

23, 1917

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

May 30, 1917

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
 A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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



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

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5 ft. Giant Mower

with two knives, trees and yoke. Weight 792 pounds.

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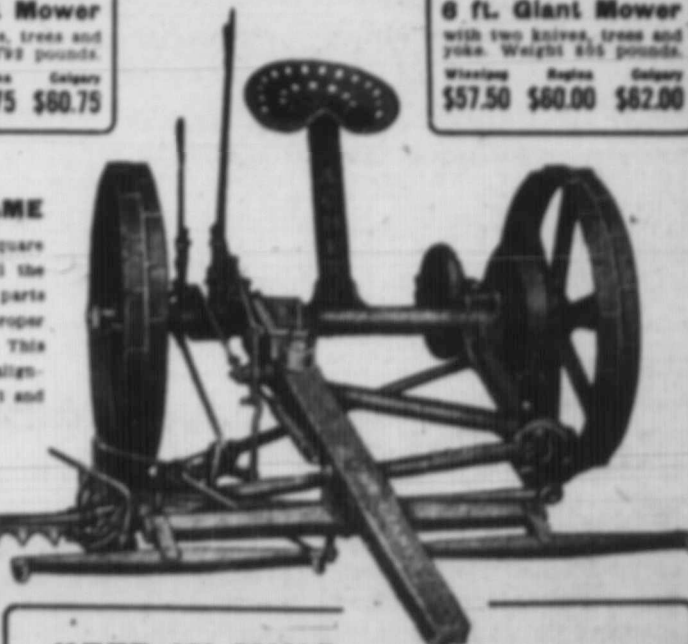
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Denmark - A Farm Kingdom

I.—Grundtvig, the Danish Prophet of Practical Education

By A. McLeod

Denmark is a commonwealth of farmers. The government is a government of farmers; both legislative chambers, the Folketing and the Landsting, are controlled by the farmers; the point of view of the country is the farmer's point of view; the people are the best farmers on the planet; the government is the most democratic in the world; the social legislation is more advanced than that of any other country; the people are pre-eminent in art, literature, education and culture; commerce and manufacturing are thriving; the banking and credit system is good; economic and social co-operation is general; the people trust one another; they are moral and religious; there is little crime; thrift, peace, prosperity and plenty abound in these parlor times. The reasons for the happy condition of the Danish people is an incentive to my fellow farmers to do for Manitoba what the Danish farmers have done for Denmark, for it is the farmers who have made Denmark what it is.

Not Favored by Nature

Denmark is a small kingdom lying between the Baltic and North Seas in the same latitude as that part of Manitoba lying north of The Pas. It has an area of 14,829 square miles or about the same as that part of Manitoba lying south of the main line of the C.P.R. It consists of a peninsula and a number of islands and it is exposed to the cold damp sea winds. The winter is as long as the Manitoba winter and though the thermometer does not range as low, the cold, owing to the humidity, affects man and beast more than it does with us; cattle have to be stabled and fed a greater part of the year than on the prairie. Four months, June, July, August and September, are ordinarily free from frost.

The beech is the chief tree in the forests, though the birch, oak and elm also grow. The climate is too rigorous for evergreens in the forest, windwept as they are, but they are grown in sheltered plantations in great numbers. The soil consists chiefly of boulder, clay, sand and heath and it is in the main so infertile that very little can be grown on it without manure.

The population in 1911 was 2,757,075 and does not yet reach 3,000,000. The area contained in farms in 1917 was 8,177,169 acres of which 5,000,000 acres were actually under cultivation. Three-fifths of the people live in the rural districts and farming and fishing are the only two basic industries that are indigenous.

Fifty years ago Denmark was one of the poorest countries in Europe. Not only were the people in poverty, but the nation was practically bankrupt. A disastrous war had been waged with Germany and Austria in which Schleswig-Holstein, comprising one-third of the national territory, had been lost. Agriculture was at a low ebb, trade and commerce languished, manufacturers were depressed and the government of the country was in the hands of the interests. The outlook was very dark for the people and the nation.

Grundtvig the Seer of Denmark

For more than 25 years prior to 1864 an inspired seer, Bishop Grundtvig, had been proclaiming the need of real national schools for Denmark. He saw that the common people were not taught to think for themselves, nor were they prepared for life's work. The classical schools of the day taught book-learning and that chiefly the learning of the dead past. This teaching led up to the professions and to government positions, but it gave no training at all for rural life. The result was an ignorant, dependent, decadent peasantry.

Bishop Grundtvig strongly condemned the formalized methods of learning from

Mr. McLeod, who is a member of the Thornhill, Man., G.O.A. is well informed on agricultural and educational matters. For years he conducted a farm near Morden and he is now a member of the Manitoba University Council. He has made a close study of Danish agriculture and of the splendid system of elementary education which furnishes it with its first great essential—an educated rural population. This is the first of a series of five articles which he has written for Guide readers on the subject and in which he has incorporated the results of his extensive studies of Danish educational methods.

textbooks by rote and in place of it he advocated teaching by the living voice of the teacher. His method was inspirational teaching by the teacher of what the teacher knew himself and not simply what was found on the printed page. He advocated the use of patriotic and sacred songs, the culture of the national spirit, the

development of individuality, physical and spiritual training, and generally a system of schools in which the spirit would be regarded, rather than the letter. He was truly a prophet. He saw in his mind's eye with the seer's vision and he proclaimed his vision to the people by word of mouth. For years in every part of Denmark, in season and out of season, he preached a crusade against the formality, the stilted artificiality, the superficiality of the classical schools of the day and in favor of people's schools that would teach all the children of all the people and make them capable of thinking and reasoning and speaking and thinking and working for themselves. He wrote books, pamphlets and articles, he composed hymns and national songs, he preached and declaimed to the masses and by his devotion he inspired the people. He attacked the classical schools of the day vehemently. He called them the "black schools" and the "schools for death." He declared that, at best, they gave children a foreign culture, that they tended to make them detest honest, homely toil; that they trained the children of the common people away from the land. Naturally he met with the fiercest opposition from the interests and the classes. They even put him out of the church, but he persevered and in the end he had the satisfaction of convincing the common people of Denmark of the soundness of his views. Indeed it may be said of him, as of that other great Teacher, the common people heard him gladly.

Prior to the war of 1864, a few of these schools, or Folk Schools as they called them, had been established, but they did not get a real grip of the Danish people till after the war. The patriotism of the people had been derived by the war and the consequent loss of one-third of their territory, and they realized that having lost materially, they could only compensate them spiritually. In their extremity they turned, as many other peoples have turned, from the material to the spiritual. They took Grundtvig as their prophet. They accepted wholeheartedly his educational ideals and began establishing people's schools as the means of realizing these ideals.

A profit of 1200 per cent was realized by the Dominion Equipment Supply company on electric fittings for the Agricultural College according to the charge of Hugh Phillips, K.C., before the Galt Commission. Fittings costing \$31.48 were sold to the government for \$400. The amount charged for extras on the supply of these fittings was \$7,000 and it is into the prices charged for those extras that the investigation is being made.

Maybe your neighbor could make good use of some farm implement that you have stored away in a shed, or you could use an improved machine of his part of the time. Keep all available machinery at work during daylight hours.

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The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 30, 1917

DISTRIBUTE THE SACRIFICE

Since Premier Borden announced the intention of the government to introduce conscription it has been the chief subject of debate throughout Canada. It is usually accepted as a practical fact that in a time of national crisis the state is entitled to mobilize its entire resources for national defence. It is also freely declared by public men the world over that every citizen should be compelled to bear his or her full share of the national burden, and with this conclusion most people will agree. But even if these two principles are admitted, it does not even yet furnish an argument in support of conscription of men in Canada today. Practically 400,000 young men have voluntarily enlisted and have won undying honor by their great achievements on the field of battle. The government has concluded that voluntary enlistment has reached its limit and compulsion must be established. But before tearing 100,000 young men from their homes and forcing them to sacrifice their lives for the rest of the people, the responsibility of such an action should be carefully weighed. Men are only one factor in determining the result of the war. Money is the other chief factor, for with it can be supplied food and munitions. Has the government of Canada done its duty in distributing the burden upon those who remain at home? We believe not.

It is easy to understand that Premier Borden and other members of the government who have visited the firing line in France, and been eye witnesses of the heroic deeds and sacrifices of our soldiers, have come home with the one idea of sending across more soldiers. But we do not believe that either Premier Borden or the other members of his government have fully realized the grave responsibility they accept in actually compelling young men to enter the army. Has Premier Borden and the other members of the government made any sacrifice in the slightest way approaching the sacrifice they are demanding of 100,000 young men? Premier Borden is reputed to be a millionaire and has no children. The Hon. Robert Rogers, Sir Edward Kemp and Sir Thomas White are reputed to be wealthy men and there are a number of very wealthy men in the government party. These men live in luxury today and we will venture that not one of them has made a sacrifice that is really serious. None of them would be expected to join the army. They are needed to conduct the affairs of the country. But let them give up their wealth when they ask other men to give up their lives. Let this national burden be adjusted in some measure on an equitable basis.

The soldiers who have already gone to the front have left their families at home. Since the war began the government has raised the tariff tax on practically all of the necessities of life. The families of these soldiers are being taxed to pay for the war while their husbands and sons are giving their lives on the battlefield. But those soldiers who return will still be taxed to pay for the cost of the war, towards which they have already done more than their share. Any man who fights for his country on the battlefields of France and Belgium should, if he returns, be exempted from the payment of all taxes incurred by the war. And while he is fighting, his family should enjoy the same immunity, but this is impossible under our Canadian taxing system.

In demanding conscription the government is forcing a select few to make the sublime national sacrifice, while hundreds of thousands of others in Canada are actually making profit out of the war. Practically all the money for the war is being borrowed and the burden of repayment is being shouldered onto the future.

Before demanding conscription the government should tax every person in Canada to the full limit of his ability to pay, and should conscript the wealth of those who have it before conscripting human lives.

Another factor which is overlooked is that conscription is forcing young men into moral dangers, the horrors of which cannot be imagined. Statements in the British House of Commons show that our soldiers in training camps in England are surrounded by temptation which has absolutely ruined thousands of men. They will never see the firing line, yet they will come back to Canada in a far worse condition than many of those who have been wounded. This responsibility rests largely upon British authorities, and it is gratifying to know that Premier Borden has reprimanded the British authorities for their laxness in this respect.

We have in Canada a large number of people whose sympathies are with the enemy, who contribute nothing to our patriotic funds and are paying no taxation whatever except by the tariff. They are growing comparatively wealthy and the government is doing nothing to make them pay their fair share of the burden. The idle land all over Canada held by the speculator is paying not one red cent towards the cost of the war. Yet when the war is over and the immigration comes that many people expect, these speculators, many of whom are foreigners, will pocket their profits at the expense of the people of Canada. Here is an opportunity for taxation that the government is overlooking.

While the record of the government is such that they are not justified in conscripting the bodies and practically the lives of 100,000 young men, we do not believe that the situation would have been greatly, if any, improved by changing the government. The whole Canadian viewpoint seems to be wrong. Human life is held very lightly, while wealth is sacred. Our governments have always placed money on a higher plane than human life. They will lightly step in and demand a huge sacrifice of life before they will demand even a moderate sacrifice of wealth. The present government does not represent the people of Canada. It was elected to power six years ago, and if an election were held tomorrow it would undoubtedly be overwhelmingly defeated; but such a defeat would be a catastrophe at the present time. The government ought to be big enough to take in members of the opposition and some men outside of parliament, to constitute a real representative government. We should have a national government in a national crisis, and before conscription goes into effect the people of Canada should have a voice in it through a referendum, as they did in Australia.

INCOME TAX COMING

In the course of discussion in the House of Commons the other day, Sir Thomas White, finance minister, stated that it was quite possible and even probable that an income tax would be necessary in Canada before the war was over. What he means by "necessary" we do not know, but in the opinion of ninety per cent. of the people of Canada we believe that necessity arrived some time ago and that the government is far behind public opinion in the matter of taxation. In heaven's name what is the government waiting for? It really looks as though Sir Thomas White is waiting until all the wealthy men have put their money into war bonds, where it cannot be taxed, and then he will bring in his income tax. Another consideration is that protectionists as a rule are not very partial to income tax, because it

shows how revenues can be raised without the aid of tariff. One of the great protectionist arguments has always been that the tariff is necessary to produce revenues, and they therefore discourage plans which show that revenues can be produced easily and plentifully by other means. If Sir Thomas White really thinks that an income tax may be necessary before the war is over, he should be convinced that it is necessary right now.

LIBERAL TARIFF VIEWS

In the House of Commons last week the Hon. Frank Oliver, former minister of the interior, moved the following resolution:

"That in the opinion of this House it would be in the public interest if the customs tariff act were so amended as to provide that:

Wheat, wheat flour and all other products of wheat be placed upon the free list.

That farm implements and machinery, farm tractors, mining, flour and sawmill machinery, and repairs for same, rough and partly dressed lumber, illuminating, lubricating and fuel oils, cement and fertilizers be added to the free list.

That staple foods and food products (other than wheat and flour), domestic animals and foods therefor be admitted into Canada free of duty when coming from and being the product of any country admitting like Canadian articles into such country free of duty.

That substantial reductions be made in the general tariff on all articles imported into Canada, excepting luxuries.

That the British preference be increased to 50 per cent. of the general tariff."

This resolution goes a long way to meet the tariff planks in the farmers' platform, and if it were adopted and enacted into legislation it would bring great relief to the people of Canada and would greatly stimulate all kinds of production. But of course the government will vote it down, as Mr. Oliver expected they would do when he introduced it. This is the most progressive tariff platform that has been put forward by any political party in the House of Commons since 1896. The longer the Liberal party stays in opposition the more progressive and democratic it becomes. Prior to 1896 the Liberal party was a veritable engine of democracy. Once it got into power, however, it became as reactionary as its opponents and practiced protection, fostered trusts and combines and catered to the big interests from 1896 to 1911. The difficulty is, as Mr. Knowles says, that the majority of the Liberal party are not liberals except in name. There is a minority in favor of real democracy. Most of these come from the West, though we are glad to know that there is a number of them in the East also. The great hope is that the real democrats in the Liberal party will carry on their educational work until public opinion is roused to the point where the party in power, whichever it may be, will be forced to respond. In the debate on this resolution, W. A. Buchanan, the member for Lethbridge, strongly advocated income tax and a tax on land values. He wanted to see a tax on undeveloped lands which would force the speculators to release them so that they could become productive. The vacant land of Western Canada, instead of being the great boon for which the Creator provided it, has turned out to be one of the greatest curses that ever fell upon a civilized country. That can be remedied by taxation, and our Western members are forcing the government to give it attention.

FORCE OF PUBLIC OPINION

It is always interesting to watch the action of the politicians when public opinion becomes decidedly in favor of any reform. Perhaps the recent woman suffrage movement is one of the best illustrations of the case. When the movement began in real earnest a few years ago practically all the politicians were at heart

thoroughly opposed to permitting women to exercise the franchise. Different organizations, however, endorsed it, the greatest impetus being given by the support of the organized farmers. None of the governments in power, however, were willing to concede this democratic reform and advanced all kinds of reasons against it. First that they were very solicitous about the women themselves—they did not want them to soil their hands nor lay themselves open to public criticism by getting into the dirty mess of politics. And then some of the politicians thought that the British Constitution could be worked in some way to keep the women from voting. It is a dull day when a politician cannot get an argument out of the old constitution. But finally one of the opposition parties adopted woman suffrage. Shortly after the opposition became the government and contrary to the usual custom, honestly fulfilled its pre-election pledge to the women. There was a wild scramble in the other provinces. The politicians who had been so prolific with excuses and arguments against woman suffrage shifted their ground overnight. They suddenly discovered that they had been in favor of it all the time. Cabinet ministers who in private had declared that they would quit politics altogether before they would see women vote, got out on the platform and delivered the most enthusiastic addresses in support of the reform. There was a real race between the legislatures of the three Prairie Provinces to see which could be first in giving the women the vote. And then the movement spread across the mountains into British Columbia with the same result. Lastly old Ontario has been aroused. The government that absolutely refused to permit the women to vote has had a most remarkable conversion and has literally tumbled over itself to give the women the vote. The reason these governments and politicians saw the light was because the people stood together, Grit and Tory alike and de-

manded that the women be given the vote. This same course will bring other reforms.

country and it should be made as difficult as possible.

HOW TO HELP BRITAIN

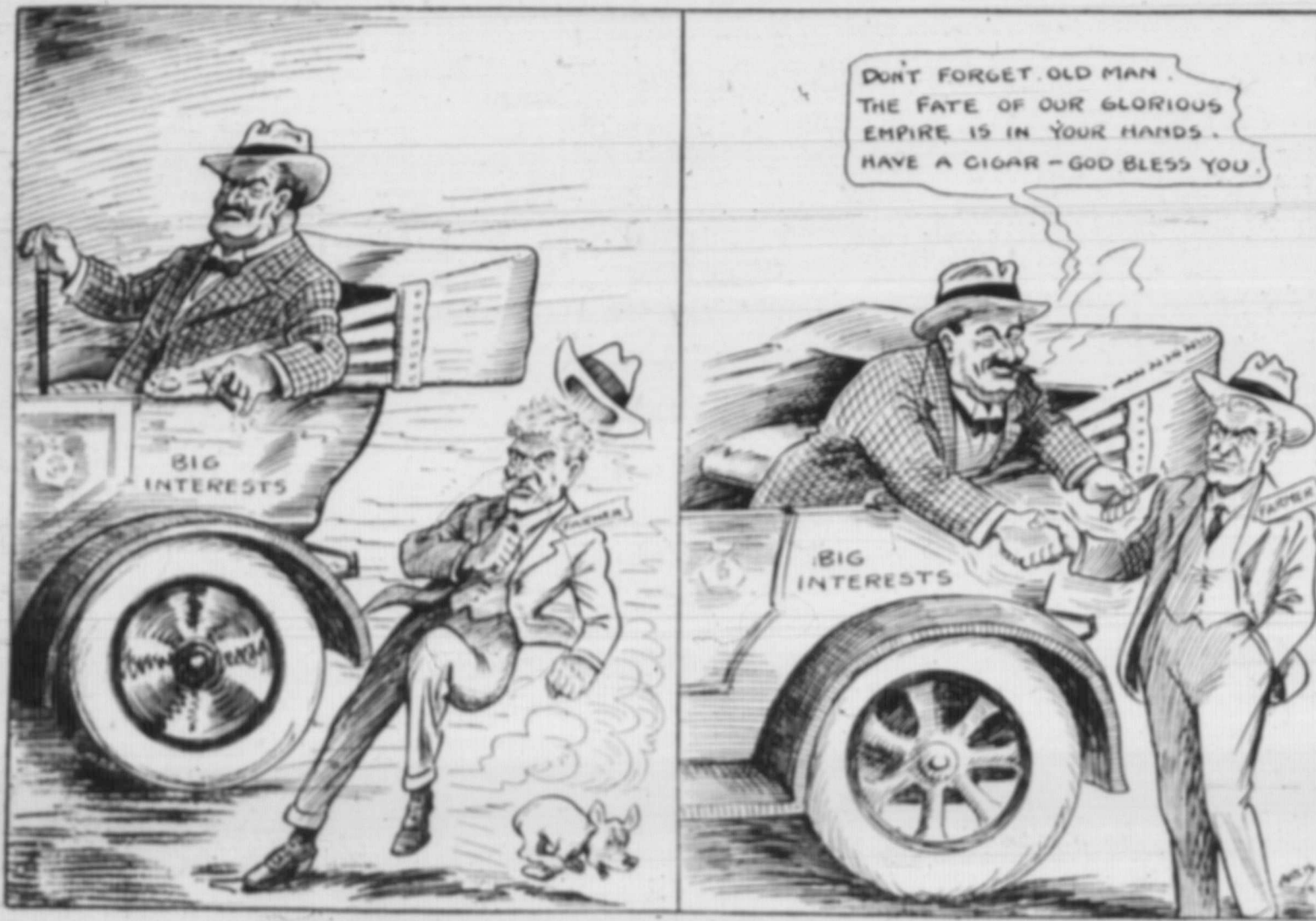
Finance Minister White objected to placing heavier customs duties on luxuries for fear it would shut off the trade with France at a time when their country needs every resource. The same argument should apply to Great Britain even more strongly. Sir Thomas admitted that a low tariff on the importations from France would help France, surely then a reduction on the goods imported from Great Britain would help Great Britain and at the same time would help the people of Canada by reducing the cost of living.

COST OF IDLE LAND

The four western governments would be doing a good service to have a complete survey made of each province. The amount of vacant land and its location should be readily ascertained at a comparatively small cost. It would then be seen how the country is suffering by having land held idle which should be occupied by those already in the country. It would be seen that thousands of families are living far away from railroads when there is plenty of land for them within easy reach of railroad facilities. It would be found that there is plenty of railroad accommodation in this country for the people who are here. It would be found that our schools could be maintained much more cheaply if the idle land were occupied and that hospital service would be much more efficient. It would be shown that the church is suffering by seeking to serve sparsely settled areas, also it would be seen that the cost of road construction could be reduced by an immense amount if only roads were built where people were living. Holding land out of use is a great drawback to the

DELEGATED GOVERNMENT

The development of Dominion politics since 1911 bears striking evidence to the distance Canada is from having a truly representative form of government. The election of that year was fought on the reciprocity question. The result was to negative a proposed national course of action. Outside of this one question there was no indication as to what course the people wished national legislation to take. No initiative was given to any other legislation, yet since that time what responsibilities have been assumed by parliament? It has given away millions of the people's money to railway companies. It has declared war, and sent 400,000 men of Canada to fight overseas. It has assumed obligations of hundreds of millions to meet war expenditures, and has levied millions of extra taxes to help meet the cost of the war. It may assume the right within the next few days to conscript and send to the front another 100,000 men. It has done all these things without ascertaining the will of the people regarding a single one of them. Aside altogether from the merits of the measures that have been adopted, it is advisable that we do not lose sight of how small a place the principle of representative government occupies in the administration of national affairs. We have merely the shadow of representative government. We have a delegated government, a form of government in which the will of uninstructed delegates only functions in the formulation of legislation, and in which the will of the people is seen only in the background of a remote election. And so it will remain until a national measure of direct legislation gives the people the right to express their will regarding some of these momentous questions of national policy.

