

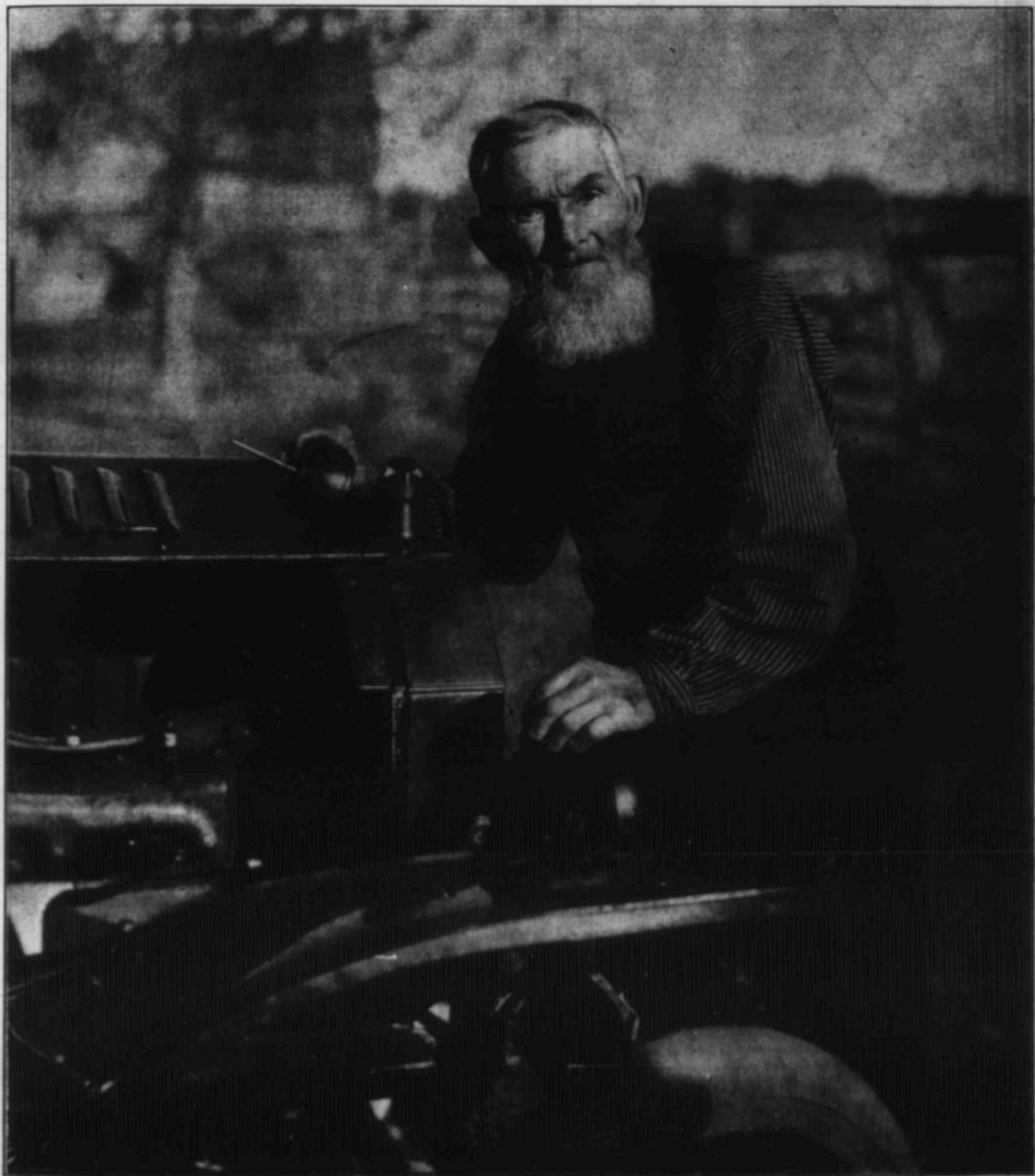
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

November 1, 1916

\$1.00 per Year



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The old saying that "An apple a day keeps the doctor away," is just as good today as it ever was. The cost of this prescription is trifling; any grocer will supply you with the ingredients. Be sure and ask for B.C. Apples, for then you will be getting Nature's best. Buy them by the box and have "a good big dose" of this concentrated health always in your pantry.

