, 2,370 cows were purchased by farmers, and the increase from this number of cows in that time was over 4,000 calves. Up to date approximately 4,000 cows have gone out, no further figures are available as to the increase in number of calves. The number of cows sold to each individual depends largely on the facilities he has to handle them. The maximum, however, is five cows to each. The average has worked out to three and a half to each. In other words, approximately 1,150 farmers have obtained cows. The majority of these are settlers in the northern sections of the province between the two lakes, Winnipeg and Manitoba. A few have gone south as well as a small number into the Swan River district. The results of this distribution of cows has had a far-reaching effect on the prosperity of the people who have obtained them and in the development of the dairy industry in those districts when they have been taken. In June 1916 at the time the scheme was first launched there was one creamery in existence in this section, in the latter part of 1917 there were five creameries, two of which were making one carload each of butter per week, each car being worth \$9,000. In addition to the advancement in dairy lines there has been considerable development in grain growing. The return from the sale of dairy products has meant that the settlers have had funds with

which it has been possible for them to enlarge their whole scheme of operations. Two elevators have been built recently in this district to take care of the increased grain crop. Briefly it is another indication that where the dairy cow has been given an opportunity she has made good.

Utilizing Surplus Grass

Twenty-one thousand pounds of beef in a year time is no small item, and yet one farmer in the province of Manitoba was able last year to produce that much in the short space of approximately four months. What really makes the story worth telling, however, is the fact that this was done with practically no outlay of capital and by the utilization of feed that would have otherwise been wasted. What has been done by one man can be duplicated by thousands all over the province of Manitoba. There are large areas of grass land that is allowed to go to waste every year that might very profitably be utilized for feeding cattle. Further, there are hundreds of cattle being marketed that would be worth a great deal more if given an additional three or four months run on good grass. It was to overcome just such conditions as these that the stocker and feeder plan was introduced last year. The officials of the Manitoba department of agriculture estimate that as a result of this policy there was an increase of a train-load of beef to the province last year. The cattle were purchased by the farmers in July, taken back to the farms, allowed to graze until November and the increase in weight of these cattle would aggregate this amount. Putting it another way the \$80,000 government money that was necessary to finance this scheme gave a return in four and a half months of about \$20,000 worth of meat, which would figure out at between 50 and 60 per cent interest. The scheme was so successful last year that practically twice the amount is being used for the same purpose this year.



"Lady Margaret," Two-year-old Clydesdale Filly; First in her class at Brandon Summer Fair, 1918. Owned and Exhibited by Robert Leckie, Arcola, Sask.

In The Gas there appeared Clydesdale mare by Thornburn. The mare was a summer Fair 1918. This should be champion World's Fair 1918 by J. W. Durno, Lacombe, will

Downie and

A sale of 10 will invite 10 papers, will be Farm, Carleton November 5, will sell without head of White offered company to around live herd bulls. from the adv of this issue, the buyers, are to "Royal Mar The Humphrey No. 1, "Hopful Fuller, Glynne, five to hold sale, of which head of the 10 and under two were shown.

A number of long heifers are The two her are the sires of all the females bred again, as by Warren, I sire, "Beau R March On 2nd, 1918, b one, Iowa, sire, an "Anxiety" in the herd of pretence, Mo.

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In Livestock Circles

Correction
 In The Guide issue of September 25, there appeared a cut of the well-known champion mare, "Maggie Fleming," owned by Thorsburn and Riddle, in Winton, Alta. The line underneath the cut stated that the mare was champion female at Calgary Summer Fair this year.
 This should be reserve champion mare. This champion female was "Princess of Mount Pleasant," three years old, owned by J.S. W. Durbo, Calgary, and since sold by Norman A. Weir, Okotoks, Alta.

Downie and Sons to Sell Hereford Herd

A sale of choice Hereford cattle which will invite the attention of prospective buyers, will be held at the Elkhorn Stock Farm, Carstairs, Alta., on Wednesday, November 6, when Simon Downie and Sons will sell without reserve their herd of 112 well bred Whitefaces. The animals to be sold are of all ages, up to around five years old, and their two herd bulls. The cows, as will be seen from the advertisement in another part of this issue, as well as the majority of the heifers, are the get of such good bulls as "Royal March On 5th," 7289, bred by The Humphrey Hereford Cattle Co., Bolton, Ont., "Hopeful," 12899, bred by Geo. E. Fuller, Girard, Sask., and the sire of the five bulls sold at the 1917 Calgary Bull sale, of which three of them stood at the head of the line in the class for 18 months and under two years, in which 14 animals were shown.

A number of the two-year-old and yearling heifers are sired by "Punch," 12584. The two herd bulls to be sold, and which are the sires of the calves, and to whom all the females of breeding age have been bred again, are "Saskatoon," 11420, bred by Warren T. McCray, Kentland, Ind., sire, "Beau Real," 10706, dam, "Cylene March On 2nd," 10846, and "Easter Lad 2nd," 15913, bred by E. M. Cassidy, Whiting, Iowa, sire "Don Arthur," by "Palladin" an "Anxiety" bred bull which was used in the herd of Gudatli and Simpson, Independence, Mo.

This will be a good sale of breeding stock, and to the man who makes a study of economic conditions the fact is apparent that by the law of supply and demand, the price of cattle is bound to hold good for years to come. The man who purposes entering the cattle business now, provided other things are equal, and shortage of feed does not deter him, can do so with the full knowledge that in buying cattle he is engaging in an industry which is destined to be both profitable and patriotic. It may just be well to mention that Messrs. Downie are also actively engaged in the sheep business. They have for sale by private treaty a large number of high-class range ewes, as well as pure-bred Shropshire, Suffolk, Oxford and Cheviot rams. They will be pleased to show these sheep to prospective purchasers on sale day, and will sell them in lots suitable to anyone. Carstairs is on the Calgary and Edmonton Branch of the C.P.R., 42 miles north of Calgary, while the Elkhorn Stock Farm is just one mile east of the town. Shipping facilities and accommodation are good. J. W. Durbo, Calgary, and S. W. Paisley, Lacombe, will take the bids at the sale.

Special Livestock Train

A whole train-load of cattle and sheep left Calgary, on Saturday, October 5, via C.N.R., for Saskatoon and other Saskatchewan points. These sheep and cattle have been purchased by the Department of Agriculture for distribution to Saskatchewan farmers under the terms of the Livestock Purchase and Sale Act.

The train comprises 30 cars in all, 20 cars containing 2,400 sheep and 10 cars containing 300 head of cattle. This stock was all purchased in Southern Alberta by the Livestock Commissioner, A. M. Shaw, and is without doubt one of the best large shipments of high-grade breeding stock ever brought into Saskatchewan.

The cattle are one and two-year-old heifers of Shorthorn-Hereford breeding, the two-year-olds having been bred to pure-bred sires. They are consigned to a number of Saskatchewan farmers in the northern part of the province who have placed orders for heifers of this type.

A noteworthy feature is the fact that the entire shipment is being placed in that part of the province where feed is plentiful and the natural conditions entirely suitable for stock raising.

The 2,400 sheep are high-grade Oxford and Shropshire ewes. A goodly number of these are consigned direct to farmers who have already placed orders for same, but about 1,500 choice breeding ewes will be kept and bred to pure-bred rams before being shipped to destination. These ewes will be mated with registered Oxford rams selected from the flocks of Arkell and Son, of Ontario, and Shropshire rams purchased from the University of Saskatchewan.

Saskatchewan Sheep Sales

The Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association has purchased Ex-Lieutenant-Governor G. W. Brown's entire flock of imported Shropshires, to be sold at the annual sales to be held at Saskatoon, October 30, and Regina, November 1. This flock consists of approximately 50 breeding ewes (all three years or under), and 14 shearing rams (out of imported stock), and the ewes and stud ram in the flock were selected from the famous Shropshire flock of T. A. Buttar, of Corston, Coupar-Angus, Scotland, and imported by William Dryden, of Brooklyn, Ontario. This is a golden opportunity for western sheep breeders to get foundation stock from an imported flock of choicest breeding.

The flock will be divided, 25 ewes and eight rams, including one imported shearing ram, will be sold at the Saskatoon

sale; the remainder, about 25 ewes and 10 rams, including two imported shearing rams, at the Regina sale.

In addition to the registered stock, between 500 and 1,000 high-grade Oxford, Shropshire, Suffolk and Cheviot breeding ewes, from one to four years of age, and all sired by pure-bred rams, will be offered for sale. Many of these ewes will be bred to pure-bred Oxford and Shropshire rams. The Oxford rams used being specially selected from the flocks of Arkell and Son, of Ontario, and the Shropshires from the University Farm, at Saskatoon.

This sale will afford an excellent opportunity to beginners who wish to secure a start with sheep to select good ewes, pure-breds, or grades, either bred or not, as desired.

We are in receipt of a letter from the Secretary of the Manitoba Shorthorn Club, stating the proposed sale has been postponed.

A good herd of Galloway cattle can be seen on the farm of H. A. Wallace, High River, Alta., and time and again, when travelling on the trains to and from that town, one would hear the query from some passenger or another, as to the ownership of the sleek herd of hardy blacks, grazing close to the side of the track. Mr. Wallace, who farms some five sections of land in the High River district, took a fancy in 1912 that he would like to own a herd of black cattle. He had formerly owned some good Shorthorns, and had a preference for the Angus, but coming in contact at that time with W. E. Tees, of Lacombe, Alta., who was dispersing his herd of Galloways, he purchased from him, a bunch of grades, consisting of 30 head of females, a bull, and half a dozen fall calves. From this purchase in June of 1917, he had 70 head of females, 13 yearling steers, 18 yearling heifers, besides \$2,500 in cash, over and above what he paid for the original herd.

Encouraged by his success, he then went down to Topeka, Kansas, and purchased from G. E. Clark, 30 head of pure-breds, headed by the three-year-old bull, "Medalist of C. V.," 2320, bred by Mr. Clark, and sired by "Meadow Lawn Medalist," 23750, dam, "Myrtle 4th of Avondale," 23079. Besides this pure-bred stock Mr. Wallace now owns 150 head of high-class grades. Asked for a few of his reasons for preferring Galloways to any other breed, Mr. Wallace stated that as purely beef cattle he got good results from crossing Galloway bulls on grade cows, and his neighbors, seeing for themselves these results, purchased all the bulls he has for sale. Again, stated Mr. Wallace, the Galloway is hardy, he will come through the winter fat on straw, he will rustle where some other breeds will starve, while he himself has killed grade heifers which dressed 852 pounds. They are, he says, good cattle to have on a farm. They will clean up all the roughness in any corner of the place. He then went on to state that they were the ideal cattle for the Peace River country of Northern Alberta, and quoted W. F. Stevens, the Livestock Commissioner of the province, as his authority, that on account of sand flies which get into the ears of the cattle, and which are the particular pest of the north, the ears of Galloway are thickly coated with hair on the inside, and this coating renders them perfectly impervious to this troublesome pest. Another minor reason, but one well worth the attention of the lover of the Galloway, is the value of their hides for coats, robes, etc.

Mr. Wallace raises alfalfa on a comparatively large scale, and has good success with this fodder plant, which he feeds principally to his pure-bred heifers. He has a number of animals for sale just now, and his intention in the near future, is to make a considerable increase to his pure-bred herd.

Reports recently to hand would indicate that there is a probability of the Imperial government purchasing horses for army purposes in Western Canada. Representatives of the horse breeding interests have been busying themselves at Ottawa with the result that in a short time military remounts will likely be bought in Canada.

In the neighborhood of 2,000 head of breeding heifers have already been secured by farmers in Manitoba through the plan provided recently by the Department of Agriculture. Up until a short time ago the supply was not equal to the demand. At present, however, there is quite a number available, the farmers being too busy harvesting to take the trip to Winnipeg to secure them.

Red Poll breeding stock consisting of bulls from four months to two years, together with cows and heifers, are offered for sale by W. S. Carter, Spy Hill, Sask. If interested look up his ad. in this issue, and write him for prices.

Just ten miles south-west of Calgary, in the foothills, is the Sunny Slope Farm, owned and operated by Norman Harrison. It is stocked with good pedigree Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep. The Shorthorn herd numbers at present about 90 head, with two of the good bulls of the herd at the head of the herd, "Oak Bluff Hero," by "Imported Oakland Star"—bred by H. L. Emmert, at Oak Bluff, Man. His dam, "Vanly 10th," a great cow for producing show cattle is by the good breeding bull "Gold Drop," 43723. This grand dam by "Imported Royal Prince," "Oak Bluff Hero" has now been shown—he is a dark roan bull of great size and weight—smooth and a wonderfully good breeder, his calves now growing up will compare with the get of any bull in the west, and should be seen to be appreciated—they are 95 per cent. dark roans. The other bull, "Willow

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MAKE your buildings last a lifetime. Let us show you the savings made by using "Eastlake" Galvanized Shingles, "Empire" Corrugated Iron (for roofing and siding), "Metallic" Rock and Brick Faced and Clapboard Siding, "Halina" Ventilators, "Acheson" Roof Lights, "Metallic" Ceilings, Eave-troughs, etc.

Write us for information an I book let based on years of experience in farm building.

Metallic Roofing Co. Limited, 797 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg

The essential characteristic of Shorthorn is beef, but a beef breed that can show a head with more than 40 cows with milk records ranging from 10,000 to 13,322 lbs. is worthy of careful consideration.—B. O. Cowan.

Write for Secretary for free publications. G. E. DAY, Sec. Box 285, Guelph, Ont. W. A. DRYDEN, Pres. Brockton, Ont. 13

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations

AUCTION SALE

Winter Fair Arena, Brandon, October 23 and 24, 1918.

SHEEP SALE—Wednesday, October 23, at 10 o'clock.
SWINE SALE—Thursday, October 24, at 10 o'clock.

200 PURE-BRED RAMS AND EWES, representing Oxford Downs, Leicester, Suffolk Downs, Shropshires and Hampshire Downs. These sheep are contributed by the leading breeders of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and are all young.

900 HIGH-GRADE YOUNG EWES. Ninety per cent. of these are three shears and under. Breeds: Oxfords, Hampshires, Leicesters, Suffolks and Shropshires. **GRADE SHEEP** will be sold in lots of ten.

150 WETHER LAMBS, good for feeders or the butcher.

PURE-BRED SWINE, BOARS AND SOWS

50 Entries: Male and Female, representing Berkshires, Yorkshires, Poland-Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys and Tamworths, contributed by the leading breeders of Manitoba.

This Sale affords an excellent opportunity to beginners to select good young Ewes and Rams, and Swine breeders to secure high-class Boars and Sows.

Write for Catalogue of Entries to W. F. SMALE, Secretary, Brandon, Man.

THOS. JASPER, Pres. Sheep Breeders' Association. JOHN STRACHAN, Pres. Swine Breeders' Association.

How to Choose a Wagon

SEND a post card or letter to the nearest branch house address given below and ask for a McCormick wagon folder. Take this folder with you when you go to buy a wagon and compare the construction features of the McCormick with those of any other wagon you may be asked to buy.

First, note the number of steel plates used to protect the wood of the wagon. A steel plate can be replaced easily at little expense, while worn wood parts usually mean a new wagon.

How is the wagon braced? The omission of a brace here and there reduces the cost of building, but what does it do to the strength of the wagon?

Notice the size of the hounds and reach, that take the strain of dumping at the elevator.

Compare the folding end gate, link end rods and grain-tight box with others.

What about the wheel and skein construction? See the folder and make your own comparisons. We believe you will then buy a McCormick wagon.

The McCormick dealer has a full line of farm wagons, one-horse wagons, lorries, dump wagons and carts, spring wagons, trucks, and sleighs for you to choose from. See him before you buy.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

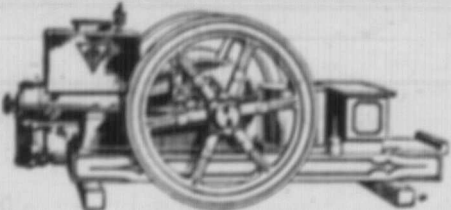
BRANCH HOUSES

WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Erievan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.

EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

ALPHA

The Best Gas Engine to Buy



THERE is no economy in buying an engine that is going to require frequent repairs and that is likely to balk just at the time you need most to use it.

The wise man considers service, reliability and durability first, and price second. Selected on this basis, the ALPHA is the logical engine to choose, because it is the simplest and most durable in construction and the most reliable in operation. It runs smoothly and powerfully on a minimum consumption of either gasoline or kerosene, and operates on a simple magneto without the use of any batteries.

It is so simple that a woman or a boy can start and operate it, and the sensitive governor, which acts the instant there is the slightest variation in the load, insures steady running without any waste of fuel.

Before you put any money into a gas engine, investigate the ALPHA—and remember that the man who buys the best is never sorry.

Ask for catalogue, prices and complete information. Made in twelve sizes, 1 1/4 to 28 H.P. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable or portable style, and with hopper or tank cooled cylinders.

The De Laval Company, Ltd.
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA
Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separator and Ideal Green Feed Silos. Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns and Butterworkers. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.
Montreal Peterboro Winnipeg Vancouver

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Herd Bull, "Marshal of Glencarnock," by "Evereux of Glencarnock"

I have for sale a number of good breeding females, all ages, bred to the above bull. A good opportunity for any one starting in pure-bred Angus. Prices reasonable. Inspection invited. Farm two miles from town.

A. E. NOAD, OLDS, ALTA.

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

We have a large and very fine selection of young animals of both sexes for sale. See us before buying. Our stock is right and our prices reasonable.

P. M. BREDT & CO.
Box 2089 CALGARY Phone M1003

SHIP YOUR STOCK TO



WOOD, WEILLER & McCARTHY

UNION STOCK YARDS, WINNIPEG

OR EDMONTON STOCK YARDS

CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE TO
WOOD, WEILLER & McCARTHY LIMITED

Every dollar the market allows is secured for our clients. We have large southern orders for Stockers and Feeders. Write us at once, if interested, to Winnipeg or Edmonton.

Every dollar invested in Victory Bonds goes to purchase wheat, and beef, and munitions, and other things essential at the front, for the winning of the war.

Ridge Marquis," by the champion breeding bull of Canada. "Stanford Marquis," has many prizes to his credit, and as a young bull has had a notable show career—his dam is the imported roan cow "Fancy 11th," a wonderful breeding cow of high-class show stock, and she is by "Newton star," a bull bred in Scotland, at Newton. There is no better bred bull in Canada today than "Willow Ridge Marquis." This stock have always commanded big prices. The cows represent many noted tribes. Amongst them may be mentioned "The Nusseltus," great breeders of high-class stock, "Broadhock," "Nonpareils," "Orange Blossoms," "Duchesses," "Brawith Buds," "Miss Ramondens," "Augustus," "Lavenhers." Most of the cows are by noted bulls, viz., "Baron Robson," a grandson of "Whitehall Sultan," "Lord Lytle," "Iron Duke," "Prime Favorite" and "Royal Morning."

Taken altogether this herd is one of the foremost breeding plants in the west. The Shropshire stock is headed by an imported Butler ram and there are many prize-winning ewes in it. This year's lamb crop testify as to the worth of the imported rams as a getter of the modern type of pedigree Shropshires. Visitors are always welcome at the farm—we are glad to show the stock—all stock is shipped from Calgary over any railroad.

McLennan's Big Sale

One of the big events of the season will be the McLennan sale of registered Hereford cattle, high-grade sheep and Shetland ponies, to be held at the Midway Sale Stables, Calgary, Friday, November 1. Mr. McLennan is one of Alberta's biggest and best livestock breeders, and anyone interested in livestock would do well to attend this sale. The Herefords are a very select bunch. Their breeding is hard to duplicate. Few herds in Canada have as large a proportion of "Anxiety" breeding, while also being rich in "Beau Donald" blood. A few of the matrons are of the famous "Bonnie Brae" strain. The herd bulls used are of the best. The surprise of the sale will be the grand lot of breeding matrons and young heifers. All are producers and have calves at foot or are well on in-calf to the grand herd bull included in the sale. The 350 ewes are a very fine lot of Oxford and Shropshire breeding. Few men in the business have paid so much attention to the use of high-class rams as Mr. McLennan, and this sale will display the fruits of his labors. They are a hardy sheep with much size and a great covering of wool. The ponies are all from imported stock brought out from Scotland by Mr. McLennan. They are typical, blocky ponies

all straight colors. The sale will be held in Calgary, following the association sheep and swine sales. Reduced fares can be secured on the railways. Watch for further advertisements in connection with this sale.

Sale and Show Directory

October 22.—Mrs. Mabel Robinson, Vermilion, Alta., Shorthorns and Clydesdales.
October 23-24.—Alberta Provincial Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association sale, also show of soil products by the Edmonton Exhibition Association at Edmonton, Alta.
October 23-24.—Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association sale of sheep and swine, Brandon, Man.
October 30.—Alberta Sheep Breeder's Association, pure-bred rams and ewes, Calgary, Alta.
November 1.—W. D. McLennan, Hereford cattle, light grade sheep and Shetland ponies at Calgary, Alta.
November 7.—P. M. Bredt and Co., Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn and Holstein cattle, at Calgary, Alta.

Livestock and Feed

The Guide is in receipt of letters from farmers who, on account of scarcity of feed are anxious to dispose of surplus stock. Others, more favorably situated, have more feed than they can utilize and would be willing to take stock either at so much per head, or on a share basis. In order to assist in this situation the Guide will publish, free of charge, announcements of both such cases. The following letters have been received recently:—

W. F. Foster, Sturgeon River, Sask., reports having sufficient surplus feed to winter 50 head of stock over the winter.

Knut Berge, Hardisty, Alta., has for sale 20 tons of green oats and barley hay. He would consider wintering milk cows in case he couldn't dispose of the hay to advantage.

P. S. Rose, Manson, Man., has a quantity of green oat sheaves and some wheat hay for sale.

Jones Bros., Wrentham, Alta., wish to get in touch with men in Alberta who could feed 100 head, including calves, of the Polled Herefords now on their ranch at that place. Write, stating cost per head.

Percy J. Neale, Lovat, Sask., has a carload of oat sheaves which he will sell for cash.

S. M. Beaton, Paynton, Sask., has a quantity of surplus feed and would like to get in touch with someone who has 10 or 15 yearling steers for sale.

The Famous Scotch Dairy Breed

Continued from Page 9

rows under ordinary farm conditions, being milked only twice daily and dropping a calf every 12 or 13 months, and tests of several hundred cows thus cared for, show an average of a little over 10,000 pounds milk, testing about four per cent. of butter-fat or an annual butter production of 475 to 500 pounds.

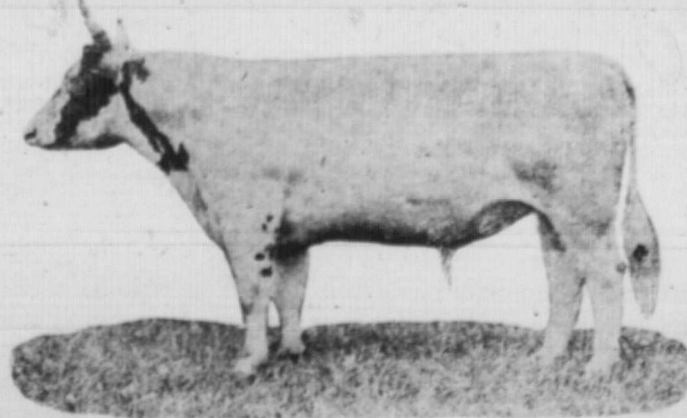
The milk is admirably adapted for city consumption as it stands transportation well, and being rich in fat and other solids, never looks "blue." As the fat globules are very small it is easily digested, making it very desirable for invalids and children. As a family cow the Ayrshire is second to none, being handsome and docile and capable of producing large quantities of milk of the best quality at the minimum cost. Owing to the high percentage of fat and other solids, the finest quality of cheese is made, and actual tests have shown that not only is the

quality better, but more cheese can be made from a given quantity than is the case with lower testing milk.

The butter produced from the cream of the Ayrshire is of the best quality, being of a fine grade and delicate flavor, and where once known is held in the highest esteem. No claim has been made that the Ayrshire is a beef animal, but as she fattens readily when not in milk, where age or accident ends her usefulness, she can, profitably, be turned into beef. The meat is a good quality, the fat is white and marbled with the lean, and she is smooth and compact in conformation, there is a high percentage of dressed meat to the live weight.

Meets Demands of Practical Dairymen

During her development the Ayrshire has, like many other breeds, been the victim of "fads." One of the worst of these was the attempt to produce



"Hobland Masterpiece," Imp. A prize-winning Ayrshire Bull. Owned by R. E. Ness, Quebec.