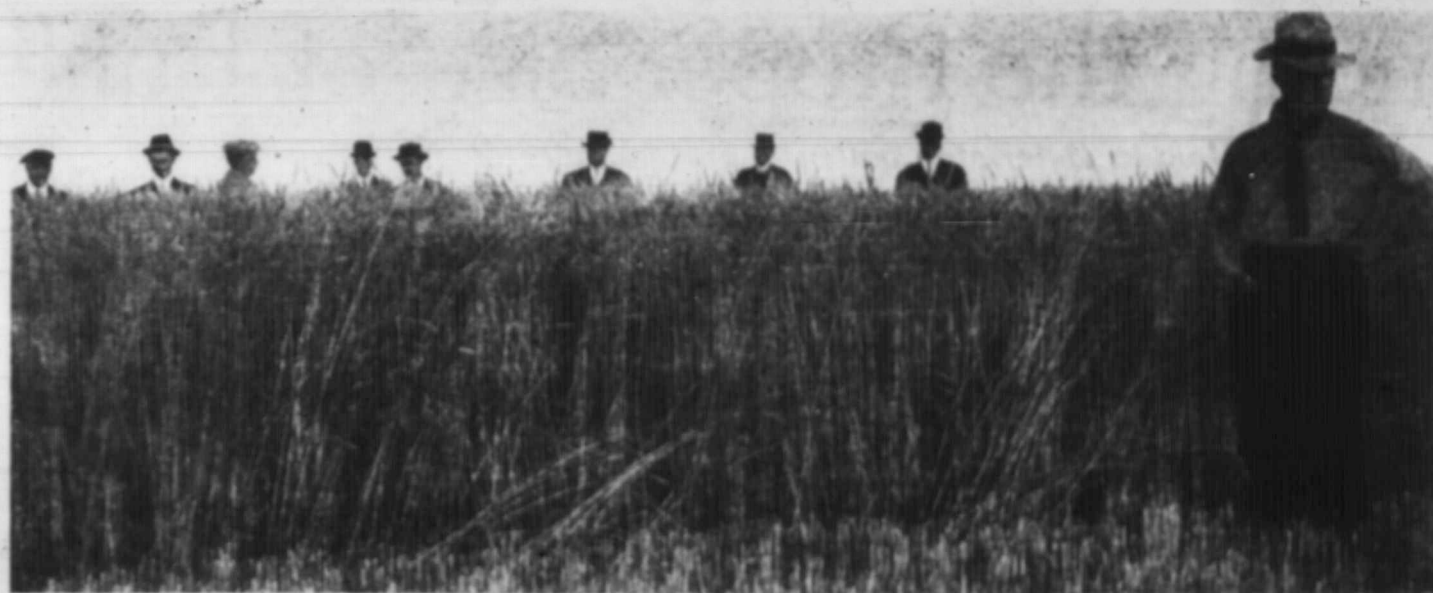


BEFORE THE WAR

HOW TIMES DO CHANGE

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Marquis wheat, second generation, grown under the rules of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association on the farm of the Agricultural Development Company Limited, Strathroy, Ont.

When to Cut the Wheat Crop

The Various Stages of Ripening---Conditions in Normal Years---Handling Rusted Wheat

By Seager Wheeler

As this article is intended as a guide to wheat growers; to point out to them the best stage at which to cut a field of wheat, so that it will yield grain of the highest quality, I am backing it up by many years' experience in grain fields at the different periods of the plant's growth. Owing to the losses of the wheat crops due to rust and frost of the season of 1916, it may be of some benefit and offset in some measure similar losses in the future. It is hardly possible to put in writing absolute information as to the exact stage at which crops ought to be cut, but the following directions may serve as a guide, especially to those who couple it with some close study of the berry or grain as it is nearing the ripening period.

The season of 1916 in the western provinces will be remembered as one of the most disappointing, with respect to yield and quality, as far as the wheat crop was concerned. Hail, rust and frost took heavy toll of a most promising crop—one that we had a right to harvest. The season opened up unusually favorably in the Spring and conditions were all that could be desired in respect to the moisture in the ground. Abundance of rain fell after the seed was sown. The germination was very uniform; the growing crops were in a healthy condition, and up until the end of July gave indication of a heavy, uniform yield. From that time on a change took place. Rust appeared. In general the fields that gave the greatest promise were the most disappointing at threshing time, while the fields that were given scant attention at seeding time in many cases gave better results from a point of yield and quality than the better prepared fields of summer fallow. Hail also exacted heavy toll, but as this is an agency over which we have no control, I shall only deal with the losses due to rust and frost. The greatest losses were due to rust.

Lessons From Our 1916 Experience

The reason for some of the poorer fields giving the best results may be traced to the fact that they were nearer maturity when the rust began to develop than the better fields. The heavier crops were retarded by their rank growth and consequently the rust affected these crops previous to the full development of the grain.

One lesson that we may take from the past season's experience is that the early varieties of wheat escaped the rust and frost, which caught the later varieties, and also that the early sown fields escaped with least injury because they were nearer maturity than the late sown crops. Red Fife has been largely replaced by Marquis and other earlier varieties and it is due to this fact that we had so much marketable grain this past season. Conditions might have been serious had Red Fife been as largely grown as it was some years ago. But even Marquis does not mature early enough to entirely escape damage by rust and frost. Rust played serious havoc in the wheat fields of Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and, to a lesser degree, in Alberta. A considerable acreage was left uncut as absolutely worthless, and it had to be fired this spring previous to seeding. Many thousands of acres were also harvested that yielded grain of a very low quality and but for the high prices would have been harvested only at a loss.

In many sections the grain is of such poor quality as to be unfit for seeding purposes. The estimated percentage of loss in the field for Canada is 42 per

cent. of the crop for 1916 and the loss in money is estimated as \$102,350,000. Personally, I would consider the loss even greater. In Minnesota and the Dakotas the loss in the field is estimated at 72 per cent. of the crops. All this loss was due to rust.

Late Maturing Crops Most Affected

Rust is present in every country where rains and dews descend. It is present in our western provinces every season, and may be found on the wild rose bushes and some of the grasses. There are some indications of it almost every season in the grain fields, although not generally serious enough to be noticed. Whenever conditions are favorable for it to develop, however, we can expect it more or less according to the season. Fortunately, under our conditions, it does not appear to any extent in the crops until the last few days of July or early in August, and it depends largely on the conditions of the crops at that time whether it will be serious or not. Varieties of wheat that are partly or wholly filled, though not fully matured, at that time may be expected to continue development and to be harvested without any serious injury.

The late sown crops and those growing on rich fallow, which were so badly affected by the rust and later by the frost, were retarded in the ripening process owing to the heavy precipitation and were affected by the rust at a stage when the berry was beginning to fill or was only slightly filled. Consequently the ripening process was checked by the rust to such an extent that many such fields are standing today uncut. In other fields the frost completed the damage started by the rust. There are some conflicting opinions as to whether it is advisable to leave the crop standing or to cut it down when rust is working. Whether it is advisable to cut or not depends largely on the weather conditions, the stage of the berry and on the time of the season. It can best be determined by the grower, and it will call for some judgment on his part. He should make a personal examination of the berry to see whether it is at or past a certain stage. This point I shall indicate. By it the grower may be able to determine whether it is best to cut the crops or not. I feel confident that if this point were more generally understood than appears to be the case, considerable of the loss that occurred last season might have been prevented. Another factor that must be considered is the probability of frost, as frost may come any time after the middle of August.

Cutting Sometimes Delayed Too Long

After a number of years' experience in the grain fields and smaller experimental plots conducting seed selection work and growing many different varieties and strains of wheat; work which calls for close inspection and investigation throughout the growing season; I am in a position to assert that a considerable acreage of the wheat crop of the past season should have been cut sooner than it was and that the grain was more fully matured than was generally known. Many fields that yielded a low grade wheat should have been harvested earlier. If they had they would have yielded at least two grades higher. This point will be confirmed by many of the readers of this article who, becoming

anxious about the crop, started cutting. After making some rounds they were not satisfied that the crops were ready to cut and pulled the binder off the field. The balance of the field was left standing until some days later, but when the two lots were threshed found that the first lot to be cut gave grain of a better quality than that which was cut last. In some instances this was due to the rust continuing to damage the crop and in other cases to frost that damaged the plants that were left standing. I am perfectly convinced that rust cuts up the crop if it attacks it at a certain stage. This proceeds until, when the crop is cut and dried, it is found that there is no substance in the grain, only the shell or bran being left.

When the berry is only in the soft dough stage it may be found more advisable to cut it than to leave it standing and run chances of a frost or further dying by rust. A frosted or frozen crop may be disappointing, but it is of more value than a crop that is eaten up by rust, for the reason that the frost sometimes causes a loss only of grade and very little for the weight. Rusted grain loses both in weight and grade. Most serious of all is a rusted crop left standing until it is frozen. Frost and rust will injure it separately. Frozen wheat is of more value for seed purposes than badly shrunken rusted seed. Therefore, if the grain is only in the soft dough stage it may be more advisable to cut it than to leave it standing. If cut at that stage there will be sufficient moisture or juice in the straw to continue the development of the berry while in the stock. This point was largely overlooked last season. Further on I hope to make this point clear.

Conditions During August, 1916

As I pointed out the crop up to the end of July was most promising. As we entered the first few days of August, there were whisperings in the air of rust appearing in the fields. At first this was not taken seriously, but as the season advanced and the crops were backward in changing color from a green to a ripe color, there was more anxiety about it. It was the general topic in every section of the country and there appeared an absence of safe opinion as to what to do about the crop. The one outstanding fact was that the straw did not ripen up and in the main remained green. It was a puzzling situation for many growers and there was some indecision as to the right course to adopt—whether to cut the crop or leave it standing in the hope that it would mature. This was a point that many were unable to decide, because they based their judgment as to when the crop was ready to cut on the color of the straw. As the straw did not color up naturally as is the usual case in a normal season, many fields were left standing too long and were caught by the frost. This whitened or dried (but did not injure) the straw. Then the crop was cut down as quickly as possible.

In a normal season one can determine fairly well when the crop is ready to cut by the color of the straw as it ripens in the normal way. Many have their judgment on the straw, cutting when it is ripe at the first joint, or when there is no moisture in the straw just above the first joint, but this is not always a safe rule to go by. Taking, for instance, the dry season of 1914. The straw ripened prematurely, owing to the hot dry weather and hot winds early in August, before the berry was fully

Backsetting the Farmer

VI.—More Lobbyists—The Grain Dealer and the Manufacturer

By A. S. Handicap

The next man to show up stated that he was a grain exchange man, in the milling interests. He was desirous of seeing that the government did not give way to the farmers' demands for amendments to the Grain Act in favor of the producer, and that the advantages that the millers had in the tariff of ten cents a bushel on wheat and sixty cents a barrel on flour should be continued. He pointed out that the grain dealers of the present day did not possess the advantages they held twenty-five or thirty years ago when the farmers of the west were in the grip of the elevator monopoly. He referred to these good old days in Manitoba when the premier of the province publicly defended the elevator monopoly on the grounds that widows' and orphans' money was invested and that it would be a crime to deprive them of their fat dividends—how the same premier went to Ottawa in 1889 and stated that there was no combine in the west, then came home and tickled the farmers at a picnic by telling them that he would load his grain direct on the cars and thus avoid the high charges of the elevator monopoly!

Farmers' Financial Emancipation Act

The grain man declared that the decline of the power of the combine began with the passing of the Grain Act of 1909, and by 1903 the Grain Growers' delegation reported that "with the exception of a few minor changes, the bill as submitted by the delegates has become law." The producers were right in claiming that "The right to share and share alike with the elevators in the distribution of cars" was the final blow to the monopoly, and that the Grain Act might well be called the Farmers' Financial Emancipation Act. He recalled how the elevators tried to get the act changed and how the government then in power stood firm.

"But, while the elevator monopoly is no more, the mill monopoly," he continued, "is still flourishing. Nearly all the small mills, so useful to the farmers for gristing and for supplying bran and shorts for feed, have been put out of business. The big export mills of Canada can be counted on the fingers of one hand, and yet we exported in 1916 \$12,880,000 worth of products as compared with \$27,694,000 worth in 1915, and our profits have been enormous. Of course we pay too little for wheat or get too much for flour, or both; but we are not in business for the good of the country, but for the benefit of ourselves.

Controlling the Crop

"Am I a producer? No. I am a middle man. I weigh and grade and mix and dock and scour and clean and keep the screenings. I am a 'bear' in the fall when the grain is in the farmers' hands and a 'bull' as soon as my friends and I get control of the season's crop.

"In the past it has not been difficult to secure this control. You see, the head offices of the railway companies, the milling companies, the banks, the loan companies and the manufacturing concerns are in the east and a few wealthy men are the directors of them all. It is said that one Montreal man is a director of over twenty corporations. The railways want the grain hauled early while the weather is good; the grain men want control of the crop as soon as possible at as low a price as possible; the milling interests want their supply of hard wheat in hand; the loan companies and manufacturers want to get in their money. The banks are interested in all these; the head men of the companies say to the head men of the banks—that is, to themselves—"It is not good business to give the western farmers loans that will permit them to hold their grain."

"Your Note Is Due"

"The word goes out from the head offices of the banks to the local managers, who call in their farmer customers and say to them, 'Your direct and indirect indebtedness to the bank is quite an amount, and the notes fall due the first of November. You have a pretty good crop this year. Do you not think that you had better get it threshed and sold as soon as possible so as to get these notes paid?'

"The farmer replies, 'My grain is well stacked;

it is quite a long haul to market and I am very anxious to get my plowing done before it freezes up. Can you not advance me enough to pay off the claims you hold and give me a chance to get my ploughing done? Everybody is rushing grain to market now from the stook threshing and the price is bound to be better later.'

"The banker replies, 'Your notes draw a high rate of interest after maturity. There is danger and risk in not threshing and selling at once. The price may go up, and again it may go down. In any event, do you think you should speculate on grain, the proceeds of which really belong to your creditors? I think you had better thresh as soon as possible and not run any chances.'

"The result is that all the farmers try to sell at once, glut the market, establish a blockade at the elevators and lose a large amount of money.

The Bankers Win

"But it all works out to the advantage of the bank interests. Not many years ago the government had to finance the buying of the western crop while the Canadian banks' money was used in speculation in New York at six per cent a week.

"The farmers are compelled to follow a similar line to that taken by 'Rastus to get to the circus. A man who had helped 'Rastus and his family through the winter was surprised during the summer to meet 'Rastus with Dinah and the ten children, all going to the circus.

"Why, 'Rastus,' he says, 'how can you afford to go to a show? Surely you have not money enough to buy tickets for all that crowd?'

"Why, boss," says 'Rastus, 'we done sold de heater to buy tickets for de show. De winter am a long way off, but de circus am here."

Commission Both Ways

"We buy what we don't want and sell what we haven't got and charge the customer a fat commission both ways. We gamble in grain; we create artificial scarcities and starve the poor while we make a fortune for ourselves. We are generous subscribers to charitable institutions and the patriotic fund; but we sell flour cheaper in foreign countries than we do at the mill.

"Our attitude towards the farmers is that of the man who had saved money enough to buy an automobile. One day while going up a hill with his wife the machine stopped. 'You will have to get behind and push, Fanny,' he said, 'because I have got to stay here and steer.' The farmers can get behind the car of national prosperity and push, while we ride and direct its course to our own advantage."

The Manufacturer

A very prosperous and influential individual is the manufacturer, who comes to the session early and makes a long continued stay. He acts as though he were quite at home and displays none of the bashfulness and lack of ease that marks the appearance of men who are not in the habit of getting government favors. His bearing indicates that he is more accustomed to command than to obey, that he is conscious of his power, that he is a Warwick among politicians. He knows what he wants. He has had experience enough since 1878 to realize what a good thing a high tariff is—for himself—and he asks for it with a confidence born of authority.

implements I want their valuation raised so as to offset the reduction in the duty. I want the British preference reduced, if not abolished. But above all, I want a high tariff imposed on goods imported from abroad. I want a protective duty that raises the price of my goods.

Canada's National Policy

"It is true that when Alexander Hamilton recommended protection to the U.S. Congress, one hundred and twenty-five years ago, and when the national policy was introduced into Canada in 1878, two fundamental principles formed its basis:

"(1) That the duties to be imposed were temporary, or only until the 'infant industries' got a start; and,

"(2) That such duties, while a burden on the consumers for the time being, would be offset later on by the consumers getting cheaper goods through competition.

"But as the industries grew we owners became rich. We literally 'rolled in wealth.' We got political influence and we used this influence to put into power and to retain in power governments favorable to us. The 'infant industries' principle has been extended to 'all industries' for 'all time,' and what was proposed to be a light, temporary burden on the consumer has become an almost unbearable load. It is an indisputable fact that the present system of tariff taxation is killing primary production by its increase in cost, while it adds very little to the national revenue. If the government wants to raise revenue by high tariffs, they should impose an excise duty on home manufactures equal to the customs duty on imported goods.

The Manufacturer and the Tariff

"If the farmers of Canada bought all foreign-made implements they would put about \$20,000,000 per year in the Dominion treasury. But they buy nine-tenths Canadian goods at the same price, and one-tenth foreign goods, with the result that the Dominion treasury gets two millions and we protected manufacturers get the other eighteen millions as a gift over and above our costs and legitimate profits. An excise duty, while keeping the burden on the farmers, would turn that eighteen millions from us into the public treasury; so you can readily see why we keep closely in touch with the work of every session of parliament.

"As to the second principle—that the burden would soon be offset by cheaper prices owing to competition among established industries—we have not only succeeded in keeping the prices from going down, but have actually raised them by substituting amalgamation and combination for competition.

"One of the beauties about amalgamation is the opportunity it gives for a large increase in capital—mostly composed of watered stock. One of our favorite arguments against reducing the tariff or lowering our prices is 'We must have profits sufficient to pay a reasonable dividend on the stock; we must pay a fair rate of interest on the capital.'

Dividends on Watered Stock

"The inside history of a few of our amalgamations will show how this works out. The cotton merger was formed some years ago with a capital of \$19,000,000. Five millions of this was common stock, which was sold to the original holders at ten cents on the dollar. The original stock was paying five per cent interest, so that a person holding \$5,000 of original stock and buying \$5,000 common stock at ten cents on the dollar could pay for it out of the profits of two years old stock. After that he makes \$5.00 profit every year on a share that cost him \$45.00, which is equal to fifty per cent, and if he sold his new stock at par he would clear \$90.00 a share on a ten dollar investment, which is equal to nine hundred per cent.

"But the company did not include in the dividends \$218,000 for repairs and \$235,340 for entirely new machinery; so that the company would soon have a new plant paid for out of the reserved profits. Then they would be in a position to issue another five millions stock, divided among themselves, and make another nice profit.

The Canning Factories

"The canning factories were originally capitalized at \$1,500,000, but when they were amalgamated the capitalization was increased to twelve millions. One can figure from this how much water the consumers have to pay dividends on when they buy canned goods.

Continued on Page 18



Half of him is bear and the rest is bull



"YOUR NOTES ARE DUE. YOU HAD BETTER THRASH AS SOON AS POSSIBLE"

"I am a secondary producer of wealth," he declares, "and I want my raw materials free. When, in order to fool the farmers, you find it necessary to reduce the duty on any foreign-made

was increased to twelve millions. One can figure from this how much water the consumers have to pay dividends on when they buy canned goods.

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

CONSCRIPTION

There are four objections to the government's announced intention of forcing conscription upon the people of Canada, the first and greatest being that the people have not been consulted about it, the second that it should include married as well as single men; third, that it should be accompanied by conscription of all wealth and all moneys invested in the war loans, and fourth, that the government of Great Britain no longer ago than last week closed out a motion saying that they were not fighting for imperialistic conquest or aggrandisement.

Before men are arbitrarily taken from their homes and put through the military machine, they and their mothers and fathers have a right to say that they are willing it should be done. More particularly is this the case since the killing or physical maiming of them is among the lesser evils that have befallen many of the Canadian boys who have gone to serve in the army. It was admitted in the British House of Commons the other day that in one Canadian camp alone there were seven thousand men suffering from venereal disease, and medical reports in Great Britain show that ten per cent. of the forces are affected.

Of these thousands of men who have been ruined there are numbers who would not in any case have led a blameless life, but there are also thousands of clean-minded innocent young boys who would otherwise have been decent upright citizens who will now be nothing but a scourge to their country when they return and whose lives have been completely ruined. Their chances of marrying and having a happy home and healthy children have been taken away from them. Before any mother sees her son forcibly exposed to these temptations she has a right to say whether or not she is willing to have it so. When Everywoman's World took a vote of its women readers on the question of conscription recently it was defeated six to one. If this is any indication of public opinion it is certainly a minority decision the government has arrived at. If you feel at all strongly on this question, bombard Premier Borden with letters demanding a referendum, and write at once.

Although the government doubtless intends to follow the example of Great Britain of taking first the single men and then extending the principle to apply to the married men, as the demand increases, it seems fairer to make it apply to both from the outset. If the good of the individual is to be set aside at the demands of the country, then the rights of the individual ought to be completely disregarded, and those men, married or single, left at home who are most useful to the country. There is nothing to be gained by deceiving ourselves, it means conscription for married men also, sooner or later, if the war goes on, as it seems likely to do, indefinitely. The Canadian government has followed, so far, exactly the system that was followed in England at the beginning of the war, and it is likely that they will continue to follow it in every particular.

Then as regards the conscription of wealth. It has been said over and over again that this war will be won by the silver bullet, but instead of the government getting this silver bullet through war loans at five per cent. and forever exempt from income tax, let them conscript the city houses and the bank accounts and the railways and the munition plants and the farms, and let all the citizens pay rent to the government. Then with this income pay a generous separation allowance to the wives of married men, and a liberal pension to their widows, and above all an especially generous pension to returned soldiers who are partially or completely disabled, so that those men who have faced death for their country may not need to be the objects of charity from people who have gotten rich out of war profits. Moreover it is obviously unjust to conscript the life of the poor working man, which is all that stands between his family and destitution, while another man can go to the front knowing that in the event of his complete disablement, neither he nor his family will have to eke out a miserable existence for years and years to come.

Finally, before men are compelled to go against their will to serve in the army they have a right to know what they are fighting for, whether it is indeed the principle of democracy, which they were assured at the beginning of the war it was, or whether it is for territory, the acquisition of which will lead to the shedding of the blood of hundreds of thousands of other men at a later date, as territory snatching almost invariably does.

Over and over again members of the British House of Lords and House of Commons, Lord Lovelorn, Lord Courtney, Philip Snowden, Mr. Smith and others who suspected that this war was being continued in order to enable the allies to acquire territory have endeavored to make the government state explicitly what it would consider a satisfactory settlement, but without success. Finally the matter was attacked in another way. Philip Snowden brought in a resolution welcoming the repudiation by the Russian government of all proposals for imperial conquest and aggrandisement and calling on the British government to issue a similar declaration on behalf of the British democracy, and the resolution was voted down. Also the new

Russian minister, M. Tereshtenko said the other day, "It is indeed ridiculous to speak at the present time of the annexationist plans of the allies as a real menace to just peace when Russia, Belgium, France and Serbia are themselves either entirely or partially occupied by the enemy." This man, speaking with authority, from the inside, takes the annexationist plans of the allies for granted.

Now as has been pointed out in this column over and over again there is no territory in the world that is worth the slaughter of human beings, and, moreover, this snatching of territory is a positively bad and wicked thing, sowing the seeds of other wars for other men to be slaughtered in. It is utterly opposed to the principle of democracy for which the British Empire is supposed to stand and for which men believe they are dying in this war. No group of people have a right to be transferred from one government to another without their own consent, in a fair referendum, and they ought so to be transferred at any time, whether in war time or peace. Therefore before conscription comes into force in Canada the British government



HIS VERY OWN

should be compelled to repudiate any desire for territorial aggrandisement. Men have no right to be forcibly killed and maimed to acquire a few acres of land.

—FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

NEED CLEAN THINKING

Dear Miss Beynon:—I also received catalogs from several leading mail order houses this season, and in looking them over thought the forms of the young women who acted as models in some cases quite beautiful. My husband and brothers looked over these catalogs, but a "nasty remark" I never heard from one of them. "Nasty remarks" are the result of nasty thoughts, and we are the makers of our own thoughts. If we look for evil we can find it in anything.

Apparently our Creator did not think it necessary to dress us before we were born. We are told when Adam and Eve "sinned" they became ashamed and tried to cover themselves. When we look at a natural horse, cow or pig, does it cause us to become ashamed or pass "nasty remarks"? No, we are accustomed to it and therefore never think about it. We have just as much need to cover our animals for "shame's sake" to protect the morals of the people as we have to cover ourselves. We should cover ourselves for protection and warmth, not for shame. There is nothing more beautiful than a well formed human body, male or female, one is as beautiful as the other. When Jesus' disciples asked him, "When wilt thou be manifest unto us," he answered, "When ye shall be stripped and not be ashamed." "Except ye be converted and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the Kingdom of Heaven." Which was as much as to say, "When you have become pure in mind then only will you be able to understand and see me as I really am."