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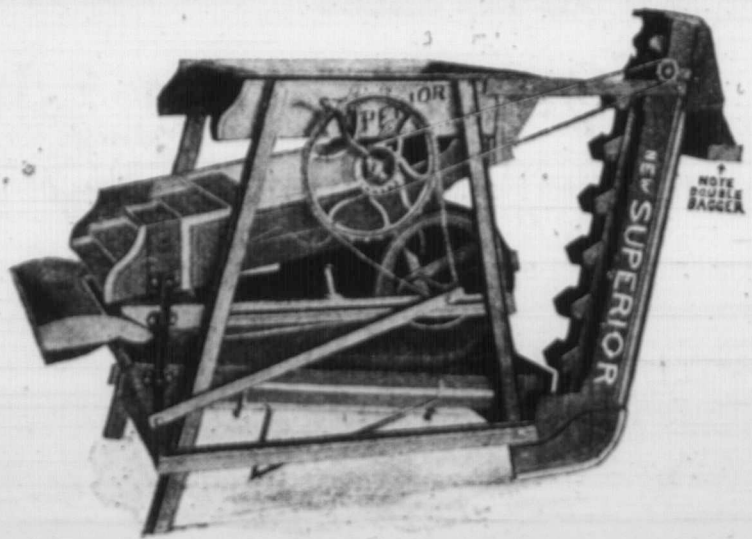
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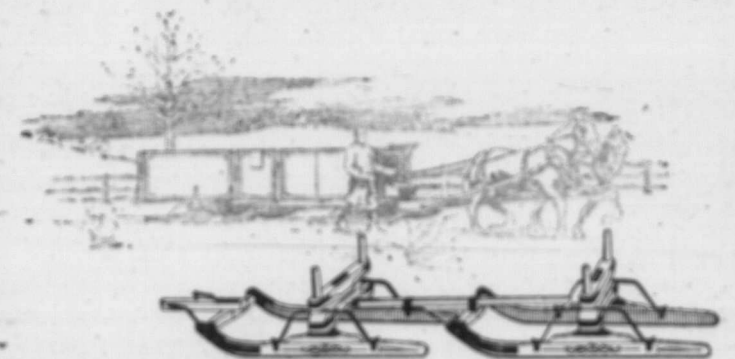
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
 "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
 A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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



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

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
 Associate Editors: Ernest J. Trott and E. A. Weir
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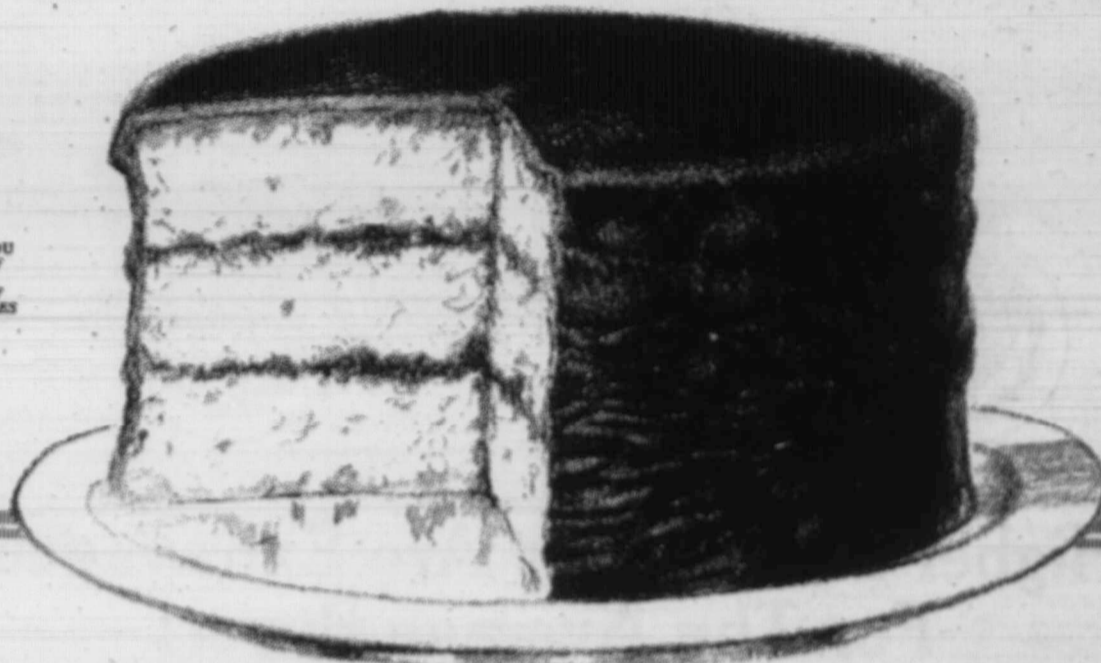
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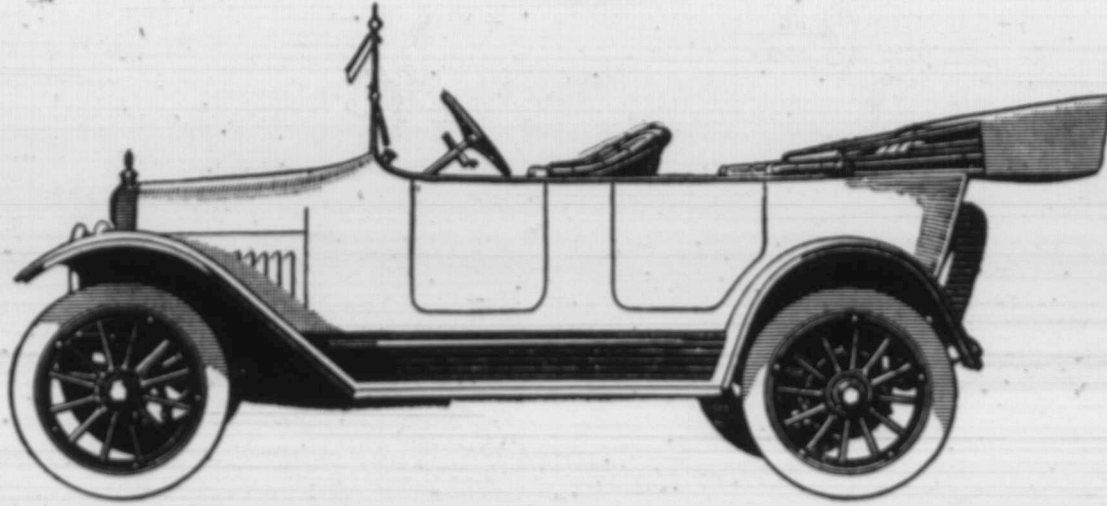
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At your dealer's, see that you get FIVE ROSES.