DON'T GET A Shoe Boil, Hock or B...

ABSOLUTELY

will reduce then Soap lameness, p... or remove... worked. \$2.50

ABSORBENT
Suits for Bala, Wa... Asters Pans and Infants... glass or delivered. W...
W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F.
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Invention who give... of inflammation of...
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Shropshi SPECIAL OFF
15 Shearers 3...
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40 R...
55 SHEARERS...
15 LAMBS, ea...
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JOHN...
Abergeildie Sts

Oxford
A splendid...
ford Down...
Rams, one...
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It Is a P Prevent

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Double a

ACCURATE.

Each Black vaccine ready the animal.

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DON'T CUT OUT A Shoe Boil, Capped Hock or Bursitis

FOR
ABSORBINE

will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Sores lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. **Box 6 & 7, 1918.**

ABSORBINE, JR., for manhood, the scientific formula for skin, bruises, sores, swellings, varicose veins, Ailurs Pains and Inflammation. Price \$1.25 a bottle at drug stores or delivered. Will tell you more if you write.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 485 Lanes Bldg., Montreal, Can.
Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wound Dressing who give the Wound a trial. Guarantees information of how to use. **Box 6 & 7, 1918.**

Shropshires and Oxfords

SPECIAL OFFERING OF HIGH-CLASS STOCK
15 Shearling Shropshire Ewes, 6 Shropshire Ram Lambs, 10 Shearling Oxford Rams, 4 Shearling Oxford Ewes. Farm in town.
W. A. McKINNON, A RANCH, OLDS, ALTA.

SHROPSHIRE

40 RAMS FOR SALE
25 SHEARLING, each \$35.00
15 LAMBS, each \$25.00
Place your order early.
JOHN R. HUME
Abergildie Stock Farm, SOURIS, Man.

Oxfords For Sale

A splendid lot of Registered Oxford Down Ram Lambs. Also Rams, one and two shears.

ANDREW GRAHAM
ROLAND - MAN.
PHONE CARMAN EXCHANGE

It is a Patriotic Duty to Prevent Loss of Cattle.



PROTECT THEM FROM BLACKLEG by using

Blacklegoids

Double and Single Vaccinations in pill form.
ACCURATE. EASY TO USE. EFFICIENT.
Each Blacklegoid is a dose of blackleg vaccine ready to inject under the skin of the animal.
NO DOSE TO MEASURE.
NO LIQUID TO SPILL.
NO STRING TO ROT.
WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET ON BLACKLEG.

Animal Industry Department of
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

an udder perfectly flat on the bottom and level with the belly, and various means were resorted to in an effort to obtain this, such as strapping a board on the bottom of the udder, etc. The unfortunate effect of this was, that associated with this tight level vessel were very short teats. This defect did much to bring her into disfavor with practical dairy men, and materially interfered with the popularity to which her other good qualities entitled her. Finally, however, the Scottish breeders realized where this fad was leading them and a united and determined effort was made to correct the mistake, with such success that the modern Ayrshire compares very favorably with other breeds in this important feature.

A critical examination of the best Ayrshire herds and the cattle shown at our leading exhibitions, will show that at the present time, little or no fault can be found with the Ayrshire on the score of short teats.

The size of the animals has also been much increased, due principally to better feeding while young and breeding at a more mature age. From two years and six months to two years and ten months is now considered the proper age at which an Ayrshire heifer should drop her first calf. The practice of having weifers coming into milk at two years or younger cannot be too strongly condemned.

In 1906 the "Canadian Record of Performance" for dairy cattle was established, and Ayrshire breeders were quick to take advantage of this method of putting their records of milk productions on an official basis. Since then over 1,200 cows and heifers have qualified in the test, and the average yield of butter-fat for the entire lot is over four per cent. With the great demand for milk and its products and the insistent call for improvement in quality, the Ayrshire cow is bound to be a favorite with the dairy man of the future, and the success of the enterprising Ayrshire breeder seems assured.

Co-operative Shipping

Owing to the scarcity of feed larger quantities of stock than usual are now being marketed from many sections of Saskatchewan. The co-operative branch of the department of agriculture is urging that this is an opportune time for the co-operative associations to take up this line of endeavor. This plan eliminates all speculation, the producers get exactly what their animals bring at the central market, less the actual cost of transportation and marketing. The small producer is enabled to sell to as great an advantage as the stockman with a car load or more.

According to official figures the development of co-operative livestock marketing in Saskatchewan has been as follows: In 1914, nine associations, 30 cars, with a value of \$42,034; 1915, 16 associations, 140 cars, value of \$150,512; 1916, 23 associations, 241 cars, value of \$323,171; 1917, 35 associations, 548 cars, value of \$1,050,285.

No feed crops can be so successfully harvested under widely varying conditions as those that are put into the silo. Only in case of drought or frost is it necessary to rush the filling of the silo; rain or dew on the forage does not injure the silage.



A Sturdy Young Farmerette.

Romney-Rambouillet

The Sheep that made New Zealand famous

Excels in wool, mutton and constitution. Suitable for range and farms. Bred from New Zealand and English Romney rams, crossed on Rambouillet ewes. Our wool was graded fine medium, and sold for 78 1/2 cents per pound, the highest-priced wool in Canada.

We have on hand 600 rams for sale, consisting of lambs and one-and two-year-olds.

R. C. Harvey, LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA

Write or Phone J. PATRICK, Sales Manager, Lethbridge, Alta.
C/o Alexandra Hotel.



"Gay Lad 10th," Champion Bull at Calgary, 1918.

Willow Springs Ranch

Canada's Premier Hereford Herd

700 Head of Pure-bred, headed by "Gay Lad 10th," "Gay Lad 40th," "Fairfax Perfection," and other noted herd leaders.

Special Offering A number of one and two-year-old Bulls and Heifers. Come and look, them over. Prices Reasonable.

FRANK COLLICUT, 836 11th Ave. W, CALGARY, ALTA.
Ranch at Crossfield, Alta. **JOHN BLISS, Herdsman.**

Great Hereford Dispersion

52 HEAD Sale 46 Young Cows and Heifers and 6 Bulls

TOGETHER WITH

350 High Grade Breeding Ewes and 12 Shetland Ponies

At Midway Sales Stables

Calgary, Friday, November 1st, 1918

Mr. McLennan is disposing of his entire herd of Pure-bred Herefords, 46 Females, 6 Young Bulls, and also his great Herd Bull. Seldom has such a grand bunch of cattle been placed on the market for the public's valued approval. They are royally bred, rich on "Anxiety" and "Bonnie Brae" strains, crossed with "Beau Donald" blood. The surprise of the sale will be found in the grand lot of Breeding Females and Young Heifers. All are producers. They have size, conformation, character and ancestry, which combine all the attributes which go to make the breeding matron. Breeding Females are well on in Calf to one of Alberta's best show and breeding Bulls.

For High-class Herefords attend this sale. The offering of Sheep is a very select bunch. The Shetlands are ttypy, and from imported stock.

Remember the date, November 1, 1918. Reduced railway rates to Calgary.

For Catalogues Apply

W. D. McLENNAN, Owner, Airdrie, Alberta.

J. W. DURNO, Auctioneer, Calgary, Alberta.

FOR SALE—Long Improved English Berkshires

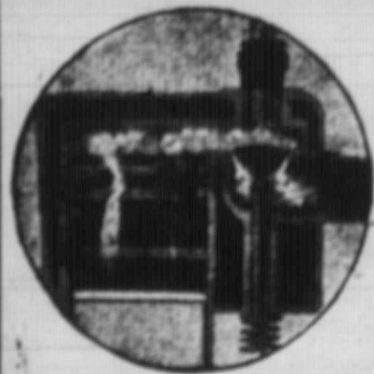
Early Spring Boars and Sows, the nicest bunch of stuff I ever raised. \$20 up. Write soon and get your choice.
CHAS. W. WEAVER, Deloraine, Man.

LAKEVIEW STOCK FARM

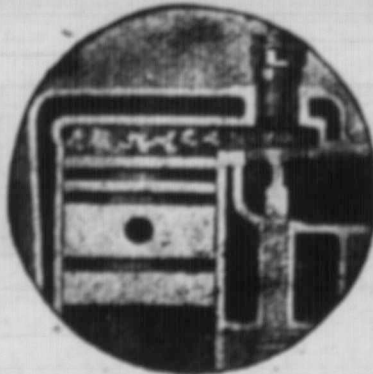
AYRSHIRES FOR SALE
I have for immediate sale the three-year-old prize-winning bull, "Lakeview Planet," winner of \$200 prize at all the Western fairs this summer. Also five bull calves of the best breeding, one of them ready for service. Females all ages. Enquiries invited.
BOWLAND NESS, DeWINTON, ALTA.

ECONOMIZE ON Gasoline

By Having Your Cylinders Rebored



BEFORE BEING REBORED



AFTER BEING REBORED

THIS DIFFERENCE means dollars to you. If your cylinders and pistons are worn and leaking you are losing from 25 to 50 per cent. of the power and gasoline according to expert estimates. If such a waste is going on in your engine stop it at once. It is going on if your engine has been running for a length of time as any cylinder and piston will get worn and leak after a time.

TO REBORE YOUR CYLINDERS, make new over-sized pistons and rings will not only save you dollars but will make your engine much more powerful and responsive and will reduce carbonization, valve putting, etc., and stop oil from getting up past the leaky piston rings. The saving in gasoline and oil alone in a few months will more than pay for having this work done.

WHILE THE PRICE OF LABOR AND MATERIAL has advanced considerably our price today is very little higher than it was four years ago. The reason that we can do this is due to the fact that we have rebored over 500 sets of tractor cylinders, as well as several hundred stationary engines and automobile cylinders, therefore we have become experts at this work which enables us to do the work at a reasonable price and at the same time guarantee to give you a first-class job.

LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION from several of our satisfied customers will be sent on request.

Write Us Today for Prices on this Work.

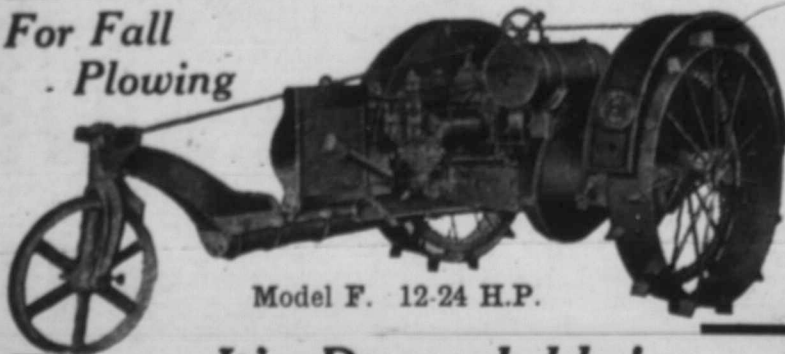
On account of the scarcity of skilled Mechanics it will pay you to have your repairs done NOW; later on we will be overcrowded with work.

Riverside Iron Works

CALGARY Phone M1646 ALBERTA

We also carry a full line of Semi-steel Gears, Solid Steel Pinions, Grates, Etc., for all the Popular Makes of Engines.

For Fall
Plowing



Model F. 12-24 H.P.

It's Dependable!

That's what you need in the short, busy, fall days. You are always sure of finishing what you start with a

Happy Farmer Tractor

Especially in this new model do you find many points of superiority over every other Tractor in its class. The guaranteed pull of 2,000 pounds (three 14-inch plows) is all that is claimed—but there is always a generous surplus over that. Better write tonight for the new Illustrated Folder, giving all details. We can make immediate shipments.

J. I. Case Self-Lift Plows

We can make prompt shipment on Case Engine Gangs—both Moldboard and Disc—in several sizes. Get prices and details.

AGENTS—Get our Proposition. Good Territory.

Good Money. Write Quick.

Happy Farmer Company Limited

225 Curry Block, WINNIPEG :: Halifax & 7th Ave., REGINA



North-western Dent and Mandan Corn as they appeared on the Indian Head Experimental Farm, August 25, 1918.

On the left, North-western Dent; estimated yield, 12 to 15 tons per acre. On the right, Mandan, yielding probably six tons per acre.

Cleaning Land of Wild Oats

Methods of Cultivation that have given Best Results at the Rosthern, Sask. Experimental Station

THE land at present occupied by the Dominion Experimental Station at Rosthern was badly infested with wild oats when taken over in 1909, and some interesting conclusions are deduced from various methods of treatment of this weed. The only effective methods are derived from the facts that the seed germinates most readily in the early spring and in the presence of other plants. In a system of all-grain farming, therefore, the fallow and the stubble must be so worked as to furnish the most favorable conditions for early spring germination. The seed of the wild oat falls to the ground at the time of, or shortly previous to, harvest, and so long as it lies there is perfectly safe, for it will not grow, but if covered by a little earth, it will be sure to grow the following spring. If this stubble land be left till spring and then seeded to grain, or plowed or cultivated or disced and then seeded, the wild oat will germinate at the same time as the sown grain and lower the yield of good grain accordingly. If, however, the wild oat be covered in the fall or early spring by shallow plowing or double disking or cultivating and then harrowed and left till germination has well begun and again shallow plowed or double disced, the weed is killed and the land is in clean condition for a crop of good grain.

In a system of farming where the rotation is all grain such as summer-fallow followed by two crops of wheat and a crop of coarse grain the treatment is in accordance with the foregoing principles.

Fall and Spring Cultivation

After harvest shallow plow or double disc all stubble that has borne more than one crop since previous summer-fallowing. In the early spring, harrow this worked-over stubble land and leave till the weed seeds are germinated. Sow and pack the land that had been fallowed the previous year. Then come to the land that has borne only one crop since fallowing and shallow plow it,

harrow and pack and sow to wheat and pack again. If the preceding fall was wet, the first year stubble might have been plowed in the fall and sown in the spring immediately after the summer-fallowed land was sown. All the land should be packed as soon as sown.

By the time the wheat is sown in an ordinary season, the weeds on the remaining land will have germinated and all that which has borne two crops since fallowing should now be plowed a little deeper than previously, packed, sown to oats or barley and packed again. The time is well on now towards the middle of May and respite can be taken for planting such hoed crops as may be grown and by the end of the first week in June there will be a beautiful stand of weeds and especially of wild oats in that which should be plowed now at least six inches deep and kept cultivated for the remainder of the season sufficiently to prevent further weed growth.

The method thus outlined, faithfully followed, coupled with care to prevent introduction of wild oat seeds in impure seed grain or by means of animals, will keep the plague in check to such an extent that very little loss will result. But the method will not completely eradicate the pest nor does it seem possible to eradicate it without the introduction of hoed crop in the rotation after summerfallow.

Summary of Operations

Order of fall operations:—

Shallow plow second-year wheat stubble and oat and barley stubble and if ground is moist shallow plow first-year wheat stubble. If pressed for time double disc instead of plow.

Order of spring operations:—

1. Harrow everything except first-year wheat stubble land.
2. Seed summerfallow land to wheat.
- 3.—Plow first-year wheat stubble, if not already fall plowed, and seed to wheat.
4. Plow second-year wheat stubble and seed to oats or barley.

<p>First Year Summerfallow. Plow shallow previous autumn. Harrow early in spring. Plow six inches in June and pack. Cultivate to keep weeds in check for remainder of season.</p>	<p>Third Year Wheat. Plow shallow previous autumn if land is moist. If not plow shallow in spring, pack and seed and pack as soon as fallow is seeded.</p>
<p>Second Year Wheat. Seed in spring as soon as all land is harrowed. Pack.</p>	<p>Fourth Year Oats or barley. Plow shallow previous autumn and pack or double disc. Harrow as early as possible in spring. After wheat seeding is finished plow shallow, harrow, seed to oats or barley and pack.</p>

Substitutes

One of the fallow that is Manitoba Agri early maturing such as Success case is to take and then summ ing the balance returns of been secured falls down in trol. The per and sow thist start that a bl of the season underground ro Wheat after well on the far merfallow. Thi kinds of soil, not much trou on the college f summerfallow a count. On light fallow wheat sh to go down, th fested corn, m tained from co shorter and sti corn is a day l but three days. The order of and its substit of wheat is as corn, potatoes, anal pasture c oats and peas,

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The amount stable matter cultivated soils due to their Humus not on function of re more retentive ishes also the activities of th stes plant food humus consti source of the Applications of be considered t is the mainte soil.

Experim

The annual Experimental F ing March 31st, document of ing matter w progressive f briefly and co and tests whic every farm and ly means all o that every prov as there is not undealt with, s the "capabilitie which have not of better pro methods. In f has been gi umes and con scientific exper made during th is progress, w experts of the tem, but hene given in bullet confined to st doings at the s stations at diff try. The rep said, will well free on applic Branch, Depar Ottawa.

Sweet Cl

Sweet clover culture of We Mr. McKillican Brandon Exper convinced. "I where they can clover, but wh flourish," he s the subject with staff. "Where that will grow We have had n tle to eat hay. Last ye most of it to without asking somewhat diff a danger of lo by the time it

Substitutes for Summerfallow

One of the substitutes for summerfallow that is recommended at the Manitoba Agricultural College is an early maturing variety of barley, such as Success. The plan in this case is to take off a crop of barley and then summerfallow the land during the balance of the season. Small returns of wheat, however, have been secured by this method. It also falls down in the matter of weed control. The perennials, like couch grass and sow thistle, get such a healthy start that a black fallow for the rest of the season will not exhaust the underground rootstalks.

Wheat after corn has not yielded so well on the farm as wheat after summerfallow. This is not the case on all kinds of soil, however. There is not much trouble with wheat lodging on the college farm and the yields after summerfallow are kept up on this account. On lighter land, where summerfallow wheat shows a greater tendency to go down, the yield is adversely affected and may drop below that obtained from corn land, which gives a shorter and stiffer straw. Wheat after corn is a day later than after stubble, but three days ahead of summerfallow.

The order of merit of summerfallow and its substitutes in producing yields of wheat is as follows: summerfallow, corn, potatoes, turnips, rape. For annual pasture crops the order is corn, oats and peas, and millet.

Function of Humus

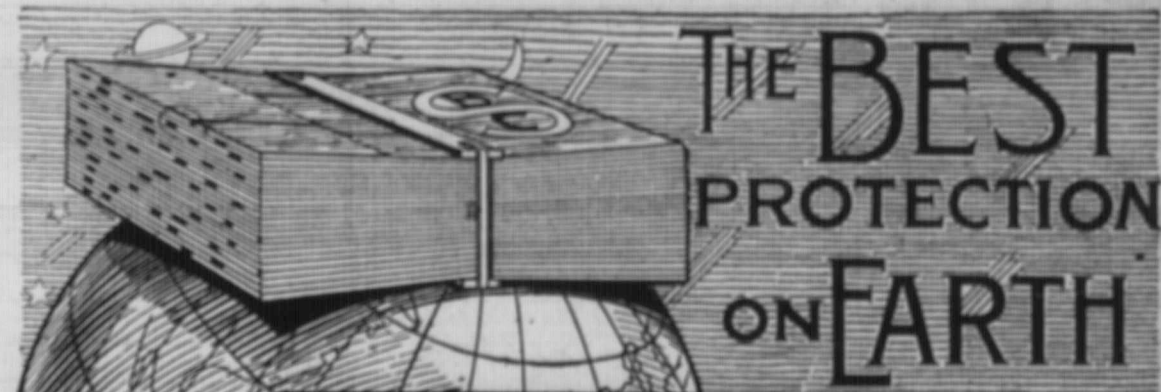
The amount of semi-decomposed vegetable matter or humus present in our cultivated soils bears an intimate relation to their productive capacity. Humus not only fulfils the mechanical function of rendering soils porous and more retentive of moisture, but furnishes also the essential medium for the activities of the bacteria which liberates plant food in the soil. Furthermore, humus constitutes the chief natural source of the soil's nitrogen supply. Applications of barnyard manure may be considered the chief means employed in the maintenance of humus in the soil.

Experimental Farms Report

The annual report of the Dominion Experimental Farms for the year ending March 31st, 1917, is a comprehensive document of some 150 pages, containing matter well worth studying by progressive farmers. It describes briefly and concisely the experiments and tests which have taken place at every farm and station, which practically means all over the country, seeing that every province is represented. Just as there is not a branch of agriculture unrepresented, so there is not a district the capabilities and possibilities of which have not been tried in the matter of better production by improved methods. In former years the report has been given in two and three volumes and contained accounts of the scientific experiments that have been made during the year, or that were still in progress, written by professional experts of the experimental farm system, but henceforth these are to be given in bulletin form and the report confined to statements of the year's doings at the score and more farms and stations at different parts of the country. The report, which, as has been said, will well repay study, can be had free on application to the publication Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Sweet Clover Has a Place

Sweet clover has a place in the agriculture of Western Canada. Of that Mr. McKillican, superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm, is firmly convinced. "There are lots of places where they cannot grow alfalfa or red clover, but where sweet clover will flourish," he said recently, in discussing the subject with a member of The Guide staff. "Where it is the only legume that will grow by all means grow it. We have had no trouble in getting the cattle to eat well-cured sweet clover hay. Last year we had some but fed most of it to the sheep. They ate it without asking any questions. It is somewhat difficult to cure. There is a danger of losing some of the leaves by the time it is thoroughly dry. We



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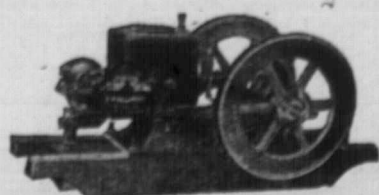
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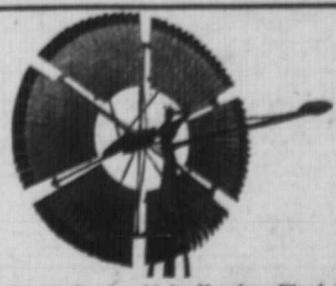


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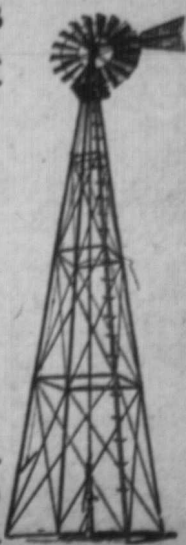


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also tried sweet clover out as a pasture for pigs, but they did not take to it very kindly. Sweet clover is equal to alfalfa in withstanding the dry weather. It also starts up a second time but the aftermath is not always heavy."

Value of Plump Seed

In experiments conducted at the University of Alberta for two years, an equal weight of both well matured, plump kernels and small shrunken seed was removed by hand from samples of No. 1 Northern wheat. These were sown at 14 bushels per acre in the same seasons. The well matured, plump seed yielded 37 bushels, 58 pounds per acre, while the small, shrunken seed yielded 23 bushels, 11 pounds. When samples of these two separations were planted at an equal number of seeds per acre the plump, well matured seed yielded 40 bushels, 35 pounds, while the small shrunken seed yielded 35 bushels, two pounds. These figures illustrate the fundamental principle that well-developed, plump seed normally produces the most vigorous plants. The only practicable means of applying this principle to the preparation of grain for seed is by the use of the fanning mill.

Cost of Growing Wheat

Cost of wheat production was estimated at \$2.25 a bushel by E. H. Thompson, acting chief of the bureau of farm management, before the senate agriculture committee at Washington. Mr. Thompson said, however, that most of the wheat produced cost considerably less and that even with a further increase of 10 per cent. in costs the farmers of the central west should be able to "break even" at the primary market price of \$2.20 fixed by the president for next year's crop.

In the north central states the cost for the crop year of 1917 ran from \$1.50 to \$3.50 a bushel, the committee was told, while for a majority of growers there the cost ranged from \$1.75 to \$2.50 a bushel.

Will Not Stimulate Production

"Then to stimulate production you would have to fix the price above that amount?" asked Senator Norris of Nebraska, referring to the average cost of \$2.25 a bushel.

"Most assuredly," was the reply.

"Isn't the cost increasing constantly and now at a very rapid rate?" the Nebraska senator again asked.

Mr. Thompson said from present indication the cost for the 1918 and 1919 crops would be much higher. He estimated the cost of producing the 1917-18 crop was from 60 to 85 per cent. greater than that during the pre-war period.

Potato Seed Selection

Like begets like in the potato field as elsewhere, but judging by the quantities of inferior tubers used for seed purposes, the importance of this law is not appreciated by many. The use of small potatoes taken from the bulk of the crop, year after year, and used for seed will eventually lead to yields of inferior potatoes.