It is not the picture of the "half-naked womanly forms" that are immoral and in need of correction, but the thoughts that are "manufactured" in the minds of those who see evil in what in reality is only natural. How dare we see anything "immoral" or "unclean" in anything our Creator made. Man sinned against his Creator, and himself mostly, when he began first believing that it was a shame to be naked, and out of

this sin have grown all the other sins, white slavery included. The Bible says, "God made man perfect, but man has wrought out many inventions," and this sin of belief of shame in the naked body is one of man's inventions.

If the morals of the people of our country are in such a shaky condition that we cannot look upon illustrated catalogs without our minds becoming filled with evil imaginings, it is time we would set about to reform the minds of the people, and this is a matter which might well be taken up by women's clubs everywhere. A "filthy mind" capable of seeing evil, "into things" is as dangerous as a filthy backyard—it breeds diseased thoughts and passes them on to other people.

"Cursed be the social wants that sin against the strength of youth, cursed be the social lies that warp us from the living truth."—Tennyson, Locksley Hall. The purer anyone can keep his mind in every way, the more his judgment on anything can be relied upon. We cannot judge or understand anybody or anything exactly right with a spoiled mind, any more than we can do good work with a spoiled tool. "Tis the mind that makes the body rich."—Shakespeare. "It is the mind that maketh good or ill."—Spencer. I do not believe that many young men or women have been led to a wrong life who did not first start with a mind full of evil imaginings and "nasty jokes." Because some people have allowed their minds to be spoiled to such an extent that they cannot look upon a natural picture without their minds becoming filled with evil thoughts, and passing uncivilized remarks is no reason why the rest of us should allow ourselves to be contaminated. The pictures in the catalogs are necessary, and the more humanlike and natural, the more proof of progress and reform in catalog making. If we should read of some heathen race covering their animals to prevent moral disaster among the people, we should not be surprised, but Western Canadians are far past anything like that, I hope.

Suppressing such advertising will never in any way help to down white slavery, rather the reverse. Such an action would be nothing short of the purer minded people having to step down a notch to be level with the impure minded on this particular matter. It would be compelling them to recognize evil where there is none, instead of teaching the impure minded to look for good in everything, pictures or whatsoever. It is the mind that sees beauty and the best in everything which is the furthest away from white slavery, etc. I do not believe Westerners are aesthetically lacking.

I feel sure "A Reformer" has the best of intentions, but she is just as wrong as wrong can be—trying to put down the effect instead of the cause. Here's to you "Amused," "Common Sense" and "Petunia." I should like to know you.

A WESTERNER

KEEPING POLISH ON STOVE

Dear Miss Beynon:—We have taken The Guide for several years. I am an interested reader of your page. I am having trouble with keeping my stove clean. The stove polish will not stay on it, only two or three days at a time. It burns right off. So if you could give me any help in regard to this matter I would be very much pleased. What can I do with it to make the blacking stay on from one week to the next?

MISS MILDRED SORSDAHL.

Sask.

Will some kind reader who knows tell us what to do about this stove?
F. M. B.

A PATCH UNDER PAINT

Dear Miss Beynon:—In a recent issue of The Guide I saw that you wish information in regard to painting linoleum. I have painted a floor covered with it this spring and it is very satisfactory. My linoleum was badly worn and I patched it before painting. The patch hardly shows at all. I found that it takes longer to dry than wood. I just used the ordinary floor paint. I hope this will be of some use to someone, as I have received much valuable help through your paper.

(MRS.) A. HALL.

Sask.

A NEW USE FOR SMALL POTATOES

Pick over the potatoes and sort the smallest ones into separate baskets. Wash them thoroughly with a vegetable brush. Then grate the potatoes without removing the skins, or else run them through a meat grinder. Pour clear water over the gratings and let them stand for a few hours. Remove the peelings and other foreign substances from the top. Then add pure clear water and allow it to stand overnight, so the starch granules will settle to the bottom. The next morning scrape off the dark part of the starch again, strain it through a cheesecloth bag and allow the water to evaporate from it. This starch is useful in making cornstarch puddings, for the thickening of salad dressing, in milk dishes such as custards and ice creams, and also in pudding sauces. It is not much trouble to make the starch, and the small potatoes—for on a farm there are always several bushels when they are sorted—do not go to waste. A bushel of potatoes makes a quart and a half of starch, and there is no expense in the preparation.—From The Ladies' Home Journal.

WARMAN PASSES RESOLUTIONS

At a regular meeting of the Warman Local S.G.G.A., held on Saturday, March 3, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, with instructions that the secretary forward copies of same to the Central, with a request for publication in the Saskatchewan page of The Grain Growers' Guide.

Whereas, copies of the executive and financial reports of the S.G.G.A. are not distributed until the annual convention is in session; and, consequently, the locals have no opportunity of discussing same until the convention is over.

Therefore, we, the members of the Warman, Local, respectfully recommend that in future every local secretary be provided with a copy of these reports, covering the full calendar year, 15 days prior to the holding of the annual convention.

Whereas, it has become customary at our annual convention to devote much valuable time to sight-seeing and pleasure in the inevitable result that many important questions are only briefly discussed, or not discussed at all, for lack of time.

Therefore, we, the members of the Warman Local, desire to enter strong protest against the prevailing system and we respectfully recommend that at all future conventions more time shall be devoted to business and less to pleasure.

Whereas, only one page of The Guide is allotted for Saskatchewan news, and, whereas, this limited space is under the close censorship of the central secretary, with the result that much dissatisfaction and disappointment is caused to members who, on account of their heterodox or unpopular opinions, cannot get their views published, lack of space being invariably pleaded.

Therefore, we, the members of the Warman Local, are of the opinion that more space should be available in The Guide for Saskatchewan news, in order that local secretaries and members may be able to express their opinions more freely and fully than is possible now.

A. E. RANDALL, Sec.-Treas., Warman Local.

Answer Your interesting favor, enclosing copies of these resolutions, has come duly to hand and has been marked for publication in the Saskatchewan page of The Guide. I consider it incumbent upon me to publish with your resolutions some slight comment thereon.

(1). The financial year of the association ends December 31. According to our constitution the annual meeting has to be held some time in February and according to our practice of long standing we find it wise to hold the annual meeting as early in February as is possible. It would be quite impossible to prepare the financial statement in time to send them out to the locals before the convention and hold our convention as early as we have been in the habit of holding it. Indeed it is only with considerable pressure and a great deal of night work that the Central is able to get out a properly audited financial statement in time for our annual meeting as it now stands. Furthermore, these statements must be submitted to the directors of the association before they can be given out to the locals and published. The board of directors does not meet until the day preceding the convention. To hold a special meeting of the board of directors in order to deal with these statements would entail an expense of approximately \$500 each year. Now, if the other farmers' organizations are in the habit of publishing their financial statements until they have been officially presented, not only to their various boards, but also to their annual meeting, and this in spite of the fact that such companies as the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and The Grain Growers' Elevator Company allow themselves more than three months time between the close of the close of their financial year and their respective annual meetings.

(2). Personally, I think that your premise is entirely wrong in this resolution. I do not think that it has become customary in our annual conventions to devote much valuable time to sight-seeing and pleasure. For many years we have found it wise to have a little relaxation and to have an entertainment of some kind at least one evening during the convention. The three hours of daylight which was devoted this year to business other than that directly connected with the convention was, in the judgment of many who attended the convention, of very great value. In former years it has

been our experience that considerable numbers of delegates have absented themselves from the various sessions of the convention to transact private business.

We thought, therefore, that as we were unable to show the patriotic are moving picture films in the place of meeting and as two hours time was required for the showing of these films, it would be well to announce to our people that all their private business should be transacted during the three hours which were set apart for all these activities aside from the regular sessions. It is not reasonable to hold a four days' convention of twelve long sessions all devoted to business. The strain becomes too great, people become tired and irritable and the officers of the convention, particularly the president, are driven to the very edge of their powers of endurance.

(3). During the three years since the present secretary has been in office there has been only two or three letters presented for publication which have been refused publication because of the character of the matter which they contain. No amount of additional space would have made the slightest difference in the rejection of those particular letters, but I do not think that any of them came from Warman. If they did I shall be pleased to have my attention pointed to them.

The Mail Bag of The Guide is always open for you, exceedingly "heterodox" opinions and I am sure that the letter recently published in the Saskatchewan page of The Guide from your own pen is considered "heterodox" by the great bulk of the members of this association. If there are any letters which you are anxious to have published in the Saskatchewan page of The Guide and which have been refused publication, I shall be very pleased if you will point my attention to them.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

IS A CO-OP STORE ADVISABLE?

I am enclosing \$12.50 membership fees due the central. The association will soon want to become incorporated. If you have any suggestions of interest to the local, kindly have them sent on. What is your opinion of a local co-operative store? At a meeting held in Jasmin on Saturday last the manager from a local co-operative store was invited to attend and I supposed a store of the kind for the above village, as I see to direct benefit to the farmers in supporting it.

LOCAL SECRETARY.

Answer Replying to your favor, in which you ask for my opinion with regard to opening a co-operative retail store at Jasmin, I have to state that without full information it would be impossible for me to express a really intelligent opinion on your particular case. I can, therefore, deal only with the matter in a general way.

On the whole I am firmly convinced that our people are not yet ready for the handling of a great many local co-operative stores in the ordinary manner in which retail stores are handled. When I presented to the convention at Moose Jaw three years ago last February the project of the entering of the central upon the business of wholesale distribution and the wide extension of the activities of the locals in this connection, I made it a point to state, and to state emphatically, that if any considerable saving in the business of retail distribution was to be effected it could not be effected by merely substituting members of our own for that which already existed under the control of the merchants, but that the saving could be effected only by the adoption of a clearer method of distribution by selective purchasing, by ordering in wholesale quantities and by taking delivery either from the car, the loading platform, or a cheap warehouse in unbroken packages by the farmers.

It was then as evident to me as it is today that the extending outlines of retail distribution was due, not to the great profits taken by the retailer, but to the inefficiency of our method of dis-

tribution. In the first place we, as farmers, were principally to blame because we had fallen into the habit of expecting and accepting the service from the retailer which no community ought to expect from a retailer. We were financing on the retailer's capital instead of our own, and that added anywhere from ten to fifteen per cent. to the cost of our supplies. Then we were in the habit of buying in dinky quantities where we should, as farmers and heavy consumers, have been in the habit of buying in unbroken case lots in many lines of supplies, taking our goods directly from the merchant's warehouse instead of putting him to the expense of unpacking and shelving these goods and keeping a large and expensive staff employed dealing them out piecemeal over the counter and entering them through the books, all of which we have always been paying for.

Now if the locals are merely going to duplicate the same kind of machinery which the retail merchants have had and if they are going to deal out their goods in the same manner, and especially if they are going to charge any of the goods that go out, even if it be for only twenty-four hours, I doubt that any very great saving in the cost of distribution can be effected. There are a few districts in which the locals may be ripe for the ownership of a store of their own, but on general principles I would advise the utmost caution on the part of any of our locals in going into a retail store, particularly when they are doing so altogether independent of any central direction or central superintendence and inspection.

If the farmers in your district are prepared to put up sufficient cash capital to pay absolutely spot cash for all goods required with which to stock your store; if you will sell for spot cash only, always getting the money before parting with the goods, and if your members are prepared to stay with your store absolutely, quite irrespective of whether or not a competitor runs competing lines in such manner as to discredit your store, then it may be that you are ripe for a store undertaking, but unless those conditions obtain, I advise extreme caution.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

WYNYARD LOCAL PROGRESSIVE

Replying to your recent letter I am sending you list of members and fees collected by me up to date for 1917. I expect to get more shortly. Our officers are as follows: President, O. J. Halderman; vice-president, J. A. Walker; secretary, Frank Eliason (Organization); and E. J. Hopper (Training). Officers for the women's association are as follows: President, Mrs. J. A. Walker; vice-president, John Baerman; secretary, J. E. Rhinners. The two associations meet separately to discuss matters of interest to each but meet together to discuss anything of importance which concerns all the members.

I might say that the local here has been of immense benefit to the community during the past three or four years of its existence, but it takes a lot of time to get people to work together. I will mention a few of the things which we have accomplished.

First year, some buying, in our lots. Organized a co-operative elevator and a women's section. Second year, more co-operative buying and nearly all farmers sold their grain to the co-operative elevator. In 1916 we established a co-operative retail store, affiliated with central. It had a turn-over of \$20,000 of goods during seven months of operation. We organized two rural telephone companies and have the central in Grain Growers' building, under the supervision of the local board who hires an operator. A livestock association was organized. The buyer is going to Winnipeg to purchase first class feed of livestock for shareholders tomorrow. We reorganized the agricultural society, which was defunct for a number of years and are working for reap from

Saskatchewan

This notice of the Guide is intended chiefly for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. S. Brantford, Secretary, Regina, Sask., in other all amendments for this page should be sent.

mail delivery and a municipal hospital. We have had a picnic and several other entertainments, and a Grain Growers' Sunday. We also had a district convention last November.

FRANK ELIASON, Sec., Or. Dept., Wynyard O.G.A.

OPPOSE CONSCRIPTION

We held our monthly meeting on March 10 and had a fair attendance. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting we took some orders and then had quite a political discussion. For my own personal part, I am neither Liberal nor Conservative, I am for putting up and supporting an independent man for this reason, Grits and Tories are going to work to one another's benefit and it is high time that we had a complete change.

Another discussion at our meeting was regarding conscription in Canada on which the following resolution was passed: Resolved that we, the members of the Buffalo Horn O.G.A. declare our united opposition to conscription, military or industrial, and as British subjects and in pursuance of the precedent established in New Zealand and Australia, we maintain that it is the right of the citizens of Canada to decide by popular vote whether or not conscription shall be imposed on the male population of Canada. I think it would be a very good thing if more such resolutions were passed by the working people of the Canadian west.

W.M. A. FLAVEL, Sec.-Treas. Buffalo Horn O.G.A.

APPRECIATION FOR CENTRAL

The following letter from J. H. Miller of Elbow, Sask., indicates appreciation in securing a settlement from the C.P.R.

The claim arose out of the destruction of a sleigh load of coal which was struck by one of the C.P.R. trains at a crossing in Elbow. The matter was taken up with the central and the facts brought to the attention of the C.P.R. and a settlement has been secured.

We claim against C.P.R. for sleigh, etc., the claims agent was here today and I accepted settlement for \$55. Will send you a remittance to cover your work and I thank you for handling the case and thus securing settlement for me.

J. H. MILLER, Pres. Elbow O.G.A.

Kindly find enclosed one dollar for two more members. If it is not too much trouble would you please have the O.G.A. publish the following receipts received by this local by a box social for the benefit of the Red Cross Society of Regina. The receipts were \$84, expenses \$14, leaving a balance of \$70 which was sent to the above named. There was also money raised to the amount of \$73 for the benefit of our local by the above means for the purpose of buying gopher poison from central. This shows that the Amelia local is alive. I consider this is very good for a homestead country.

A. F. BROWN, Sec.-Treas. Amelia O.G.A.

I am in receipt of your letter of April 3, advising me that the Saskatchewan O.G.A. has appropriated \$2,000 to the British Sailors' Relief Fund. The appropriation of this amount is a splendid donation to a most deserving object, and on behalf of the local association of the British Sailors' Relief Fund here, I beg to thank your association for their generous gift.

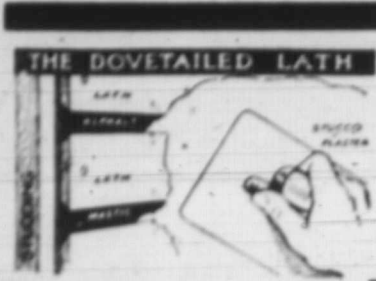
I have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of April 3 enclosing check value \$2,000 as a donation from your association towards the British Sailors' Relief Fund. I can assure you that this splendid contribution will be heartily appreciated by this committee. Public acknowledgment will be made in the morning paper.

Hon. Local Secy. A. SPRATT.

Owing to high cost of supplies and labor we consider farmers cannot raise wheat for less than one-fifty, local value.

E. L. LOVATT.

Bladworth



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Manitoba

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

HIGH IDEALS

"Where there is no vision, the people perish"—so said the wise men of old, and when one asked, "what is a vision?" replied, "A vision is something good and lofty which the soul may see, and, having not, may reach forth to obtain. It is the passionate longing for goodness possessed by the normal human mind." Without a vision the body may live, but the soul is starved. It is death in life. How may we get a vision? He that seeks finds. One of the wise men of today, Canon Lyman Abbott, says that Christ taught certain principles of life, such as the cultivation of a spiritual vision, a spirit of hope dissatisfied with the past and aspiring to a better record in the future; a spirit of good will, reverence toward God, kindly and helpful toward all mankind. He has revolutionized government, has abolished slavery, has begun the emancipation of labor, has created systems of popular education; in short, Christianity is the spiritual vision of self sacrificing service. Surely it was such a vision, a vision that saw the people we're perishing, that started our farmers' organization, and later a growing vision brought the Women's Section into being for "United we stand—Divided we fall."

Value of Team Play

It has been said that football means sacrifice, loyalty, courage and organized efficiency; it means team play of the highest order, and team work we all need. "We have all worked alone too long, but in future we hope for organized efficiency which we cannot attain without learning the rules—but with a wider vision of what we are reaching forward to, we may succeed in making our section a power for good in the land. We may hope to improve social conditions; in so doing, we will be able to enjoy more social life and bring our young people forward to join with their elders in the work of saving the people from perishing. That for which we spend ourselves, we love, and no one is a good citizen who does not do something for his country, and no one is a good member who is not willing to do something for his organization. There is opportunity for all to help increase our membership and at least live up to our motto, "each for all and all for each." I know we all feel diffident about public or semi-public work. We feel our capability is not equal to much, but I once heard Dr. Woodworth (who certainly has had large vision and has done much to save the people from perishing) say, the bulk of the world's spying work is done by the presence of one talent. That is very encouraging. We will always be able to feel with due modesty that each of us is qualified to do work.

Idaho has had woman suffrage for over twenty years. The men worked for it because two years after Idaho became a state—at the Republican State Convention, several prominent office holders were intoxicated in public. The delegates determined on a woman's suffrage policy, as the surest remedy. The influence of the new voters was immediately felt; it was tacitly understood by politicians that the standard must be raised; rather a social vision, but it worked. The Duke of Wellington said that Waterloo was won on the football grounds of British public schools and there is no doubt our Waterloo is ahead of us.

Women and Free Trade

We shall need study, loyalty, courage and team play of the highest order to be ready to meet it. At The Grain Growers' Grain Co. shareholder's meeting in Winnipeg, many of the farmers joined the Free Trade League. Here is an opportunity for the women to do "their bit" with the men. We are voters too. If it is wise for the male voter to join a political league, it cannot be foolish for us to do likewise. In one of the last leaflets distributed it is stated that protection costs the people of Western Canada not much less than \$100,000,000 annually. We always say the way to John Bull's feelings is through his pockets. That sum has to come from our pockets annually and it should stir us up to alter things. If we join such a league, we shall give the privileged classes a large, vision of

what the workers of the West mean to do when the opportunity comes.

To duty firm, to connections true,
However tried and pressed,
In God's clear sight, high work we do,
If we but do our best.

To do nothing is as fatal as to commit evil and it is more cowardly.

MRS. A. TOOTH.

NOT A CLASS MOVEMENT

One of the objections occasionally urged by those who would discredit or belittle the farmers' organizations is that the movement is the movement of a class, and, like all such, largely selfish. It does not require much examination of the actual facts to dispose of the criticism.

In the first place there is no denying that there is "some class" to the movement. In rapid growth and present extent and influence there is nothing quite like it in the history of earlier times. It is being watched by economists, publicists and politicians throughout the empire and in other nations. It is going to have an important place in the history of the period. Further, it is undeniable that the movement was originated by and is largely a movement among farmers. But it is equally certain that from the earliest period it has not confined itself in any selfish way to interests which are peculiarly and exclusively the farmers', and that it has all along been working definitely toward general community development and the all round enrichment of rural life. Its ideals have always included the intellectual and moral and recreational interests of the community as well as the economic. Its symbol, the golden sheaf, signifies the harvest of life to be shared by every individual in the community, and in its study and discussion and practical working, the association is enthusiastically and generously seeking to make life's harvest a richer one for all.

Strengthens Every Worthy Cause

In its relationship with other organizations this principle is specially manifest. The grain growers are co-operating with school and church, and fraternity and agricultural associations and community club; and, while seeking that farmers shall have their true place economically among the material interests, are seeking no less earnestly that they may take their true place of responsibility and of helpful strengthening of every worthy cause. Thus the organization has been constantly active in sympathetic co-operation with temperance workers, direct legislationists, woman suffrage advocates, tax reform organizations, and indeed every progressive body whose workers could be induced to enter into such relationships. And there is every reason to believe that such relationships of mutual understanding and cordially helpful support will be multiplied rather than diminished in time to come.

Very markedly in its relationship with other economic interests is the generous and unselfish ideal of the movement made manifest. The grain growers are not antagonistic to any legitimate interest. In any case where a clash may seem imminent or inevitable the grain growers seek settlement of the difficulty, not by parliamentary lobbying, not by sly "influence" or crafty intrigue, but by open, light-of-day examination and discussion of points in dispute, by frank and full conference among all the parties interested and by the creation of an intelligent and fully informed public opinion which may lead to such conclusions and adjustments as shall be just to each and for the highest good of all. By pacific negotiation, by treaty and not by conflict, the movement seeks to win its way and to secure that its ideals shall prevail.

It is possible, as humankind are very fallible, that here and there an individual grain grower may be found who is first and always a "knocker," who thinks chiefly of self and class aggrandisement, who never by any chance puts himself in the other fellow's place, or looks at affairs from the point of view of his antagonist. To such a man the world is full of "antagonists." He, of course,

will never admit that any interest but his own particular interest ought to be considered for a moment. He will always be ready to clear the decks for action and to smash everything that he imagines to be in the way of his attaining what he wants. Such men are not to be shot, nor even excommunicated. All that is wrong is that they have not caught the vision. Be patient with them. Show them the better way. Teach them by precept and example the higher principle. Win them to the higher course, and thus, by promotion to the more advanced class rather than by elimination, let the association be purged of any element which could lend color to the opinion that our movement is in any sense the selfish movement of a self-centred class. Let us continue to serve in whole-hearted loyalty to the conception of a people's movement for the good of all the people. For the experience of every passing day ought to sufficiently teach us that he who lives for what he may grasp and own, lives in vain, and that he alone succeeds who invests his life in the service of his fellow-men.

W. R. W.

In a letter received from one of our recently organized branches—North Star, the secretary states that they have a membership of 24 paid-up members and a good prospect of increasing this number in the near future. As soon as the rush of spring work is over they expect to get busy and do their best to further the interest of the farmers in their community. At their last meeting it was decided to take steps this coming fall towards getting a creamery built at their point. If they get enough stock subscribed they also purpose securing a G.G.G. Co. elevator at no very distant date. Numerous other matters have been discussed with a view towards helping to improve conditions and further the interests of the farmers in this district.

We are very pleased to see the interest taken in the movement and shall look forward to this branch becoming one of our most active ones.

U.S. WAR TAX MEASURES

The new war tax bill to raise \$1,500,000,000 in the next year was reported to the United States Congress by the ways and means committee on May 9. It may be materially altered by the house but as reported it provides for the following war taxes:

On incomes, normal rate of four per cent. for individuals, with exemptions of \$2,000 for married persons and \$1,000 for unmarried and graduated super-taxes on incomes of more than \$25,000; six per cent. on corporations; increased taxes to be effective from January 1, 1917. On excess profits sixteen per cent. On inheritance, new taxes by a graduated scale running from one-half to fifteen per cent., present inheritance taxes to remain. On imports, all existing tariff duties raised ten per cent., and ten per cent. duty imposed on articles now admitted free.