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Write for Catalogue 618



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The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 1st, 1916

TAXING THE FOREIGNER

Sir George Foster is a delightful platform speaker. It is a pleasure to hear him deliver an address upon any subject. He has a great gift of oratory and his eloquence never fails to charm his hearers, whether or not they agree with his conclusions. In Winnipeg on October 11 he addressed an audience of 2,000 men at the Canadian Club dealing with "after the war problems." As reported in the press he concluded as follows:—

Touching on a question asked him in the United States recently, with regard to whether Canada proposed to deal with allies such as Russia, Italy and France in preference to the United States, Sir George said he answered it in this way:—

"Why the United States? You haven't shed a drop of your blood in this fight for liberty. You have grown rich on the profits made possible by the war which took of our noblest and best. You have made millions of dollars out of the cause without fighting for the cause. Here are our allies, who fought and bled with us. Belgium, trampled underfoot; Serbia off the map; Montenegro, a place which cannot be found; France, one-tenth of her under the crushing hoof of the foe. Our first duty is to rehabilitate and reconstruct ourselves and our allies, and we'll claim and probably exercise the right to cooperate with our allies and do more business between ourselves and our allies than we do with neutrals."

The 2,000 men in the audience, largely composed of Winnipeg business men, cheered Sir George to the echo and loudly applauded his plan to tax the American people in favor of the people of Belgium, Italy, France and the other allies of Britain. It sounded well. It was very plausible and it touched a sympathetic cord in the hearts of Sir George's audience. But what does it mean? If Sir George knows of any way by which the foreigner can be taxed, he has discovered something that will be the greatest boon ever conferred upon the people of Canada. Sir George's proposition to tax the foreigner is and always has been by means of a tariff tax and his statement was a serious proposal to increase the already very high tariff on goods imported from the United States. This will be no punishment to the people of the United States, but it will be an extra burden on the people of Canada. It will increase the cost of all American made goods which we buy, and at the same time, and to the same extent, will increase the cost of similar articles made in Canada. As the tariff is increased there will be less importation from the United States and consequently less revenue to the public treasury, but higher costs on everything made in Canada. Sir George knows that Canadian manufacturers use the tariff to increase their prices. He was Minister of Finance in the Canadian government from 1889 to 1896. In delivering his budget speech in the House of Commons on Tuesday, March 27, 1894, he made the following statement:—

"I say that in the initial years of a national policy with a protective principle in it, it will have the effect of enhancing the cost of goods and that at the first the cost of goods will be very closely up to the measure of the protection which was given. If it does not have that effect, why should it ever be adopted at all, and what is the good of it?"

In that statement Sir George was perfectly honest. He knew that the protected manufacturers added the protection to the selling price of their goods. If he raises the tariff against American goods, the Canadian manufacturer will raise the price to the same extent and Sir George's scheme to "tax the foreigner" will merely mean an additional tax on the Canadian people.

High railroad rates mean restricted commerce and high cost of living; low rates mean well distributed prosperity.