At potato-digging time the great opportunity for seed selection is offered. With the product of each plant spread on the soil it is an easy matter to select out those plants that have given the largest yield of the most desirable type of potato and are free from disease. The potatoes from such plants only should be gathered and saved for use as seed the following year. This saving of seed at digging time may seem to many as an extra burden during a rush of work, but it is not.

There is less actual labor attached to seed selection at the time of the potato harvest than there is by practising any other method of seed selection. Furthermore, the results from hill selection are reasonably certain, while with other methods there is some speculation. Potato growers would do well to watch closely for exceptionally good plants. These, harvested and saved apart from the main crop, may become the granddads of fine potato fields in the future. —Experimental Farms Note.

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"Well, Sam he been a-tellin' me ev'y mo'nin' for a year he gwine to lick his wife 'cause of her naggin'."

"Well?"

"Well, yestiddy she done ovahbeah him. Da's all."

The Movie-Fan had enlisted and was in France doing his bit. One dark night as he was doing "Sentry-Go," a figure advanced toward him.

"Stand, who goes there?" he called.

"The Chaplain," was the answer.

"Oh, that's alright, pass Charlie Chaplin," answered the Movie Fan.

"Come out o' that. You can't swim in there." "I know I can't. That's why I'm yelling for help."—Life.

A mother was teaching her girl to say "Please." The child, wishing for some bread said sharply "Bread!"

"Didn't you forget something?" questioned her mother.

"Yes—Butter!" she added quickly.

Husband (reading)—A grasshopper will eat twenty times his weight every day.

Wife—No doubt, and put up a holler when his wife wants a new hat.—Judge.

Bridegroom: "What is the matter, driver?"

Coachman: "The horse has just thrown a shoe sir."

Bridegroom: "Great Scott! Do even the horses know we are just married!"

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An old lady and gentleman were taking their first trip on the steam cars. She held her breath while crossing a trestle and then, turning to her husband, exclaimed in a high voice, "Thank God, Ezra, we have lit!"

Why Johnny Flunked

"What was the result of the flood?" asked the Sunday-school teacher.

"Mud," replied the bright youngster.

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Gladys' mother was entertaining visitors, when suddenly the door was flung open and in burst Gladys like the proverbial whirlwind.

"My dear child," said the mother rebukingly, "I never heard such a noise as you made coming downstairs. Now, go right back and come downstairs properly."

Gladys retired, and a few moments later reentered the room.

"Did you hear me come down that time, Mamma?" she asked.

"No, dear," replied the mother. "Now, why can't you always behave like that? You came downstairs like a lady then."

"Yes, Mamma," said Gladys dutifully, "I slid down the banister."

Stories of cow-boys and their ingenious sayings are common, but the following is the best yet. A very pompous official was in charge of the registration booth in a small Texas town, he asked very many pertinent and impertinent questions. In the course of registering a broncho-buster he asked, "Have you ever had an accident?"

"Well, no, can't say as I have," replied the ranchman.

"Never had an accident?" queried the other sharply.

"Well, no, a rattlesnake bit me once, that's all."

"Well, don't you call that an accident?"

"An accident!" said the cowboy in surprise, "Hell, no, the damn thing bit me on purpose."

Farmer Pessimist—(observing a load of fat hogs being driven to the stock yards in an auto truck): "Even hogs can ride in an automobile; that spoils it for me."

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with its 19 Branches in Manitoba, 21 Branches in Saskatchewan, 53 Branches in Alberta, 8 Branches in British Columbia, 163 Branches in Ontario and 32 Branches in Quebec serves Rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Business and Finance

THE new Victory bonds will be issued in \$50, \$100, and larger denominations.

Every Victory bond will bear interest at 5 1/2 per cent. per year, payable May 1 and November 1, until the bond matures, when the face value of it will be paid in full out of the Dominion treasury.

The Victory bonds of the new issue will mature in five years, or in 15 years. Investors may choose which of these maturities they prefer, as they may also choose the denominations they prefer.

Payments for the new Victory bonds may be made as follows: 10 per cent. on application, 20 per cent. on December 6, 20 per cent. on January 6, 20 per cent. on February 6, 21.16 per cent. on March 6. The extra 1.16 per cent. payable in March represents the accrued interest. A full half-year's interest will be paid on May 1.

Bearer bonds (that is, payable to bearer, like bank notes) will be delivered to investors who choose bearer bonds, as soon as payment is made in full. Registered bonds (that is, bonds payable only to the owner, whose name is registered at Ottawa, or to the owner's order) will be delivered as soon as they can be registered. All bonds will be free from any tax imposed by the Dominion government.

Lists will open on October 28 and close November 16.

Should Every Farmer Keep Accounts

There are other forms which this question takes. Here are a few of them:—

Why should the farmer ransack his brain or trust to the unreliability of his memory when arriving at the cost of production, labor losses, expenses, profits, etc.?

How can he benefit by failures of previous years without an available detailed record of those transactions?

Should he keep records during the entire year, and make a complete business-like Income Tax report, or shall he risk inequitable taxation because he is unwilling to devote 10 or 20 minutes each day to keeping his accounts?

Farming is a business and a profession. Where would the merchant, the blacksmith, the doctor, or the lawyer find himself, if he kept no accounts?

In the interests of the welfare and progress of agricultural industry as a whole, as well as in the interests of every individual engaged in agricultural industry, the keeping of accounts in a systematic, business-like way should be regarded as essential.

Manitoba's Farm Loans System

The Manitoba Farm Loans Association, organized by the government of the province to supply long term money at cost to food producers, has resumed loaning after a brief interval, and it is expected that at the close of the fiscal year on November 30 the total sum on loan will reach \$2,000,000.

There was some cessation of loaning in September owing to the fact that the new dower law came into effect. The result of this was that there was a delay in getting application through and for a time no funds could be paid out. In September the total loans were consequently not much in excess of \$20,000. The current is now running as usual and probably a quarter of a million will be advanced during the present month and November.

At the end of August a report was made to the government which showed that up to that date 663 loans had been made, aggregating almost exactly a million and three-quarter dollars.

Alberta Hail Insurance

The Hail Insurance District of Alberta has now been in operation for five years. The district comprises 26 municipal districts, and embraces a total area of somewhat over 4,500,000 acres. The losses for damage by hail during the past season were in round numbers \$160,000.

The revenue required to pay these losses is derived from two sources, first the flat rate of five cents per acre on

THE
**ROYAL BANK
OF CANADA**

Incorporated 1869.

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Capital Authorized \$25,000,000
Capital Paid Up 14,000,000
Reserve Funds 15,000,000

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We will make liberal advances to Farmers in good standing for the purchase of livestock, or to provide feed until present stock of cattle and hogs can be finished and marketed.

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Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament.

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Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan.

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\$10.00 A MONTH

will enable you to buy sound securities yielding from 5 1/2 per cent. to 12 per cent, paying for them monthly out of your savings under our

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Hundreds of small investors are adopting this method. Send today for Plan E, which gives full particulars.

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**Money
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For terms of twenty years (when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower) repayable by equal annual payments which include both principal and interest—the surest and cheapest plan yet devised for the gradual extinction of a debt.

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Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

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The National Assurance

The basis of the new Company is a list of securities. Life is positive, the prompt pay and interest.

It is to your year beneficiary the Company will

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THINK!

When you think of Life Insurance, think of the security behind all Policies issued by

The National Life Assurance Company of Canada

The basis of the success of a Life Insurance Company is its investments, and the list of securities owned by The National Life is positively unequalled as regards the prompt payment of both principal and interest.

It is to your advantage—as well as to your beneficiary—to insure your life with the Company whose motto is

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Has always been the primary object of Life Insurance.

Present day assurance, however, has largely extended the scope of its benefits. Not only as protection for others, but as a method of providing for one's own future, the Limited Payment Policies issued by The Great-West Life cover every possible requirement.

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or on crop payment plan if the purchaser has a complete outfit free of encumbrances.

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Farmers' Private Secretary

PAYS FOR ITSELF TEN TIMES EVERY YEAR.

Make all the money you can out of your farm by doing your business right. Have copies of all your letters and keep them in a file where you can put your hand on them instantly. You



do then keep your business in just as good shape as any business man in the city. The Farmers' Private Secretary is prepared specially for farmers. Consists of one Letter File, like the picture, 11 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches, with a pocket for each letter of the alphabet. This file when closed is only 1 1/2 inches thick, but it opens like an accordion and will hold 1,000 letters. Made of tough paper reinforced with linen. It will last twenty years if handled with care. Two handsome Greekian Bond Writing Tablets, each containing 90 sheets of ruled paper, to fit the file, with blotters. One Hundred White Envelopes. Six sheets "Manifold" Carbon Paper, for taking copies of your letters. Six "Manifold" Pens specially made for making carbon copies of letters. One set of instructions. Carefully packed and all charges prepaid **\$2.25**

Seek Dept. The Grain Growers' Guide Winnipeg, Man

all the assessable land in the district. This flat rate is fixed by the law at five cents an acre and was levied during the spring of this year. The balance required is obtained by a levy of a rate per acre on all the land under crop during the season. This rate was fixed on October 1 by the Hail Insurance Board at eight cents per acre.

The losses of this year were the lowest of any since the Hail Insurance District was formed. The losses for the five years are as follows:—

1914	\$191,173
1915	358,469
1916	565,897
1917	468,897
1918	158,122

During the five years the total amount of insurance carried was over \$32,500,000. The total losses paid for the five years were \$1,760,000. The costs of administration were about \$100,000. The total cost of carrying the \$32,500,000 insurance was, therefore, about \$1,860,000. The cost of insurance under the plan this year was a little over three per cent., and the average cost for the five years was a little over five per cent.

A Change in Prospect

There are some features of the plan under which the present district is working that are not as satisfactory as they might be, and it is probable that the present Hail Insurance District will be reorganized some time next year. At the next municipal elections the new plan of municipal hail insurance as provided by the Hail Insurance Act passed at the last session of the legislature will be submitted to the ratepayers of the municipal districts, and if the plan is approved by 45 of these municipal districts a new Hail Insurance District will be formed to work under the new Act. It is believed that the new plan has eliminated practically all of the objections of the old plan. The plan has been approved by the annual convention of the U.F.A. and the Alberta organization of Local Improvement Districts and Rural Municipalities, and it is believed it will commend itself to the farmers of the province.

There are two radical changes proposed in the new Act. One is that all the revenue required will be levied on the crop area only, so that the cost will fall entirely on those who receive the benefit. The other is that the farmer may insure his crop for either \$6.00 or \$8.00 per acre, or he may, if he desires, withdraw any part or all of his crop from the operation of the Act entirely. This removes the idea of compulsion almost entirely from the plan which is one of the great objections urged against the present Act.

If the new plan is approved, and a new Hail Insurance District is formed, the head offices will be moved to Calgary.

H.B. Co.'s Lands and Taxes

Speaking at the recent annual meeting in London of the Hudson's Bay Company, the Governor of the Company, Sir R. M. Kindersley, stated that so far as business in the Company's lands in Western Canada was concerned, this had been exceedingly satisfactory and constituted a record in the history of the company, both as regards acreage sold and the price obtained. There was an increase in total gross sales of \$2,754,145 over last year. It was satisfactory to note not only that the number of acres sold showed an increase, but that the average price per acre had advanced by 5s. 3d. during the year. The sales since the first sales in 1875, after reduction of cancelled sales, amounted to 3,955,314 acres for \$32,593,905, and of this amount this year's sales represented 21.79 per cent. in value and 12.64 per cent. in acreage of the whole. For the months of April, May, and June—that was to say, since the closing of the accounts—119,582 acres had been sold for \$2,226,650, against 112,521 acres for \$2,095,065 for the corresponding period of last year. The present activity in the company's lands dated from about May, 1915.

Taxation Matters

Referring to taxation, Sir R. M. Kindersley said the company was engaged in litigation with the Saskatchewan and Alberta governments respecting certain

Dividend Announcement

WAR conditions, with the added strain imposed on the funds of Life Insurance Companies through increased death claims, depreciation in the value of investment securities, etc., have set many policyholders wondering what the effect may be on the dividends payable under their policies.

It is with much gratification that the Directors of this Company inform the policyholders that the financial strength of the Company is such that, after making due provision for the added responsibilities arising out of the war, dividends may still be safely paid to policyholders on the same liberal scale as heretofore. It will, therefore, be a welcome announcement to the policyholders of the Company that, during the coming year, they will receive dividends on the same basis as in the past.

The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada

Waterloo, Ontario

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Mixed Farming Lands

THE demand for farm lands becomes greater each day and it is apparently justified. We have for sale several parcels of improved and unimproved farms in some of the choicest districts in Northern Saskatchewan and Alberta, especially adapted to mixed farming. Prices \$10 an acre up, easy terms. For further information write or call.

Estates Department

Union Trust Company

LIMITED

Main and Lombard Streets
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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NORTHWESTERN LIFE POLICIES

Head Office: WINNIPEG "PERFECT PROTECTION"

Representatives Wanted For This District—Farmers Preferred

Osler, Hammond & Nanton

Stocks and Bonds. Mortgage Loans. Insurance effected.
Lands for Sale. Coal, wholesale and retail.

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WINNIPEG

CROWN LIFE

Investments may come and investments may go but a Crown Life Policy stands as the best combination of safety, earnings and protection that you can get.

There is a Crown Life Policy to suit every insurance need. Write us for advice today.

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO

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F. H. Reid, Manager and Supervisor of Western Branches
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To Farmers and Agriculturists

Have YOU a Savings Account in the HOME BANK OF CANADA?

We give special attention to your accounts and the services of our staff are at your disposal in connection with your business.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

"A Shortage in Accounts"

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Have you Insured the Integrity of your Employees in Positions of Trust? Our Business is to become your Surety against Pecuniary Loss.

The Dominion of Canada Guarantee & Accident Insurance Company
A PURELY CANADIAN COMPANY

For Particulars Apply to Your Local Agent or Write

H. WALKER, Mgr., Lindsay Building, Winnipeg.
H. J. SAUNDERS, Mgr., Canada Life Building, Calgary.
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Notwithstanding the fact that we guarantee Simonds Crescent Ground Cross Cut Saws to cut easier, saw faster and stay sharp longer than any other brand of saw on the market, they are no more expensive than other good saws. We guarantee that Simonds Saws will cut 10% more timber, in less time and with less labor, than any other make of saw. Write for Booklet.

We Make and Temper Our Own Steel

Simonds Canada Saw Company, Limited,
St. Remi St. and Acorn Ave.,
MONTREAL, Que.
VANCOUVER, B.C. ST. JOHN, N.B.

IF you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know, and we will put you in touch with the makers.

...taxes imposed upon them, and from which, by reason of the Company's charters, they believed themselves to be exempt. In the case of Saskatchewan they received a cablegram informing them that judgment had been given against the company, and the latter had lodged notice of appeal, and the case was of such importance that, if necessary, they proposed to take it to the Privy Council. They could not, however, shut their eyes to the fact that the whole question of taxation on land was likely to become an increasingly difficult one for the company. Besides the Saskatchewan case referred to, there were other matters in dispute with the authorities on this side. Under all the circumstances the directors had felt it necessary to put aside the substantial sum of \$700,000 to provide for possible claims, and they intended in future to add to this fund in good years, in order that they might not feel too much the lean years which were sure to come upon them sooner or later.

Canada's War Exports

Exports of war materials and foodstuffs from Canada to the Allies during the month of June were valued at \$74,320,700, contrasted with \$89,409,100 in June, 1917, according to figures just now available. The June export figures compare with \$69,951,000 for the month of January, \$64,475,000 for February, \$66,525,900 for March, \$47,604,000 for April and \$46,195,000 for May.

In Canada's fiscal year ended March 31 last the shipment of munitions of war and foodstuffs constituted 77 per cent. of the country's entire export trade. In April of the present trade year the ratio declined to 66 per cent.; in May to 75 per cent. but in June it had risen to 68 per cent.

The April figures brought the total of Canada's war exports during the entire period of the war close to the three million dollar mark, to be exact, \$2,920,868,700.

The following table records the development in the shipment of certain war commodities and of foodstuffs in each of the years under consideration:—

Period	War Commodities
Fiscal Year 1914-15	\$ 32,891,200
Fiscal Year 1915-16	149,463,600
Fiscal Year 1916-17	383,442,200
Fiscal Year 1917-18	484,377,500
Month April, 1918	12,467,400
Month May, 1918	19,666,400
Month June, 1918	36,882,900

Total War Commodities... \$1,108,991,200

Period	Foodstuffs
Fiscal Year 1914-15	\$187,011,200
Fiscal Year 1915-16	339,455,900
Fiscal Year 1916-17	482,619,400
Fiscal Year 1917-18	710,619,400
Month April, 1918	35,136,600
Month May, 1918	26,529,100
Month June, 1918	37,637,800

Total Foodstuffs... \$1,811,877,500

Figures for June Analyzed

The following figures analyze the exports of munitions of war and of foodstuffs from the Dominion during the month of June, 1918:—

War Munitions—	June, 1918
Explosives	\$ 1,963,400
Cartridges	27,108,400
Firearms	78,000
Airplanes	238,000
Gasoline launches	—
Wire	451,600
	\$29,839,500

War Accessories—	
Autos	368,000
Auto Parts	37,600
Scientific Instruments	73,800
	\$ 479,400

War Supplies—	
Aluminum	\$ 682,400
Asbestos	733,300
Boots	16,700
Brass	70,500
Chemicals, drugs, etc.	1,524,800
Copper	1,828,200
Harness, saddlery, etc.	21,800
Horses	410,200
Hay	490,900
Nickel	520,700
Rubber Boots	76,600
Rubber Tires	37,800
	\$6,414,000

There is no investment offering in the world today with greater resources backing it than a Victory Bond. The resources of all Canada, from Atlantic to Pacific, from Cape Breton to Dawson City, stand behind every Victory Bond.

Foodstuffs—	
Breadstuffs	\$ 74,527,200
Fish	1,847,200
Fruit	114,200
Milk	692,200
Provisions	9,138,200
Vegetables	834,200
Sugar, etc.	429,200
	\$27,437,200

The foregoing analytical table of the war exports from Canada during June last, the latest month for which such detailed statistics are available, is interesting as showing the respective volumes of the different elements that go to make up the whole huge stream of war exports from the Dominion.

A Curious Comparison

The Amsterdam correspondent of the New York Evening Post points out that the actual war-time rise in grain prices in Central Europe has been below the rise which has occurred in the United States and in countries which are compelled to import grain from distant ports. In comparison with the year 1913, the present price of wheat in Germany is up 51 per cent., in Austria 75 per cent., in Holland 123 per cent., in England 100 per cent., in France and Italy 80 per cent., in the United States 147 per cent., and in Argentina 120 per cent.

"Our Padre"

(By John W. Ward)

I like to hear the boys bragging about their padres. I've often had that pleasure, too, for many a tale is told of the heroism and self-sacrifice of our Chaplains to the Forces. But the padre I'd really like to know is one that a brother—wounded from the—shires—told me of when we were on the way to hospital.

"He's a real good sort he is," my friend told me. "Always wears his tin hat cocked on one side, and smokes 'issues' (the last word in democracy) when he's up the line. You ought to see him pull out his silver cigarette case and offer one to the Colonel."

It was during one of our rapid advances when the respective positions of the opposing forces were somewhat undefined, that this padre and four men of the—shires were scouting around looking for souvenirs. Unexpectedly they came upon a party of the enemy, two officers, one a doctor, and six men. The padre had a bit of German, so he called out in that language a request that the enemy should put their hands up. But the doctor, who, strange—but perhaps not strange—to relate, had a revolver in his hand, spoke English, and he replied with something of a sneer. "Oh, nol we can play lawn tennis too, you had better put your hands up."

"Go for 'em boys" was the padre's answer, and go for 'em they did. The German doctor with the Red Cross on his arm and a loaded revolver in his hand was the first to fall. The other German officer hastened to put up his hands, and the six men went down before bullet and bayonet, while the padre looked on. Then salvaging the doctor's revolver as a souvenir the clergyman took the officer gently by the arm and led him proudly back to battalion headquarters. Our casualties were nil.

On the way the padre heard the groans of a wounded man. As soon as he had handed over his prisoner he lit an "issue" and went out in search of the sufferer, and after diligent search he found a man of his own regiment lying seriously wounded in a cornfield, and through a heavy barrage, carried him 500 yards to safety.

The—shires have cause to be proud of their padre.

Charming Girl (overheard speaking in an omnibus): "Why did they turn Charlie down?"

Her Friend: "On account of his eyes."

Charming Girl: "Why I think he has beautiful eyes, don't you?"

EDITORIAL

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Mr. Wood, President...
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Parsons Replies to Wood

Two Letters from the Former President of Canadian Manufacturers' Association

Editor, Guide: I notice in your issue of September 18, some criticisms on my address as retiring President of the C.M.A., at Montreal, in June last, by H. W. Wood, President, United Farmers of Alberta. In a very friendly way, as I have an extremely high regard for Mr. Wood, personally, I would like to comment on his utterances as understood:

1.—I am very glad that Mr. Wood advised the grain growers of the West to read my address in full. I tried to speak so plainly that there would be no misunderstanding as to my views, even on the part of those who were not accustomed to thinking of economic questions in a national way.

2.—Mr. Wood states, in referring to my remarks as to the conditions existing in Canada, prior to the bringing in of the National Policy in 1878, that I "recite a doleful condition of Canada at that time because she had only a 12 1/2 per cent. tariff." What I stated, it should be remembered, was not from any records or hearsay, but from fact based on my own experience. I can well remember those days and the picture that I gave was only an exact and truthful representation of conditions which actually prevailed. I was brought up in an avowedly Liberal environment and with strong leanings against a protective tariff. However, although I was not then in manufacturing business, yet after an experience of the changed conditions which the National Policy brought about in relation to the national interests of Canada, I had to change my views and to admit that the policy instituted by Sir John Macdonald, though no doubt faulty here and there, was one which made possible the expansion of our national life and well-being.

Exodus of Young Men

3.—It is quite true, as stated by me, that our brightest young men, before the institution of the National Policy, were attracted in large numbers to the United States. Many of my friends and members of my own family were among those who were thus alienated from their natural home surroundings. The United States was so prosperous under a policy of protection, which helped its manufacturers to use to advantage their raw materials and employ labor to a large degree, that it afforded encouragement to enterprising young men to secure a future which they did not see a prospect of in Canada. I think I understood from Mr. Wood, when having a very pleasant conversation with him some time ago, that he came from the United States and had only been a limited number of years in Canada. If this is correct he will not know personally of the conditions that I speak of.

4.—Practically from the days of Lincoln onwards, the policy of protection has been considered essential to the national life of the United States. Even under the present democratic government protection is upheld. I suppose, however, it was inevitable that in the enormous and rapid expansion of the United States men should make fortunes in all lines of endeavor—some honestly and some dishonestly. I have knowledge myself of friends who made a great deal of money even out of farming in the middle West of the States in the period of years covered by Mr. Wood's remarks.

5.—If the "doleful" condition of the agricultural classes of the United States portrayed by Mr. Wood be attributed solely to the results of a protective policy, as intimated by him, what about the condition of the agriculturists of Great Britain under free trade, which everybody knows to be very much more unfavorable than in the United States?

Labor and Protection

6.—Likewise Mr. Wood makes it appear that the American laborer has only shared the burdens of protection without enjoying any of its benefits, and that the same thing is true in Canada. Here, again, I would ask Mr. Wood why it is that under protection the American

and Canadian labor men have been better paid, better housed, and better fed than the British laborers under a system of free trade? Mr. Wood says in his article: "Only a few years ago I saw a statement that 500,000 children in New York were daily going to school hungry, and yet protection has always been asked for in the name of labor." Now, let us analyze this statement which Mr. Wood saw somewhere. It may fairly be taken for granted that if 500,000 children were going to school hungry every day, the parents and other members of the family not going to school would also be hungry. Taking five members to a family, even allowing for duplicates, which is certainly not too high a proportion if his remarks are referred to labor, then we have an army of 2,500,000 people in one city who are going hungry every day. Now, such a statement has only to be set forth to realize how unthinkable it is in fact. I am writing to the Mayor of New York to ascertain if any such condition ever existed in that city as depicted by Mr. Wood.