Minor taxes include: Increase of letter mail from two to three cents an ounce, and of postal cards from one to two cents, and of newspaper rates by a zone system. Liquor and tobacco taxes are practically doubled. Levies by stamp taxes or other means are made on life insurance policies, pipe lines, electric power, telephone and telegraph messages, theatres, club dues, on manufacturers of automobiles, cosmetics, proprietary medicines, musical instruments, jewelry, moving picture films, chewing gum and pleasure boats, on newspapers five per cent. of advertising collections.

Mail order houses should be taxed according to the Retail Merchants' Association which met in Moose Jaw recently. President Rannard and J. H. Curle, of the Manitoba association outlined what progress had been made in that direction in Manitoba and the matter was passed on following a resolution urging that the provincial bodies of both provinces work in unison on the question.

The first legislative step toward conservation of the nation's food resources and a long advance toward an absolutely dry United States was taken on May 12 by the senate in approving, 28 to 22, an amendment to the administration espionage bill forbidding during the war the use of cereals or grain in the manufacture of, intoxicating liquor.

STRONG CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

Blackie U.F.A. Co-operative Society was organized some two years ago, and has a very interesting and a successful record though it does not proclaim it from the housetops.

The society is engaged primarily in the lumber and coal business, owning two lumber yards at Blackie, and the largest coal shed in the town. A good stock of lumber of all descriptions is carried, as well as hard and soft coal. The business was started with a subscribed capital of about \$700. No effort has been made to cut prices unduly on their competitors.

The society has its paid manager, O. W. Howlax, to whom almost the entire credit must be given for its practical development and success. The writer was afforded an opportunity to look over the books and other details of this work through the courtesy of the book-keeper, and the investigation proved most interesting.

Another interesting feature of this organization is the egg circle which has been organized through the efforts of the women members of the Blackie Local U.F.A. The eggs from this circle are practically all shipped to Calgary, and the business done ranges from \$150 to \$200 per week, and this, it must be remembered, is not a mixed farming district, but a so-called wheat growing area.

While digging through some old papers a few days ago I came across the following report of a committee presumably appointed by one of our conventions many years ago. I reproduce it because in a general way the report of this committee still seems very much to the point and may be of use to some of our locals.—P.P.W.

CONSERVATION OF UNIONS

Your committee feel that we cannot be too insistent in our recommendations as to the selection of local officers, that the same be not chosen from the ranks of business men, or those whose personal interests may be contrary to those of the farmers since such officers will not further the interests of the farmers even if they do not actually oppose. Many a local has been wrecked by such officers.

To build up and increase the interest

Alberta

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

of your locals, we feel that the first requisite is sociability, and we cannot too strongly commend the remarks of our editor, Mr. Chipman, "that our wives and daughters be given equal place with ourselves in all the affairs of the local union, business as well as social and educational."

With the buying of formalin, flour, coal oil, etc., in bulk, you also show the practical side of the U.F.A. work so it is not hard to obtain a large paid up membership, but we must seek to educate by use of local talent, so often lying dormant in all communities. This is better than importing outside talent though this should also be done.

We recommend that a letter be sent from the central office to each local secretary, requesting that a committee be formed for the purpose of collecting the fees due, and visiting all the farmers of the district with a view to getting them to become members of the respective locals, also that all our local unions be asked to fully discuss the life membership plan and to obtain as many life members as possible since this will also augment the organizers' fund.

We recommend that any district applying to the central office for an organizer, shall be required to at least secure 12 paid up members, and a fee of at least \$5.00 be forwarded to the central office, to assist in defraying the expense of the organizer, same to be credited on membership fees.

We recommend that any union applying to the central body for a speaker shall agree to supply at the same time, some special entertainment for the district, that a special collection be taken for organizing purposes and such funds obtained be forwarded to the central office for same.

We further recommend that should the system now recommended be adopted, and it is considered that sufficient funds have been received to warrant it, a special organizer be put in the field to cover at least the picnic season, and the different locals be asked to co-operate with the central body and in order to make this plan a success to arrange for their picnics with the organizer, so that he can organize a route to cover the ground at the least possible expense; the organizer to be under the directions of the board of directors.

TO KEEP THE TRAIL WARM

R. E. Adams, secretary of Sulphur Springs Local No. 466 reports that this union held its first debate on Friday evening, April 20. The subject of the debate was "Resolved that city life is preferable to country life." The advocates of city life won their case hands down through the superiority of their technique, though the opinion of the meeting was and always will remain in favor of life in God's glorious country. After the debate everybody danced until the wee sma' hours. Beginning with this event the union proposes to keep a warm trail through all the summer. On May 4 there will be a business meeting and social evening. On May 25 A. E. Ottowell of the Extension Department of the University of Alberta will be on hand with a lecture illustrated by moving pictures—not lantern slides—but regular city movies. On June 8 there will be an ice cream social for the benefit of the Red Cross Society.

CLAYSMORE HERO GONE

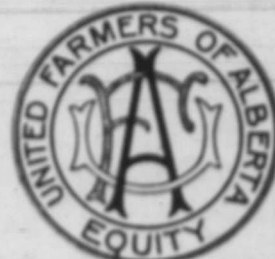
The regular meeting of Claysmore Local No. 660 was held on April 25, twenty members being present. The secretary was instructed to buy two cars of tamarac posts at a price of ten and a half cents per post, f.o.b. Claysmore. The Farmers' Platform was brought up for discussion, but politics do not appear to be a strong point with the members, Lee McCallum being the only one to express strong opinions re the subject. He did not think much of sending the question list to candidates, as he was sure we would not get an honest opinion from them anyway.

and also with the Claysmore Local in the loss of an active member.

WOMEN CO-OPERATING

Jay W. Scofield, secretary of Hamlin Local No. 28, recently organized, reports: Fourteen residents of Hamlin district voluntarily met at the Quiet Nook schoolhouse, on March 9 and organized a local union. The officers elected were: President, E. H. Turner; vice-president, G. W. Howard; secretary-treasurer, Jay W. Scofield; also a board of six directors. The union started off with 18 charter members. Regular meetings will be held on the first and third Saturday in each month. At the third meeting, held on April 7, three new members were enrolled. The ladies also co-operated with the men at this meeting, and gave considerable assistance. At the fourth meeting, April 21, four new members were admitted, making a total of 25. After every meeting a program and social entertainment is held, which so far have been greatly enjoyed.

A special meeting of Prairie Dell Local No. 112 was called on March 17 at 8.30 p.m. The binder twine question was taken up, and it was decided that same would be ordered through the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company. The hail insurance question was discussed, further action being deferred until further information was received. A motion to raise the membership fee to \$1.50 this year was carried.



U. F. A. AND HAIL INSURANCE

To all Men and Women who are members of the U.F.A. and also to all those who should be, but are not—WRITE HAIL INSURANCE through your own organization, via the Local Secretary route.

A FEW REASONS

1.—General. In 1915, farmers in Alberta paid to private companies the sum of \$1,119,816.10 in premiums, of which certainly not less than 75 per cent, or about \$850,000 was spent by those companies in commissions to private agents of their own appointment. Figures for 1916 are not yet available, but were higher if anything. In other words, nearly \$400,000 has been paid out in two years as commissions for securing the business alone. You pay for that in the rate per dollar of insurance, which has been raised 1 per cent this year to provide for this unnecessary cost. You are going to have to pay for the regular commissions this year, so why not pay them in your own organization. You can best help yourself by writing with the U.F.A. in 1917.

- 2.—By writing through the U.F.A. you are assured of a square deal because: (a) You want a square deal and so does the U.F.A. (b) Our policies are written by one of the strongest companies in America, with a capital of \$2,000,000; Reserves, \$10,314,551; Assets, \$13,713,417. (c) The terms of our policies may be equalled by a few, but there are none better. (d) We have a competent staff of adjusters who know how to compute a loss with justice and equity. (e) The U.F.A. and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association have both taken up the work with the determination that by united effort the hail insurance business shall be placed on a basis which will ensure greater security, economy and efficiency for you and yours.

Get in touch with the secretary of your nearest U.F.A. Local and place your application with him. If you have no local handy, get busy and organize. You will need it sooner or later for many other things that touch you in a vital spot—your pocket—but you need it for Hail Insurance right now.

The United Farmers of Alberta P. P. WOODBRIDGE, Provincial Secretary. Lougheed Building Calgary, Alta.

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THE MORTGAGE DEBENTURE

There are a great many people who desire an investment combining a fair rate of interest with absolute security. They can neither afford to leave money on deposit in savings accounts yielding only nominal interest rates nor to place it in speculative enterprises where the value of the investment fluctuates with a danger of serious depreciation.

To such, the war loans opened up opportunities for investing loanable funds under favorable conditions though there are circumstances under which, owing to the length of time until the bonds are repayable and to other reasons they may not be a suitable investment. Certain it is that there are large sums of money that could be put out at higher rates or on better security than they are now and that are not being absorbed by the war loans. To anyone having such funds for investment the mortgage corporation debenture is worthy of careful consideration.

Speaking on the general question of safe and paying investments, The Monetary Times says: "The ideal security is one that, while absolutely safe assists the government in this great world struggle for freedom, pays a good rate of interest, does not fluctuate in value (will return the exact sum invested), entails no expense in buying or selling, requires no watching as do mortgages, stock exchanges and most other securities, where interest payments are certain to be made on the due date and the security is accepted by the banks and others as unquestionable. The security that conforms most nearly to these requirements is probably the high class mortgage corporation debenture."

Terms of Repayment

The mortgage corporation debenture is issued by the company as one of the first charges against its assets. The debentures are not allocated to special mortgages but stand against the general assets of the corporation. The usual term for which they run is for five years. They are not issued as is the case with some forms of debentures to fall due on a certain date but are issued for any term that the investor may prefer. The maturing date may be fixed to suit his convenience or expected requirements. They are issued for terms as short as two years and for any sum of \$100 or upwards as the investor may require. The interest payments also are made to suit the requirements of the investor, say February and August, January and July or May and November.

Absolute Security

The total liabilities to the public of mortgage corporations incorporated under the old law and under which many of the companies now operating were incorporated, was limited to four times the paid-up capital. Much wider borrowing powers were given to companies by an act introduced by Sir Thomas White at the last session of the house. But under the new law in any well managed corporation they are still deemed perfectly safe. This goes to show how safe the companies are which became incorporated under the old law and have therefore more restricted powers for creating liabilities. Some of these have accumulated vast reserves, all of which, together with every dollar of the paid-up capital, would have to be exhausted before the debenture holders could be affected. Then again the business of such companies is carried on under the strictest governmental supervision. Certified yearly reports on government forms must be submitted and these are published by the government. It is significant that not one dollar of debenture holders' money has been lost in the history of Canadian mortgage corporations.

Executors and trustees are authorized by law to invest their trust funds in mortgage corporation debentures. It frequently occurs that they have a specific amount to invest that would not perfectly match every form of bond or debenture that offers. A debenture can be issued for an exact sum, to be distributed on a specific date so that there is no loss of interest to the investor. As an investment for widows or other persons who cannot be expected to have expert knowledge of financial matters or who have not the time nor opportunity to seek out or to watch investments the debentures of these institutions are a safe and sane proposition.

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When to Cut the Wheat Crop

Continued from Page 7

matured. If the crop had been cut under these conditions when the straw was ripe at the first joint, the shrinkage of the grain would have been rapid and the weight and grade would have been lowered. On such seasons it is best to allow the crop to stand longer to allow the berry to continue development. The reverse of this condition was the case in 1916. The straw was very green and full of sap, and cutting could have taken place much sooner and the development of the grain carried on in the stock.

There is a proper time to cut the wheat crops to secure the best quality both in quality and the weight of the grain, and there is also a time when it may be cut to lower the quality and weight and grade. There is no necessity for any haphazard methods or guess work. In the past there has been much discussion as to the reason or cause of spotted wheat or in other words piebald grain. There are several reasons for this. Grain left standing until over-ripe will show starch, piebald grain. Hot dry weather causing undue ripening of the crops is another cause. Grain cut on the green side does not show very piebald grain to any extent. We often use the expression: "To have the best colored heavy weighting grain it must be cut on the green side with respect to the straw." But there must be some understanding of this matter to secure the best results. The crop may be cut too green or while the straw has a decided green tinge and the grain may shrink more or less. On the other hand the straw when cut may be quite green or have a tinge of green as in the above case, and still may yield fine, plump, heavy grain. In such a case as I have pointed out one cannot determine by the straw alone but must also consider the condition of the berry at the time the crop is cut. We hear some growers recommend cutting wheat on the green side, while others condemn. One may have cut when the crop was green and secured a fine sample of wheat. The other may have done likewise and found the grain badly shrunken. In both cases it may have been just guess work and in another season conditions might prove different.

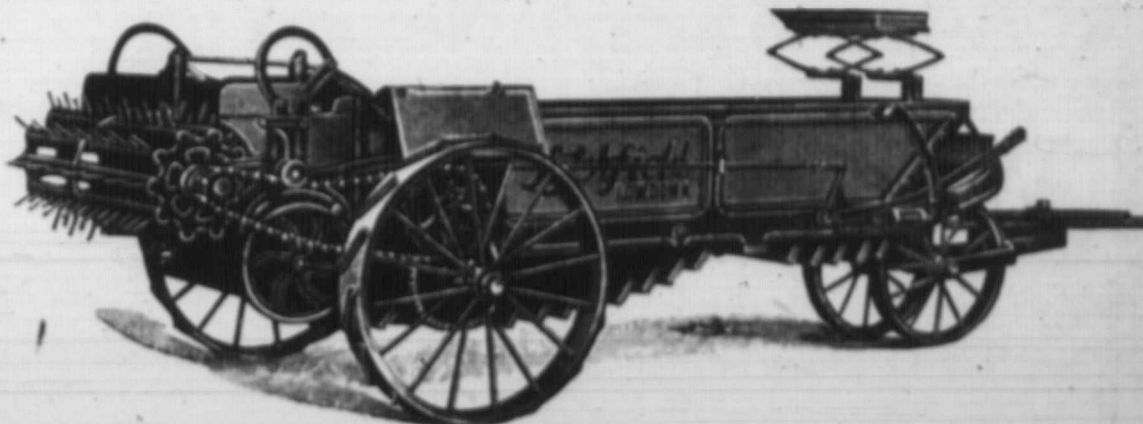
The only safe guide is to cut the crop according to the condition of the berry regardless of the color of the straw. These are very important points to observe and should be studied by every wheat grower.

Determining When To Cut

The observant grower will know that when the berry is filling it is of a green shade or color, and as the maturing process goes on, it changes into what is termed the milk stage. At this time, if the crop is in a healthy condition, the milk will be of a clear, white, milky color. As development of the berry is carried on it loses this milky character and goes into the soft-dough stage. Later on the berry enters the firm-dough stage. As the ripening process goes on it changes into the ripe stage. If the grain is left uncut it goes into a hard, flinty condition as we know it when it is fully ripened and hardened. These different processes may be observed by the grower by a close examination of the berry. If, when squeezed between the fingers and thumb it shows any milky substance, it is not yet fit to cut. After the milk stage is passed it will be found by squeezing the berry that a very small drop of water which ought to be clear with no milky substance will squeeze out at the end of the berry and the berry will be found firm. At this stage, if the season is late, it may be advisable to cut the crop, but not before. If it is still early in the season it may be left standing until this drop of clear water has disappeared after which the crop may be safely harvested.

To be more sure as to the right conditions for cutting the smooth side of the berry should show an amber or yellow tinge spreading over it. In some cases this development is carried on until the berry is a creamy white color and the green color disappears. Whether to cut the crop at the time the berry still has the small drop of water with the spot of yellow showing on it or

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to leave the crop standing until the water has disappeared and the berry is creamy white and firm, must be left to the individual. He must take into consideration the time of the season, determining whether it is safest, to let the crop stand awhile, or to cut it, as in case a frost threatens. With respect to this small drop of water in the berry, when a frost occurs at this stage some growers go into the crop to find out if the crop is frozen and when they find the drop of water in the berry they will claim the wheat is frozen. This is not correct, for we find it under normal conditions when there is no frost. I found from a personal examination of many wheat fields during August of last season that fields which were considered to be far from ripe by reason of the straw being so green, were at the stage I just referred to. Some were just passing the soft dough stage, and others were in the firm dough stage while the straw was perfectly green. Hence my statement that much of the loss of the past season might have been prevented. Some fields were still in the milk stage while in other fields the straw had a decided green color and looked apparently not yet ready to harvest. The berry was quite firm, with no moisture and in fine condition to cut.

The Effect of Rust on the Berry

When rust is working in the crop the berry will show it in the early stages, especially when it is working to the detriment of the crops. On squeezing the berry it will be found that instead of the clear white milky substance it will change to a soupy condition or be of a dirty color which may be compared to soup. When it reaches this condition and the rust develops at the stage in which when the berry is squeezed between the finger and thumb, the kernel will slip out of the covering, there is nothing to be gained and everything to lose by allowing the crop to stand. When the grain is cut later and is dried there will be nothing left but the skin or bran.

When the berry is in a normal condition at the soft or firm dough stage the dough will be plastic and will cling to the covering. Some of the fields that I examined last season were coming into that soupy stage, while the straw was absolutely green, and others had reached the stage where the kernel could be squeezed out and such field ought to have been cut at that time.

Directions for Cutting Summarized

To make the foregoing clear the best time to cut in a normal season is when the straw is turning a natural ripe color and while the heads still have a slight tinge of green showing and when the berry is firm and on being squeezed shows no signs of milk or water, in color being a creamy white. When rust is showing in the crops as was the case last season then cut it independent of the color of the straw, whether it is green or partly green or ripe, providing the conditions of the season will allow the berry to become firm the same as in a normal season. If the season should be far advanced and the berry is still in the soft dough stage but shows no milky substance it may be cut although the straw be green, as development of the berry will go on while in the stack. This point may be left to the individual to decide, the main contingency to take into consideration being the probability of frost.

In a hot, dry season, when the hot winds or hot dry weather forces the crop prematurely, allow the crop to stand until the berry is quite firm and there is no moisture. It should stand as long as possible but should be cut before the grain becomes too hard. At the time the berry has reached the best stage to cut in normal seasons the heads will show a swollen appearance and the grain bursts the chaff. The chaff will open up slightly and expose the berry. This may happen while the head still has a green shade and the straw also may have a green tinge. If no moisture is found in the berry it may then be cut to the best advantage.

The point I want to emphasize in respect to the foregoing is that considerable of the loss from rust sustained during the past season might have been prevented had there been some better understanding of the effect of rust on the wheat crop. Once it has reached a certain stage, if, instead of allowing

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the crop to stand, and waiting for the straw to color up in a natural way as is usual in normal season, it had been cut while still green or partly green, better results would have been secured. No attention should have been paid to the straw but a close examination should have been made of the berry and the cutting should have been done as quickly as possible after it had reached the soft dough stage. This would have allowed for development of the grain while standing in the stook which would have been carried on for several days longer owing to the juices or moisture in the straw. This would have checked to a great extent the development of rust, which while the crop was standing, was very rapid especially where favorable local conditions prevailed. When the berry had passed the milk stage and entered the soft dough stage it would have made a better sample of grain than if allowed to stand waiting for the straw to ripen. In many instances it might have been profitable to have cut it while in the late milk stage, especially where rust was making rapid progress. The problem of rust and frost is a serious matter and is responsible for serious losses in some seasons. We can never be sure that the wheat crops of western Canada will be harvested without suffering from one or both of these causes.

Earlier Varieties Needed

As settlement is increasing and considerable new areas of wheat lands are being brought under cultivation the need for varieties of wheat that can be depended on to mature some time early in August is pressed more and more upon us. The difficulty is that very early maturing wheat cannot be expected to yield as high as the later sort, owing to the shortness of the growing period and the absence of tillering or stooling characters. I have realized for many years past the serious need for such varieties and have endeavored to obtain them both by a search and by seed selections in the field for new types or early strains of existing varieties. I have been successful in doing so far as early maturity is concerned, but the chief difficulty has been to secure a strain that also possesses high milling and yielding characters. I have every reason to expect that one or more of the strains that I am now growing can be depended on to mature from four to ten days earlier than Marquis and correspondingly earlier than Red Fife, and still maintain equally high milling and yielding characters. Unfortunately, the hail storm of 1913 and again in 1916 that visited my farm have prevented rapid progress. Much promising material was reduced in quantity and I was prevented from checking up the effect of both rust and frost on these wheats last season. However, at the stage they had reached on August 3 when the hailstorm destroyed the crops, left me fairly confident as to their behavior in the future.

THE USE OF MANURES
Continued from Page 5

two per cent. of certain elements, one per cent. of others and a quarter of one per cent. of others can be annually removed from the soil and taken up by growing plants. We cannot deplete our soils of their potential wealth, but we can, and are depleting even our best soils of their surplus wealth and productivity. We must not let the supply of total plant food get so low that the small percentage that becomes available to plants annually will be insufficient for a large crop.

It may be asked, "why add manure or other fertilizer to soils containing so much plant food?" The answer is to be found in the proportion that is available to plants. The elements added in decayed manure are quickly available to the plant, while much of that found in the soil is not. And in addition, decaying organic manures not only improve the physical condition of the soil, lessen its tendency to blow and improve its moisture holding power and its tilth, but also liberate or make available other more or less insoluble plant food elements.

The use of manure at Saskatoon has increased the yield of every crop, even on rich land. It increased the yield of wheat six bushels, of alfalfa 200 pounds, of potatoes 33 bushels, of roots 1,800 pounds and of corn 4,000 pounds in 1915. In 1916 equally large increases were secured.

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Farmer and Manufacturer

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The Co-operative Creameries of Saskatchewan

Operated by The Dairy Branch, Department of Agriculture

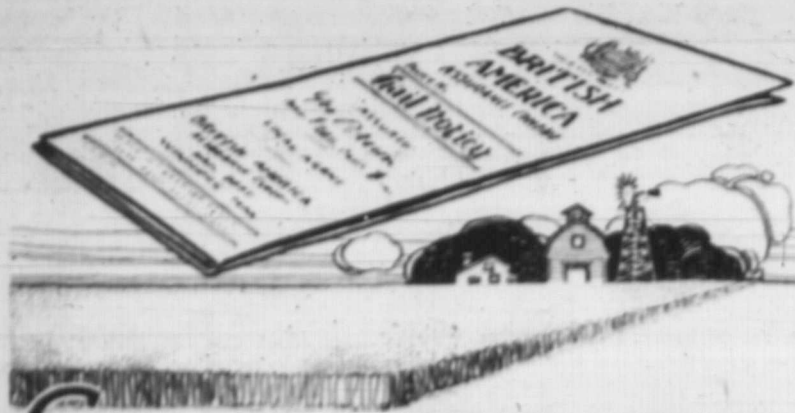
are owned by farmers who supply the cream and are operated for their benefit. Wider markets and greatly increased returns have been secured through the Co-operative Creameries. Over \$17,000.00 as a final payment or dividend was divided among the farmers who supplied the cream during the year 1916. Co-operation among farmers is growing rapidly and means success. The output of butter from Co-operative Creameries has increased over 3,500 per cent. and the average selling price has increased 10 per cent. since the present policy was adopted in 1906. Last year more than 7,500 farmers supplied cream to the Co-operative Creameries, and over 2,500,000 lbs. of butter was made. Indications point to a still larger output this year. Send your cream shipments to one of the following creameries:

Bird's Hills	Kerrisburg	Neville	Tastillon
Carleton Place	Lanigan	North Battleford	Unity
Cudworth	Langenburg	Woodbush	Wadena
Fiske	Lloydminster	Regina	Oxbow
Heartburn	Welford	Shellbrook	

Express charges on cream shipments are paid at the Creameries. For further information write to the manager of one of the above Creameries, or to the

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE REGINA, Sask.

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BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO. HAIL POLICY

Get full payment promptly in case of loss

Beware of the man who offers cheap insurance. Choose a company who have a reputation for fair dealing—fair adjustments and prompt payments.

The reputation built up by us during the past 80 years for fair dealing has won for us the confidence of farmers everywhere—let us serve you.

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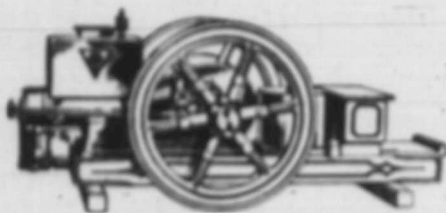


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—the engine that takes the work out of farmwork

An Alpha will saw more wood in a day than you can saw by hand in a week.

It will pump water all day long without watching.

It will run your separator, churn or washing machine.

It will run a thresher, feed cutter, or silo filler.

There will not be a day when you cannot find some way in which your Alpha will save time, money and labor for you.

Owning an Alpha is cheaper than hiring someone else's engine. The money you now have to pay out for engine hire when you need power, and the greater amount of work you could do if you had an engine of your own would soon pay the cost of an Alpha.

The Alpha is a simple, powerful engine that will give you more reliable service and cause you less trouble than any other engine you can buy.

Ask for catalogue, prices and complete information. Made in eleven sizes, 1 to 20 H. P. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable or portable style, and with hopper or tank coated cylinder.

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MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER 80,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

Backsetting the Farmer

Continued from Page 9

These canned goods of various kinds form a large proportion of the prairie settlers' yearly store bill. A certain milling company was capitalized at \$2,500,000 preferred stock and \$2,500,000 common stock. The common stock was largely donated as a bonus to the purchasers of preferred stock. With the protection afforded this milling company has been able to make such profits that the common stock, which cost the holders nothing, is said to be worth ninety cents on the dollar.

"Our system has worked out splendidly in the past, but the farmers are getting better organized all the time and are becoming posted; so that we have to be very careful in order to keep the enormous advantages over them that have enabled us to take for nothing a large share of the profits of their labor.

Soaking Raw Materials

"One of the things which we cannot defend, but out of which we make millions, is that while we get our raw materials free we have induced the government to put the highest tariff on the farmers' raw materials. Our motto is 'the greater the necessity the higher the tariff.' A high tariff on luxuries would not do us much good, for the masses would not buy expensive luxuries. We put the highest tariff on the things the producers of wealth must have in order to live and to produce; as for example, we have 42 1/2 per cent. tariff on the following among other things: blankets, flannel, wearing apparel, linen and cotton clothing, ready-made clothing, overcoats, socks, gloves, mitts, hats, caps, carpets, oil cloth, water-proofs, tubs, wringers and buggies. We have 37 1/2 per cent. tariff in knives and forks, lanterns, harness and shoes and 32 1/2 per cent. on stoves, plows and waggons. These are all subject to the British preference.

"You say: 'what must this heavy tax mean to the thousands of settlers just trying to get a start?' I know; but we want big profits. We must have our clubs and autos and wines; our wives must have their silks and furs and diamonds; our children must have comforts and luxuries and it is an easy way to get the money for these things by taxing the necessities of the farmers. If they are fools enough to stand it why should the government interfere, especially when we subscribe liberally to their campaign funds and use our influence to secure their return to power!

Additional Buying Power Without Tariff

"One of the clearest methods of arriving at what the tariff means to us—and to the farmers—is to figure what the farmer could buy if no tariff tax had to be paid and if he did not have to hand back to us in kind what represents the extra amount he has to pay on account of the tariff. To illustrate: a farmer comes to our manufactory and buys three plows, pays the cost price and legitimate profits for them, but not the extra profit we get in place of the duty he would have to pay on imported goods. Now, the manufacturer has made a good sale and got his profit in cash. The farmer then hands back to him one of the plows as a free gift. Similarly the farmer buys three wagons and gives back one, three kitchen ranges and gives back one. He buys eight stable lanterns and gives back three, a dozen knives and forks and hands back four knives and five forks. He buys eight pairs of shoes and gives back three pairs; he buys five pairs of blankets and, as usual, after paying the cost price and a good living profit, he hands back two pairs. And so on with every necessary the farmer has to buy. Is it any wonder that the manufacturer gets rich—and that the farmer remains poor?

The Farmer Could Get Rich Too

"If the farmer could get his lumber, hardware, machinery, provisions and clothing free of duty, as the manufacturers get their raw materials and then get back for nothing one out of every three horses sold, two cows out of every five sold, three hogs out of every eight sold, four dozen out of every ten dozen

THE C. P. R. GIVES YOU TWENTY YEARS TO PAY

An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms ranging from \$11 to \$30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands up to \$50. One-tenth down, balance if you wish within twenty years. In certain areas, land for sale without settlement conditions. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc. up to \$2000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or to secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to Allan Cameron, General Superintendent of Lands, Department of Natural Resources, 908 First Street East, Calgary, Alta.

MYERS PUMPS FOR EVERY PURPOSE. HAY TOOLS AND DOOR HANGERS

Myers Pumps are built in many styles and sizes to meet your particular requirements—(Double Acting, Force and Lift, Hand, Whistle, Power, Hydro-Pneumatic, Tank and Hydraulic Pumps, Bucket, Valve and Power Spray Pumps and Accessories—every style is guaranteed for service and satisfaction. You take no chance with a Myers.



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Discs sharpened without taking apart. Merely press tool steel blade against disc wheels, and drive ahead. Thousands sold.

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 Capital one million five hundred thousand dollars. "Canada's greatest live stock market" covers over two hundred acres. Railroad sidings for all lines. Horse Department conducts Auction Sales every Wednesday. Private Sales every day. All stalls on ground floor. Four to ten carloads of horses received and sold each week. Consignments solicited. Those requiring sound young draft mares and geldings, blocky general purpose farm horses and delivery horses will find a large stock to choose from. Special sales arranged, correspondence solicited.

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12 inch, each	\$2.00
12 and 14 inch, each	2.75
15 and 16 inch, each	2.90
Engine Gang SP27, 240, 245, each	3.10
Engine Gang SP220, each	3.25

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Vigorous, early maturing green work, perfectly cleaned, quality seeds for germination. New catalog of Fescue, Vulpine and Fescue seeds, etc. Write Dept. to **HARRIS McFAYDEN CO.** Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

eggs he sold, eight pounds out of every twenty pounds of butter he sold, eight-hundred-and-fifty pounds out of every ton of hay he sold, and forty-two-and-a-half bushels of wheat out of every hundred bushels sold—and this in addition to getting a good price for everything in the first place—couldn't he get rich too?

"A man who had boarded at a widow's boarding house for several years, asked the widow to marry him. 'No,' she said, 'You are too good a boarder to be put on the free list.' The farmer is too good a source of revenue to be put on the free list."

Protection is our Politics

"We manufacturers have no politics except self interest. The president of our association addressing the members a few years ago, said: 'I have no politics other than protection and I hope none of you have. If you have them, I think you should drop them for the good of the association, for protection is the only politics the association should recognize.' As protection is the politics of the Conservative party we generally find it to our advantage to support that party, and the party generally finds it to its advantage to do for us what will win and retain our support."

"We block the natural channels of trade by obstacles such as tariffs, trusts, combines, mergers, subsidies, bounties and rebates, most of which are created or made possible by tariff legislation. We get behind these artificial government walls and build up, as we have done, an organized system of legal pilfering. One per cent of the American people own ninety-nine per cent of the wealth of the United States and two dozen or less occupy the same prominent position in Canada. In nearly every instance the wealth has been extracted from the pockets of the people by processes made possible by the legislation we induce the government to pass for that purpose."

LOSSES ON THE RANGE

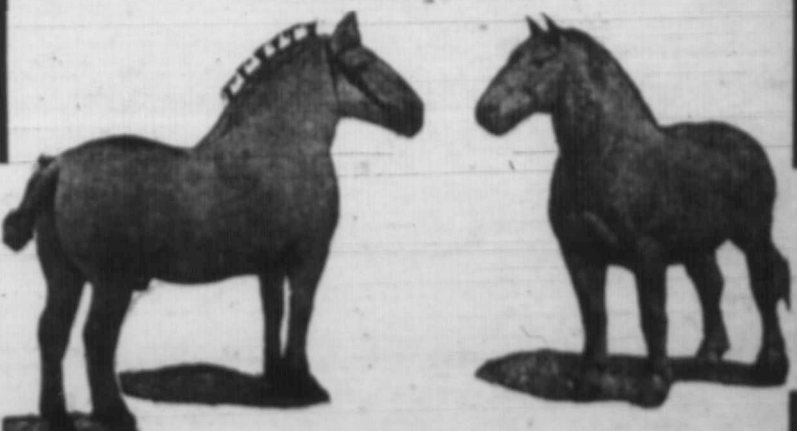
That the past winter has been a particularly disastrous one over the great area of the northwestern country is an established fact. It is a great pity to hear of the very material losses that have occurred, but the music has to be faced nevertheless. A prominent outfit in Nevada states that their loss of ewes this winter amounts to 25 per cent, and that their lamb crop will be about 60 per cent of normal. Furthermore, shearing will be later than usual, the ewes not being in shape to shear at the normal time. A well known sheep raising company in Utah reports the hardest winter in twenty-five years on both cattle and sheep. They were compelled to feed so heavily during the earlier part of the winter that by March 10 their supply of hay was well exhausted. The losses they state will be about 10 per cent from poverty of feed, that the lamb crop will be about 20 per cent less than usual and that furthermore the wool crop will be about 10 per cent less than usual, on top of which there has been an extra cost of 25 per cent for feed. The railroads have not been able to relieve the situation in the hauling of feed owing to the extraordinary demands being made upon them for the transportation of war materials and other essential freight.

A Montana sheep raiser writing upon the last day of April, states that they have had the worst April he has ever seen and is satisfied 60 to 70 per cent will cover the lamb crop. He further reports wool selling at 50 cents per pound and that ewes have changed hands at \$14.00 per head. It is the belief of prominent sheepmen in the vicinity of Billings that the winter of 1916-17 surpassed any other in the history of the state. Widespread lack of feed combined with extremely severe weather to entail hardship upon sheep growers. Loss ranged all the way from the normal—approximately two to three per cent—up as high as 50 per cent. The latter mark, however, was registered in those regions where growers had failed to make proper winter preparations.

The cold weather and snow storms of the late spring during the heaviest lambing season in Montana, will cost the sheep growers of the state from 10 to 15 per cent of their new-born lambs, according to Billings' sheepmen. This, they say, is a conservative estimate for the state. Lambing figures for the state run from 50 to 60 per cent.—Clay Robinson's Report.

UPPER'S PERCHERONS

The Oldest Percheron Breeding Establishment in Western Canada



This is a picture of Superior (40605), recently purchased by W. E. & R. C. Upper, of North Portal, Sask., and Calgary, Alta. This horse was head of stud of Messrs. Jas. Loonan & Sons, Waterloo, Iowa, from whom Messrs. Upper have purchased a large number of Superior colts for the past eight years. They have at present several of his colts for sale of breeding age and they purpose using Superior as their head of stud. He is considered one of the best draft sires in America, weighing now 2,290 lbs., and it is doubtful if American Percheron breeders ever produced his equal. One of the best of his many descendants in Western Canada is Madix, recently sold to Mr. Alex. McLaren and Mr. McClanahan, of Pense, Sask. This horse as a three-year-old won first in a class of eight at Regina Spring Show, 1916, and is a large draft horse with Superior quality and propensities, and the district of Pense should receive much benefit from the use of this well-bred sire.

Go Head to choose from. New importation expected shortly. See these horses before purchasing a stallion elsewhere. Wire, write or phone when coming.

W. E. & R. C. UPPER
 NORTH PORTAL, SASK. CALGARY, ALTA.
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Vanstone & Rogers

Importers and Breeders of
CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND HACKNEYS

We have over fifty stallions on hand now of the right stamp with plenty of weight and substance. We have some Clydesdales from 7-12 years of age from 1600-1700 lbs. that we have taken in exchange that are sure breeders, are sound, broken to work and they are priced so they will more than pay for themselves in a season.

Any farmer with eight or ten mares of his own will receive a big dividend on his investment if he purchases one of these horses.

We have a fair and equitable system of exchanging stallions. Write and tell us what you have and what you want.

Every horse guaranteed. Ample time to responsible parties. Liberal discount for cash.

We Pay Freight to your Nearest Station

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JAMES BROOKS
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Choice Wheat Lands For Sale

I own and offer for sale a few choice quarter sections, half sections, and full sections of the choicest unimproved wheat lands in the vicinity of Hoosier, Dewar Lake and Colville, Saskatchewan. These lands are all close to railway and stations and of high quality.

Any one of these parcels of land, if bought now and broken up for wheat should pay for itself out of the first crop.

Write now for full description, price and terms. State in first letter the size of farm you wish to buy.

A. J. SAYRE
 Room 19, Royal Bank Chambers
CALGARY ALBERTA

To the People of Alberta

No apology is necessary or will be expected from the Government of Alberta in presenting to the people of the province a statement as to the work being done by the principal spending departments of the Government. It is becoming more and more the practice of democratic governments in all countries to take the people of the country into their confidence in regard to all the measures they undertake, and in accordance with this progressive tendency the Liberal Government of Alberta deems it advisable to present to the people of Alberta for their consideration and criticism an outline of the work of the different Government Departments. The work of the Attorney-General's Department and the Provincial Treasurer's Department, being of a purely administrative character, consisting respectively of the oversight and enforcement of the laws of the province and the charge and distribution of public moneys in accordance with the decisions of the Legislative Assembly, is not detailed here, as it is presumed that information will be desired rather regarding the work of the principal spending departments of the Government.

Department of Public Works

\$8,000,000 Spent on Roads, Bridges and Ferries

The Department of Public Works is one of the big spending departments of the Government. It has spent nearly eight millions on roads, bridges and ferries.

The Department has built hundreds of bridges, many of them fine steel structures, costing thousands of dollars. These bridges are built for the settlers in a remarkably short time without direct taxation, and are standing evidence of the policy of the Government in making capital expenditures with a view to giving the settlers needed facilities, without the long weary waiting experienced in other countries.

Road building in this province, where in wide areas there is no little gravel or other binding material is a difficult task, as the first cost is the major consideration, the expense of maintenance being a very heavy charge annually. The Government, however, has before it an ideal, and towards that ideal progress is steadily being made. The ideal is to have a main trunk system, with feeders opening in all directions, with the ultimate object of making it as easy as humanly possible for the farmer to haul his produce to market. Rapid progress is being made, but it is a Herculean task which cannot be accomplished in a year or two.

Work Not Yet Completed

The work is not completed, nor will it be for years, as every new settler means a new demand and so far as the Department is concerned the policy is to keep the settlers in the province of public conveniences will contribute to that end. Some idea of the cost of the work is conveyed in the expenditures of money on roads, bridges and ferries since the province was formed in 1905. The Government, since 1912, has made large capital expenditures in addition to money spent from revenues, and as a result the settlers have been provided with conveniences much sooner than would have been otherwise possible, and certainly without the heavy direct taxation which could have been imposed.

From 1905 to December 31, 1915, there has been \$3,853,855 spent from revenues and \$3,704,746 from capital account, or a total of over seven and a half millions. With the 1916 expenditures this would considerably pass the eight million mark. The capital expenditures have largely gone into trunk roads and permanent bridges, and every dollar has been spent as carefully as possible. In the past few years a system of maintenance has been introduced which will result in a large decrease in the cost of upkeep and will tend to make all the roads more permanent in character. Had we an abundance of gravel in all parts of the province, the maintenance problem would be more easily solved, but under present conditions the Department is entitled to the greatest credit for the work accomplished.

Department of Agriculture

Widely Extended Services in Developing Most Important Industry

Alberta's Department of Agriculture may have an equal in Canada, but there is no hesitancy in claiming that it has an superior. Prominent agriculturists from all parts of Canada recognize the work accomplished. Having for its motto, "Mixed Farming Alberta's Ideal," there has been steady progress along all educational lines, and the results achieved are a source of pride to patriotic Albertans.

The Department has several branches all steadily "on the job" of helping to build up Alberta, and each branch is headed by an expert. Several of the leading experts in Canada are to be found among the officials, selections being made on the grounds of fitness rather than personal or party considerations. It is difficult to differentiate or to make comparisons, each branch doing its own work well. Credit must be given, however, to the institution of a system of Agricultural Education which is attracting attention in all parts of Canada and indeed all over the American Continent.

Schools of Agriculture

The Schools of Agriculture in connection with the Demonstration Farms at Okla, Claresholm and Vermilion have already far exceeded expectations, and have firmly established the principle upon which they were founded, namely, to educate the farm boys and girls so that farming would become to them a scientific and attractive calling. This ideal is approached by systematized and specialized instruction in practical agriculture and the real science of farming as a basis, and the Demonstration Farms provide the rural environment, and, as the schools are co-educational, there is every opportunity for cultural and social experience.

Demonstration Farms

The Demonstration Farms supply the schools with the opportunity of practical farm tests and are proving of immense worth. It is not the intention that these farms should become money makers, but rather that they should supply the means of practical agricultural experiments. The Department maintains a Provincial Veterinarian who, besides lecturing at the Schools of Agriculture, visits all parts of the province and keeps a vigilant eye for diseases and for the presence of weeds causing sickness and death. In the remote parts where regular practitioners are scarce his services are given to the farmers. He also lectures at Short Course Schools and in connection with the Demonstration Farms.

The work of Alberta's capable Livestock Commissioner is well known. He has general supervision of the livestock industry and has contributed materially to the present position it occupies today. The Commissioner also supervises the administration of The Entry Animals Act, The Brand Register, Ordinance, and investigates all facilities for the handling and shipping of stock.

Dairying Industry

The Dairy Commissioner's Department has through its handling of the dairy products kept in close touch with the markets and given the farmers very valuable assistance. This Branch also did pioneer service for the farmers in the marketing and grading of eggs. The industry is also showing great development, with bright prospects for greatly increasing the revenue of Alberta farms. The total of creamery butter produced in 1915 was 7,376,871 pounds, an increase of 35 per cent. One very gratifying feature of the trade was that 91 per cent of the butter was made from cream brought direct from the farmers and paid for on a grade basis. The figures reveal the pleasing fact that there are 14,000 dairy farmers in Alberta.

Cheese production in 1915 was 322,697 pounds, as against 20,581 pounds in 1914—a pleasing increase and significant of future development.

Fairs and Institutes

A Branch of the Department with a constantly growing influence for good is that of Fairs and Institutes. Well on to one hundred fairs are held in Alberta. At all these fairs the livestock was judged by experts provided by the Government, and every fair was granted substantial financial assistance for the amount paid out in prizes. This Branch also carried on valuable educational work. Short Course Schools of six days each were held at various points throughout the province, at which experts lectured on a variety of subjects pertaining to the farm.

A feature growing in popularity is the Mixed Farming Special Train, composed of twelve cars, and which is now a familiar sight throughout the province. The train goes over all lines of railway and in time will have visited every point in Alberta.

Women's Institutes

No touch could not be said in favor of the Women's Institute Branch, which is doing excellent service in assisting the farm women in solving their problems. At the beginning of 1916 there were 107 branches in the province, with 1,000 members. The Institutes contributed over \$7,000 to the Red Cross and other patriotic wars in 1915.

Seed and Weeds

The Seed and Weeds Branch is taking no second place in importance, and besides the number of seed fairs held and the general supervision given seed grain, the Branch has tackled the weed problem with vigor and with marked results. While a Government can do much in the way of education and supervision, the extermination of weeds in the final analysis rests with the individual farmer. That the farmers are responding to the educational work is one of the gratifying signs of the times.

Poultry Branch

The Poultry Branch is doing a big share in the development of this important industry, and each year sees a gradual improvement in the quality of the stock and a keener appreciation of the value of good stock, balanced rations and other methods of inducing egg production.

Other Branches under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture are: The Brand Branch, the Game and Fire Guardian, Cuck Statistician, Provincial Sanitary Engineer, Provincial Laboratory, Provincial Health Officer and Registrar-General, and the Publicity-Commissioner's Branch.

Department of Municipal Affairs

A Work Which Comes Close to the People

When the Government of Alberta led the way in Canada in establishing a Department of Municipal Affairs, great benefit was expected to accrue. The record to date reveals the decidedly interesting fact that realization has been greatly in excess of expectation. Not only has the Department justified its existence in so far as administrative efficiency is concerned, but it has developed into a helpful leadership in all matters municipal.

Besides departmental routine its officials, all carefully selected with a view to special qualification, have been at the disposal of municipalities everywhere, and by way of expert advice and willing assistance have helped greatly in solving over the many difficulties which have arisen as a result of the re-adjustment period following upon the collapse of the real estate boom.

Leadership in Civic Affairs

In many ways Municipal Government is the most important of all, as it most closely touches the home, and the individual citizen exercises a larger measure of influence than he does in the wider field of political activity. For this reason great care is needed in protecting the municipality against over-zealous expenditure and too sanguinary a vision as to immediate prospects along the line of development. The too hopeful vision which greeted the majority of urban councils prior to 1914 led to the creating of very large debt burdens, and in the reaction which followed, considerable distress was experienced in meeting obligations. It is during this period, therefore, that the Department of Municipal Affairs is showing strength in leadership, and there is no disputing the statement that civic affairs throughout Alberta are in a better position today as a result of the formation of such a department. The Department of Municipal Affairs has general supervision of the practical working out of the various urban and rural municipal acts, and by close association with the people has contributed very materially to the splendid conditions prevailing today, despite the wide readjustment of the past two years.

Encourage Self-Government

It has been the specific object of the Department to urge that people living in rural localities take on a greater measure of self-government, and with that object every encouragement has been given the establishment of rural municipal organization. The one great objection met with is that the expense prevails that self-government means added taxation, but the results so far go to strongly dispense that contention. The rate of taxation in a rural municipality where the people create their own liabilities and fix their own tax rates, has been lower than in the Local Improvement Districts established under the old system. However, most satisfactory progress has been made, and the hope is expressed that in a few years rural municipal organization will become general.

There are in Alberta 6 cities, 48 towns, 192 villages and 87 rural Municipalities. It is hardly likely that there will be an addition to the number of cities or towns for a few years, as the disposition now is to await the filling in of the farm lands rather than looking for the development of congested or industrial centres.

Assists School Districts

The Department, besides its general supervision of municipal work, which includes an expert audit of all secretary-treasurer books, has charge of the collection of the Wild Land Taxes, the Timber Area Tax, Educational Taxes, and each year assists in the collection of Rural School Taxes. In 1915, for example, the Department assisted the rural school districts in collecting \$79,030, as compared with \$45,150 in the year previous. This is a constantly growing service which the Department is rendering rural school districts without charge. That it is appreciated is amply evidenced in the growing demand upon the Department for help.

The administration of the Wild Land Tax Act involves the assessment of the lands, and this entails an enormous amount of work. There have been two assessments made, and the greatest care is exercised to see to it that no man who is doing his bit in the way of adding to the wealth of the province comes under the Act. The Wild Land Tax is designed to promote production and is expected to work great good to the province. The total amount of money collected through the Department in 1915 for local improvement districts, school districts and through the special acts was \$694,206.34.