Concern for Agriculture

7.—Mr. Wood says, "You will note that no concern is expressed for our national agricultural life." It should be remembered that my address quoted the uncontroverted figures of the grain growers themselves as to their prosperity which, of course, is a great satisfaction to all right thinking classes of the people of Canada at large. However, if Mr. Wood and your readers will look at one section of my address it will be found that I stated, "the manufacturers of this country, along with all other classes, are vitally interested in the success of the agriculturists and will not be satisfied until the fullest possible measures looking to their betterment, and removal of any inequalities or unfair burdens, are accomplished." In another section of the address it reads, "We realize that unless producers in all classes in the country, whether engaged in farming, manufacturing, mining, fishing, lumbering, or other forms of industry, are prosperous it is utterly impossible for the country as a whole to progress as it should." In still another part of the address will be found this paragraph:

This section of my address would not be complete without the statement that the challenge of the grain growers, through their official paper, to the manufacturers to declare themselves on the tariff, and to which I was compelled to respond, led me to study the question from their standpoint as well as ours. If the figures given do not tell all the story, and the agriculturists of the West are not receiving proper consideration, then we should be the first to co-operate with them in trying to remedy their difficulties.

I think, therefore, Mr. Wood is hardly correct when he says that I have expressed no concern for the national agricultural life of Canada.

Farmers' Incomes

8.—I have long held the belief, from a good deal of experience and observation, that the farming classes were, as a rule, as prosperous as other classes in the community. I have, however, been taken to task for uttering such a statement. In this connection I was interested in reading in The Guide Post for August, 1918, a statement put out by The Grain Growers' Guide in speaking of the value of farming trade as follows:

This belief was based on the known fact that the average annual income per farm was much higher than the average annual income per town or city home.

This definite utterance, coming from such a source, is indeed extremely gratifying.

9.—In view particularly of world-wide conditions it looks like a good time to put our shoulder to the wheel and help one another to succeed, in order that our national life may be prosperous and the people contented and happy. God forbid that sectionalism, selfishness, and the socialism that would only destroy, should blind any of us, whether farmers, manufacturers, or others, to the larger issues, and that the different

Continued on Page 33



"We've Created
A Body of
Master Tire Builders"

Uniform Tires or "Lottery" Tires?

Decide Between Them, Once for All

Tires contain much handwork. Hence they must always differ in mileage as the men who build them differ. To make tires uniform—as Miller has done—"human variables" must go. This explains why all the tires of any other brand are not as good as the best of that brand.

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Don't trust to luck when you buy new tires. Get stabilized mileage

in Miller Tires. Get the strong Miller side wall—unequaled for country driving because it best resists the tendency of rutty roads to wear the sides.

And get the famous Miller tread that is geared-to-the-road. The ratchet-like tread that engages the ground as you go.

Order a pair of these team-mate tires now, today. Run them on opposite wheels, prove that they wear alike as we say.

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The Mail Bag

The Church and Rural Alberta

EDITOR, Guide: In connection with the recent meeting in Toronto of the executive of the Board of Home Missions and Social Service of the Presbyterian church in Canada, attention was called to statements made from the United Farm Women of Alberta with reference to an alleged neglect by the churches of the rural communities of that province and the lack of religious instruction of children.

Last May, Mrs. L. R. Barritt, representing the U.F.W.A., appeared by invitation before the Presbyterian Synod of Alberta and presented an incomplete report of a survey of religious conditions in the province. The Synod appointed a committee to examine the documents on which this report was based. Owing to circumstances that examination has only now been completed. It has been found, that while much interesting matter has been provided for consideration, the documents do not warrant the making of sweeping charges regarding the failure of the

churches. It is somewhat surprising to find numerous suggestions coming from school districts that the church should supply expensive equipment for the education and entertainment of the people. If this could be done in a prudent way, the Church would be glad to co-operate with the people of the localities. The information communicated from many quarters that there is reason to believe that few children are receiving religious instruction in their homes is a matter in which the church can act only by inspiration and example. Can anything relieve parents of the responsibility in this connection?

We are sincerely grateful to Mrs. Barritt and other members of the U.F.W.A. for spending so much time and trouble in endeavoring to investigate conditions, and the church will rejoice to have their support in any effort to modify these conditions for the better. Meanwhile, with some 350 of the ministers and missionaries of the Presbyterian church alone, at the front or in training for war, and other churches in a similar predicament, the

Victory Bonds bear interest at the rate of five-and-a-half per cent. and can always be turned into money at need. They cannot depreciate in value, unless Germany wins world-dominion; and in that event what would become of Canadian savings? Germany would take them as part of the tribute levied upon Canada.

churches. It is, on the contrary, remarkable that so much has been attempted and accomplished. It is also gratifying to observe the wide-spread demand for the services of the church. Even before the outbreak of the war, the churches had great difficulty in meeting the needs of the population. This difficulty was partly overcome by measures of co-operation. Since the outbreak of the war, the large enlistment of ministers and student missionaries has rendered extension of the missionary work of the churches almost wholly impossible. In these circumstances the carrying on of regular and occasional services and of Sunday schools over important areas must depend on the responsible activity of the people themselves. This activity has been too often lacking, and it should be aroused by the members of such bodies as the U.F.W.A. The churches are ready to give all the aid in their power.

During the past summer, the Presbyterian church alone, in spite of the serious depletion of the ranks, has maintained in Alberta, apart from the ministers of self-sustaining charges, no fewer than 150 ministers and missionaries of both sexes, giving service at 450 appointments. And this has been done through the bountiful generosity of the church at large, while the people of the mission fields are only slowly being led to realize the measure of liberality with which they should provide for the maintenance of religious ordinances among themselves. In these circum-

stances it is somewhat surprising to find numerous suggestions coming from school districts that the church should supply expensive equipment for the education and entertainment of the people. If this could be done in a prudent way, the Church would be glad to co-operate with the people of the localities. The information communicated from many quarters that there is reason to believe that few children are receiving religious instruction in their homes is a matter in which the church can act only by inspiration and example. Can anything relieve parents of the responsibility in this connection?

Replies to Mr. Ross

Editor, Guide.—Some time ago you published from one David Ross, of Strassburg, under the heading "Cultivate Idle Land."

In justice to the public, I feel it is imperative that such a scheme as the one outlined should be flatly rejected. Even if the plan is feasible (which I doubt very much) it would certainly be a dis-service to the country.

We have all heard of the great need of still greater production, and there are, I am sure, very few people who doubt this fact.

But if Mr. Ross or any other Guide readers of like opinion will reply and tell us of any reasonable plan whereby the present cultivated area of these Western provinces can be maintained and given proper cultivation it will be a great relief to thousands of minds between Winnipeg and the mountains.

There are farms galore scattered throughout the country which have gone back to weeds and quack grass during the last four years, but especially the last two years.

These farms are not situated 50 miles from nowhere, not by any means. You will find them within a mile or so of market or good roads and telephone lines. These farms might be made to



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Book D-st. Winnipeg



Royal Scots' Greys Watering Horses in France.

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October 10, 1918

produce bounteous crops with the aid of experienced farm help, so if there can be any system of training affected to produce good skilled farm laborers, to produce first and foremost they are why then first and foremost they are needed on the farms already broken up. This will absorb all the skilled labor for years to come.

Novices from the city are of no use on farms; in some cases are actually a stumbling block to a farmer's progress. Therefore hundreds of farmers are more satisfied to do without help and let the farms return to grass and weeds.

Besides, in all the country from Moose Jaw to Calgary, feed is very scarce as it is a short grass and short-straw district and great economy and care must be practised in the feeding of farm stock or the farmer goes on the rocks. The city man is, generally speaking, no economist when it comes to dealing with actual farm conditions, yet he would scoff at \$1.10 per day which the experienced farmers who left the farms to serve the country are receiving. Yes, by all means train the men and women, for the situation demands it, but we require those 60,000 or 70,000 whom Mr. Ross speaks of, and more, in order to maintain production on our cultivated land else our valuable time, money and energy will be wasted in combatting weeds, gophers and other pests which seem small matters yet in the aggregate make a tremendous difference in the output of grain each year.

I look around and see farmers in every direction struggling to put in large crops without help. And then the gophers go after it as though it was meant for them, reducing the yield generally by 500 to 1,000 bushels to every quarter section. Through lack of help the farmer is forced to overlook this and go on with following else the weeds which are invading from numerous abandoned and deserted farms should also claim his.

Fellow farmers, let our aim not be acres, but bushels of wheat. Extensive acres are best with abundance of labor, but mighty expensive to the country which is depleted of labor.

Therefore, in answer to the cry "Break New Land," we will muzzie it until our cultivated lands are worked thoroughly to the advantage of the Empire. —S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask.

Keep the College

Editor, Guide: Having noticed an article in one of our farm papers referring to the proposed sale of our present Agricultural College, or rather the exchange of it for a much less pretentious building, and realizing that our boys will be deprived for some time to come of its great educational value, I think it would be a great mistake on the part of our provincial government to agree to such a transaction. We cannot afford to do without the education that our present college is giving, if only in the tractor business alone, to say nothing about the many other important branches which are taught there, I think the college is worth all we are putting into it. There will be a large attendance at it just as soon as things become normal again and according to present prospects the war will be turned very much in our favor in a short time. I myself am thinking of sending a boy to the college very soon, but if the government is going to furnish us with a much inferior institution we shall think twice about it. I for one protest against the exchange.—John S. Troughton, Man.

A Labor-Saving Device

Editor, The Guide: I have a great labor-saving device and I would like to pass it on to my fellow men. I have a good team, and I always believe in making work as light as possible for myself and everything about me. So, of course, I keep my eyes open for any new advantage over gravity. As I watched one of my teams pulling a heavy load I conceived the idea of lengthening one horse's end of the doubletree two inches. As sure as you live it made it easier for him, so I gave him four inches, then eight inches, and each time it was easier for him to pull his share of that load. Says I to myself, I'll give you 32 inches, then I made it 64 inches. I could easily tell by the way that fellow pulled that a

time or two more on the lengthening deal and the load would go along without Cap. Then I could leave him in the pasture to get sleek and fat. But all this kindness on my part only made Cap. big feeling and he thought he was smarter than his mate Lab., when all the time it was I who made it possible for Cap. to strut along so light and gay. Meanwhile Lab. has to dig in harder than ever. Now I have a soft spot in my heart for Lab. too; so if some kind friend will tell me how to fix his end of the doubletree (I have used up all my wood fixing Cap.'s end) so that I can put poor Lab. in the pasture with Cap. then I can have a fat team—and the load go on just the same. I call them Cap. and Lab. for short; their full names are Capital and Labor—and mine is Government.—A.J.F.

The Giant Needs No Help

In the revised excerpt of his address in controversy, Mr. Murray states that "were it responsive to the leadership of unscrupulous men actuated by selfish motives, it could be, etc., etc." If the C.M.A. is not led by men with selfish motives, why do they insist on a high protective tariff? If the C.M.A. looked to "some people" like a young giant in 1910, it must at least be a young giant now, after four years of war prices for its members' products. Of

The German Courier

Editor, The Guide: I understand The German Courier has been ordered to stop publication on request of the G.W.V. Do the men responsible for this unreasonable measure realize the unjust hardship caused for thousands of men and women who came to this country in later life and are unable to read in any other language but the German? If the paper in question had been writing anything opposed

to the Allies' cause, it would be different. But the news given was the same as that from any other weekly, like the Free Press, for example.

One more thing. I read that the president of the C.P.R. expects a great many immigrants from friendly countries, but how do we know that some time the countries from which these people came will not commit some unfriendly act towards us and find themselves under the same cloud as are Germans today?

The stepping of papers for no other reason than that they are printed in the language of a country which is an enemy is not good and will turn more friendly aliens into unfriendly ones than anything else.

Wm. Van Vliet,

Quinton, Sask.

Plutocracy and Patriotism

Editor, Guide: The calamity that has struck North-Western Canada this year, in the form of hail, drought and frost, has caused to be shown up in a marked degree, the kind of patriotism indulged in by some of those in high places. For the past two years or more, the government of Canada and some of the Big Interests have exhorted the rural population, by all means conceivable, to produce and to produce. The

Continued on Page 48

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The War Trade Board

Why it was Organized—Who it is Composed of—What it Does

BY THE GUIDE OTTAWA CORRESPONDENT

Q.—What is the Canadian War Trade Board? When, and by whom, was it appointed? What are the duties and powers of the Board? Who are the members of the War Trade Board, and what are their salaries? What positions did they occupy before they were appointed? What permanent organization has the board, and what is the cost of maintaining it? What has the War Trade Board accomplished since it was appointed?

A.—The Canadian War Trade Board is an organization of business men and one representative of labor called into existence with the idea of more effective organization for the purpose of the war, and to establish better and more effective measures for maintenance of essential industries for that purpose.

The Board was appointed in October last by the Dominion government, after much consideration had been given by the government to the question of the necessity of better business organization and the conservation of Canada's resources in raw materials, manufactured and partially-manufactured products.

Duties and Powers

The duties and powers of the War Trade Board as defined by the order-in-council creating it are as follows:—

- 1.—To have direction of licenses for export and to make recommendations with regard thereto.
- 2.—To have direction of licenses for import and of applications to the proper authorities of exporting countries for permit to export to Canada and to make recommendations with regard thereto.
- 3.—To undertake and carry out such supervision as may be necessary of all industrial and commercial enterprises and by co-operation with producers to prevent waste of labor, of raw materials and of products.
- 4.—To make recommendations for the maintenance of the more essential industries as distinguished from those of a less essential character.
- 5.—To investigate and keep stock of the country's stock of raw materials, partially finished products and finished products, and when necessary to direct their distribution so as to obtain the best results in the national interest.
- 6.—To consider and recommend methods of curtailing or prohibiting the use of fuel or electrical energy in the less essential industries.
- 7.—To direct priority in the distribution of fuel, electrical energy, raw materials and partially finished products.
- 8.—To investigate generally conditions of trade, industry and production (except food production), and to make recommendations with regard thereto.
- 9.—To work in co-operation with the Canadian War Mission at Washington, and through that mission or otherwise to co-operate with the War Trade Board of the United States or other bodies constituted for the like purpose with

a view to securing the most effective unity of action by the two countries for war purposes.

The Board was instructed to co-operate with the various departments of the government in any matters requiring common or united action, and all departments were authorized to assist and co-operate with the board and its officers.

Composition of the Board

The members of the War Trade Board are a number of prominent business men of Eastern Canada, who, under the guidance of Sir Geo. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, give a considerable portion of their time to the duties outlined in the above order-in-council. The members of the board, who serve without remuneration, are: Frank P. Jones, of the Canada Cement Company, Montreal; John W. McConnell, of Montreal, a prominent financial man; James H. Gundy, a Toronto broker; Charles B. McNaught, a leading business man of Toronto; and John Gibbons, of Toronto, who represents organized labor on the board; C. A. Megrath, Dominion Fuel Controller; and Hon. H. Laporte, chairman of the War Purchasing Committee, are members of the board ex-officio.

The board has an organization at the capital consisting of a considerable clerical staff and a number of officials loaned from government departments, more particularly the departments of trade and commerce and customs. No statement has as yet been made public as to the cost of operation, but the money expended comes from the general war appropriation of five hundred million dollars, voted last session.

What the Board Has Accomplished

The chief thing accomplished by the Canadian War Trade Board, has been the control and restriction of imports and exports by means of license. In other words the importation and export of goods has been reduced by making it necessary for those responsible for international movements in a long list of products and articles, to secure licenses from the board. The effect has been more particularly to materially reduce the volume of importations and to improve exchange conditions as between Canada and the United States. There has been considerable reticence as to the operations of the board up to the present time along other lines. Apparently, it has not been deemed advisable to have too much publicity in connection with the work of the board. While it is regarded as doubtful that the board has been able to accomplish as much as was thought possible when it was appointed, it is claimed that much has been accomplished to conserve the industrial resources of the country and to secure unity of action by Canada and the United States in war effort.



The Big Quebec Bridge, carrying 55 cars and two engines, weighing 7,000,000 pounds. Half a load for the Bridge.

Parsons R

Continued from page 31

classes in our arrayed against we are not all even "plutoer" naturally we m on economic q

Toronto, Septe

Agree

A further l as follows:— Editor, Guide ter to you of certain critics tiring presiden H. W. Wood, say that I not tember 25 some Mr. Wood. I serve any use length to the would just call statements of 1.—I do not fers to in spe that has u press about t steering" of have not seen any responsible Am quite sure not be credit I think we ma that farmers, other class can ely of all the hand, of all t 2.—Mr. Wo ing is not ver "Agriculture dent." He i he thinks rel that both ag ing can be m then I entire be glad to co end." This i and I, theref form with y desire as m ers as they selves. Wh the table a will do, an believe the Wood in wr enable us to views and upon partia much preju have to be Canada grav in a practi calling nam over a "no into the el with the be for national perity.—S. ber 3.

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Parsons Replies to Wood

Continued from Page 29

chosen in our broad land should be arrayed against each other. Surely we are not all thieves and robbers or even "plutocrats," although quite naturally we may hold divergent views on economic questions.

S. R. PARSONS.

Toronto, September 28, 1918.

Agrees with Wood

A further letter from Mr. Parsons is as follows:—

Editor, Guide: Following up my letter to you of last week, referring to certain criticisms of my address as retiring president of the C.M.A. by Mr. H. W. Wood, president U.F.A., would say that I notice in your issue of September 25 some additional criticisms by Mr. Wood. I do not think that it will serve any useful purpose to reply at length to these later utterances but would just call attention to one or two statements of importance.

1.—I do not know what Mr. Wood refers to in speaking of the propaganda that has been carried on in the eastern press about the "selfishness and profiteering" of the western farmers. I have not seen any such statements from any responsible source, if indeed at all. Am quite sure that manufacturers cannot be credited with such utterances. I think we may as well freely admit that farmers, manufacturers, or any other class cannot claim either a monopoly of all the virtues, or, on the other hand, of all the vices.

2.—Mr. Wood thinks that my meaning is not very clear under the heading, "Agriculture and Industry Interdependent." He states, "If he means that he thinks relations can be so adjusted that both agriculture and manufacturing can be made reasonably prosperous, then I entirely agree with him and will be glad to co-operate with him to that end." This is precisely what I do mean and I, therefore, stand upon that platform with Mr. Wood. Manufacturers desire as much prosperity for the farmers as they hope may come to themselves. When we come to sit around the table a little later, as I hope we will do, and discuss our problems I believe the spirit which actuated Mr. Wood in writing the lines quoted will enable us to get together. Preconceived views and theories, oftentimes based upon partial knowledge, as well as much prejudice, on both sides may have to be abandoned. We have in Canada grave national problems to face in a practical manner and instead of calling names and firing at each other over a "no man's land," let us come into the closest possible relationship with the heartiest goodwill and desire for national unity, stability, and prosperity.—S. R. Parsons, Toronto, October 3.

Postponed Manufacturers' Conference

Norman P. Lambert, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, informs The Guide that the proposed conference between representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Canadian Council of Agriculture has been postponed indefinitely. It was originally suggested that such a conference be held in Winnipeg towards the end of October, or early in November. The indefinite postponement of the conference is the outcome of later negotiations between the two sides, and the mutual agreement that it would be encouraging no good results to the country as a whole, to hold such another meeting as took place between farmers and manufacturers in the autumn of 1914. The suggestion of preliminary meetings between the western farmers and the eastern manufacturers involving an interchange of visits has been made by the officers of the C.M.A. and this idea is now under discussion.

From a Toronto Paper

Under the headline, "A Mystery," the following editorial appears in the Toronto News:—

"Out of the Obscure Whence arises the firm of Davidson and Smith. Says The Port Arthur News-Telegram: 'Mr. J. R. Smith some time ago began a struggle against evils existing in various lines of trade, and determined that the country should not be made for all



Cutting Oats on the Manitoba Agricultural College Farm.

time the victims of the machinations of exploiters whose sole object was to gain wealth at the expense of the public."

"That is the explanation of Mr. Smith's part in the acquisition of The News-Telegram, The Winnipeg Telegram and The Vancouver World. No one can misunderstand it. It is as clear as mud.

"Now perhaps we can hear what were the motives of Mr. Davidson, the senior partner of the firm. So far he is the silent partner.

"The News-Telegram continues:—

"Finding that it is practically impossible to enforce a policy of efficiency in the administration of public affairs and honesty in interpretation of existing laws without the backing of the press, and not finding a willingness on the

part of the papers to subordinate their business welfare to the national welfare, the D. & S. interests determined to enter the newspaper field."

"It is not every newspaper company that can begin with such a shining success, a general, blanket label in the Announcement of Policy."

A Cable from General Currie

In his address in the convention hall of the Industrial Bureau, in Winnipeg, in which he launched the Victory Loan drive in the West, Sir Thomas White, Dominion Minister of Finance, announced that he had received a telegram cablegram from General Sir Arthur Currie, commanding the Canadian forces in France, with good wishes for the success of the Victory Loan. The cable-

gram was in the following words:—

"You are about to launch another Victory Loan campaign, the result of which will be watched with intense interest by every Canadian soldier in France. We have just won our third great battle since August 8, in which period the Canadian corps has met and defeated 47 of Germany's best divisions. We have captured 28,000 prisoners and more than 500 field and heavy guns and we have liberated 69 towns and villages. Great as have been the material results, the moral victory is greater. These remarkable achievements would not have been possible without the most loyal support and encouragement from home. A continuance of that support is imperatively necessary to consummate the final victory, of which we are all so confident. The people of Canada will, I am sure, respond most generously to your appeal."

Farmers' Publishing Co. Ltd.

The Ontario Gazette contains notice of the incorporation of the Farmers' Publishing Co. Ltd., with a capital stock of \$500,000, in 20,000 shares of \$25 each. The office of the company is to be in Toronto, and the provisional directors are John Z. Fraser, county of Brant; John N. Kernigan, county of Huron; Arthur A. Paves, county of Durham; J. J. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, and George A. Brodie, county of York, all of whom are registered as farmers. Mr. Morrison is reported as having stated that the idea was to publish a daily farmers' paper.

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Meet your present labor shortage by installing a Louden Litter Carrier. With it you can actually save one-half your barn

work—every day in the year—for years to come

for it will last as long as the barn stands. Think what that means to you, not only in the saving of hired help, but in the satisfaction of knowing that the Louden Carrier will always be on the job doing its work satisfactorily.

LOUDEN LITTER CARRIERS are built for ease of operation, convenience and long service. The gear is hung on Swivel Jointed Trucks, making it just as easy to run on curved track as on straight. The track wheels are set as far apart as possible to prevent jumping and jerking, and are roller bearing with 1/2" Tempered Steel Axles.

You can't overload a Louden Litter Carrier box. It is constructed of heavy Galvanized Steel, reinforced with angle iron—has few parts, and is made for heavy work.

Perfectly balanced—it dumps easily and a slight touch with the fork or shovel swings it back into latched position.

BUILT TO FIT ANY BARN OR PURSE

We have the outfit that exactly suits your barn, and that will pay for itself over and over many times. Write us what size and style of barn you have, the number and kind of stock, etc. We will be pleased to advise you as to your needs and exact costs of same.

Have you seen OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE?

It shows the complete line of Louden Barn Equipment, including Litter and Feed Carriers, Stalls and Stanchions, Hay Tools, Horse Stable Equipment, Cupolas, Water Bowls, Animal Pens of all kinds—"Everything for the Barn." Sent free on request.

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STOCK (Miscellaneous)

THE LAIRD STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE... THE ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAVE FOR...

FOR SALE - 40 LINCOLN GRADE SHEEP... FAVORABLE E.C.C. BABY, 160 SHEEP...

HORSES

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN... FOR SALE - FARM HORSES, MAPES, COLTS...

SWINE

FOR SALE - PURE-BRED DUBOC-JERNEY... IMPROVED YORKSHIRES - FROM PRIZE...

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE - TWENTY-FIVE... BERRIESTE EGARS AND SOW, ONE YEAR...

FOR SALE - PURE-BRED DUBOC-JERNEY... REGISTERED BERRIESTE BOARS, FOUR...

YORKSHIRE PIGS ON CARR, \$5.00 EACH... BERRIESTE PIGS, APRIL LITTER, PRIZE...

CATTLE

ELMHURST FOLDED BEEFOLDS - ANY OF... FOR SALE - FIFTY HEAD PURE-BRED...

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES - HAVE FOUR... FOR SALE - YEARLING HOLSTEIN BULL CALF...

SHORTHORNS - 25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO... KILL THE LICE ON YOUR CATTLE BY USING...

GALLOWAY CATTLE - FOR SALE, EIGHT... FOR SALE OR WILL LET OUT ON SHARES...

FOR SALE - EIGHT GOOD SHORTHORN... WORLD'S CHAMPION RED POLLED CATTLE...

AYRSHIRES - TWO FINE YOUNG BULLS... FOR SALE - REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS...

RED POLLED CATTLE - STOCK FOR SALE... BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED...

POULTRY

POULTRY SUPPLIES - LEG BANDS, ALU... SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY...

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Count each initial as a full word...

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FOR SALE - LIMITED NUMBER WHITE... BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE, JUNE HATCH...

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SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, APRIL... SHEEP - SHEEP FOR SALE, GOOD, YOUNG...

SHEEP

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STRAYED - LANT APRIL FROM REGINA, A... THOROUGHBRED RUSSIAN WOLFHOOD...

FOR SALE - THREE SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS... GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

FEELLESS SHEEP LICKS, STOCK AND... DON'T WORRY ABOUT YOUR TRACTOR...

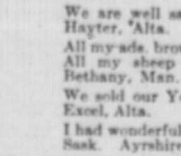
SPRUCE WATER TANKS MADE TO ORDER... FOR SALE - EASTERN TIMOTHY, NORTH...

NEEDLES, REPAIRS, FOR ALL MAKES... SITUATION VACANT

MARRIED MAN, END OF NOVEMBER TO... FIRST PLACE IN LIVESTOCK

FIRST PLACE IN LIVESTOCK

The fact that The Farmers' Market Place of The Grain Growers' Guide is recognized as a good medium for advertising livestock offerings...



We are well satisfied with our ad. for Hereford Bulls... The Guide gives the largest circulation among Western Canadian farm papers...

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NOTICE - EXCHANGE 1918 TRAIL BRASSHORN... FOR SALE - SMALL THRESHING OUTFIT...

FOR SALE - 1 JOHN DEERE ENGINE GANG... FOR SALE - ONE SIX HORSE POWER FAE...

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PATENTS AND LEGAL

BUNNAN, IRLAMAN, HOLLANDS & BISHOP... FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD...

PATENTS - CANADIAN, FOREIGN, EGERTON... RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SASK...

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE - WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR... TWO GOOD FARMS FOR SALE - 240 ACRES...

FOR LIST OF FARM LANDS FOR SALE IN... CHOICE HALF SECTION NEAR EDMONTON...

BUFFALO LAKE PROPERTY - ACREAGE... FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS AND...

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH... CANARIES

FOR SALE - SPLENDID SINGERS, ALSO... POTATOES

FOR SALE - POTATOES IN CARLOAD LOTS... POTATOES - "TABLE-TALK," GOOD, CLEAN...

SEED GRAIN

McCAFFERTY LOCAL WANTS CARLOAD OF... WANTED - TWO CARS OF SEED WHEAT...

WANTED - CARLOAD SEED OATS, SEND... IT IS ALWAYS SAFE TO SEND A DOMINION...

Poultry

REMEMBER - termilk - for both - ing hens - difference - Ag your chick - doing well? If - These parasites - warm weather - birds from doing - mites live on the - points of the comb - during the day - with a liquid 10 - killer or a solution - of four parts of - oil and one part - carbolic solution - every ten days - as trouble is like - to be had with - them. The so - treatment is so - in the hen hou - Be sure to ha - all the infert - eggs put down t - you need for - winter. You v - then be in a p - tion to sell - fresh eggs you - during the late - and winter for - high price. - J. Bergey, B.S.A.

Markets

A bulletin th - demand since it - years ago is t - Killing and D - ket. This b - fessor Herner, - tural College, - whole question - The kinds of c - for broilers ar - fully defined; - ing is touched - finishing and p - also fully cove - ter on prepari - poultry shows. - A new 28-p - the bulletin, j - chapter on th - of shipping liv - goes carefully - whether it pay - pens alive or - to indicate the - tentative shi - various Manit - express comp - are shown, th - several actual - are given in - whole questio - fully covered. - Free copies - able from the - toba Departm - niipeg. - What is it - small coops e - weeks' finish - ket.

Poultry

Poultry Pointers

REMEMBER that sour milk or buttermilk will make excellent feed for both growing chickens or laying hens. Try some and see the difference it makes.

Are your chickens dumpish and not doing well? If so, look out for mites. These parasites are very active during warm weather and will prevent the birds from doing well. Remember that mites live on the roosts, in cracks and joints of the coop or other hiding places during the day. By soaking these places with a liquid lice killer or a solution of four parts coal oil and one part carbolic about once every two weeks, no trouble is likely to be had with them. The same treatment is good in the hen house.

Be sure to have all the infertile eggs put down that you need for the winter. You will then be in a position to sell the fresh eggs you get during the late fall and winter for a high price.—J. E. Bergey, B.S.A.



Marketing the Chickens

A bulletin that has been in constant demand since it was first published two years ago is that entitled, "Fattening, Killing and Dressing Chickens for Market." This bulletin, written by Professor Herner, of Manitoba Agricultural College, goes very fully into the whole question of marketing chickens. The kinds of chickens for roasters and for broilers are indicated; the methods of fattening for each class of trade are fully defined; the question of lice killing is touched upon; killing, plucking, finishing and packing the carcasses are also fully covered; with a special chapter on preparing birds for the dressed poultry shows.

A new 28-page illustrated edition of the bulletin, just issued, contains a new chapter on the very timely topic, that of shipping live poultry. Prof. Herner goes carefully into the question as to whether it pays better to ship the chickens alive or dressed. A table is shown to indicate the express rates on a representative shipment to Winnipeg from various Manitoba shipping points, the express companies' rules for shipping are shown, the shrinkages in weight of several actual shipments of live birds are given in another table, and the whole question of live-shipments carefully covered.

Free copies of the bulletin are obtainable from the Publication Branch, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

Grate Feeding

What is it?—It is enclosing birds in small coops or crates for the last few weeks' finishing before killing for market.

What advantages has the method?—It keeps the birds quiet and under control. No flesh is wasted or muscles hardened by undue exercise. The added flesh during this finishing process is the cheapest of the whole bird to produce and it increases the value of the whole carcass from 10 to 25 per cent.

How is the crate made?—Almost any packing box will answer for a temporary crate, but it is better to make a good one that will last. The crates in general use are six feet long by 16 inches wide by 20 inches high and divided into three compartments. They are made of laths or slats, nailed on a light frame.

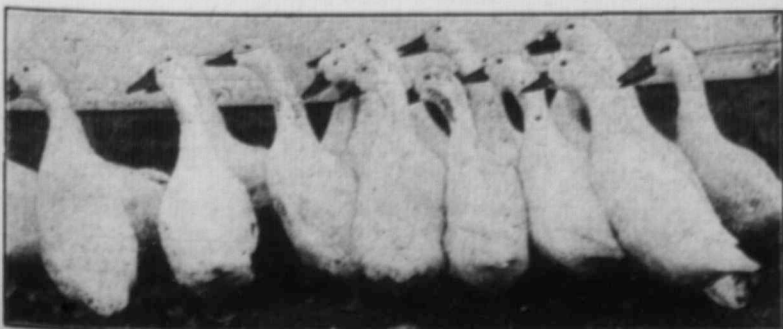
What kind of a bird?—The flesh of any bird is improved by finishing in the crate. Best results are obtained from cockerels of the general purpose and heavy breeds.

What is the best feed?—Finely ground grains mixed with milk, make the best ration. Oats, barley, corn and buckwheat are all good. Two or three grains mixed together are better than one alone. Wild Buckwheat screenings also make a cheap and satisfactory feed. Milk, preferably sour, or buttermilk, is very valuable for mixing the feed.

Other things to remember.—Do not feed the birds for 24 hours after putting them in the crate and then feed very sparingly for several days. Keep the birds hungry for two or three days and gradually increase until a full feed is given, then feed twice a day just what they will eat up clean. Clean out any feed left in the trough after each meal. Dust the birds for lice before starting and again before killing. Kill by bleeding in the mouth and piercing the brain. Pluck, dry and cool before packing. Write Experimental Farm for Bulletin No. 88, for further information.—F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman.

Poultry Keepers' "Culling Drive"

"Culling drives" to weed out the unprofitable fowls are being conducted by poultry raisers in many sections of the country under the direction of local leaders of the United States Department of Agriculture. In one community in Missouri the local leader organization set out to cull the non-producers of every farm possible on a certain day, and as a result of this campaign, known as a "culling drive," selections were made in more than 300 farm flocks. This undoubtedly brought about the sale or the eating of several hundreds of hens that, had they been held over during the winter, would have made at least a large proportion of the flocks unprofitable. Such campaigns are made possible through the organized local communities under the supervision of good leaders.



Start Your Moulded Hens to Laying



THE world is calling for more poultry and more eggs. Everybody must speed up—it's a patriotic duty. Now's the time to get ready for regular fall and winter laying.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

Will start your pullets and moulted hens to laying promptly

Remember, going through the moult is like going through a long spell of sickness. The egg organs become dormant, but why let nature bide its own time to revive the egg organs? Feed a tonic.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a contains *Nux Vomica* and *Quassia*—tonics that promote digestion, that tone up the dormant egg organs. It has iron for the blood, and internal antiseptics. This combination will keep your whole flock healthy and start your pullets and moulted hens to laying.

IMPORTANT: If your hens are not yet over the moult, supply them with Pan-a-ce-a daily to give them strength and vitality to force out the old quills and grow new feathers. Always buy Pan-a-ce-a according to the size of your flock—a penny's worth for each hen to start with. There is a package for all sizes of flocks.

You have no chances to take. The dealer in your town who sells Pan-a-ce-a will refund your money if it does not do as we claim. 35c, 85c and \$1.75 packages. 25-lb. pail, \$3.50. 100-lb. drum, \$14.00.

Dr. HESS Stock Tonic
Keeps Hogs Healthy
Drives Out the Worms

Dr. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

FARM LANDS And their Relation to Trusteeships

THE undernamed Company has assets in its hands for realization, which belong to estates under its care, and which must be sold to enable these estates to be wound up.

Send for Lists, particularly those dealing with lands, improved and unimproved, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, showing location, prices and terms. There are many bargains to be had and our lists are sent FREE.

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THE ONE BOOK EVERY FARMER SHOULD OWN → DEEP FURROWS ←

The book advertised in our Anniversary Number Issue of June 26, 1918. Look up Page 58.

SEE FOR YOURSELF THE CHAPTER HEADINGS.

We know they will appeal to you and that you will want a copy of this most interesting book at once. Now ready for mailing Postpaid \$1.60

Orders Filled the Day Received.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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wishes position as housekeeper for
bachelor or widower 40 years, good cook,
Box 1002 Newark.

MIDDLE AGED WIDOW WANTS POSI-
tion as housekeeper, baker or widower
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WIDOW would like work in factory above the
floor of old machine. Box 2700 Near Olden.

COOK-GENERAL—Woman, with 20 yrs. &
more exp. wishes situation as working
housekeeper or cook-general, good recom-
mendations. Apply 512 Dorchester St.

WOMAN, WITH THREE CHILDREN, 4, 5,
and 3 years, wishes to go on farm for
support for \$10 month. Apply Box 1022
Newark.

THESE advertisements from recent issues of daily newspapers tell heart-breaking stories. Called by death in the work-time of life—uninsured—the husbands of these women left widows to work or starve.

Don't let your wife come to this. Provide for her while you have the chance by means of an Imperial Monthly Income Policy.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Head Office TORONTO
Branches and Agents in all important centres

Rural Planning and Development

A Short Sketch of the Topics Discussed by Thomas Adams in his book on this subject—By J. W. Macmillan

HERE is an old saying about not being able to see the woods for the trees. Perhaps there are farmers like that, who cannot see the larger problems of country life because of their absorption in their own acres. I can conceive that no man knows less of a forest than the man who dwells in a hollow tree. A farmer may be wise in respect of tillage and stock, competent with machinery and shrewd in business, yet completely ignorant as to the questions of population, highway planning and maintenance, education, rural credit, co-operation, and many others, all of which vitally affect his own existence and that of all his brother-farmers.

There has been issued from the press a volume which deals with these matters from the Canadian standpoint. It is called "Rural Planning and Development," and is written by Thomas Adams, the gentleman who came from the local government board of Great Britain some ten years ago to give the commission of conservation the benefit of his thorough and expert knowledge. It is a portly volume of nearly 300 pages, copiously illustrated, well-bound, and best of all, to be distributed free. So long as the edition lasts a copy will be sent by the Commission of Conservation to anyone who applies for it. Every intelligent farmer should have one.

It is impossible of course to concentrate the information contained in a large book within the limits of a couple of columns of a weekly newspaper. All that I can do is to sketch the topics which are discussed, leaving to my readers the pleasant task of a more detailed perusal when they shall have gotten the book for themselves.

The introductory chapter calls attention to the timeliness of a consideration of the way in which the Canadian people are administering their vast heritage of land. After the war there is likely to be an increase in the number of settlers on the land. There are still large sections of public land which have not been settled. There are besides, questions, such as those of transportation and co-operation, which will be sharpened by the new conditions. Better ways of placing families on the land may be found, and readjustments of the conditions under which agriculture is now being carried on may wisely be sought.

The Fruits of Past Mismanagement

The second chapter presents a picture of some of the evident fruits of past mismanagement. Let me say, once for all, that it is not a book, written in a complaining spirit. There is not a bitter line in it. Full recognition is given to the fact of the big problem which the governments had to face, without precedent to guide them, and with the necessity of haste pressing them hard. It would be surprising if all had gone perfectly. Our duty, as the Canadians of today is not to repine nor seek to assess blame, but to take up the burden of responsibility as we find it, and see if we can find the way out.

Adopting this rational mode of approach, we will not hide from ourselves such facts as that the cities of Canada have been growing at the expense of the country districts; that there are many deserted homesteads, each of which represents a social tragedy; that there are not enough women on the farms, nor are those on the farms as happy as they should be; that the speculator has been filching the earnings of the producers, and still holds on the prairie provinces fifteen millions of idle acres within twenty miles of the railways; that there are sections in the older provinces where the untoward environment has reacted on the rural population, causing degeneracy both physical and moral; and, most important of all, that the root of the difficulty lies in the fact that farming is not as profitable a business as it should be.

After this summary of the ills to be

found on the land the question is raised as to what effect systems of surveying and planning land have upon the fortunes of those residing upon it. All dwellers on the prairies will read with vivid interest the description of the proposed alternative methods of laying out a township. Everybody knows the inconveniences which arise from dividing the whole prairie section on rectangular lines, taking no account of rivers, or sloughs, or ridges, or mountains. Everybody knows the disadvantage of having no trunk roads running diagonally across the surveyed boundaries. Everybody knows the loneliness of farm life as it is. It is interesting to learn of the wisdom with which Australia has gripped this problem; as also to study the eight alternative ways of laying out a township which have been suggested, and guess as to how much life on a prairie farm would gain or lose from one or other of them being substituted for that now in use. The question of community settlements is also taken up, with illustrations from the customs of other lands.

The Big Question of Transportation

Next comes the transportation problem, both by railway and highway. Even after the stirring of thought during the past generation upon the matter of good roads it will surprise most Canadians, I imagine, to discover just how many angles there are to the road question. Besides the cost of haulage, which varies with the surface of the road, there are such matters as the width of the road, and the relation of the width to taxation, the influence of roads on education, and even the significance of the direction of the road and its "curve of sunlight." An illuminating estimate of the comparative cost of hauling one ton one mile on a level road according to the nature of the road is included. It seems that the cost varies from 2.7 cents over asphalt, to 18 cents over hard earth, and 29 cents over muddy and rutted earth, to 64 cents over dry sand. One Canadian engineer has calculated that an adequate road system in Canada would create a profit of \$50,000,000 annually.

The fifth chapter deals with an assortment of rural problems which arise in connection with land development. They are so numerous that I can do little more than mention them. Foremost comes land speculation, which is of some service in a new country through drawing out and stimulating energy and enterprise. It is when the pioneer stage is over and the building of the social life of the community takes on new forms that speculation produces deplorable results. From speculation comes absentee ownership, inflation of the prices of land, the encouragement of the spirit of gambling, and many other evils. The method of taxation upon land is an important and keenly debated issue. Rural sanitation, with the sickness and death rates in rural regions, is often overlooked. It is startling to learn that during the first two and a half years of the war more Canadians died at home of tuberculosis and typhoid, both quite preventable diseases, than died in the expeditionary force sent to the war. In this chapter are also discussions of how to keep the young people on the farms how to prevent fire loss, and the vexed matter of employment.

Rural Organization Essential

Rural organization comes in the next chapter. It is one of the most important chapters in the book. Social life must be maintained, if the country is not to be depopulated. Mankind refuses to live where his association with his fellows is unprofitable and unhappy. Thus we need a social organization of rural life and rural industries which will yield us the best possible results in the volume of production, in the efficiency of distribution, and in the character and stability of our citizenship.

There must be more co-operation, more social intercourse, more scientific training, more available capital, and,

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with our long winters, it is highly desirable that domestic manufacturing be fostered to supplement the outdoor and seasonal activities of agriculture. These matters are all related to each other very closely. Credit and co-operation are inseparable. Modern industry, even in the home, calls for power laid on, and co-operative purchasing and selling. One feels that in the possibilities suggested in this chapter lie some of the best hopes for a future Canada. If we are ever to support a large population, living in wholesome conditions, it must come about in some such way. Otherwise all our efforts will but increase the isolation and disappointment of the people on the land, and swell the fetid slum areas of overcrowded cities. An illustration of the successful development of rural domestic manufacturing, under modern conditions, is taken from several of the country districts of France. Another phase of the question is that of the country village or town, which is a genuine rural community and identified with the farming interests, and is, moreover, capable of considerable development as an industrial and social centre.

Improve the Land Before Settlement

Here is a vital sentence, "If the government confine its attention to assisting settlers with capital, to subsidizing railways, to affording facilities for the farmer to borrow cheap capital and to promoting co-operation, the effect may be to help the speculator rather than the farmer." The argument is that the government should do all it can to improve the land before it sells it, rather than after. Once the government has disposed of the land all additional value it gains accrues to the owner. Thus well-considered schemes for planning it, for providing transportation, rural credit and similar aids to intending settlers should be put into operation before and not after settlement. It is even possible that much of the land which has gone into private ownership may be reclaimed for the public. This was done in New Zealand and in Australia. Why should it not be done in Canada?

This brings us up against the inherent difficulties in our system of government. Mr. Adams quotes from Sir George Murray who wrote a report on "Organization of the Public Service in Canada" in 1912. According to that British expert in governmental administration our system imposes an intolerable burden on ministers. Therefore it has been proposed that a new federal department be founded to deal with settlement and immigration. If this were done, or something like this, a sane, progressive and stable policy for building up rural life and industry might result.

Settlement of Returned Soldiers

The problem of settling returned soldiers on the land is discussed fully. It is viewed not as a special and emergent problem, but as part of the whole problem of land settlement. This is palpably the right method of dealing with it, for no plan can be permanently successful which would not set the returned soldier on his own feet and make him one of the regular farmers of the country. It would be folly, and he himself would resent it, if the people of Canada made him a dependent rather than a self-supporting citizen. The returned soldier is only temporarily a soldier, he is permanently a man, and requires to be treated like a man. So some of the schemes which have been brought forward for putting these veterans on farms may be set aside at once. Their problem is just a part of the larger problem of settling any sort of men on the land, and is to be studied as such.

I have thus tried to give some outline of the topics treated in the book. But I have not been able to show the wealth of knowledge, the soundness of judgment, and the spirit of hopefulness which runs through it all. To do it justice you must read it yourself.



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THE DEEPER LIFE

Old Memories

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

I HAVE been wandering the last few days amid the homes and haunts of boyhood and youth. The mingled sweetness and pain of re-visiting such scenes after many years of separation has been, or probably will be, known to most dwellers on the prairie. In these old eastern towns and cities much remains unchanged. The houses are, perhaps, a little shabby; the neighborhood may have gone down in the world. The trees are taller and more umbrageous. Otherwise, the old street looks much the same after 40 years and more. And how vividly the old days come back and memories that had been forgotten! "And clothed with what unearthly beauty! One feels as if one could picture no heaven that would be so delightful as just to go back to the old days again.

I remember that after my father's death I was turning over the pages of the diary which he had kept up to the very day on which he was stricken, and I found among the last entries one that told of a dream he had had the night before in which he thought he had met with one of his oldest and most valued friends, one whose friendship went back to his earliest days on a mission station in Canada, and it seemed to him in his dream that he and my mother (dead two years before) and the children, with this old friend, were all going back to the old St. Andrew's mission, north of Montreal, where his ministerial life had begun. And, as I read, I thought what heavenly future would be so sweet as just to go back again and be all together and begin life again.

It is when one looks on the old house and walks in the old fields that one feels most the losses of the years. If only the old friends could have stayed on in the old places! There is a lovely little poem by Sarah Doudney that haunts me when I visit old homes. I quote it from memory only:—

"Return, return," the voices cried,
"To your old valley far away;
For softly on the river-side

The tender lights and shadows play;
And all the fields are gay with flowers
And all the hills are sweet with thyme.
You cannot find such bloom as ours
In yon bright foreign clime."

And still, "Return, return," they sang,
"With us abides eternal calm;

In these old fields where you were young
We eul the heart's ease and the balm,
For us the flocks and herds increase,
The children play about our feet,
At eve the sun goes down in peace,
Return, for rest is sweet."

"For me," I thought, the olives grow;
The sun lies warm upon the vines;
And yet I will arise and go

To that dear valley dim with pines.
"Old loves are dwelling there," I said,
"Untouched by years of change and pain.
Old faiths that I have counted dead
Will rise and live again."

So I arose and crossed the sea
And sought that home of earlier days.
No love of old was left to me

For love has wings and seldom stays,
But there were graves upon the hill,
And sunlight sleeping on the sod,
And low wings breathing "Peace, be still,
Lost things are found in God."

One must take refuge in God. Otherwise there is a hopelessness of sadness in memories of the past. It seems to have gone so irrevocably. But who can set bounds to the resourcefulness of God? And so, like Abt Vogler in one of Browning's most inspired poems we cast ourselves on the Infinite one:—
"Therefore to whom turn I but to thee,
The ineffable home?

Builder and maker, thou, of houses not made with hands!
What, have fear of change from thee who art ever the same?

Doubt that thy power can fill the heart that the power expands?
There shall never be one lost good; what was shall live as before;

The evil is null, is naught, is silence in plying sound;
What was good, shall be good, with for evil, so much good more;
On the earth the broken axes; in the heaven, a perfect round."

There is a great sense today among men of the value and potency of human goodwill, never, perhaps, in all the history of our race have men thought so highly of what human love and goodwill can do for human happiness. And they cannot think too highly of the power of these precious and beautiful things. But outside the circle in which human loyalty and affection count for so much (and it is a great circle) is a still vaster circle in which we must be sure of the love of God or be desolate.

"O God," cried St. Augustine, "Thou madest man for Thyself, and our hearts are restless till they find rest in Thee."

And so, in the hours of most keen and wistful yearning for a vanished past, we say, "Lost things are found in God."

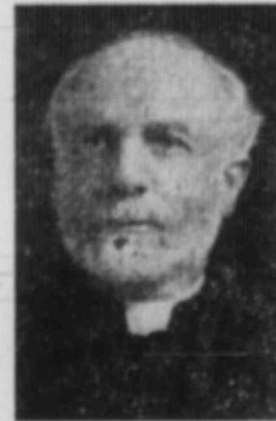
I made a discovery during the last few days in an old grey city where I have twice lived. The first stay was when I was between 15 and 18 years of age, dreamy and romantic years, I suppose, to all boys and girls, but, perhaps, in rather a peculiar way to me, who lived during those years in many respects in a solitary way, not mingling much with young people of my own age and feeding with passion on books of imagination. And I can remember how, when the time came to leave the old city, dearly loved as it was, the thought of change and the entrance into a new and larger and unknown world thrilled me with vague but most delicious imaginings of the mysterious life before me.

"Eager hearted as a boy, when first he leaves his father's field,
And at night alone the dusky highway near and nearer drawn,
Sees in heaven the light of London flaring like a dreary dawn;
And his spirit leaps within him to be gone before him then,
Underneath the light he looks at, in among the throngs of men."

Twelve years afterwards I came back to the same old city and lived there again three years. But when the time came to leave once more there was no delicious stir of vague but beautiful anticipations. The sadness of parting was there in its nakedness, unsoftened by any mysterious hopes. The thought of the future was very sober and very definite. One could imagine, of course, if one would, all sorts of new and unknown pains and sorrows, but as far as joys and achievements were concerned one felt at 33 that one had got into one's groove and that the future years, even if kindly, held no lovely surprises, no unexpected delights.