Provincial Secretary's Department

Enlightened Policy in Treatment of Prisoners

The Provincial Secretary's Department, besides having charge of the incorporation of companies and the collection of certain license fees, the regulation of theatres and moving picture censorship, etc., undertakes the management of such public institutions as the Asylum for the Insane at Ponoka and the Provincial Jail at Lethbridge and Fort Saskatchewan. In the administration of the Provincial Jail it has been the policy of the Department to utilize prison labor for the purpose of making the prisoners partially self-sustaining and also to give the prisoners the opportunity of retaining their manhood and dignity. Nowhere on the American Continent have bootstrapping processes in prison administration been more widely applied or been more uniformly successful. Instead of being compelled to wear distinctive garb and be subjected to humiliating treatment, the prisoners are received as men who having made a new step, would probably be restored to useful citizenship if only given sufficient encouragement. Consequently the prisoner is granted in the ordinary "blue jeans" of the workman, and if his conduct shows him to be "tough" he is given the opportunity of working on the public roads, for which he is credited with fifty cents a day, and, if it is not best to his family, it is kept as a "nest egg" to give him a start when he leaves the jail. In well do the men respect the privilege given them, there is very seldom an attempt at escape. At Ponoka, in connection with the last known modern treatment, the result showing a large percentage of complete cures. At each institution a farm has been established to supply food and beneficial employment for the inmates.

Department of Railways and Telephones

Railway Development Under Guarantee Policy

Some idea of the railway development of the province in the past seven years is gleaned from the fact that 3,015 miles of railway have been built, an average of 430 miles a year and more than a mile a day. Seven years ago there was practically a monopoly, today four companies are in active competition and operate 4,520 miles as against 1,508 miles at the beginning of 1910. Of the bumper crop enjoyed in 1915 approximately 30,000,000 bushels were taken to market by the guaranteed railroads. Without these railways there would not have been such a crop nor such prosperity.

The Government in deciding upon the guarantee policy under which fifty-six per cent. of the mileage built in the last seven years has been constructed, did so with a deep and abiding confidence in the future of the province, and nothing has developed to shake that faith in the slightest degree. Alberta's future is as assured as that season follows season, and for that reason it was felt that the province could well afford to give the railway companies the benefit of a guarantee which would facilitate the raising of the money necessary to build the roads. That the policy has been justified is strongly evidenced in the fact that up to the outbreak of the tremendous struggle now in progress in Europe, capital was more than willing to assist in developing railways in this province, and there is not the slightest doubt that on the resumption of peace, money will be available for railway and industrial development, and that the ideal will be fully attained, namely, that there should be a railway sufficiently near every farmer to permit of a trip to market and home again in the one day.

No greater example of the success and advantages of Government ownership of a Public Service Utility, over private ownership, could be cited than the Alberta Government Telephone System which has been extended more rapidly and over a much larger but more sparsely settled territory than any other system on the North American Continent.

The first duty of a public utility, such as the telephone, is to serve communities and then the individual. For this reason and also because the very nature of the business makes it imperatively essential, the long distance and toll lines connecting the various cities, towns and villages are constructed first, then follow the accommodation toll and rural lines radiating from these established exchanges of centres of trade, to serve the districts and individuals tributary thereto.

Rapid Development

A telephone service with 16,780 wire miles and 4,095 pole miles of long distance and toll lines, 32,327 wire miles and 9,593 pole miles of rural lines extending in all directions over an area of approximately 80,000 square miles, serving over 600 cities, towns, villages and communities, giving a universal interchange service to more than 37,000 subscribers' stations in Alberta and over 100 cities and towns in Saskatchewan and British Columbia, is an achievement that has never been equalled or approached by any other system in such a short time.

Almost every well settled community within reach of the system, with a few exceptions, mostly in the more recently settled portions of the province, is enjoying to a greater or lesser degree the benefits of this rapidly and widely extended service. While there are still many without this convenience in their households, they are, in the great majority of districts, within a reasonable distance of a means of communication in cases of sickness or other emergencies.

Distribution of Lines

While the amount of construction work that it is physically possible to complete in any season is limited, the various services have been extended and distributed throughout the length and breadth of the province as equitably as possible, consistent with demands made upon the Department and the amount of work possible to undertake and complete.

Owing to manufacturers of telephone wire and supplies devoting their best efforts and working their factories to their utmost capacity in turning out war materials, the Department found it absolutely impossible to secure deliveries of sufficient material to enable them to undertake the extension of any new lines anywhere in the province this year, and while the Department has a few poles on hand barely sufficient for one-third of an average year's program, nothing could be done without the other necessary material, but this cessation of work is only temporary.

Future Activity

As soon as conditions again become normal it is the intention to continue the former aggressive policy by extending the system as rapidly as warranted by requirements and conditions.

A system, economically constructed, covering such a large and sparsely settled area, regulations governing the extension of service more generous, rural lines built to a greater distance, at the initial rental rate, subscribers' service rentals and long distance rates lower than any other system; a night rate of one half the day rate (given by no other system in Western Canada) and the whole operated at a lower cost than any other system, this, with a sinking fund and reserves sufficient for all needs of the immediate future, are features of this publicly owned utility in which every Alberta citizen may feel a justifiable pride.

Department of Education

An Efficient and Progressive Educational System

The Department of Education for Alberta has attained the proud distinction of establishing a system of education equal to the best in Canada, and far in advance of what neighbouring educationalists look for in a young province. It has established schools in all the settled portions of the province and has formulated plans for reaching children of isolated settlers living beyond the boundaries of a school district, adopting for its motto, "An Education for Every Child in the Province."

In regard to agricultural instruction, the Department has established a thorough system of instruction in agriculture in the public schools, also a Summer School for Teachers to thoroughly qualify them to teach this course, and by special money grants has encouraged school boards to equip the facilities and teachers to do this work efficiently. The Department has also had prepared an excellent text-book on agriculture for use in the public schools, and furnishes the same free of cost to the pupils.

Improved Rural Schools

The Department has improved the efficiency of the Rural School by establishing a Teachers' Bureau to keep schools supplied with teachers, by encouraging school boards to operate their schools for the whole school year, by establishing and putting into effect an organization for ensuring enrollment and regularity of attendance of all pupils, by careful inspection and supervision, by a competent staff of Inspectors, and by establishing consolidated schools where practicable and desired by the ratepayers.

A Library Branch has been organized which supplies the best in books free to school districts. Each rural school house can by this means become a community centre and have within reach a public library, suitable to old and young.

Special Services

Model plans and specifications for one and two-roomed rural school buildings, which save districts using them many hundreds of dollars and give them up-to-the-minute buildings suitable to the needs of rural education, are supplied free.

The Debiture Branch sells the bonds of school districts direct to the investor at a more fraction of the charges made by brokers, and by grouping several offerings places them on the market in sufficient amounts to command the highest price. This branch has saved school districts much expense, has secured them a higher price for their bonds than would have otherwise been possible, and is rapidly becoming very popular throughout the province, the town and city school boards having availed themselves of its services as well as the rural and village districts.

The Department has fostered patriotism in schools, by supplying an abundance of good literature on the war and its causes, by providing for instruction on the principles and operation of the British Constitution, by requiring the hoisting of the Union Jack over every school house, and by building up by every possible means an intelligent citizenship.

Excellent Normal Schools for the training of teachers have been established at central points in the province.

Technical Education

The Department has given every possible impetus to technical education by encouraging all school boards with special Government grants to furnish equipment for giving instruction in Manual Training and Domestic Arts, by furnishing courses for teachers at the Summer School to qualify them to give this instruction, by supervising and encouraging the work through the Director Technical Education, by organizing, supervising and financially assisting night schools for women in the coal mining sections of the province, by the establishment of an Institute of Technology at Calgary, which gives advanced scientific and technical instruction to mechanics, miners and tradesmen, and by co-operation with the Dominion Hospitals Commission giving special vocational instruction in certain trades to returned, partially disabled soldiers, thus fitting them for useful occupations.

A Provincial University entirely independent in its operation has been established, so that citizens of Alberta are afforded the privileges of a higher education with the maximum of efficiency at a minimum of expense.

EFFICIENCY is the watchword of the Department. In making appointments qualification and merit have been the only considerations.

Position of Women in Alberta

In her "Legal Status of Women in Alberta," Mrs. Henrietta Muir Edwards, of Macleod, the author, in the preface states:—

"The women of Alberta, except in dower rights, are more favored in regard to legal status than are those of any other province in Canada. The Government's appreciation of the work of the women in standing shoulder to shoulder with their men folk in the development of their country has been shown by giving to them this premier place in the Dominion."

The objection raised by the author was removed at the last session of the Legislature. Under the Dower Act the wife, or widow, is maintained in possession of the homestead for life. This homestead in the country is defined as one quarter section of land upon which the residence is situated, and in the case of cities, towns or villages, not more than four lots upon which the residence is situated. No matter what the terms of the husband's will may be, the wife's rights cannot be interfered with. The husband cannot mortgage, sell or otherwise dispose of the house without the written consent of the wife.

With the conferring of the franchise the Alberta Government went much further than the Province of Ontario. In that province the right to vote was conferred, but the demand for the right to a seat in the legislature was refused. Alberta women not only have the right to vote, but every other political privilege enjoyed by man, so that a woman is equally eligible for every office conferred by vote of the electors or by appointment of the government.

The interests of women have also been carefully safeguarded in the Marriage Laws and the laws relating to inheritance, guardianship of children, benefits under life insurance policies, and in the Factory Act.

In one sentence it may be said that the privileges enjoyed by man politically are equally bestowed on women; and what man can do in business, such as the right to enjoy, hold and administer property, a woman can also do.

The Government and The Farmer

Much of the recent legislation enacted in the province in recent years has been directed to the benefitting of the agricultural population, and as a consequence the Government has been charged with legislating too much in the interests of the farmers. While the farmers of Alberta have been more than ordinarily successful in their requests for legislation, the Government has been solicitous for the interests of all classes, realizing that in an agricultural country the prosperity of all depends upon the success of the farming community. Two of the most vigorously contested acts passed in the interests of the farmers have been the Alberta Elevator Act and the Farm Machinery Act, passed in 1913, both of which have proved of great value in assisting the farmers of the province. A number of important Acts for the benefit of agriculture were passed at the recent session of the Legislature, including the following:—

- The Alberta Farm Loan Act.
- The Alberta Co-operative Credit Act.
- The Livestock Encouragement Act.
- The Reclamation Act.
- The Seed Grain Act.
- An Act to Amend an Act Respecting Seed Grain, Fodder and Other Relief.
- The Stallion Encouragement Act.
- An Act to Amend the Agricultural Societies' Ordinance.
- An Act to Amend the Wolf Bounty Act.
- An Act to Amend the Game Act.
- An Act to Amend an Act to Incorporate the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company.
- An Act to Provide for the Guarantee of Certain Borrowings of the Hail Insurance Board of Alberta.
- An Act to Amend the Private Ditches Act.
- An Act to Amend the Drainage Act.
- An Act to Amend the Municipal Co-operative Hail Insurance Act.
- An Act to Amend the Rural Municipality Act.
- An Act to Amend the Local Improvement Act.
- The Municipal Hospitals Act.
- An Act to Amend the School Ordinance and the School Assessment Ordinance.

Every Alberta farmer should be familiar with the provisions of the above legislation which are outlined in a "Synopsis of Important Acts," giving a comprehensive review of the legislation passed at the last session of the Legislature of the province, which has been prepared for free distribution.

Progressive Legislation

A review of the legislation of the past three or four years shows that not only has the Government of Alberta been responsive to public opinion, but in the enactment of progressive legislation has not been surpassed by any other Government under the British flag. Here are a few of the progressive measures given the people of Alberta:—

- Direct Legislation.
- Womanhood Suffrage.
- Patriotic Contribution Act.
- Schools of Agriculture.
- Wild Lands Taxation Act.
- Farm Machinery Act.
- Co-operative Elevators.
- Acts for the Protection of Workmen's Wages.
- Married Woman's Relief Act.
- Acts to provide for Relief and Rescue Work in Coal Mines.
- Act to Establish Co-operation Associations.
- Woodmen's Lien Act.
- Corporations' Taxation Act.
- Juvenile Courts' Act.
- Rural Municipalities' Act.
- Extra Judicial Act for Protection During the War.
- Drainage Act to Permit the Reclamation of Large Areas of Waste Lands.
- Act for the Relief of Volunteers and Reservists.
- Act Regulating the Sale of Bonds and Shares to Protect Investors.
- The Fire Prevention Act.
- The Women's Institutes Act.
- Municipal Co-operative Hail Insurance Act.
- Public Utilities Act.
- Fortnightly Pay for Miners.
- Building Trades Protection Act.
- Acts for the Protection of Women, regarding Insurance, Property Rights, Heirship, etc.
- School Acts Building up a system second to none.
- Municipal Acts giving the people the largest possible measure of home rule.
- Telephone System owned and operated by the people.
- Railway Policy, which has added a mile a day to the railways of the province.

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Farm Womens' Clubs TO ASSOCIATIONS OF WOMEN GRAIN GROWERS

In this my first letter to you since being re-appointed as your provincial secretary, I desire to extend to you and to the members of your association my greetings. I ask for your co-operation in making the name "Women Grain Growers" stand for all that means the upbuilding of the home and nation.

To aid you in broadening and extending your activities, your provincial officers have prepared for you a year book that contains a plan of work, the following of which cannot but result in a progressive association. The working hints and parliamentary rules should also be carefully studied by your members at your meetings.

Our great aim must be to develop into a class of independent thinkers. Our country calls us to become a thinking class of citizens. Let us so plan our work that this object becomes realized and we learn our right relations to community life and national welfare.

I beg to suggest that you discuss thoroughly the resolutions passed at convention—see minutes of convention, and that the president's and secretary's reports be read at a meeting in the near future. Please note particularly resolutions re Making of Wills; Installing of Sanitary Closets in Schools; District Nurses; Homesteads for Women; Attendance of Teacher at School During Noon Hour.

Have half of your membership fees been forwarded to central? Will you send me exact number of paid-up members in your association? The association that at the close of the year has the largest number of members will receive public honors at convention. Send us now leads with 34, Sunny South comes close with 33 and Dilke is racing them with 31. Will your association fall into line and help to raise our membership to 3,500 by the close of the year?

I shall be very grateful if you will assist me in organization work by sending the names of one or two women in a neighboring district who might organize a women's section or local. Let your neighbors know that Red Cross work can be successfully carried on through the medium of the Grain Growers' Association and they will more readily organize in their district.

Please inform me at once regarding your number of members and also tell me of the work you have been undertaking.

ERMA STOCKING.

FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD To Women Grain Growers:

The board of directors desire to express their appreciation of the efforts made by the members of the women's section of the Grain Growers' Association in Red Cross, patriotic and humanitarian work.

We wish to have it distinctly understood that this work need not in any way interfere with the regular work of the association. The splendid efforts of women grain growers during the past year in aid of the Red Cross and patriotic societies show that this work can be efficiently accomplished through the medium of the association.

We feel that Red Cross and other patriotic work must be executed through extra sacrifice and not at the expense of work to which we are already pledged. Therefore your board hopes that while you will spare no effort or sacrifice in any of these humanitarian activities, you will remember that we are still under obligations to continue work already undertaken in many spheres. We hope that in view of future situations arising out of the difficulties succeeding the war, that you will try to develop in every direction that will help our country through a trying crisis.

It is also requested that the women's sections and locals recognize district directors as the centre of district work. Report work to them, apply to them for information and direction and report to them all new organizations. We wish you success in all your endeavors.

THE EXECUTIVE AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Women's Section, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

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The Guide Boys' and Girls' Grain and Potato Contest will be held in Winnipeg in October. Then all the big potatoes will be gathered together. Four Cash Prizes are to be awarded: (1) \$10.00; (2) \$6.00; (3) \$4.00; (4) \$2.00.

Prizes will be offered too, for the best Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax, Corn, Peas, Beans and Potatoes selected by Western Canadian boys and girls. Prizes will be awarded on the graduated plan, just like the prizes are given at the big fairs. The more entries the more prizes. Mail your entry TODAY on the last day he made up. It will cost you nothing. Exhibits made at the Boys' and Girls' Club Shows and Social Fairs may be entered in the Guide contest. Never mind a letter—use the coupon. But get it into the mail at once.

The Manager, Boys' and Girls' Contest,
The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Please send me full particulars of the Guide Boys' and Girls' Contest and Potato Contest.

I wish to enter the following classes: (Mark X opposite the classes which you wish to enter.)

Wheat	Flax	Corn
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Name _____
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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

MORE PRIZES TO WIN

Three delightful story books will be given as prizes to the three boys and girls sending in the best stories on the subject. "What Happened in the Garden at Night." But, says some little person, "I don't know what happened." Well, neither do I, but I think I could make up half a dozen stories, maybe a dozen, about what might have happened. It might be about a little girl or an animal or a lord or a fairy, or an ant or a plant. Gracious, just think of all the funny things that might go on among the garden folk under cover of the darkness.

All stories must be written in pen and ink, on only one side of the paper, and a teacher, parent or guardian must certify that the story was written without assistance. If the writer is not a member of the club and will enclose a self-addressed and stamped envelope with their story they will be sent one of the maple leaf membership pins.

All stories should be clearly addressed to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man., and mailed so as to reach The Guide office not later than June 15. Any boy or girl under 17 years of age may compete for these prizes.

DIXIE PATTON

JACK FROST AT HOME

One morning as a little boy was going to school, he met Jack Frost. Although Jack is a very busy fellow, he always has time to stop and pinch little folk's fingers and toes. This morning he stopped to invite the little boy, whose name was Buster, to go with him and see his palace. Buster did not think he wanted to go and said that he believed he had met Mr. Jack Frost before, and that he had very sore fingers next day. Now as Buster was a very inquisitive boy and Jack promised to show him some pretty things, he consented to go. On the way Buster noticed some of the things Jack Frost had decorated in the night. Bare little trees were covered with a thick coat of sparkling white frost, which made them look like fairy Christmas trees. The fence wires and telephone wires looked like heavy white ropes. The little pools were covered with ice, smooth and clear as glass. The smooth, hard crust of snow on the hillside made Buster wish for his sled. The little boy was so taken up with the many different lace patterns Jack Frost had painted on the windows of the houses they passed that he was quite startled to hear Jack Frost say, "Here we are." "Where?" asked Buster. "At my palace, of course," said Jack. Buster looked about. He saw three tiny steps leading down and under a small waterfall, which was almost frozen over. Jack Frost ran down and Buster followed him under the waterfall and through a dark, cold passage. Jack Frost opened a door at the end of the passage letting such a bitter cold wind out that Buster's teeth chattered and he shivered so hard that he awoke and found the covers off, and his mamma loudly calling, "Buster, it is nearly school time."

AGNES SIEBERT

Siebertville, Alta. Age 14.

A CHRISTMAS MESSENGER

Once upon a time there was a Christmas messenger sent to find out all the good children. In one house there were three children, Helen, Marjorie and Harry. It was Christmas eve and all the children had their stockings hung up. They were put to bed early, but as soon as everyone was in bed the three children sat up in bed waiting for Santa to come. They waited and waited and at last a little man hopped upon their bed. He was dressed so funny that the children had to laugh at him. At first they thought he had come to tell them that Santa Claus could not come out as he was too old, but they soon found out differently, for he started singing those what set of kindness they had done in the old year. Helen said she had helped an old woman home with some parcels. Harry said he had run some errands for his mother. Next came little Marjorie, but they decided not to ask her for she was so small. So the little Santa told them to go to sleep again and he hopped away, and as he was going downstairs little Marjorie jumped up and ran after him. She touched him on the shoulder and said, "Please tell Santa to put my present into that little girl's

stocking who lives across the road. Her name is Stella and she will have no Christmas presents this year." Santa did not say anything, but hurried on. He went on over to Stella's house and told her about this little girl. Stella said, "Oh, I cannot thank that little girl enough. How shall I?" The little fellow told Stella to write a little letter and put that in Marjorie's stocking. So she did.

On Christmas morning Helen had a doll and Harry had a drum, but Marjorie only found the little letter and Stella got a beautiful set of dishes.

When Marjorie's mother saw her letter she put her arms around her neck and kissed her. "I think after all, said her mother, Marjorie has the best present," and Marjorie thought so too.

MARJORIE DOUGLAS

Dauphin, Man. Age 12.

A BROTHERLY FAIRY

Once upon a time Jack Frost sat in his castle of ice, when he remembered he had not done his winter's work yet, so he sent his winter fairies to make the leaves fall to the ground and to paint pretty pictures on the windows.

There were only two fairies, and one of them was to make the leaves fall off the trees and the other one was to make pretty pictures on the windows. The fairy that was to paint pictures on the windows got along alright. He painted pictures of trees and flowers and was very proud of his work. Then he went to see how the other fairy was getting along and found him lying on the ground crying. He had fallen from a tree and hurt himself so much that he could not finish his work. The other fairy said "Never mind, I will finish your work." He then went up in all the trees and shook them till the leaves all came off. Then the two fairies went home and told Jack Frost what had happened. He said that the one fairy was kind to help the other one.

CHARLES MOE

Craik, Sask. Age 10.

THE FAIRIES' DANCE

It was one fine winter evening, the snow was glittering in the moonlight. Here and there a rabbit was making its way along a small path. Old Jack Cracker was sitting on a branch of a big tree watching the peaceful scene. All at once he heard a noise above his head. Looking up he saw a great multitude of fairies coming down to the ground near the tree where he was sitting. They were singing gaily as they came down, clad in all the colors of the rainbow. They looked so bright and gay that Jack could hardly withhold a cry of admiration.

The fairies all arranged in a row joining their hands. In front of them stood another fairy holding a violin in her hands. When all was ready she began to play and as soon as the first note was struck all the other fairies began to swing around in the most charming manner.

Jack was so delighted that he started to jump around and tried to sing too. But as soon as he made a noise the fairies rose into the air as if on command and were gone before old Jack Cracker had time to think.

HENRY S. SHELLENBERG

Herbert, Sask. Age 16.

THE PEAT GATHERER

Once upon a time there was an old woman. She was on her way for a basket of peat. On her way home she heard the finest music she had ever heard, so she stopped and listened, and listened. After a while she saw it was coming from the ground at her feet. The ground opened and she fell in. There she saw before her eyes a wonderful sight. It was a crowd of little fairies all dancing and singing. So she commenced dancing too. After a day or two her husband began to wonder where she was, so he looked everywhere and she was nowhere to be found.

He knew about this place, and a year after she went in there he went to this place. So the ground opened a little and he stuck his knife in the ground at that spot. They all stopped dancing and she came out just the same as she went in, with the peats on her back. She and her husband walked home together and lived happily the rest of their lives.

MARGARET MACDONALD

Moose Jaw, Sask. Age 15.



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Women's Problems

Telling how some women solve problems that other women may meet

WORK BUT NOT DRUDGERY

Just where the distinction between drudgery and work lies is a matter each one must decide for himself. That there is such a division is most apparent by the use made of children in their homes on the farm. You will agree with me that no child is rightly responsible for his life or being in the world. To the parents of the child alone this blessing, trust and responsibility is given. When on parents was bestowed this privilege of creating another life to them also was given the responsibility of rearing and training that human life to meet the ever-increasing demands that the world places upon it. Now if a child is to be trained for life-work, the beginning of his training must start when he is very young and in this preparation the child may be of invaluable assistance to you.

Do not lose sight of the fact that you are planning for the child's future, not your own. The boy wasn't brought into this world just to help you hoard your gold in the bank, to rear larger farm buildings, to hold more wheat while he works the teams and gets no pay. I speak strongly for I know of cases where a boy has been taken from school to devote all his young strength to the work on his father's farm, then thoughtlessly allowed to go when he found himself a man and reasonably demanded a wage or some definite understanding. This was a preposterous proposition to the father, and the boy left home, while the father paid the hired man who took his place, a regular wage.