And now coming back after a quarter of a century, it was rather delightful to find that the rainbow tints had come back again. Life was once more an enchanting mystery. The future had become again fascinating in its very indefiniteness. Not in a personal sense to any great extent. It would be unreasonable to expect for oneself many years or wonderful and surprising ones. But the time is so wonderful, pregnant with great and beautiful changes. Life has become heroic again for so many, sad but infinitely nobler and higher and deeper. And it is so much easier than it was to forget one's own personal hopes and ambitions in the great world movements, the shakings, the strugglings and the strivings that mean the coming of the Kingdom of God.

After a sordid and selfish and materialistic age, life has become great and romantic and heroic, a time for dreams and visions and high passion and love-liest hopes.



Dr. BLAND.

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The Countrywoman

The New Woman's Party

HERE was launched on September 24, by a number of Toronto women, what is to be known as the Women's Party. It was organized to "unite the women of the nation for their political responsibilities." Its motto is "For God and Country," and its aims are, "victory, national security and progress." The program is "for the war and after it." Copies of the program are already reaching the organizations of women of the West, whose endorsement to the program is asked. They are signed by Mrs. A. B. Ormsby, Mrs. L. A. Hamilton and Mrs. Jessie MacIvor. Mrs. MacIvor is managing editor of the Women's Century, the organ of the National Council of Women. Mrs. L. A. Hamilton is the convener of the committee on agriculture for women of the National Council, one of the directors of Woman's Century, and last June one of the candidates for the national presidency of the National Council. Mrs. Ormsby is the president of the Ontario Suffrage Association and also a director of Woman's Century.

For the week of September 17, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, leader of the Woman's Party in Great Britain, was in Toronto. While in that city she was the guest of Mrs. Ormsby at her home, Ormsby-Cliff. It is presumed that the formation of the Woman's Party in Toronto is a direct outcome of Mrs. Pankhurst's visit to Toronto. Just one week elapsed from the time Mrs. Pankhurst told of the work and policies of the Woman's Party in Great Britain until the Woman's party of Canada was formed. It could therefore not have taken much longer than the intervening week for the promulgation of the platform that is now being scattered broadcast throughout Canada, and to which all the women of Canada are being asked to subscribe their approval and endorsement. Whether it did take a week or longer to prepare the platform, one is assured from a glance at the program that a week was ample time for the preparation of such policies as it contains.

Perhaps no people in the British Empire can spring quite so many surprises as can Torontonians. More parties and platforms and policies and opinions emanate from Toronto than from any other one place. But the people of the West do not concern themselves with the entertaining mental gymnastics in which a class of the people of Toronto indulge, unless they spring a new national policy, asking the Westerners to fall in line of approval, when they had absolutely nothing to do with its origination and have no sympathy. It was hoped, however, that women would not be guilty of such amateurish attempts at national policies as some that have come from Toronto. But already the Toronto women have committed themselves to the most abjectly absurd policy that has ever yet been promulgated. The one serious part of the whole farcical policy is that the leaders of the new Woman's Party are among the most prominent women of Canada, women whose opinions are apt to have more than a passing influence. However, the most cursory glance at the platform cannot but destroy any tendency there may be to follow.

Most of the people who comprise the Allied Nations are pretty well agreed that President Wilson's outlines of the terms of peace and the after-the-war international policies are an accurate expression of the sentiments and ideals for which those nations are struggling. But to the terms of peace as outlined by the Allies the Woman's Party has prefixed this paragraph, "War till victory, followed by a peace imposed upon the Germans and their allies which, by withdrawing subject populations from their control and by reducing their mineral and other war-like resources, will make it physically impossible for the Germans to wage another war with any prospects of success." President Wilson, as well as other spokesmen of the Allied cause,

are due for a rather severe shock when they discover that the Woman's Party of Toronto can believe that prefixed paragraph to be compatible with the various statements that have been given to the world by President Wilson and the other spokesmen. Speaking on September 27 to Liberty Loan workers in New York, President Wilson said, "First, the impartial justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and to those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be that justice which plays no favorites and knows no standard but the equal rights of the several peoples concerned."

Speaking of diplomatic relations with Germany after the war, the Woman's Party has prepared a rather vicious little pledge, one clause of which reads, "I pledge myself not to buy, sell or use any article made in Germany or by her allies." Again President Wilson says, "Fourth and more specifically, there can be no special selfish economic combinations within the League and no employment of any form of economic boycott or exclusion except as the power of economic penalty by exclusion from the markets of the world may be vested in the League of Nations as a means of discipline and control." Those two statements are absolutely at variance with each other. We hope that when peace comes Germany will be ready to acquiesce to the discipline and control of the League of Nations, and that the League will not therefore be called upon to exercise its vested power of economic boycott or expulsion.

After outlining the measures which the Allies must adopt for the more complete and speedy winning of the war, the Woman's Party in its na-

ture the British Empire to bring order out of Canada's present chaotic railway situation. Just how an imperial minister of mines or an imperial minister of crown lands can deal with those matters in every one of the many parts of the British Empire is beyond understanding. Certainly conditions in the component parts of the Empire are so widely different that economic administration of the natural resources, transportation facilities and essential industries had better be left to the ownership and control of the individual colony.

The Woman's Party does not hesitate at handing out advice on any subject in which it is interested. It is concerned about India and inserts in its platform this paragraph, "Any proposed change in the governing of India to be submitted to the imperial parliament after it has been clearly explained to the enfranchised citizens of the Empire in what way the system is to be reconciled with racial differences, the caste system, the peculiar position of Indian women, and Indian conditions and traditions."

But the "knock-out blow" to democratic principles comes in the clauses dealing with workers and industry. It is the most reactionary line of principle conceivable, and is one that can only mean war between capital and labor. But comment is unnecessary since the paragraph speaks for itself.

"The problem of industrial unrest to be dealt with by guarantees to the workers that conditions of labor and the money return for their labor shall be in accordance with justice and the interests of the nation. The solution of the problem of industrial unrest to be looked for in this direction, and above all, in the shortening of the hours of labor, rather than in the direction of

ize his ample hours of leisure according to his own particular will."

They ask that increased production of wealth be made a primary object by all engaged in industry in whatever capacity, but say nothing whatever of its distribution. Since they do not want "control of industry by the workers" and want increased production of wealth without any attempt at more just distribution, they have placed themselves on the side of vested interests, and cannot hope to gain the support of the fair-minded women of Canada.

They conclude their platform by asking for absolute equality of opportunity for women and men, a maternity grant, and that the state take such steps as will ensure every child an adequate education. The whole platform is a hastily constructed and ill-advised dabble into British and foreign politics, into federal affairs as well as those provincial in nature. It is a very amateurish attempt to form a policy on many lines that are occupying public attention at this time. But its every line expresses dismal failure on the part of those Toronto women to grasp the things that must survive from the heap of crumbling and decadent reactionary debris that is everywhere about. That a few women in Toronto can think that they themselves are capable of formulating such a national policy as will be in accordance with the training and inclination of the women in every part of Canada is only another evidence of their wrong conception of what things are democratic. It is to be hoped that the National Council of Women, three of whose heads are the founders of the Women's Party, will not become involved in any such scandalous policy as the party advocates.

Manitoba Conference Called

A conference of all the women of the province of Manitoba is to be held in Winnipeg on November 20, 21 and 22. It was thought advisable that some such conference be held so that women might discuss those several problems of interest to them in the light of their new citizenship and of the conditions contingent upon the war. The committee planning the conference is composed of the national officers of the National Council of Women and the presidents of the provincial affiliated societies. Mrs. J. S. Wood, as president of the Manitoba Women Grain Growers, and Mrs. H. W. Dayton, as president of the Home Economics societies, represented those organizations. Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, president of the Winnipeg Local Council, was appointed secretary of the conference arrangements.

Every society in the province, no matter what its nature or size, will be free to send delegates who will be entitled to share in all discussions and voting. Letters inviting the co-operation of the officers of all the provincial societies will be sent out immediately and a tentative program will be submitted to them for further suggestion.

At the request of the majority of the members of the committee from outside the city, the conference will be held in Winnipeg, and Nov. 20, 21 and 22 were selected as the days of meeting. In order to ensure a representative attendance from all parts of the province it was decided to pool the railway fares. The only qualifications required of delegates will be a letter of credentials from the secretary of the society they represent and a willingness to enter into this arrangement for the pooling of the fares.

Clubs are asked to send any suggestions for the program. The conference is in the hands of the women of the province, and if it is not the success it might be it is because the women have not given the thoughts and helps they might. Send all suggestions to Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, 209 Devon Court, Winnipeg, Man.



Smiles

(By Arthur Wallace Peach)

Where do we find the home of smiles,
The smiles that bring us cheer,
When seen upon a kindly face,
When life seems drear?

Like sunbeams o'er the summer fields,
The smile-beams come and go,
And whence they come and where they
go,
We cannot surely know.

Some say they dwell between the lips
Or keep in eyes apart,
But others say, and they seem right,
Smiles dwell within the heart!

tional platform turns to measures for the promotion of an Imperial British Empire. Here the Woman's Party surpasses itself. Of course it wants representation in the British Parliament. But it wants the "British Empire to be strengthened and its component parts drawn into closer co-operation for defense and development." Apparently they haven't much faith that their proposed after-the-war economic policies will ensure stable peace—hence their advocacy of a closer co-operation for defense.

But in addition to this they want the "national resources the essential industries, and the transport system of the Empire to be under strictly imperial ownership and control." This is a hard nut for the Canadian Council of Agriculture to crack. But it is to be hoped that the Woman's Party changes its mind at this point before its cracking is necessary. For years classes of the people of Canada have been struggling to have the natural resources of the country state-owned and controlled, and available for private enterprise only on short term leases and at all time accountable to government control. To pool the resources of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India as well as those of every other colony under imperial administration can only mean chaos. It verges on the physical impossible to expect an Imperial Railway Commission who will have in hand the administration of the entire railway facilities of

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BRANCHES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Town Homes for Country Women

Continued from Page 3

were not afraid to try it in the only way they could see, and that way turned out to be by every conceivable money-making device that had been heard of in that community. That they had nothing to begin on did not frighten them. Mrs. Campbell gives us the interesting particulars of their two years of struggling, and their final splendid triumph. Mrs. Campbell says, "At our very first Institute meeting, with 29 members and \$5.00 in the treasury the rest room was proposed. Some of the members objected, as any money raised was needed for war work, and what did the country women need of a rest room? Perfectly ridiculous! However, a committee was appointed to interview the merchants, and though in sympathy with the movement they did not see their way clear to provide a room in their place of business, but promised to help, one and all realizing the need.

"Our first money-making scheme was a dance netting us \$30. Then a market day was suggested, that we ask all interested in a rest room to help. The farm women came from far and near with butter, eggs, vegetables, hams, pies, cakes, bread, turkeys and chickens galore, for which we had ready sale. By three o'clock everything was sold. With \$90 to add to the building fund, it was voted a decided success and was made an annual affair. In 1916 a lot was bought for \$165, \$80 down, balance in nine and twelve months, with interest. First thing we knew taxes had to be paid—our lot assessed for \$500. Our next project was to get something on this lot. We looked at shacks, banks and school houses, but none would do. Then a small building was planned to cost \$350. This was turned down. Some thought it dreadful to go in debt and the women would not use it anyway. The fall fair was nearing. It was decided to give the rest room a trial. We secured a large store, the owner giving it free, scrubbed and cleaned, then begged and borrowed tables, chairs, couches, stoves and rugs and had a comfortable place for the holiday, with a woman in charge to look after the children. Arrangements were made to serve lunch at all hours, and we had the busiest and happiest place in the whole town. Also, had a country tag day and with lunch and tags cleared \$160. Then with picnics, box socials and social evenings, we had \$300 for the building.

"Oh, that building! So many to please and to most of us two by four, two by six and v-joint were Greek. We got plans and specifications and specifications and plans, hunted the lumber yards and hardware stores, but found no bargain sales. That building was planned with upstairs and downstairs, all shapes and sizes, to help reduce the cost and, as we planned, lumber, hardware and labor kept advancing with leaps and bounds. At last, a good live building committee was appointed, and this time, with full power to go ahead, when Presto, the cement foundation sprang up like a mushroom. A great disappointment awaited when the frame work went up, for with all our planning we had made a mistake. But a good Samaritan came along in the guise of a hardware man and said, 'the ladies are making a great mistake in putting up so small a building. You tell them if they add 10 feet more I will see that it is paid.'—a sample of the Youngstown business people. The contractor, a friend in need, stopped work and explained the situation and the committee with joyful hearts, said 'Go ahead with the ten feet.' To that hardware man belongs the credit for our beautiful, large 20 by 24 rest room. Then we have a kitchen 10 by 10, and a bedroom for the matron 10 by 10. The building complete cost \$1,250. Less than two years ago we were afraid of \$350. We still owe \$450, but hope to pay it all this year.' At the opening we gave a miscellaneous shower. This helped to furnish the rooms. The business people presented the institute with a Christmas gift of \$225, also the municipalities gave \$150 besides other generous donations. The proceeds from the third annual market day were \$70, from concert and dance on Bobbie Burns' night,

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Picture from Main the

As seen by RED

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WHEN WI PLEASE

Pictures from Home Maintain the Morale

As seen by the
RED CROSS

W. Frank Persons, director general of the Bureau of Civilian Relief, is just home from France and has a word to say about those letters from home.

"It is very important," he says, "to keep the home a Living Reality to those boys over there. Write your letters regularly and frequently, giving complete news."

"This serial story of home life should be illustrated with plenty of snapshots and pictures. News and frequent pictures of children are peculiarly important."

—From an interview published in the Lake Division News of the American Red Cross.

As seen by the
Y. M. C. A.

"There are two things the soldiers always carry with them; photographs of the 'home folks' and letters from the 'home folks.' The pictures, often with a small Testament, are always in that breast pocket over the heart."

—Charles W. Whitehair, an active Y. M. C. A. worker in France, in the American Magazine.

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PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

8118. We served refreshments in our rest room after a political meeting and netted \$25. This we gave to the Red Cross to make our institute a life member. This year, the slogan is 'Save the Babies,' and we feel a step has been taken in the right direction when we provided a place for the comfort and convenience of the prairie mother and babe. The Red Cross and W.C.T.U. were invited to hold their monthly meetings. We are very proud of the rest room. The matron in charge has heat, light and rent free for her service, and we only wish, in every town, a place might be provided for the farm women."

Grain Growers' Building

The real thing of course is to have men and women interested in the same thing. Shaunavon men and women united and purchased a permanent building. But the women were at the bottom of the whole movement. Mrs. Lucktar, who is secretary of the Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association, tells the story. "During the summer of 1916, very shortly after the formation of our Women's Section, in Shaunavon, the idea of taking some steps towards establishing a rest room for women was brought up in one of our meetings and a committee appointed, consisting of our president, secretary and one other member, to find out what suitable and available premises were obtainable in town and what the probable cost of securing such premises would be.

"Before entering into any financial obligations in connection with the scheme, the ladies sought the co-operation and support of the officers of the Local organization of the G.G.A., and they most heartily endorsed the idea and promised their support. At their suggestion, the Town Council was approached to see if they would consider a grant towards the support of such an institution. The Council admitted the great need there was for such provision in the town and also admitted their responsibility in regard to it. After many discussions and a considerable lapse of time, the Council voted a grant of \$200 a year to the project, with the stipulation that the premises and the management must meet with their approval.

"Meanwhile, our general organization took a bold step and purchased property, vacated by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in one of the busiest streets of the town and here with comparatively little expense, our rest room has been established, in what is known as the Grain Growers' Building. At the front is the business office of the association, with its own entrance. Behind that is the rest room, with its separate entrance, wash room, toilet, writing and reading room and even lunching facilities, well lighted and heated and nicely furnished.

"Two other rooms are occupied by the caretaker, who has her rooms rent free, in return for the service she renders in keeping the rooms.

"Although there still remains improvements and additions to be made, as for example, the opening of a Lending Library, we are proud of our achievement and glad to know that our effort is appreciated and is demonstrating one of our aims 'to be of service to our community.'"

An Up-to-the-Minute Room

Perhaps the most up-to-date and efficient rest room is that of Brandon. Brandon has the advantage of drawing from a large surrounding territory for its patronage, and of being in itself a large town. That Brandon needed a rest room there is no doubt. The rest room was opened on April 13, and sometime in July, it had had 3,800 visitors. During the first five weeks that the room was in operation the number of visitors reached 1,200. The largest attendance on any one day was 146, that is exclusive of the opening day when many hundreds attended. The idea originated with some of the Women Grain Growers. The sentiment among the farm women for a rest room grew like wild fire. The result was that the various farm women's clubs appointed representatives who were to serve on what has later been named the Brandon Rest Room Board. Their first meeting was held on February 15,



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1918. If there was a district the people of which traded in Brandon, but which did not have a women's organization of some kind, that district was asked to appoint a woman to represent it on the board. The organizations represented were the Home Economics societies in the district, the Women Grain Growers of the district, the Red Cross, the U. D. E., the Willing Workers and the Missionary societies. Each municipal council was asked to name one of its members to represent it on the rest room-board. The board then elected its officers and its board of directors. The board drafted a resolution stating the great need of such a rest room, and asking the various rural municipalities and the city council for grants of money for its maintenance. They put their case clearly. They asked that some place be established where the town and country women might go to rest while shopping, where country women might have their parcels sent, etc. The resolution was submitted to the city council and to the various rural municipalities. The result was that the five municipalities bordering on Brandon gave grants of money aggregating \$625. The merchants of the city subscribed \$600. When the merchants learned of the resolution they gave their hearty support, and the women their co-operation. The country women subscribed over \$300 and the city council agreed to give \$100 towards its establishment. A refreshment booth was conducted at the Grain Growers' picnic at the Experimental Farm, and \$160 was cleared. The women rented the upstairs of their building to the Serbian Relief Committee to serve meals during fair week, and made a sum of money this way.

They proceeded at once to rent a room. It must be central and must be immediately off one of the main streets. They finally decided on what is called the old telephone building. The owner would not rent the downstairs without the upstairs, so the women shouldered the responsibility of finding some way to use the upstairs which consists of one large room with a couple of smaller rooms at the rear. The downstairs was fitted up for the use of country women. The rest room proper is a very large room, well lighted, warm, and very nicely furnished with pictures, chairs, sofas, tables, mirrors, etc. The women had the whole downstairs redecorated in soft restful browns. Two large rugs were purchased for the floor. At the rear of the rest room is the kitchen, toilet, and the matrons apartments. The Brandon women are specially fortunate in their matron, for she is a most charming and hospitable woman, leading dignity and homeliness to the room. No financial statement has yet been made, but it was estimated when the whole scheme was in prospect that the monthly expenses, including rent, light, heat and the salary of the matron would be about \$75 a month, but it is working out somewhat in excess of that amount.

The rest room in Brandon is filling a long felt want. There is none to say that is it not a success. Perhaps what one woman said at the organization meeting expresses the situation completely. "We have worked on the farms, some of us for 25 years, struggling to build up this community, one of homes. Sometimes we had little help and little consideration. Surely after all these years a rest room is coming to us."

And so the stories go. It is impossible to tell you how each one of the 200 rest room committees set about their work and established their rest rooms, but these few stories of wonderful work well done, of a great need filled, of the giving to farm women some of the happiness and comfort they deserve, should inspire those who have the community influence at heart to carry the good work into every town and hamlet on the prairie veldt. As has been pointed out before the whole movement is nothing short of cool, sagacious business. When men and women see it in that light half the battle is won.

Mo
The Sea



and I have so I is becoming a shopping does what it does I can spend all I purchase a sin ter if we're stores we're Agnes' dropp sank into an clamation, "C been shopping it is so hard "Mercy, you shops out." a matter of fa but it was I and I thought miss it if I wanted—but t me a shock, what kind of develop into, shopping for blouse, and a blouse.

The blouses that I scarcely tell you about late, georgette chads are b and come in qualities and Some of the chenes, the P ticularly, hav satin appear are really a and substant ial for blouse launder perfe the bit of L soft water ar rubbing in makes them as new. They gently wrung bath towel when half I shop girls t georgettes washed in the ner, and I girls say the cessful in w too, but I tried it my quality of b washable app very strong! such waste tr thing so fra will not was

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Molly Buys Blouses

The Season Shows Daintier and Prettier Blouses than ever before



Dear Julia: So delighted to hear that mother is better. When I heard how she was improving I felt so hilarious and frivolous that I went right down town to celebrate by buying a new blouse. Anyway, I'm feeling so rested after these three or four weeks' holidays, and I have so little to do, that shopping is becoming a mania with me. But shopping doesn't mean in the city what it does in Moss Creek. Here we can spend all day in the shops and not purchase a single thing. But, no matter if we're just looking around the stores we're shopping. A friend of Agnes' dropped in the other day and sank into an easy chair with the exclamation, "Oh, I'm so tired. I've been shopping this live-long day, and it is so hard on me." Agnes said, "Mersey, you must have bought the shops out." "Oh no," said she, "as a matter of fact I didn't buy anything, but it was Friday, and bargain-day, and I thought it would be a shame to miss it if there was something I wanted—but there wasn't." That gave me a shock, but you can never tell what kind of an idol person you will develop into, for here I spent all day shopping for blouses, and bought one blouse, and that's just a mere excuse for a blouse.

The blouses are so pretty this fall that I scarcely know where to begin to tell you about them. The sheer materials, georgette crepe, and crepe de chene are being used more than ever and come in beautiful qualities and colorings. Some of the crepe de chenes, the French particularly, have almost a satin appearance, and are really a very useful and substantial material for blouses since they launder perfectly. A little bit of Lux in the soft water and a gentle rubbing in the hands makes them as pretty as new. They should be gently wrung out in a bath towel and ironed when half dried. The shop girls tell us that georgettes may be washed in the same manner, and I have heard girls say they were successful in washing them too, but I have never tried it myself. This quality of being easily washable appeals to me very strongly. It seems such waste to buy something so fragile that it will not wash.

The colors used this year for the sheer blouses are the daintiest imaginable, shell, apricot, maize, flesh, salmon, beige, navy, army, grey's and blacks. Then there is every conceivable shade of pink and rose, and a color much used with contrasting colors is taupe. There was one beautiful blouse which I wanted but it wasn't my size. It was taupe georgette, trimmed with rose. The rose was nowhere in evidence by itself, but the taupe was over it which softened and blended both into a beautiful blouse. It had smart cuffs too. I find that so many of the very pretty blouses are spoiled by a common cuff. Another shell pink blouse had the lower half of the body of white georgette. It was very odd and effective.

The season started off by suggesting that high collars were the correct thing, but people have become so accustomed to low necks, and they are so comfortable, that it is pretty hard to dress them up in high necks again. Both are shown. Some of the low-necked blouses are shown in the collarless style which was introduced in the late summer.

Some of them are fastened on the shoulders and others at the front. One pretty maize blouse was fastened across the shoulders by little black loops and black buttons. The embroidery in maize on the front had touches of black. The cuffs were quite long and here again were the little black loops and black buttons. Two new necks this season are the Jenny Wren and the monk. The monk has a rolling collar much like those of the ancient monks. The Jenny Wren is rather after the collarless style.

This year there are many embroideries in beads and silks. The embroidery is on the front, touches on collars and cuffs, and in the collarless styles the round necks are usually ornamented with bits of embroidery. Much of the embroidery is in contrasting colors. I saw one dark taupe blouse with embroidery in red beads. It had shiny, red bone buttons down the front and on the cuffs. It was a very striking model. The buttons for trimmings are used quite a good deal this year too. The shiny bone buttons form a large part of the button trimming, as well as pearl buttons, glass, silk-covered and crocheted buttons. Stitching, too, is done in contrasting colors as is also piping.

A specially pretty model shown was one of white georgette with navy bead trimming and the smallest of navy pipings. It had a sleeve with a cuff appearance which was in reality no cuff at all. It was opened almost to the elbow and fastened with loops and buttons. A rose crepe de chene had a square neck with a smart collar coming to the square corners of the neck line in front. The front was a separate piece and had dozens of pin tucks running across the front. The side fronts

were trimmed with fine tucks running up and down. There was no embroidery, and it was devoid of buttons, but its very simplicity made it strikingly pretty. Others have the fine tucking done up and down in such a manner as to give a checked effect. These are pretty too.

Striped Japanese silk blouses are worn a good deal. The stripes are not very wide but are vari-colored. Striped flannel blouses are also shown for the business suit. These nearly all have high stand-up collars with which are worn either bow-ties or a straight band about the neck in such a manner as only to show at the opening in the front. Of course wash blouses are shown also but I did not pay so much attention to these since

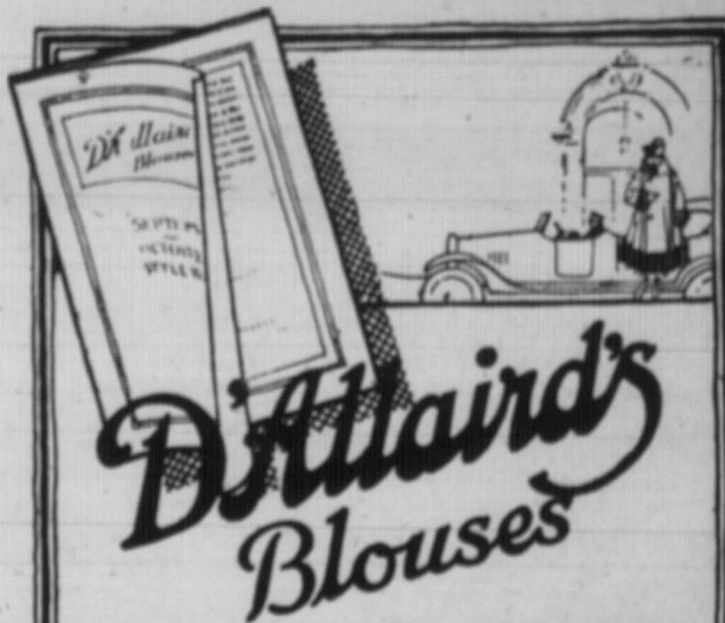
laundry work in the winter is somewhat of a problem. But they are prettily trimmed with laces and embroideries.

One of the shops had a number of very dainty blouses. These were of crepe de chene in the palest of tints. The touch to the blouse was the roll collar, same shade, but of georgette. Agnes exclaimed, "Why the blouse seems to melt into the collar. Doesn't the collar remind one of a mist!"

The silk blouses at most of the shops I found to run in the neighborhood of from \$4.50 to \$8.00, while the georgette crepes went as high as \$25, and the crepe de chene as high as \$12.50. Needless to say my blouse didn't cost \$25. Such extravagance as that would be!

Some of these days I must tell you about Agnes' home. I know you are all anxious to know how pretty it is. When I have a day with nothing to do I'll give you all the details. In the meantime be good, and take special care of that mother of ours.— Lovingly,

Molly Mason



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THE WESTERN HOME MONTHLY, WINNIPEG

Farm Women's Clubs

Tent at McGregor Fair

OH, what a glorious morning! A perfect day for our exhibition. Surely there will be a good show and a big attendance today. What a lot of motors—did we ever see so many in town before? We certainly never expected such a crowd in these grounds.

All the sounds of fair time surround us. The honking of cars, the bawling of cattle, and cackling and crowing of fowls, and the shouts of the children are heard in all directions; but say, what are all the tents for? Oh, they are the Portage minstrel tents; but there is one just being put up and those men are no minstrels. Let us see the sign they are just putting up. "Manitoba Grain Growers Association." This is, of course, **THE TENT**, for aren't we Grain Growers. We lost no time in visiting our tent and we found Mr. Burnell, president of the Portage district, on hand with his genial smile and warm handshake. He was kept busy all day meeting the people, handing out literature and selling stock in the United Grain Growers. Mr. Richardson, secretary of the district, and Mr. McKenzie, of Brandon, were busy helpers. And many a knotty problem of puzzled farmers were discussed there in that tent.

A busy time was experienced in finding seating accommodation for the many visitors, for the farmers felt this was a home spot in that throng of people and they found kindred spirits in the tent. The duties of hostess at the tent were performed by Mrs. Jos. Bennett, of Pine Creek, director for Portage district and the pioneer of the Woman Grain Growers' movement. Mrs. Bennett was for a number of years the only woman in attendance at the annual conventions in Brandon and it was her attendance there that gave the late F. W. Green, of Saskatchewan, the idea of having a woman's section formed in Saskatchewan. We all know how the movement has grown and now we see women of the farms taking their places in forming public opinion as they have every right to do. A great many women called at the tent and bought buttons and took home literature and in every way showed their interest in the movement, and their sincerity in doing their best to get information for the benefit of the new organization in the district. The tent proved a great success from a social standpoint and also from a business view, and other organizations in the province will do well to follow up the idea and have one at the disposal of the Grain Growers at every big gathering. The cost is very small and the benefits are many.—Mrs. Ben Richardson, Beaver, Man.

Music Hath Charms

The September meeting of the Rouleau Homemakers' Club was held at the home of Mrs. Nelson Bervin. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. J. C. Dobson. About 30 responded to the roll call. The committee appointed to arrange for the Homemakers' gift sale gave their report, which caused considerable discussion. Any attempts to improve the plans made by the committee seemed useless as every detail was arranged so thoroughly and we are all sure of this sale being a success. It is to be held on October 16. The Homemakers' Clubs have been admitted to the national Council of Women. Mrs.

Geo. Pratt gave a very interesting paper on the equal franchise, its duties and responsibilities. She also gave the new laws on the subject, which cleared up several points, on which some of the ladies were in doubt. After the discussion some splendid recitations were given by Misses Maud Benne, Mildred Argue, and Lulu Dobson. Miss Josie Rogers gave a violin solo, accompanied by Mrs. Paustian. Miss Lillian Paustian gave a solo, accompanied by Miss Josie Rogers and Mrs. Paustian. Mrs. McCandless also gave us some good music. Everyone had a very pleasant afternoon.—Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Club Reporter.

Granum Branch U.F.W.A.

The usual meeting of the Granum U.F.W.A. was held on September 11, 1918, in the rest room at Granum. There were eleven members present and one visitor. Our membership is gradually growing, the roll now numbering 28 members, with the prospect of many new ones, which a special effort is being made to reach. It was decided at this meeting that each member contribute \$1.00 for yarn to make one pair socks for each Christmas box, which we are preparing to send to the boys of the Granum district who are fighting in France. This is a very scattered district and in order to get as many mem-

some member would contribute a reading, the other members should be improving themselves by being intent listeners and presuming interest at any cost, thus encouraging the members of the society to do something towards entertainment. It is certainly good entertainment that will bring to our monthly meetings good attendance. Let us strive to keep our programmes of the highest class. We should all take some active part in our club. Everyone is born with a talent. Let not one of us bury our talent. Use it at our meetings, drive away self interest and have our interests all staked in the club. Some lines of entertainment may be interesting to one and not to another, but some members may be able to study up one kind of entertainment while others may not have the time to do so. In such cases we must effect a compromise, and by doing so we are "cheering others on."

Wetaskiwin U.F.W.A.

The following locals—Weiler, John Knox, Cherry Grove, Bears Hill, Pleasant Prairie, Lone Ridge, Twin Lakes and Gwynne—which correspond to United Farmers' Associations of the same name belonging to the Wetaskiwin Co-operative, have been acting as a unit in several undertakings.

They contributed to the United Farm Women's program at the Wetaskiwin Fair in August and were represented by Mesdames E. J. Kelly, Mrs. Lester McCarter, Mrs. L. Hanna, Miss Anna Doering and Mrs. L. Sinclair on the United Farm Women's program at the Ponoka fair, September 19.

They arranged for a lecture by Ptes. Stowe and Shaw, veterans from France, the former having escaped after 29 months from a German prison. This venture netted \$54.35 and their half of \$27.15 was forwarded to Central for the Hut Fund. Their next effort will be the collection of a carload of old iron to be turned over to the Red Cross.

The loss of Mrs. L. McCarter, who is moving to California, will be deeply felt by Weiler Union, of which she was president. The presentation of a pure rubber fountain pen at their last meeting was an expression of esteem and a gentle reminder that her co-workers desire to keep in touch with her. There is widespread regret at the loss of our valuable president, Mrs. Parly, and the condition of health which necessitated her resignation. Resolutions of regret and sympathy are being passed by all of our locals. All are prepared to give to Mrs. Ross, her successor, every possible assistance. We recommend the district organization of all the locals in each provincial riding and would like to hear from others on this phase of the work.—Mrs. Geo. F. Root, director.

Women Alive to Work

On September 14 a meeting, including both men and women, was held in the Pleasant Valley school house, under the auspices of the Delacour U.F.W.A., the object in view being to make arrangements for the incorporation of the U.F.W.A., together with a men's local, which they hoped to get organized that evening, for the purpose of co-operative trading. Mr. Higginbotham, provincial secretary of the U.F.A.; Mr. McBory, of the United Grain Growers Ltd., and Miss M. W. Spiller, provincial secretary of the U.F.W.A., were present. Mrs. Berry took the chair, and the meeting took the form of a general discussion.



Plant the Trees and give them a Start. Time will do the Rest. This nice avenue of trees leads up to the farm of H. G. Thornton, in the Brandon District. The Maples were planted about 20 years ago, and the spruce 15 years ago. In some places the Maples meet overhead.

bers as we have done, we have had to cover considerable territory. For instance, when a meeting is at a home at the other side of the district, some have to drive over 10 miles to get there, making a journey of over 20 miles altogether. We have limited the refreshments served to one kind of cake or sandwiches, and tea or coffee, with a view to conservation of food. We are greatly pleased with the spirit of sociability, which our meetings foster, and believe that much good will come from them.—Mrs. C. F. Dunn, Granum, Alta.

Improving Our Club

Sunnyvale U.F.W.A. held an interesting meeting on September 12, at which a paper was read by the vice-president, Mrs. Alfred Redmond, on "How to Improve Your Club," which was very much enjoyed by those who heard it. The secretary has very kindly forwarded a copy of same, which we reproduce herewith, as it may be of help to some of our readers. In October the Sunnyvale Local is to have a joint meeting with the men, and a good programme is being arranged for that occasion:— "It really seems absurd for me to get up and try to explain how to improve our club. Certainly I well believe there are various ways whereby we could improve our club. But as we individually point out the ways, the question is, are we going to practise what we preach? If we are going to improve our club, the majority will, I think, first have to improve ourselves. I understand by the U.F.W.A. by-laws that our programme is to be altogether of the educational sort. Now supposing

It was decided that to form a men's local in the Pleasant Valley school house, under the auspices of the Delacour U.F.W.A., the object in view being to make arrangements for the incorporation of the U.F.W.A., together with a men's local, which they hoped to get organized that evening, for the purpose of co-operative trading. Mr. Higginbotham, provincial secretary of the U.F.A.; Mr. McBory, of the United Grain Growers Ltd., and Miss M. W. Spiller, provincial secretary of the U.F.W.A., were present. Mrs. Berry took the chair, and the meeting took the form of a general discussion.

Wee, Bu

Egremont U.F. organized on June 1 of five, in progress since increased the hope for a still further end of the year once a month at the time. At present engaged in piecing making aprons, and several quantities of quilts will be made. This will during the month secretary states their utmost to be and enthusiasm in U.F.W.A. Light reserved at meetings members come from

Planning to

Delacour U.F.W. the home of Mrs. tember 4, at which visitors were present by the president should bring some the welfare of the the next meeting. that a dance schoolroom on the and tickets should for making boxes at the front. I call a meeting for which the men order that the m as a co-operative be discussed.

McCaff

McCafferty U.F. interesting meeting of July and August was held at the members and a r who had come up as address on "American Standp interesting and living was well attended members were ad the members tool Red Cross work. larger crowd was address on "Burl Flowers and F from the neighbourhood were invited expected the me schoolhouse, the for the occasion. ing a public hea cussed at this attendance at M small to warrant it was decided to ple to join in w that final arrangement will be def the near future.

To Plan V

On Friday, Sep Spiller, provincial spending a short friends in the meeting of the H was organized e attendance was the fact that n busy threshing present. Miss various lines of the U.F.W.A. m work amongst t the close of th with Miss Daly, as convener, wa suggestions and taken up at the that a good pr up for the winte



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It was decided that it would be unwise to form a men's local, as there were two locals within easy reach of that point and the formation of a new local would interfere considerably with their membership and nobody would gain very much as a result. Incorporation proceedings were postponed for the time being, and a meeting with the neighboring locals was arranged for, to take place at a later date, when it is hoped some definite arrangement will be come to. The Delacour ladies, we are glad to note, are not lacking in initiative, and are evidently very much alive to the possibilities of their organization.

Wee, But Mighty

Egremont U.F.W.A., which was organized on June 8, with a membership of five, is progressing nicely, and have since increased their number to 12, and hope for a still further increase before the end of the year. Meetings are held once a month at the homes of the members. At present the members are engaged in piecing quilts, knitting and making aprons, and as soon as a sufficient quantity are completed, arrangements will be made for a bazaar and dance. This will probably take place during the month of October. The secretary states that they intend to do their utmost to keep up the interest and enthusiasm in the work of the U.F.W.A. Light refreshments are usually served at meetings, as a number of the members come from long distances.

Planning to Incorporate

Delacour U.F.W.A. held a meeting at the home of Mrs. J. J. Walton on September 4, at which 11 members and two visitors were present. It was suggested by the president that each member should bring some ideas dealing with the welfare of the school children to the next meeting. It was also decided that a dance should be held in the schoolroom on the last day of October, and tickets should be sold to raise funds for making boxes to send to the boys at the front. It was also decided to call a meeting for September 14, to which the men should be invited in order that the matter of incorporating as a co-operative trading society might be discussed.

McCafferty Grows

McCafferty U.F.W.A. held two very interesting meetings during the months of July and August. The July meeting was held at the home of one of the members and a relative of the hostess who had come up from the States, gave an address on "The War from the American Standpoint," which was both interesting and instructive. The meeting was well attended, and two new members were admitted. At the close the members took home a quantity of Red Cross work. On August 14 a still larger crowd was present to hear an address on "Burbank's Experiments on Flowers and Fruit." The members from the neighboring Women's Institute were invited and as so many were expected the meeting was held in the schoolhouse, the president being hostess for the occasion. The matter of securing a public health nurse was also discussed at this meeting, and as the attendance at McCafferty alone was too small to warrant them asking for one, it was decided to ask the Edgerton people to join in with them. It is hoped that final arrangements in regard to same will be definitely decided upon in the near future.

To Plan Winter Program

On Friday, September 13, Miss M. W. Spiller, provincial secretary, who was spending a short holiday with some friends in the district, addressed a meeting of the Haynes U.F.W.A., which was organized early this summer. The attendance was very fair, considering the fact that nearly everybody was busy threshing. A few men were also present. Miss Spiller spoke on the various lines of work which a local of the U.F.W.A. might take up, including work amongst the boys and girls. At the close of the meeting a committee, with Miss Daly, the local school teacher, as convener, was appointed, to look for suggestions and ideas which were to be taken up at the next meeting in order that a good program might be drawn up for the winter session.



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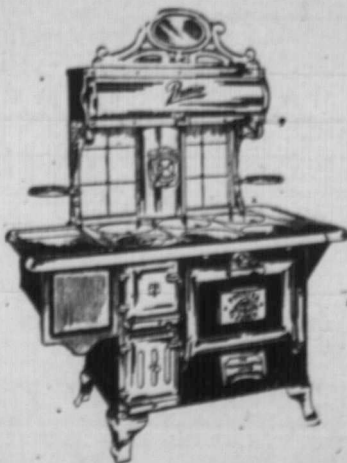
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Young Canada Club

By Dixie Patton

Blue Cross Fund

LAST week I was beginning to feel real disappointed. Do you know the reason why? I will tell you and I think you will all understand. There were only a couple of contributions to the Blue Cross Fund and it made me think that perhaps the boys and girls were forgetting to help the animals that are helping our soldier boys win this great war. Those horses need care and medicine to keep them well. But I feel much better this week because there are a number of contributions. I know that you will not forget them again. There were two who sent in contributions whose addresses were not given. If you have sent a contribution lately and do not see it acknowledged please write and tell me when you sent it and how much. The contributions for this week are:—

Fred Holmes, High River, Alta. \$.50

George Cowling, High River, Alta. .25

John Cowling, High River, Alta. .50

Gladys Smith, Estwistle, Alta. .25

Florence Nelson, Wilkes, Man. .25

Effie Scott, Mortlach, Sask. .50

—Dixie Patton.

A Lonely Boy's Adventure

Once upon a time there lived a little boy. His mother and father were dead and he was all alone in the world. He lived with an old woman that was very mean and cruel to him. He always tried to run away but the old woman always caught him. He did not like her at all. Sometimes she would not give him anything to eat.

One day he wandered out into the woods. He was out among the thick bushes and all of a sudden he saw the old woman coming with a big stick. He thought he would get a dreadful whipping so he crept into the bush. The woman did not see him and she was scolding very hard. She went right past and when she was out of sight the little boy decided what he would do.

The sky was getting dark with clouds and Jack, the boy, thought it was going to rain, so he ran back to the old woman's house. There were a few bed clothes on the floor where he slept so he took them and the old woman's

raincoat and ran into the woods. He made himself a little bed in the thickets where he thought he was safe, so he lay down and spread the raincoat over himself so he would not get wet for it was sprinkling already. Pretty soon the old woman went past on her way home but she did not see Jack.

Jack went to sleep and when he woke up a beautiful little fairy about three inches high was sitting on his finger. She asked him how he happened to be there. Jack told her about the old woman and how cruel she was. They were talking together when all of a sudden the old woman came running. She saw Jack and she said, "I've got you now," but she did not have him for the fairy waved her wand and changed her into a large nut.

"Come, now," said the fairy to Jack. She changed him so he would be as small as she was and they walked off together. The fairy took the nut with her and gave it to her pet squirrel. When they got where the fairy lived there were a great number of others there. Jack was crowned king of the fairies, and he married the little fairy that found him in the woods and who freed him from the cruel old woman.—Flossie L. Hoffman, Maple Creek, Sask.

Fall and Winter

This is my second letter to the Young Canada Club. I like to write letters

to the club. I like fall very much because then they reap the grain and I like to see them thresh, and go and pick berries and have lots of fun. My brother and I have to dig potatoes. I like to go over to the threshing-machine and see them thresh and have rides on the wagons to the elevators. My father works in an elevator. He is very busy in the fall because then the grain comes in. My brother and I go and clean up around the stacks every fall after they have threshed. We get three and four bushels every fall. I like winter too, because then you can go sleigh riding and have snowball fights at school. I like it because then Christmas comes and we have lots of fun at holidays and get lots of toys. Well, this is all for this time.—Elsford Lang, Simpson, Sask.

Goes Four Miles to School

There are many ways a person can help on the farm, either in the house or outside. I have intended to stook this year, if we do not get any help, and I can also harrow and disc if necessary. I will, of course, help in the house by setting table, washing dishes, getting meals, milking cows and other general chores. When the threshers come there is always lots to do getting meals and washing dishes. I could carry water to the men and feed the horses. I am 14 years old, and am in the second part

of third class. I have four miles to go to school and it is very far in winter. My brother has a Rumely outfit, and is going out threshing. Of course he threshes for us too. He does a lot of plowing too.

How many girls and boys like the fast time. I don't for one as it is too early to get up. I generally get up at five o'clock and milk four cows before breakfast.—Emma Zinkhan, Regina, Sask.

Stars for Red Cross Work

I like to read the stories in the Young Canada Club. I am going to tell you about our club that the girls at the school organized. We call it the Silver Star Club. We have a meeting every week. We all know how to knit. We hem wash clothes for the soldiers and have programs at our meetings. There is one vacant room in the school house and we have meetings there.

We have little Silver Stars that we get for doing Red Cross work and helping at home. We paste them in a book and see who can get the most.

I wish to join your club.—Velda Johnson, age 16, Barnwell, Alta.

A General Helper

I am planning to do as I did last fall to help win the war. Last year I helped in the house so that mamma could run the binder. I go to school, but I help some before I go and I hurry home from school and get supper so as to have it ready when they come in from the field.

I do all kinds of work for mamma. I wash dishes, make beds and sweep, and even mop the floor. I also help in the garden and with the chickens and ducks.—Mardell Wussow, age 10, Churchbridge, Sask.

A Way to Send to Fund

We would like to help a little with the Blue Cross Fund. My friend, Fred Holmes, and my brother, George and myself are all sending together.—John Cowling, 11 years, High River, Alta.

THE DOO DAD ARMY PUTS THE HUN DAD INVADERS TO FLIGHT

WHEN the Hun Dads thought that they would have an easy victory over the Doo Dads they were very much mistaken. The gallant little fellows advanced with great spirit to rescue the Wonderland of Doo from the heel of the heartless foe. They were not long in effecting a complete defeat on the invaders. Here you see only a part of the battle, but the Hun Dads are in utter confusion all along the line. They were taken completely by surprise for the Doo Dad army was well trained after fighting the image of the Kaiser which the artist made for them some time ago, and were well prepared to repel them. Percy Haw Haw, the Dude, is covering himself with glory. He is captain of the leading tank which is crashing forward right over the enemy trench. On each side of the tank the infantry are attacking, clearing out the Hun Dads at the point of the bayonet. Sandy, the Piper, has taken up a position on the second tank and is cheering on the valiant troops with the warlike strains of his bagpipes. In the distance the artillery is pounding away at the Hun Dad trench. One of the shells has burst right under the Kaiserdad and the Crown Princedad, and has blown them into the air. It will only be a few minutes until the invading host will be driven over the edge of the cliff which marks the border of the Wonderland of Doo, and into the raging sea beneath.



The Value of Gramophone

SOME would-be seem to imagine and liking for is a sign of, of weak music think that no one who does not entirely of music from his This idea, however, The writer, on one side, in the Glasgow had the felicity of known musicians (a and a singer), give performance on a con sang the song, the accompaniment that the extreme, and the wildest kind of able. The combinu lightful. Can it be such a performance is the memory? The music of the it has given to it it tion, is often inter and permeated thro considerable amount tragedy; hence, man people, during these almost every hom centre of bruise i find relief in liste pleasant music; it away from the tr life.

Some of our friends present time, they cious music without the throat and tea eyes. Even the pr must, at times, se strain of strong, y indigne in light-h though simple and warily vulgar.

On the prairie ho phone nowadays, musical instrument home, other instru due course, as fu teachers can be fou Anyone from the of these prairie-ho prized to find what had been used in records. The prairie select the best th Though they may r region of Italian O good songs sung i rate singers and tions of equally g way, folksongs and sung, and violin a well played, make a telligent interest i of music, even tho and sob of the special fascination

Assists in S
The greatest val estimation, is to be lessons we may lear played and sung b artists of the day. a living reproduct their rhythmic swi tone with all the and expression; ind thing they have to bodily presence. Caruso's rendering of from Pagliacci. though the langua when the anguish overwhelming?

As the gramoph became more perfe ers and music store the people would and be content to however, has had on all sides it study and growth without special mus find that their boy learn to play and si music was part of t life, a greater inte ened; the children cord aiming to pla have heard. The also now makes famous players and

The Value of the Gramophone

By Golan E. Hoole

SOME would-be musical people seem to imagine that a tolerance and liking for light, trifling music is a sign of "plebeian taste"; of weak musical powers; they think that no one can be really musical who does not entirely eliminate this class of music from his musical bill of fare. This idea, however, is not true to life. The writer, on one happy social occasion, in the Glasgow Art Club, Scotland, in the presence of hearing three well-known musicians (a pianist, a violinist and a singer), give an extemporaneous performance on a comic song; the singer sang the song, the pianist played an accompaniment that was fantastic in the extreme, and the violinist gave the wildest kind of obligato imaginable. The combination was most delightful. Can it be wondered at that such a performance still lives vividly in the memory?

The music of the great masters, when it has given to it its right interpretation, is often intense and passionate and permeated throughout with a considerable amount of anguish and tragedy; hence, many educated musical people, during these trying times when almost every home is a throbbing centre of bruised and broken hearts, find relief in listening to light and pleasant music; it takes their minds away from the tragedy of everyday life.

Some of our friends say, that at the present time, they cannot listen to serious music without a lump rising in the throat and tears welling in their eyes. Even the professional musician must, at times, seek relief from the strain of strong, virulent music and indulge in light-hearted stuff, which, though simple and jolly, is not necessarily vulgar.

On the prairie homestead, the gramophone nowadays, is often the first musical instrument imported into the home, other instruments following in due course, as funds permit and as teachers can be found to teach them.

Anyone from the city, going into one of these prairie homes, would be surprised to find what taste and judgment had been used in the selection of records. The prairie dwellers invariably select the best they can understand. Though they may not venture into the region of Italian Opera, they will buy good songs sung in English by first-rate singers and instrumental selections of equally good calibre. Anyway, folksongs and popular songs well sung, and violin and pianoforte solos well played, make a fine start for an intelligent interest in, and appreciation of music, even though the weird wail and sob of the ukelele may have special fascination for many.