I know of another family where each child gave more than its young strength could stand. One boy is a cripple for life; two girls who are married are broken in health, two others whose constitutions had been overwrought on the farm have been incapable of holding their business positions. But they saved their father the salary for a hired man for the fields and a woman to do the heavy work and look after the babies that came each year! Fortunately these are extreme and not typical cases. Parents are gradually awakening to see that their children must not be handicapped for life. They give them education. Nothing should interfere with that. A person with a poor education is a misfit in these days of competition.

Each to His Work

I claim, though, and firmly believe, that each child should have some specific work to do, either before school or after, that he alone is responsible for. There are dozens of chores for a boy. He can be taught care and management of stock, tree and vegetable culture, business methods of work, scientific farming and experimental work, proper care of poultry, and sundry chores that lie within the powers of any growing boy. For girls there is wide range also; all phases of household economics, getting a meal, cooking, care of the home, gardening, dairy work, sewing, washing dishes. Yes, I said washing dishes. A remark from a little girl the other day was this, "Oh, no, mamma won't let me wash dishes, it would spoil my hands for playing." Now there are ways and ways of doing things and you can train your daughter not to spoil her hands and yet do her work. Teach every girl all of the household arts, things they learn slowly at first. What a wonderful asset they will be to her in the years to come. She will thank you for them by-and-by. All this means help to you and though it requires patience in showing at first, it will in the end lighten your task. A child with no tasks to do in the home grows up to be very irresponsible through life, and nearly always selfish. Let all the work given to a child be something that will teach him to develop and grow. Child life requires variety. Do not over-burden him. See that he has his periods for recreation.

Let our boys and girls work as they have been trained to work, with diligence, honesty of purpose, courage and determination and with trained intelligence and moral integrity, ready at any

time to cope with life's problems as they present themselves. Then we will have an adolescence which will glory in its gift of life, and of which our nation will be proud.

TED'S MAW.

GIVE CHILDREN A GOOD PATTERN

The child is like a sponge, he absorbs facts about living with every breath he draws. To expect a noble-spirited, honorable citizen to develop from the child whose infancy and youth have been nourished in an atmosphere of petty falsehood and deception is preposterous. The first step in helping to keep a child truthful is, always to be ourselves truthful with our children. We mean to be honest with them, but a dozen times a day we make promises that are never kept. We cannot be too careful in regard to making and fulfilling promises made to our children.

Fear is one of the causes of children lying. When a child has committed a wrong, but truthfully confesses his wrong-doing, he should not be punished, no matter how badly you think he may need it, and he should be made to understand that you are so glad he told you the truth, although you feel very sorry he did wrong. If we eliminate fear, especially the fear of punishment, from the lives of our children, we will help preserve the truth that is a precious birthright. Imagination is often the cause of what we call untruthfulness. We should avoid stimulating the imagination with reading or telling children too many stories in which the element of the unreal overbalances that of the real. Games of competition requiring skill and judgment beyond his years are apt to develop deceit, for he must lie to win, while other games are good for training in truthfulness.

I believe it is a mistake to whip a child for untruthfulness. The lie will generally suggest its own punishment. Let the child face the punishment; to shield him will only weaken him. Show him that people who are untruthful soon lose the confidence and respect of others. There are several stories such as the "Boy and the Wolf," "Ananias and Sapphira," which might be told to illustrate this point.

One of the most common and distressing faults among children is an uncontrolled temper and one of the main causes of temper in a young child is irregularity of physical habits and often combined with this is inconsistency of treatment by the parents.

Detestable as is temper the qualities which are behind it are qualities to be admired. The trouble is that these virtues have been misdirected or that the parents have taken the wrong method to encourage their growth, or no method at all. If we would avoid temper we must avoid the arbitrary repression of a child's natural instincts. We may help prevent an outburst of temper by a mere suggestion, a kind word or a sympathizing look. Outbursts of temper should be controlled but ordinary methods such as whipping or spanking, which are generally outbursts of our own temper, have no effect unless it is an evil effect. A child may yield at the time through fear. It would be a great help to children if parents would at all times keep their own temper under perfect control. Again the punishment may suggest itself. It may be the forfeiture of some pleasure, the loss of a play toy, or depriving him of his playmate's company for a time.

Procrastination, like other bad habits has small beginnings, large endings and big results. The child who says, "In a minute," is forming a very bad habit. So often parents themselves unconsciously teach their children this "in a minute" habit. It is difficult to state a general cure for this habit. We must study the child's character. Some children, if they are told that mother will have to do the things which they neglect or forget to do, through this "in a minute" habit will try to obey at once. When a child is told to prepare for a drive or other pleasure and does not obey so that he is ready



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when the others are ready should forfeit his drive or pleasure. By no means give in and take him.

I am full of sympathy for the over-sensitive child. One should be very careful not to inflict hurts that would be lasting in their effect on a very shy child, or make the child unhappy by unkind remarks. He should be encouraged to play with other children, but should not be forced into company. A very shy child requires a great deal of encouragement. A child of this disposition is preferable to a bold and forward child. They are so like an exquisite delicate flower, and should be handled with great care.

One of the most disgusting and unpleasant habits, is that of greediness. We have all seen children who stuff themselves, pockets and all, with any good thing. From such children I would withhold or take their good food away, explaining as I did it just why I was doing so and tell them what refined people think of greediness. Most children want to be nice and do the correct thing, and in a case like this their pride might be appealed to. The child who takes things that do not belong to him must be carefully watched and every method used and measure taken to break the habit before it becomes fixed, and he is branded a thief. Most children are willing to reason a thing out with us if we are willing to take the time to explain things. They want to be good. He will understand that what is his, he can have and what belongs to other people they want and can have and he has no right to touch. If he has already taken something that belongs to another he should be made to return it. Spare him as much humiliation as possible, but it should be so unpleasant that he does not care to repeat the action.

E. B.

A GENERAL DISCORD

Three or four years after I began housekeeping, I made the discovery which hundreds of women had made before me—that I was a slave to my housework. Day after day I put the house in order, only to find it necessary to repeat the dreary round, week after week. Like other women, I wanted time for other things besides keeping house; and, like other women, I began to observe ways of securing some degree of freedom.

Mere observation, however, did not disclose their secrets, so one day I asked a friend for hers, point blank.

"How do you manage to get your work done so easily?" I asked. "You seem to have more time than the rest of us. What is your mysterious labor reducer?"

"I haven't any," she replied, "but I do find it helps a great deal to stop the hoarding up of useless junk such as used to make my life miserable.

"You know there are six of us, not counting the hired man; and before my ironclad rule went into effect, each one had the firmly fixed idea of saving all sorts of things. The belief was that some day these things might be needed. As a result, our house was full of things that were almost never used. Each time I cleaned house I had to handle all this stuff; and every day when I swept I had to dust much of it, or rearrange it, or move it out of the way.

"Then three years ago, when I wasn't very well, and it seemed impossible to get any help, I began to plan to lighten the work. I finally got every member of the family to consent to my disposing of all the useless things in the house, on the plea that it would make my work easier. There were a good many questions and objections, but we couldn't get help, so I insisted on having my way. And housekeeping has been easier and simpler since my plan went into effect.—May McGuire Telford in The Delinquent.

A mouthful of food wasted at the table may mean one less mouthful for some hungry citizen of the world.

CONTRIBUTIONS INVITED

The cooperation of the various readers of The Guide is invited in order that the Department "Women's Problems" may be of the widest possible usefulness. Contributions and photographs pertaining to the same will be paid for at the regular rate. They should be addressed to Editor, Women's Problems, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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Our Ottawa Letter

Conscription Worries Both Parties—Liberals Demand Tariff Reduction
(By The Grains Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, May 25.—Last week in parliament closed with a gasp of astonishment because of the unexpected announcement by Sir Robert Borden that a measure of selective conscription would be introduced; this week closes with the air charged with uncertainty as to what the developments in regard to conscription, both within and without the house will be. The government is not yet prepared to unfold the details of its proposals, although some have been announced, either officially or semi-officially in advance, but a considerable commotion has developed in Quebec province, in labor circles, and it is also stated to a more limited extent in agricultural districts, where farmers do not desire to see their limited supply of labor still further depleted.

In regard to the bill to be introduced it is known definitely that an effort will be made to remove the selection of the men who must fight overseas from partisan control by the appointment of non-partisan boards to make the selections and that youths of less than twenty years of age will not be enrolled for service. All men between the ages of 20 and 40 or 45 will probably be enrolled, from whom the fighters will be chosen. Already steps have been taken to prevent the departure from Canada of men of military age without the permission of the government.

Laurier's Stand Doubtful

What will happen when the bill reaches the arena of parliament is a matter which is bothering the politicians on both sides of the house not a little. No one knows definitely what position the government supporters from Quebec will take or what will happen within the ranks of the opposition. There are those who predict that the Liberals will be split in twain and that it will even be necessary for Sir Wilfrid Laurier to lay down the leadership of the party unless he can undertake to produce some alternative plan upon which his followers can unite. At present it would appear that those who come from west of the Ottawa river will vote for conscription, while Liberal members from Quebec and the Maritimes provinces may oppose it.

Doubtless there will be a demand from opposition members that conscription of men must be accompanied by a measure of wealth, while the government must take some steps to reduce the cost of living in order that men who go overseas may feel sure that their families will not suffer in their absence. It is suggested that if the difficulties which appear to be developing in Quebec and elsewhere, do not die down, the government should be urged to give voluntary enlistment another trial before enforcing conscription.

The government has given formal notice of the resolution praying the Imperial authorities to extend the life of parliament for another year, or until October 7, 1918. The feeling is general that the fate of this bill and of conscription are intertwined, and that, in order to clear up the murky political situation the government will in the end have to seek a new mandate from the people or consent to the organization of a national government, inclusive of men of both political parties. The argument that a six year old government should not attempt to enforce conscription is one which will doubtless be frequently heard during the next few weeks.

To Appoint Food Dictator

It is said to be the intention of the government to appoint a food dictator shortly and the names of W. Hauford Evans and C. A. MacGrath, both western men, are mentioned in this connection. According to the semi-official announcements which have been made the dictator would not have the power to fix prices, at least at the outset. He would be given authority to compel the oil storage men to sell products in their warehouses and to control the marketing of produce to a considerable degree. Doubt has been expressed in the house as to the effectiveness of control of food prices by legislation. As Dr.

Neely pointed out during the course of the budget discussion the only sure cure is to put farmers in the most favorable position to produce cheaply by reducing their tariff taxation. Large production and competition, he said, would produce the only permanent cure for the present situation.

There is not much stir in regard to railway matters and it is doubtful if the government has yet had time to give much consideration to the report of the Drayton-Arworth commission. Railway lobbyists have been fairly active around the corridors of parliament and some anti-nationalization literature has been distributed amongst the members of the house during the past few days.

Demand Lower Tariff

The most important thing that has occurred in connection with the budget debate happened on Wednesday when Hon. Frank Oliver moved an amendment, which, presumably, represents the attitude of the opposition in regard to the tariff. Should Mr. Oliver's proposal be adopted, as they will not at this season of course, tariff reform even more sweeping in some respects than was proposed by the reciprocity agreement would become effective. Mr. Oliver's amendment calls for tariff changes under five heads as follows:

First—That wheat, wheat flour, and all other products of wheat be placed on the free list.

Second—That farm implements and machinery, tractors, mining, flour and sawmill machinery, rough and partly dressed lumber, illuminating, lubricating and fuel oils, cement and fertilizers, be added to the free list.

Third—That staple foods and food products (other than wheat flour) domestic animals and foods, therefore, be admitted free when coming from and being the product of any country admitting like Canadian articles into such country free of duty.

Fourth—That substantial reductions be made in the general tariff on all imported articles but luxuries.

Fifth—That the British preference be increased to fifty per cent. of the general tariff.

Mr. Oliver said that his proposal meant that the farmers of the west were willing to give the consumers of the east the benefit of free food imports. Wheat farmers be assisted in competing in the world's market by being enabled to secure their implements, machinery, lumber, etc., as cheap as possible. Wheat and its products, he said should be on the free list irrespective of the action of any country because they were basic products. As for the British preference, he said that some people were of the opinion that Canada gave, and received nothing in return. As a matter of fact the British preference lightened the burden of taxation on the people of Canada by five million dollars. If Canada secured this benefit under the present preference as one should object to the British industries being benefited.

White Spars for Time

Mr. Oliver and other opposition speakers supported the changes as being an absolutely necessary change in the method of taxation in order to increase production and thereby contribute to the future development of the country, but these arguments did not meet with the approval of Sir Thomas White, minister of finance. Sir Thomas firmly maintained that it would be unwise to revise the tariff during war time. Owing to the unsettled value of commodities throughout the world, he argued, it would be impossible to bring about such a revision as would be equitable now and apply to conditions which will prevail after the war. No doubt, he said, the time would come when tariff revision would be necessary, but then revision would have to be made in the light of the prevailing conditions and having due regard to treaties which might be entered into with allied nations.

Carroll Gives Figure

This view was vigorously combated by F. B. Carroll, who seconded Mr.

"It's Great to Watch It"

"It works just like a charm." "Just one man and two teams with it, and it goes right along." "No stopping whatever." "Notice how well it does its work. No wastage of grain. It picks up every straw. No shelling—no doing the job twice."

This is the conversation that passes between hundreds of farmers every fall. With a contented smile they watch

THE

Stewart Sheaf Loader

in action. They realize that all their worry of former years is gone forever—that every dollar that is possible to get out of their crop they are getting. No paying out big wages for harvest hands—no work for the housewife in cooking big meals for the hired help—no feeding of a big bunch of teams, and no wastage of grain. THE STEWART SHEAF LOADER steps right in and does the work, and it keeps the Separator humming all the time.

Just four months more and you will be threshing that big crop! Will a Stewart Sheaf Loader be helping you out? Materials for its manufacture are scarce. Our supply will be limited, but an order at once insures delivery in time for the coming harvest. Will you write us today, and let us tell you all about this Loader. Ask us any questions. We will be glad to answer them.

We manufacture Threshing Separators and Stauds Mak-A-Tractors. Farmers who buy these machines through our agents are assured of getting prompt deliveries, and repair parts are always on hand in our Winnipeg Factory and Western Warehouses

The Stewart Sheaf Loader Co. Ltd.

Winnipeg Manitoba

25 Clydesdale Stallions and 50 Mares and Fillies

Many of them Show Yard Winners, or Show Yard Propositions. All combining size and substance with real good quality

Choice Selection of 24 Shorthorn Bulls and 45 Females For Sale

It is our intention to offer by PUBLIC AUCTION during the week of the

Calgary Summer Fair, June 24 July 5

a carefully selected consignment of the very best of CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORN HORNS of various ages and sexes.

Watch this Space for Further Announcements

Box 2000 P. M. BREDT & Co. Ltd. 17000
Golden West Balgrogan Calgary, Alberta

Oliver's amendment. The big member from New Brunswick told the minister of finance that the principle of reciprocity was just as strong in 1917 as it was in 1911; that the minister had cheerfully admitted that he was wrong in connection with free wheat and that the tariff could be revised downward under present conditions better than at any other time. The minister of finance had not hesitated to revise the tariff upwards but now he says he cannot revise it downwards. Mr. Carroll thought that such an attitude was ridiculous. Mr. Carroll said he did not consider himself either a free trader or a protectionist. It was not his desire to do harm to any legitimate Canadian industry, but he would not adopt any Canadian business to exist under con-

ditions which imposed a tax of from 40 to 50 per cent. on the consumers. In this connection Mr. Carroll insisted that cement, boots, shoes and canned goods for which people are paying high prices, although they are four percent of revenue. Speaking of automobiles which he said have become a practical necessity on the farm, Mr. Carroll said that an automobile worth one thousand dollars in the State of Maine sells for \$1,400 at Woodstock, N.B., a few miles away. This was about, more particularly in view of the fact that there is really only one manufacturer that manufactures automobiles in Canada. W. A. Buchanan, of Medicine Hat, Thank MacNett, of Saltcoats, and Dr.

Continued on Page 19

Buy B.C. Fruit

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I ship the quality, weight and flavor you like to get and pay for.

Rhubarb	\$.75
Strawberries	2.25
Red Raspberries	2.25
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Blackberries	2.25

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Send for Price List at once or it will be too late!

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Strawberries and Black Currants, per crate	\$2.00
Raspberries and Loganberries, per crate	1.50
Blackberries, per crate	1.50

F.O.B. HATZIC. Cash with Order.
H. B. WALTON
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Live Poultry Wanted

Wanted (large sizes).....
Ducks.....
Turkeys, No. 1.....
Young Chickens.....
These prices are for live weight fresh. We will pay for the weight of the birds. We will also pay for the weight of the birds. We will also pay for the weight of the birds.

Potatoes, Eggs and Butter Wanted

We guarantee to pay \$1.50 per bushel for all potatoes, No. 1, white, firm, 100 lbs. per bushel, delivered at Winnipeg. If you ship us more than one bushel we will pay you \$1.00 per bushel. We will also pay for the weight of the potatoes. We will also pay for the weight of the potatoes.

ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO.
87 Main St., Winnipeg

Bankers are helping boys and girls with their pig projects. The youngsters can add many pounds to the meat supply by raising pigs.

Meat will be dear and scarce. Have the brood sow and set the broody hen.

Summer Dishes

There was a very generous response to the request for recipes for summer desserts and many excellent ones have come to hand. I am publishing a number this week, more will follow in a later issue.

COOLING DISHES

Ice Cream
As everybody likes ice cream and very often cannot have it because they lack a freezer, I thought I would tell them how I make it.

1 pint cream, 2 eggs, 1/4 cup sugar.
1 pint new milk, 1/4 cup milk.
1 teaspoon vanilla.
Beat the eggs, add the cream, milk and sugar and lastly the vanilla. Beat the whole. Put all in a five pound lard can and put a lid on it. Place this in a 10 pound can and put ice and salt around it. Put a good bit in the bottom first and have the salt and ice in layers of two inches of ice and 1/4 inch of salt. Pound the ice fine. Cover it with a coat and beat it with the egg beater as often as you can.

Trifle
This can be made in the morning before it gets too hot and then put in the cellar to cool. On baking day make a cottage pudding and then it will be ready to use any time. It is made as follows:
1 tablespoon butter, 1/4 cup milk, 1/2 cup sugar, 2 eggs, 1/2 cup flour, 1/2 cup of baking powder sifted with 1/2 cup of flour.

Mix in order given. If you use lard, add a little salt. Bake half an hour, flavor to taste. Split open the pudding and spread with jam or soak it in fruit juice. Place in a dish and pour a quart of custard over it. Sprinkle a little coconut or nutmeg over it, and cool. I use a prepared custard powder as it is so easy and quickly made and a 25 cent tin lasts a long time, but a cornstarch custard would do as well, if you flavor it to suit. The powder is flavored.

Jelly Trifle
This also must be made early and put away to cool. Make a quart of your favorite jelly. Cut open a cottage pudding and spread with jam, place in a dish and pour the jelly over it. Set away to cool. This is very nice with fruit. Cut up bananas or oranges and pour the jelly over it.

SUMMER DESSERTS
Blanc Manger
1 1/4 pints milk, 1/2 box gelatine, 1 envelope of Knox gelatine, 1/2 stick cinnamon, Essence of almond to taste, 1/2 teaspoon salt, Sugar to taste.

Boil the milk with cinnamon and sugar. Remove muslin containing cinnamon. Add salt, and envelope of gelatine soaked in 1/2 cup of cold water. Put vessel in dishpan of cold water and stir contents until quite cool, then add essence of almond and cream. Stir until it starts to set, then mould in a previously soaked basin or mould and put in cold place until needed. The above can be colored with coloring included in package, or a portion may be colored and so make a parti-colored dessert. A little practice will make the above recipe easy to make. The cooling is necessary to prevent the cream rising. When one half will be too rich and the remainder too poor, the stick of cinnamon is removed when the milk is scalded.

Cake and Custard
1 quart milk, liberal amount of sugar, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 envelope of Knox gelatine, A little nutmeg.
Shreds of stale light cake do nicely. Spread with raspberry or strawberry preserves or any strong flavored marmalade or jam.

Put into any plain or fancy dish. Then take milk and eggs, thoroughly beat the latter with sugar, nutmeg and salt. Plunge the mixture into a pot of boiling water and stir steadily until slightly thickened. Pour over preserves and cake and serve cold. If the milk is heated before adding eggs, etc., the stirring time will be greatly reduced.

Maple Walnut Tapioca
1 pint milk, 2 eggs, 1/2 cup of maple syrup, English walnuts, chopped finely, 1 pinch of salt.
Heat milk, stir into it carefully the tapioca. Cook 15 minutes. Add the well-beaten yolks of eggs and salt. Stir three minutes, then let cool. Beat in the egg and add the nuts. Serve with whipped cream and place half nuts on top. It is nice with just the rich cream. Do not put any sugar in it.

Soak tapioca in two cups of water for several hours. Drain water from tapioca and boil in the scalded milk until transparent. A double boiler is preferable. Beat yolks of eggs until very light, add to milk with sugar and cook three minutes. Beat whites stiff, remove pudding from fire. Stir in whites and vanilla. Serve very cold. This is much appreciated in hot weather.

A PUDDING, A JELLY AND A SALAD

Snow Pudding
1 box gelatine, 1 cup cold water, Juice of 3 lemons, 1 cup sugar, 2 cups boiling water.
Let cool and thicken, then beat in the whites of three eggs. (Beat stiff first). Serve with whipped cream or boiled custard.

Chartreuse of Jelly
Cut out the centre of a round of sponge cake, leaving the bottom and sides thick enough to hold a quart of jelly. Prepare a lemon or orange jelly and when it is cold and just ready to form turn into the cake and set on ice. When ready to serve cover top with whipped cream flavored with vanilla.

Fruit Salad
1 box gelatine, 1/2 small pineapple, Juice of 3 lemons, 2 bananas, 2 oranges.
Prepare gelatine by pouring two cups of boiling water on to dissolve. Add one cup cold and juice of two lemons. Have fruit sliced. Pour jelly over it. Set on ice. When ready to serve heap whipped cream on top.

TAPIOCA DISHES

Rhubarb and Tapioca
1 quart of pink rhubarb, 1 cup tapioca, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 cup cold water, 1/2 cup boiling water, 1/2 cup cold water, 1/2 cup boiling water.
Put tapioca to soak over night. Cut rhubarb up as for sauce, cook and sweeten to taste. Then while still boiling add the soaked tapioca. When tapioca is cooked remove from stove and put away in bowl till quite cold, then serve with cream.

Tapioca Cream
Three tablespoons tapioca covered with water and soaked over night. One quart of milk put on fire till it boils. Then add yolks of three eggs and tapioca. A little salt, sugar and flavoring to taste. Use whites of eggs for frosting.

Coffee Jelly
1/2 cup boiling water, 1/2 box gelatine, 1/2 cup cold water, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 cup clear, strong coffee, 1/2 cup water, about 1 cup.
Soak gelatine for one-half hour in cold water, then add to the boiling water in which coffee and sugar has been dissolved. Put away to harden. Serve with whipped cream.

THREE DESSERTS

Lemon Sponge
1 tablespoon Cox gelatine, 1/2 cup boiling water, Juice of 1 lemon, 1/2 cup sugar, 2 eggs.
Dissolve gelatine in little cold water. Have sugar and lemon juice ready in a bowl, then add the boiling water to the gelatine and stir into the sugar and lemon till sugar melts. Then set aside to cool, give a stir occasionally when starting to jell. Add whites of eggs which should be beaten ready. Beat all well then put aside to set. Serve with boiled custard made out of the yolks of eggs.