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The greatest value, however, in our estimation, is to be found in the many lessons we may learn from the examples played and sung by the great musical artists of the day. We have in them a living reproduction of their style, their rhythmic swing, their beauty of tone with all the nuance of emotion and expression; indeed, almost of everything they have to give us save their bodily presence. Take for instance, Caruso's rendering of "Vesti la giubba" from Pagliacci. What matters it though the language sung be Italian when the anguish of the man is so overwhelming?

As the gramophone and its records became more perfect, the music publishers and music stores began to fear that the people would stop buying music and be content to sit and listen. It, however, has had the opposite effect; on all sides it has stimulated the study and growth of music. Parents without special musical sympathies now find that their boys and girls want to learn to play and sing. In homes where music was part of the daily educational life, a greater interest is being awakened; the children of their own accord aiming to play like someone they have heard. The professional student also now makes a critical study of famous players and singers. The sales

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of the music stores have gone up by leaps and bounds, and more students than ever begin to take lessons. Up to the time of the coming of the gramophone, the youth of the prairies had a hard task to make any musical progress unless their parents were players or singers and spent time in teaching them. With many students, it is not the lessons they receive that are the greatest value, but the models they can hear and imitate.

Hear the Best Artists
 Very few have the chance of often hearing the best artists and that is why it is commonly admitted that a professional student who goes abroad to the continent of Europe has a better chance of making real and definite progress than if he stayed at home in Canada or in America. The teaching he may receive there may not be one whit better than at home, but the value of continental study lies mainly in the many fine artists with whom he may become acquainted and many others he may hear for a few cents. In Berlin, Leipzig, Vienna or Paris, we could hear the finest operas with well-known sing-



ers and superb orchestras for round about 25 cents. True, we sat up in the "gods" but we were a cheery, hearty company for all that. Two orchestral concerts weekly we could hear for ten cents each. This saturation in music of the highest and severest kind raised a high standard in the minds of the students, which resulted in a fine type of professional musician.
 The introduction of the gramophone in the home promises to have a somewhat similar effect. The great singers and players are brought into our daily life and we do not have to pay even ten cents a time to hear them.

The Mail-Bag

Continued from Page 31

farmers were told that in their efforts depended the issue of the war, just as much as on those of the soldier; that the man who did not strain every nerve to increase the yield of cereals and of meat, was as guilty as a soldier who did not fulfill his duty. The farmers responded, and if the crop had materialized it would have been by far the largest in the history of the Dominion; but in place of a bountiful harvest, there are bare fields, and our country will have difficulty in providing food for home consumption and seed for 1919. Under such conditions the world's need for extra production is ten times greater than the necessity was last year.

Such being the case, every incentive should be given the crippled farmer to struggle on and produce for Britain and her Allies, but what do our big financial agencies do? They absolutely refuse to loan. This single action will cause a greater decrease in production than the negligence or apathy of the farmers would ever have brought about. The higher sentiments of the people were appealed to in the extra production campaign, they felt that a trust had been entrusted to them; and now they not only suffer the financial difficulties that this action of the banks has entailed, but they feel that those who gave the trust have betrayed them, and the betrayal of a trust is one of the greatest of crimes. There is a feeling of indignation through the country that has not been felt for generations and we shall be fortunate if nothing more serious than a heavy decrease in production occurs.—Herbert Spencer, Edgerton, Alta.

The Meaning of Democracy
 Question: Will somebody tell us through the pages of The Guide what is the meaning of Democracy? I for one thought I had a fair idea of what it meant, but events of the past few years have convinced me that my idea

Poultry
 Spring Chickens, in No. 1 condition, per lb. 25c
 Hens, in good condition, per lb. 20c
 Roosters, old, per lb. 15c
 Ducks, in good condition, per lb. 20c
 Geese, per lb. 15c
 Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. 25c
 Our Crates, which we are forwarding have always been prepaid.
 All Prices are Live Weight F.O.B. Winnipeg
 The prices quoted are for Poultry in good marketable condition.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.
 WINNIPEG
 Canada Food Board License No. 7-12

LIVE POULTRY WANTED
3000 BIRDS WEEKLY
 We have a large demand for live poultry and require 3,000 birds weekly to satisfy the demands of our customers. We can handle this quantity weekly from now until Christmas. If you have, or can ship to us it will pay you to give us a trial. You will receive honest weight and the prices quoted hereunder for ten days from date of this paper.
 NOTE.—We prepay crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Watch our ad each week for prices.
 Hens, 5 lbs. or over per lb. 20c
 Hens, any size up to 5 lbs. per lb. 18c
 Roosters, any age per lb. 17c
 Ducks, per lb. 20c
 Chickens Best Market Price
 Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. 25c
 Geese, per lb. 16c-17c
 Prices Guaranteed till Next Issue.
 Prices quoted are F.O.B. Winnipeg All prices are for poultry in good marketable condition.
 Canada Food Board License No. 7-399
Royal Produce Trading Co.
 97 AIKENS STREET, WINNIPEG MAN.

LIVE POULTRY
 Our demand for Live Poultry continues to grow. Consequently we are able to pay our shippers the very highest market prices. We especially need Hens and would urge our shippers to send us all they have and benefit by the high prices we are now offering for early shipment. Prompt remittances guaranteed.
 Spring Chickens, in No. 1 condition, per lb. 25c
 Spring Chickens, in good condition, per lb. 22c to 23c
 Old Hens, 5 lbs. up, per lb. 20c
 Old Hens, any size, in good condition, per lb. 18c to 20c
 Geese, per doz. 18c to 20c
 Eggs, per doz. 45c
 The Prices quoted are for Poultry in good Marketable Condition and are F.O.B. Winnipeg.
 We are Prepaying Crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.
 We are handling all kinds of Dressed Poultry up to Christmas at Highest Market Price.
 Canada Food Board License No. 7-397
Sisskind-Tannenbaum Grocery Co.
 665 Pritchard Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED
EGGS—We are paying highest market price. Egg crates supplied on request
 Old Hens, per lb. 18c-20c
 Roosters, any age, per lb. 17c
 Ducks, any age, per lb. 20c
 Turkeys, per lb. 25c
 Geese, per lb. 16c-18c
 Spring Chickens, Highest Market Price
 The prices quoted are for poultry in good marketable condition.
OLD BIRDS IN GOOD CONDITION
 We are prepaying crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.
MONEY ORDER MAILED DAILY
 Canada Food Board License Nos. 7-325 — 7-328
Standard Produce Co.
 43 CHARLES STREET WINNIPEG

was erroneous. Does the absolute and total majority over the mi what are its advanta ray?—W. H. Inverma Answer.—True Demo crament of the people for the people. It is in ten in which there is legs, but equal rights i the reign of social ju opportunity for all. tion of true democ there is need of an opinion and a constan spirit in the people of

The Price of
 Editor, Guide: If space in the columns paper I desire to ex as to the unfairness Government in settl wheat at so much per Port Arthur. The fac these: First, Canad supply of wheat for s so it was not directl of the people in Can of wheat was set. The are engaged in war supplies of wheat for army; likewise the N engaged in war and Canada for large supp Therefore the deman supply which justify in setting a certain otherwise the price that it would be u supplies and the com



suffer. Now I have up with the Board of and have been in c them since last May, the price of wheat a same at Port Arthur, they failed to do a case is the farmers provinces have to p this wheat to Port part of the people to pay our share of land or France. Th solutely contrary to statutes and cons The principles wh France we should The price of flour and the miller is allo and freight charges tion by the consu maintain it is un growers to pay th points. To be just a certain price at and the consumer pa would be hard for th but they could set Port Arthur, Win Calgary and Sask speaking we are in ment control and v government. Then right to demand equal treatment wit live in close range Montreal and the add manufacturer his share of the fre ment can't arrang alike they should wheat alone. We to set the price of wheat at our own be glad to hear f question.—Robt. W

The full benefits a rule, be noticeabl eral years.

The Farmers' Market

was erroneous. Does Democracy mean the absolute and intolerant rule of the majority over the minority? If so, what are its advantages over Autocracy?—W. H. Invermay, Sask.

Answer.—True Democracy means government of the people, by the people, for the people. It means a state system in which there is no special privilege, but equal rights for all. It means the reign of social justice, with equal opportunity for all. For the realization of true democracy in any country there is need of an informed public opinion and a constantly vigilant public spirit in the people of that country.

Owing to the fact that Monday of this week was a holiday, The Guide had to close its forms on Saturday at noon, instead of Monday. For this reason the market reports in this issue are not as complete as usual.

The Price of Wheat

Editor, Guide: If you will allow me space in the columns of your valuable paper I desire to express my opinion as to the unfairness of the Dominion Government in setting the price of wheat at so much per bushel f.a.b. cars, Port Arthur. The facts in the case are these: First, Canada has abundant supply of wheat for home consumption so it was not directly in the interests of the people in Canada that the price of wheat was set. The people of Canada are engaged in war and require large supplies of wheat-flour to supply our army; likewise the Mother Country is engaged in war and must depend on Canada for large supplies of wheat-flour. Therefore the demand far exceeds the supply which justified the government in setting a certain price on wheat, otherwise the price would be so high that it would be unable to buy its supplies and the common classes would

	8	9	10	11	12	14	Week ago	Year ago
Oats	81 1/2	80 1/2	80	79 1/2			81	85 1/2
Dec.	76 1/2	80 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2			76 1/2	83 1/2
Barley								
Dec.	99	97 1/2	98	97 1/2			99	
Nov.	101	99 1/2	99 1/2	99			100 1/2	
Flax								
Oct.	355	344	335	326			362	288
Nov.	346	335	325	317			352 1/2	273 1/2

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS
Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, October 10, was as follows:

Elevat	Grain	Rec'd dur ing week	Ship'd dur ing week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	58,425		104,137
	Oats	5,275	2,074	45,245
	Barley	1,169		3,903
	Flax			468
Moose Jaw	Wheat	282,426		261,053
	Oats	10,826	3,935	31,905
	Barley	1,550		3,263
	Flax	120		120

The Livestock Market

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 12.—The United Grain Growers Limited Livestock Department reports receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, for the week ending Wednesday, October 9, 1918, were as follows: Cattle, 9,742; sheep and lambs, 657; calves, 132; hogs, 1,359.

This week the market opened with considerable light receipts, and prices have been a shade stronger on most all grades excepting the very common and light cattle. There has been a few cars of very choice quality cattle. The general run has consisted of fair to good steers which have been selling from 11 1/2 cents to 13 cents per pound, with the choice weighty kind as high as 14 cents. One car of very breezy white-faced cattle weighing around 1,100 pounds, brought 15 1/2 cents, but this sale cannot be counted on very strongly as there is only a few odd head of this quality arriving.

Extra choice steers	\$13.00 to \$14.00
Choice heavy steers	12.00 to 12.75
Medium to good steers	10.00 to 12.00
Fair to medium steers	9.00 to 10.00
Common to fair steers	8.00 to 8.75
Choice fat heifers	9.00 to 10.00
Good to choice cows	8.50 to 9.50
Fair to good cows	8.00 to 8.50
Canner and cutter cows	6.00 to 7.50
Best fat oxen	8.00 to 9.00
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to 7.50
Fat weighty bulls	7.50 to 8.00
Bologna bulls	6.00 to 7.25
Fat lambs	14.00 to 16.00
Sheep	10.00 to 13.00
Veal calves	7.50 to 9.50
Pull feds	6.00 to 7.50

Choice weighty good colored feeders	\$ 9.00 to \$10.00
Common to good stockers and feeders	7.00 to 8.50
Best milkers and springers	85.00 to 110.00
Fair milkers and springers	50.00 to 80.00

Selects fed and watered	18.50
Straight heavies	14.00 to 17.00
Light hogs	16.00 to 16.75
Sows	13.00 to 14.00
Stags	10.00 to 11.00
Boars	7.00 to 9.00

Cream Prices Reduced
Owing to the action of the Canada food board in commandeering creamery butter

	1'	2'	3'	4'	5'	6'	TN	T12	T13
Fixed	224 1/2	221 1/2	217 1/2	211 1/2	199 1/2	190 1/2	212 1/2	208 1/2	
Year ago	221	218	215	209	194	185	215	212	207

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, Oct. 8 to Oct. 14 inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	OATS				BARLEY				FLAX			
		2CW	3CW	Ex 1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	3CW	4CW	Ref.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW
Oct. 8	186	82	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	76 1/2	99	94	90	90	350	—	—
9	186	80 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	72 1/2	—	97 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	319	—	—
10	186	80 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	72 1/2	—	98	93	80	80	340	—	—
11	186	79 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	74 1/2	71 1/2	97 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	331	—	—
12	186	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	HOLIDAY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Week ago	186	84 1/2	78	—	76 1/2	73 1/2	99	94	90	90	367	—	—
Year ago	186	65 1/2	62 1/2	63	62 1/2	61 1/2	120 1/2	115 1/2	—	110	291	300 1/2	—

and setting a price at the point of delivery, Montreal. It has been necessary for the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creamery Company Ltd., to reduce the price they are paying the farmer for butter fat by one cent per pound. This announcement was made recently by F. M. Logan, assistant manager of the co-operative creamery. It is understood that a reduction of two cents per pound for butter fat has been necessary in Alberta.

Mr. Logan, discussing the matter, stated that the new order made it necessary for the creamery company to pay from two to three cents per pound in order to ship butter to Montreal and pay the freight and cartage as provided for in the order. The price being set at which butter was laid down in Montreal, there was nothing for the company to do but reduce the price to the producer.

At this time of year, when cows were being put in the stable, and it cost considerable more to produce milk, it was ridiculous to have to reduce the price of butter fat, Mr. Logan stated. The Co-operative Creameries, he intimated, were just on the point of raising the price and would have done so but for the order of the Canada food board. This always occurred in the fall of the year and was necessary owing to the increased cost of production this time of the year.

However, after November 9, when the order is filled, the creameries company expect to be able to raise the price of butter fat, it was intimated.

Creamery Butter Commandeered

All creamery butter made in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, between September 30 and November 9, 1918, both days inclusive, will be commandeered under the authority of an order-in-council, passed Monday, September 30, 1918.

bushels was forecast from the condition of the crop October 1.

Estimates of production of other crops follow: Oats, 1,335,797,000 bushels; barley, 236,503,000; buckwheat, 19,473,000; white potatoes, 391,779,000; flax, 13,964,000.

The condition of the various crops on October 1 was announced as: Corn, 68.6 per cent of normal; buckwheat, 75.4; white potatoes, 73.7; flax, 70.8.

Public Meeting Places Closed

All schools, churches, theatres, dance halls, and other public meeting places in Winnipeg and suburbs were closed for an indefinite period at midnight last Saturday night, as a precautionary measure against the spreading epidemic of Spanish "flu." Department and other stores, street cars, dining rooms and cafes and railway trains are being regulated under precautionary measures.

Affected by the order are Winnipeg, St. Boniface, Transcona, East Kildonan, West Kildonan, Weston, St. James and other suburban communities. The official proclamation ordering the closing of all public meeting places was issued by Dr. A. J. Douglas, city health officer, Saturday morning, under authority vested in the health officers in Manitoba by a proclamation issued by Dr. Gordon Bell, chairman of the provincial board of health, on Friday. This proclamation declared Spanish "flu" as a notifiable disease under the "Public Health Act," and orders complete iso-

An investment in Victory Bonds is in every way the best of all possible investments. It is no sacrifice to lend to Canada at five-and-a-half per cent. Victory Bonds can be realized upon at any time, practically as easily as bank notes.

The reason for this action is that Great Britain and her Allies need Canadian Creamery Butter. The British Ministry of Food urgently asks Canada to increase her shipments of creamery butter.

One half-pound of butter or oleomargarine per month, per person, is the allowance in Great Britain today. The order-in-council puts Canadian consumers on a creamery butter allowance of two pounds of butter per person, per month, as compared with the half-pound allowance in Great Britain.

For months Great Britain and her Allies have been short of butter and this condition bids fair to continue, as Atlantic tonnage is needed for transporting troops and supplies. Food-stuffs in Canada for export must be assembled at ocean ports to take advantage of space whenever offered.

The principle of the common table for all forces fighting the Huns is the basis of the order-in-council limiting the consumption of creamery butter. Canadians will not have to go without butter, but they are now asked to eat less of it.

The text of the order-in-council, in part is as follows:—

"Manufacturers of creamery butter shall deliver all such butter made in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec between September 30 and November 9, 1918, both days inclusive, to a cold storage warehouse at Montreal designated by the Dairy Produce Commission at the following prices: Grade No. 1, 46 1/2 cents per pound; grade No. 2, 46 cents per pound; grade No. 3, 45 cents per pound; delivered at warehouse, Montreal, freight and cartage paid. No person shall sell to the Dairy Produce Commission, any creamery butter manufactured before September 30, 1918, at a price in excess of the following: Grade No. 1, 43 1/2 cents per pound; grade No. 2, 43 cents per pound; delivered at warehouse, Montreal, freight and cartage paid.

U.S. Has 918,020,000 Bushels Wheat

Washington, Oct. 8.—This year's wheat crop will be 918,020,000 bushels, the department of agriculture announced today in its preliminary estimate of production. Winter wheat production is 655,725,000 bushels and spring wheat 262,295,000 bushels.

A corn production of 9,717,775,000

lation of persons affected or exposed to the malady.

Prepare Bees for Winter

Upon every owner of bees devolves at present a national duty—to do his best to keep them alive until they can again add to our depleted supply of sweets. More than half the battle is to provide them with good protection during cold weather. If you have not a dry, deep, cool cellar, try to get a friend who has one to let you put your bees in a dark corner there. Do not put weak colonies away for the winter; they consume more stores, so valuable now, than strong ones, and even then are more likely to die. Unite them now while the weather is still mild, and see that each colony has about 30 pounds of wholesome stores to tide it over until well on in spring. Do not delay. Uniting and feeding cannot be satisfactory done when cold weather is upon us.

Honey has doubled in value since 12 months ago, and so has every hive of bees. There was a heavy loss of bees last winter, mostly through neglect to prepare them with care and in good time, and it has been impossible to meet the great demand for bees during the summer.

A private—a category man—with some service, was sent before a medical board and passed "A." Consequently, a few days later he was warned for draft and issued with overseas kit. His Company Quartermaster-Sergeant had the man up and went through his pay-book with him, asking for particulars as he went along. In the course of these questions he asked the man: "Next-of-kin?" "Never been issued with one, sir," was the reply.

It was visiting day at the hospital. The visitors were mostly old ladies, and one of them stopped at the bed of a Tommy and asked him a question he had been asked a score of times before, thus:—

"How did you come to be wounded, my brave fellow?"

"By a shell, mum," replied the hero.

"Did it explode?" queried the lady.

"No," answered Tommy, rather bored; "it crept up and bit me!"

suffer. Now I have taken the question up with the Board of Grain Supervisors and have been in correspondence with them since last May, urging them to set the price of wheat at all terminals the same at Port Arthur, or Montreal. This they failed to do and the fact of the case is the farmers of the three prairie provinces have to pay the freight on this wheat to Port Arthur. Then as a part of the people of Canada we have to pay our share of the freight to England or France. This is unfair and absolutely contrary to the spirit of the statutes and constitution of Canada. The principles we are fighting for in France we should practice at home. The price of flour is set at the mills and the miller is allowed a certain profit, and freight charges are paid to destination by the consumer. Therefore I maintain it is unjust for the grain growers to pay the freight to these points. To be just the price should be a certain price at all loading stations and the consumer pay the freight. This would be hard for the government to do, but they could set a certain price at Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Moose Jaw, Calgary and Saskatoon. Practically speaking we are in a way under government control and we are a part of the government. Then I say I have a right to demand of the government equal treatment with grain growers who live in close range of Port Arthur or Montreal and the wholesale merchant and manufacturer has a right to pay his share of the freight. If the government can't arrange to treat us all alike they should leave the price of wheat alone. We would then be free to set the price of wheat or sell our wheat at our own free will. I would be glad to hear from others on this question.—Robt. Whiteside.

The full benefits from clover will, as a rule, be noticeably persistent for several years.



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WINNIPEG

Smart Autumn Styles

Pictorial Review Service



Jacket 7069 Skirt 7624

SIMPLICITY again marks the smart fall styles. And to be quite patriotic the new gown must be made out of a substitute for wool. The season's materials show many pretty substitutes. The lines are again the straight, simple ones, and the lower edge of the skirt is quite narrow, usually about a yard and a half.

7069. Misses' Jacket (25 cents). Four sizes 14 to 20 years. 7624. Misses' Two-Piece Skirt (20 cents). Three sizes 16 to 20 years. Width at lower edge about 2 1/2 yards, for 16 years. The entire costume as illustrated requires four yards 54-inch material, 1/4 yard 18-inch or wider velvet, 3/4 yards 36-inch lining.

A smart single-breasted jacket is illustrated above, which may be worn high at the neck or with open neck and large square collar. The skirt is slightly gathered in back and is closed at left side seam. The front gore is buttoned to a belt which is laced at back and closed at left side.

figured sateen is the rightful accompaniment goes without saying. Pictorial Review Girls' dress, No. 7731. Sizes 8 to 17 years. Price 95 cents.

7570. Ladies' Blouse (20 cents). Six sizes 34 to 44 bust. Size 36 require two yards 36-inch crepe-de-chine, 1 yards 36-inch satin.

The open neck shows a shield with straight upper edge and is finished with a collar which extends to waistline in front, or with a collar which is round at back and square in front.

7775. Ladies' Two-Piece Gathered Skirt (20 cents). Six sizes 24 to 24



Blouse 7570 Skirt 7775



7749

Topcoats are really necessary things to think about these days and the model pictured will attract attention as long as it lasts. It is developed in diagonal cheviot, trimmed with velvet. Pictorial Review Coat No. 7749. Sizes 14 to 20 years. Price 25 cents.

Since junior modes reflect the fashions for grown-ups, what better could there be to select for the little blue taffeta than a gathered skirt with pockets and braid attached to a surprised waist? That a chemisette of blue



7997

waist. Width at lower edge about 1 1/2 yards. Size 26 requires 3 1/2 yards 36-inch material.

The illustrated skirt is suitable for a stout figure, especially if developed as shown in material with a rather indefinite stripe. It has the popular three-inch high waistline, and is closed at left side seam.

Whether one takes a school bag or a knitting bag to school is nearly so important as whether the one-piece frock one wears has one or two rows of buttons down the front. This model in brown serge, besides the buttons, boasts a collar of washable silk, trimmed with brown scallops, and a brown velvet string tie. Pictorial Review Dress No. 7866. Sizes 6 to 14 years. Price 20 cents.

A dressy effect in taupe wool jersey with trimmings of braid and embroidery. The waist fastens at one side, while the skirt is in tunic effect. Pictorial Review Costume No. 7927. Sizes 34 to 50 ins. bust. Price 25 cents.



7731



7927

When writing for patterns address all communications to the Pattern Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. Be sure to state clearly number and size of pattern desired. Allow ten days to two weeks for filling your order.

D
Ove

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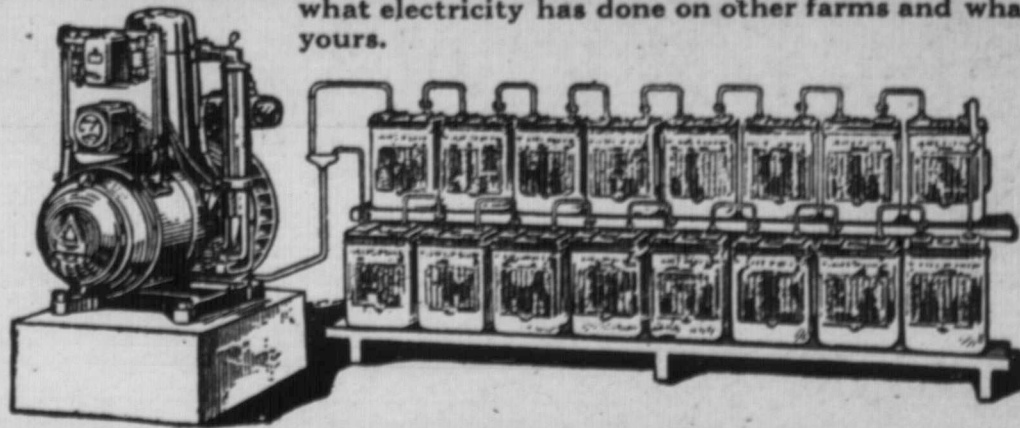
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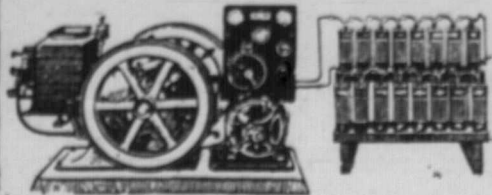
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