Jelly Dessert
1 package jelly powder, 1/2 cup cold water, 1/2 cup boiling water, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 cup cold water, 1/2 cup boiling water.
Take one package of jelly powder and make in the usual way. Have individual cups ready and put small squares of cake in bottom. Add the liquid and set aside to jelly. Turn out jelly, slice bananas length ways, cut in halves and put around jelly. Put tablespoon of whipped cream on top.

Appleauce Dessert
2 eggs, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 cup cold water, 1/2 cup boiling water.
Beat whites of two eggs stiff, add little sugar and beat again, then add sweetened cold appleauce as much as desired. Beat all well together. Serve in sherbet cups with crushed nuts on top.

Tapioca Cream
1/2 cup tapioca, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 cup milk, 1/2 teaspoon vanilla, 1/2 teaspoon salt.

GIMLI FRESH AIR CAMP

The Gimli fresh air camp is situated on Lake Winnipeg about 60 miles from Winnipeg. On the grounds are two buildings with large airy dormitories, windows that open and are kept open, wide sleeping verandahs, five acres of ground well treed for a playground and a perfect beach. All these combined make the camp a haven of rest and play for those who are fortunate enough to be included in the number of city mothers and children who enjoy ten days' outing there. When one thinks of the children in Winnipeg who live in little crowded rooms up one or two flights of stairs, or in basements; of the children whose fathers have deserted them and whose mothers are away at work all day, or of the children who for months eat their bread without butter and scarcely know the taste of milk, need it be asked if this work is necessary?

Last year 1,100 mothers and children were entertained, the largest family at one time being 236. Into the camp comes every day 110 quarts of milk and about 150 loaves of bread, to say nothing of the many other necessities. Funds are required to carry on this work. The camp is entirely dependent on the generosity of people who are interested in those less fortunate than themselves. The country people have been loyal supporters of this work and have contributed in a practical way by sending eggs, butter and vegetables. These are always most acceptable and help to keep down the expenses of the camp.

Three dollars will keep a worn-out mother or an under-fed child for ten days and pay the railway fare. Anyone wishing to help should send their contribution to Miss L. Howe, 85 George St., Winnipeg, or after June 10, direct to Methodist Fresh Air Camp, Gimli, Man.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR AT BRANDON

Major Norman D. Mackenzie of Galt, Ont., who has recently returned from the front, has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm. Major Mackenzie is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, has been a successful farmer in Ontario, and has had an extensive experience in short course farmers' institute work in connection with livestock.

PROF. CUTLER GOES TO ALBERTA

Prof. G. H. Cutler, who for the past three years has been associated with the field husbandry department of the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon, has gone to the University of Alberta at Edmonton as professor of field husbandry. Professor Cutler is an unusually capable man, of exceptional training, both at McDonald College, Quebec and at Saskatoon. He is well acquainted with the West and should be able to render most valuable service to the farmers of Alberta in solving the many grain growing problems that are constantly coming before them.

DAIRY STAFF APPOINTMENTS

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture has made several appointments in the Dairy Department to fill vacancies occurring during the last few months. L. A. Gibson, who has been a member of the dairy staff at the Agricultural College and butter grader in the province for some time, has been made dairy commissioner. Mr. Gibson has been fourteen years in Western Canada, being first engaged as a creamery manager in Saskatchewan and later in Manitoba, where he spent some time in the commercial dairy business, and later as a creamery inspector. He was a cheese factory manager for six years in Eastern Canada. He was at one time secretary of the Manitoba Dairyman's Association.

John A. McDonald of the dairy branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture has been appointed to the staff. He has been in dairy work in Saskatchewan since 1904, previous to which he spent some eight years in cheese and butter making in Eastern Canada. He has taken a course of training at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

Messrs. W. J. Crowe and I. Villeneuve, both of whom have been with the dairy branch for some time, will continue their work of instruction and inspection among the creameries and cheese factories of the province.

Clean up your lawn and add to your food supply at the same time. What's the answer?—Dandelions.

The Country Book.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, May 28, 1917

Prices worked steadily lower last week and at the close on Saturday cash wheat showed a decline of 31 cents and October 28 cents. The daily markets have been very dull with business limited almost entirely to the clearing up of old contracts.

Table with columns: Wheat, May, July, Oct. Rows include May 22, May 23, May 24, May 25, May 26, May 28, Week ago, Year ago.

Table with columns: No. 3 Wheat, No. 4 Wheat, No. 2, No. 1. Rows include various grades and prices.

Table: MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES (Sample Market, May 28). Rows include No. 1 Hard, No. 1 Northern, No. 2 Northern.

Table: STOCKS IN TERMINALS (Fort William, May 25, 1917). Rows include No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4.

Table: LIVESTOCK. Columns: Winnipeg, Toronto, Calgary, Chicago, St. Paul. Rows include Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Lambs.

Table: COUNTRY PRODUCE. Columns: Winnipeg, Toronto, Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon. Rows include Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Milk and Cream, Dry and Poultry.

Table: Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from May 22 to May 28 inclusive. Columns: Date, WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, FLAX.

Table: Others. Columns: This week, Last week, Increase, Decrease. Rows include 1 C.W., 2 C.W., 3 C.W., Ex. 1.61, Others.

Table: This week, Last week, Increase, Decrease. Rows include 3 C.W., 4 C.W., Feed, Others.

Table: SHIPMENTS. Columns: 1917-Lake, 1916-Lake, 1917-Rail, 1916-Rail. Rows include Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax.

Table: CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY. Columns: Ft. William and Pt. Arthur, Eastern Elevators, Total. Rows include Wheat, Oats, Barley.

Table: INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS. Columns: Elevator, Grain, Rec'd during week, Ship'd during week, Now in store. Rows include Mpls, Calg.

The Livestock Markets

CHICAGO. Chicago, May 28.—Last Monday Chicago received over 21,000 cattle and other markets had good runs, yet the market held firm.

SOUTH ST. PAUL. South St. Paul, May 28.—At no time this week was cattle trade on an even keel as last week.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Table: Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, May 26, were. Rows include Cash Grain, 1 No. wheat, 2 No. wheat, No. 3 wheat, 2 white oats, Barley, Flax No. 1, July wheat, Oct. wheat.

Jan. Prices could be trimmed further all around and still leave them at extraordinary levels. As near as can be figured out, the demand for meat in the next few months is going to be broad and the supply situation does not promise to be much of a disturbing factor.

WINNIPEG. Winnipeg, May 28.—The Livestock Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. reports receipts at the Union stockyards for last week as follows:

With a moderate run the medium butchers sold strong for all grades. The only class that has not regained the high point of two weeks ago is the highly finished steers with an average top of \$11.75.

CALGARY. Calgary, May 28.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. reports last week's market as follows:

EDMONTON. Edmonton, May 28.—The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. reports this week's receipts at Edmonton stockyards as follows:

TORONTO. Toronto, May 28.—The combination of a holiday and the closing market of the week brought livestock receipts down to a minimum on the Union stockyards yesterday.

Country Produce

The Winnipeg produce market is very firm at present. No. 1 dairy butter is 2 cents higher and eggs 2 cents higher than quoted last week.

Table: BERGMAN RELIEF FUND. Rows include Total, Previously acknowledged, Frank Williams, Glenora, Sask.

Council of Agriculture at Ottawa

Delegates Lay Views of Farmers Before Government

A delegation composed of representatives of the Canadian Council of Agriculture spent several days in Ottawa recently interviewing Sir Robert Borden and Hon. George E. Foster in reference to matters affecting the interests of agriculture in Canada. The delegation also attended two sessions of the railway committee of the House of Commons in order to make known the views of the farmers in reference to pending legislation concerning amendments to the Dominion Railway Act. The delegation consisted of Messrs. R. Mckenzie, H. W. Wood, J. B. Musselman, R. C. Henderson, and Col. J. S. Fraser, and H. B. Cowan, representing the United Farmers of Ontario.

The delegation laid before Sir Robert fully the Farmers' Platform. He had just returned from his trip to Great Britain and was crowded with work, but willingly took time to hear the delegation present its case. He said that he recognized the point that the recommendation of the farmers of Canada were radical in a number of respects and stated that while his colleagues and he would consider them seriously he could not hold out much hope that some of them would be granted as they affected many interests and would involve greater issues than might at first be supposed. He was not altogether in favor of the Dominion government adopting systems of taxation which might clash with the methods of raising revenue already being followed by several of the provinces such as inheritance taxes, income taxes, and the taxation of land values. These forms of taxation he thought might better be left to the provinces to apply. In reply to congratulations which had been extended to him by the delegation on the part he had taken in the councils of the Empire while in England, he expressed his thanks and mentioned that many important matters had been considered, some of which he purposed making public shortly and others of which would have to be treated confidentially. Sir Robert was very courteous in his reception of the delegation. He gave the impression that he was a man anxious to do what he believes to be in the best interests of the country, but the delegation came away feeling that before the farmers of Canada can obtain what they want from the government, it is going to be necessary to bring more pressure to bear on the individual members of parliament through the local farmers' organizations now becoming numerous in Ontario as well as in the West.

Railway Legislation

Several hours was spent by the delegates attending a sitting of the railway committee, at which legislation relating to proper cattle guards was under consideration. Both at this session of the committee and at one held the following day when matters relating to rural telephone lines and of special interest to the farmers of Ontario were under consideration, it was noticed that the railroad companies and the Bell Telephone Company had plenty of lawyers present to safeguard their interests. The farmers were without a lawyer to plead their case, but made such a strong case, more particularly in reference to the railway legislation, that Mr. McKenzie, who was the chief speaker, was asked if he was a lawyer because of the knowledge of the situation that he showed. When he replied that he was a farmer, he was complimented by a member of the committee upon his handling of the case for the farmers.

For years the legislation relating to cattle killed by the railroads on the railroads' rights of way has been most unsatisfactory in character. Time and again when cattle have been killed the railroads have escaped the payment of just claims to the farmers through the farmers being unable to prove that they had not left some gate open or some fence down. The proof of any neglect on the part of the farmer was sufficient to put his case out of court, although it might be perfectly apparent that the livestock would not have been killed but for the negligence on the part of the railroads. This was because the law was so worded that the onus of proving that there had been no neglect rested on the farmer.

At the meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture held in Winnipeg last December this legislation was discussed and it was decided to appeal to the government for a change in the law so as to

place the onus of proving that there had been neglect on the railway company. Recently the government has been consolidating the Railway Act and this suggested amendment has been under consideration. The proposed new Act complies with the farmers' request and makes it necessary for the railway company to establish that the damage was caused by reason of neglect by the farmer to take proper precautions to keep his livestock from getting on the railroad track before it can escape paying claims for stock that may be killed by its train.

One feature of the amended bill to which exception was taken by the farmers' delegation was a clause which were it enacted into law would mean that if a tramp or other irresponsible party were to leave a farmer's gate open and let his stock get on the railroad and be killed, the farmer would have no redress against the company. The farmers asked that this should be changed. They said that farmers were willing to be responsible for damage caused by their own negligence, but not by the negligence of others. They pointed out that the railroads have section men passing up and down all the time who should be able to see that gates left open leading onto the tracks were closed. On behalf of the railroads it was claimed that farmers might deliberately leave their gates open so that their cattle might stray onto the tracks and then claim that some tramp had been responsible for the mischief. In reply to this it was pointed out that as farmers never receive the full value of their animals when killed by trains there was no chance that farmers would so act. The members of the railroad committee seemed distinctly favorable to the suggestion of the farmers and the chairman asked that the farmers should re-word the clause of the act in a way that would be satisfactory to them. This the farmers agreed to do. The matter was left to be settled at a later sitting of the committee.

The clause in the act as amended by the farmers to be recommended to the railway committee for adoption reads as follows:

"When any horse, sheep, swine or other cattle, whether at large or not, get upon the lands of the company and by reason thereof damage is caused to or by such animal, the person suffering such damage shall be entitled to recover the amount of such damage against the company in any action in any court of competent jurisdiction unless the company establishes that such action was caused by reason of negligence on the part of the farmer.

"Any person for whose use any farm crossing is furnished, or his servant or agent, or the person claiming such damage, or his servant or agent, wilfully or negligently failing to keep the gates at each side of the railway closed, when not in use or by any such person wilfully opening and leaving open any gate, on either side of the railway provided for the use of any farm crossing, without some one being at or near such gate to prevent animals from passing through the gate onto the railway; or by any such person taking down any part of a railway fence, etc."

It will be noticed from the foregoing that the company must establish neglect and that they must show that the person causing the neglect did so wilfully or negligently.

The Telephone Situation

At the last convention of the United Farmers of Ontario a resolution was passed protesting against the action of the Bell Telephone Company in making an extra charge against members of independent farmers' telephone lines above its regular rates who use its long distance connections. The farmers' representatives did not find it necessary to take part in the discussion when this matter was before the railway committee, owing to the fact that officers of the Independent Telephone Association were present in force and made a very strong case for the independent lines. In some cases the Bell Company has refused to give the Independents any connections, and in other cases it has imposed terms that are considered onerous. The matter was discussed for several hours and ended by the chairman of the railway committee asking the representatives of the Bell Telephone Company and of the Independents to appoint three members each and see if they could not come to some agreement. This was done.

Interview on Grain Situation

Members of the delegation from the western provinces had an interview with Sir George E. Foster in reference to provisions of the Grain Act and the change in conditions in the west that has been brought about through the removal of the duty on grain passing between Canada and the United States.

The several days spent by the committee in Ottawa showed how important it is that the farmers of Canada shall be better represented at the capital when parliament is in session. All manner of legislation affecting the interests of farmers is often dealt with there without any one representing the farmers' organizations being present to watch the farmers' interests. The business interests seem to be represented invariably by experienced lawyers. The time possibly is not far distant when the farmers will be equally well represented at the capital.

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 27

Neely, of Humbolt, supported the amendment. The debate will be resumed next week.

As a preliminary to the amendments to the budget resolutions moved by Mr. Oliver, a speech was made by Hon. Geo. P. Graham, which was apparently designed to outline in a general way the attitude of the opposition in regard to the tariff. Incidentally he asserted that there must be a change in the policy of the country in regard to the taxation of lands. It must be realized, he said, that citizens of all classes will be called upon to pay special taxes and that this being so, the owners of land should be made to bear their share of the burden, more particularly when that land is being held for speculative purposes.

Curse of Speculation

Mr. Graham said in part: "I was struck very forcibly by the remarks of the member for Dauphin (Robert Cruise). I agree that in order to produce a revenue in the years to come, a good many of our former theories will have to go by the board. Methods recognized as proper for the raising of revenue in the years gone by will still be used, but they will have to be supplemented by others. I think it is the consensus of opinion throughout Canada that these taxes should not be imposed on the producers of agricultural products. In fact, I am strongly of the opinion that we shall have to deal with the tariff from a different angle. The farmer must be enabled to produce as cheaply and in as large quantities as possible. If his output is restricted, none of the rest of us need look for any great prosperity, because, while industrial development is desirable, it will for a great many years be true of Canada that the basis of our prosperity must be found in the farms. We shall have to go a long way towards reducing the cost of production and giving the farmer the freest opportunity to sell where he can get the best possible market and to buy as cheaply as possible all the implements that he uses in production. In a recent trip I had west this view was impressed upon me more strongly than ever. Striking instances came to my attention of real hardship to the men who were trying to produce. In the future we shall have to do two things: first, assist the man on the farm so that he can compete with all others the world over who are engaged in the same business; and, second, re-adjust our tariff with a view to raising as large an amount of money as possible. That, rather than protection, should be the chief object in view. We shall have to go a long way in the scientific arrangement of our tariff in order to raise the greatest amount of money without restricting the ability of the man on the farm to produce. The time has arrived when the good of the greatest number should be the object of the framing of the tariffs, and the greatest good will come to the greatest number only when we enable those engaged in our basic industry, so far as it is possible to do so, unrestrictedly to produce and sell.

Tax All Vacant Lands

Coming to his land taxation proposals Mr. Graham quoted Mr. Cruise as stating that there are held in the west many million acres of land from which no revenue is derived, but the value of which is increasing rapidly on account of the improvement of other lands and

proceeded: "Then under the new conditions we shall have to devise some scheme of dealing with these lands from a revenue point of view and from the point of view of general development. A large quantity of these lands is exempt from provincial taxation; and if normal conditions existed I would feel it would perhaps be a dangerous thing to suggest that such lands ought to be taxed, when by agreement they are exempt from taxation; but we are at the present moment in a situation in which every man, woman and child in Canada has to submit to taxation to which neither he nor she ever expected before to have to submit, and we shall all gladly offer to pay our share in order that there may be no difficulty from a financial point of view as to Canada being able to do her part in bringing the war to a final and conclusive victory. Those who hold these lands ought to bear their share of the burden, and I believe, whichever party may be in power, it is their duty to ascertain without delay some means whereby this land, which is now very valuable, may contribute its share of the taxation for the carrying on of this great struggle in which we are engaged. No hardship will be suffered by anyone if we take part of the profits, or what we call the unearned increment."

Clarence Jamieson asked Mr. Graham if he proposed to tax railway lands as well as lands held by private individuals.

Mr. Graham replied that he certainly did. Most of them he said had been increased in value by improvements made on adjoining lands. He would call in every man interested in these lands and say to them: "We propose to devise some means whereby these lands will contribute their share towards the carrying on of the war." Taxation of these lands, Mr. Graham went on to argue, would result in increased cultivation and this would help solve many of the present problems which confront Canada, including the railway problem.

GRAIN MEN IN OTTAWA

A strong delegation of Winnipeg grain exchange men are in Ottawa this week at the invitation of Sir George Foster to take up the discussion of food control and prices, and no doubt, the forthcoming appointment of a food administrator will be considered and the views of the delegation sought.

Sir George Foster wired to Winnipeg last Saturday inviting James Stewart, Canadian buyer for the British wheat commission, and T. A. Creer, president of The Grain Growers Grain Co., to join the conference and they left immediately. It is understood that the Winnipeg men have a definite and well considered plan for the handling of the new crop which they have submitted for the consideration of the minister.

WAR AND WHEAT PRICES

The high price for wheat, due to war conditions creates an interest in the price levels attained by wheat in other wars. The previous record of \$2.16 was reached shortly after the Civil War, that price being reached in October of 1867. During the Civil War the high record price was \$1.93; reached in July of 1864. During the Crimean war, in 1855, when Russia was fighting England and France and sending them none of its grain, wheat sold at \$2.50 per bushel in New York. During the second year of the Crimean War, the Liverpool price for wheat averaged \$2.34 per bushel. It became very dear in 1807 and 1809, when Napoleon's "Berlin decree" forbade all exports from France, Holland or Germany to England. The United States went to war with England in 1812 and Napoleon invaded Russia. On top of that, both the English and Continental harvests ran very short. In that year, the average Liverpool price of wheat was \$3.95 per bushel, and once in the year it reached \$4.25.

The waste of only one ounce of edible meat or fat every day by each of the 20,000,000 families in the United States means a daily waste of 1,250,000 pounds, and an annual waste of 456,000,000 pounds of valuable animal food, according to the Department of Agriculture. This, it is stated, would be equal to slaughtering 875,000 steers, or over 3,000,000 hogs, and allowing the meat to spoil.

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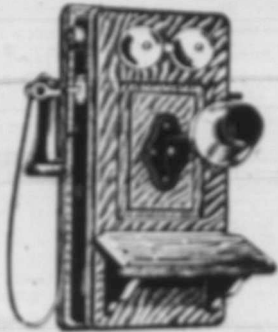
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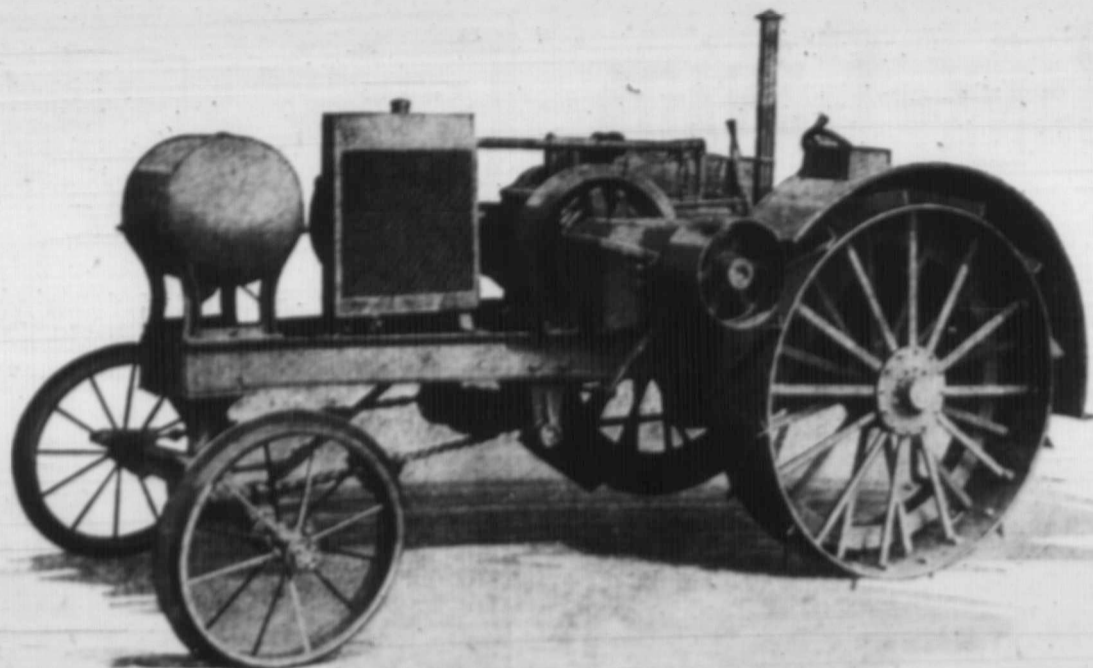
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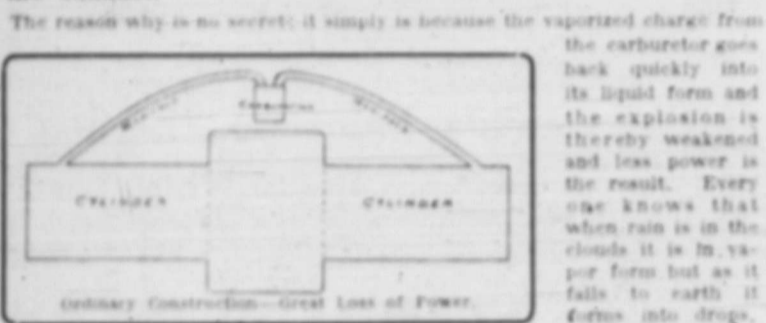


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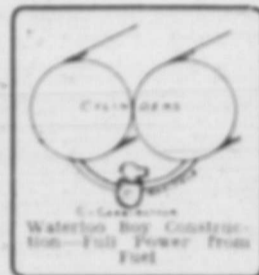
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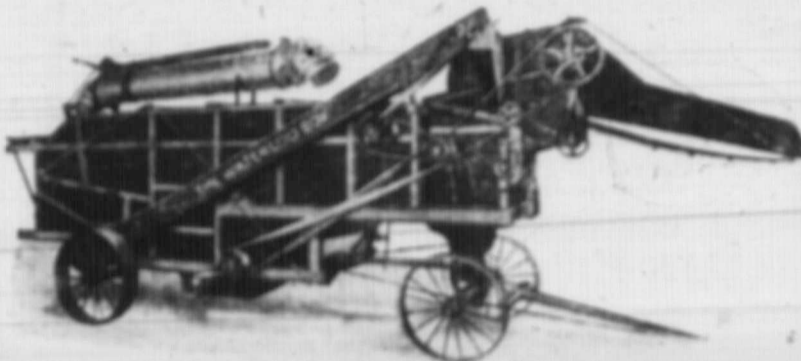
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