LACK OF FARMING STATISTICS

It is safe to say that less facts are known concerning the cost of the various operations that enter into farming than of those in any other business enterprise. Frequently quite justifiable complaints have been laid by farmers' organizations only to be overruled thru absence on the farmers' side of facts to substantiate their just contentions. A railroad manager knows to the last cent how much it costs to haul a ton of freight a certain number of miles, but there is no such definite information available for any branch of farm work. If the majority of farmers kept accounts a fund of information would be available from which reliable statistics could be compiled. The value of such to the farming business as a whole cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. This principle was evidently realized in Manitoba last year when the Department of Farm Management and Rural Economics was created at the Agricultural College under the able leadership of Prof. Geo. G. White. It is hinted that the vacancy caused by Prof. White's untimely death may not be filled. In our opinion there is no department of the Agricultural College, the work of which is more essential for the development of agriculture. Instead of marking time in the matter, strenuous efforts ought to be made to find a man capable of carrying on the work so ably begun by Prof. White.

PREMIER MARTIN'S VIEWS

Hon. W. M. Martin, the new premier of Saskatchewan, has issued a statesmanlike address to the electors of the province dealing with the problems which his administration will take hold of. His declaration that he will discharge any member of his cabinet or of the civil service found guilty of dishonesty in the investigation taking place has the right sound, and it is to be hoped that the suspicions under which some of his colleagues rest will be cleared up no matter how drastic may be the action necessary to accomplish this purpose. With a record of progressive legislation such as that possessed by the Saskatchewan Government there is no need of dabbling in campaign funds and truckling to special interests in order to hold the confidence of the people. As never before the people demand honest administration and will support it.

It will be gratifying also to know that the new premier intends to take action on the farm loan legislation for the purpose of bringing cheaper mortgage money to the Saskatchewan farmers. On the tariff, Mr. Martin makes the following statement:—

"Another question which concerns most vitally the people of Saskatchewan is that of wider markets and the tariff. As leader of the Liberal party in the province I deem it my duty to say that there is no room for compromise on these issues. The struggle for reciprocity in natural products, for free wheat and free agricultural implements and for a general revision of the tariff downwards must be carried on."

This statement has the right ring also. A few weeks ago the National Liberal Advisory Council at Ottawa, of which Hon. Walter Scott and Hon. Jas. A. Calder were members, quietly buried reciprocity and substituted some other issues. It will be gratifying to the people of the West to see that Premier Martin does not propose to abandon reciprocity and intends putting up a genuine fight for tariff relief for the Western people.

There is one important subject which Mr. Martin overlooked in his address, whether intentionally or otherwise, we do not know, namely, Direct Legislation. Prior to the last election the Saskatchewan Government as well as the opposition declared for Direct

Legislation. The government prepared a bill and then submitted it to a referendum with restrictions attached which no fair-minded person doubts were intended to kill the bill, which was the actual outcome. If Premier Martin and his government believe in Direct Legislation they should put that bill on the statute books. If they do not believe in it they should have the courage to say so and not trifle with the question.

ONLY ONE WAY TO RELIEF

The Free Trade League is putting on an active campaign for membership and for accumulation of finances in order to carry on educational work. There never was a time in the history of Canada when there was greater need for the work of the Free Trade League than there is at the present time. The tariff is costing the consumers very dearly and everything points to tariff increases rather than decreases unless there is some activity on the part of the public. The Free Trade League has found that at a membership fee of \$1.00 per year it is impossible to carry on any vigorous work and they have, therefore, changed the membership fee as follows:—

Annual membership \$ 2.00
Sustaining membership 10.00
Endowment membership 25.00

Out of each endowment membership \$15.00 will be placed in an endowment fund and the interest only used. The hope in the course of time is to build up a large endowment fund as the free trade fight will be a long one and a large amount of money will be needed. While the League has as its object the advancement of the cause of free trade it is felt the situation was such as to have some immediate definite program and consequently at the last general meeting of the League the following program of immediate demands was unanimously adopted:—

- (1)—Free Trade with Great Britain by annual reductions of at least 20 per cent. of existing customs tariff so as to ensure complete Free Trade with the Mother Country within five years.
- (2)—Immediate legislation making effective the Reciprocity Agreement (1911) with the United States.
- (3)—Abolition of customs duties on agricultural implements, farm machinery and vehicles, coal, lumber and cement, and all articles used in primary production, and all natural products.
- (4)—A general lowering of the customs tariff on the necessities of life, so as to secure a measure of relief from the present high cost of living.

The protective tariff costs the average farm family in this country between \$200 and \$250 per year, of which about \$50 goes into the public treasury and the balance goes to the protected interests. There are approximately 200,000 farm homes in the prairie provinces and the tax on these 200,000 homes is between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000 every year, whereas a legitimate tax would be not more than \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000. The farmers of the West are actually losing thru the protective tariff not less than \$30,000,000 every year. Any farmer can figure this out for himself when he sees the prices he has to pay for what he buys. If farmers in this country want any relief from the tariff burden they must put up some of their money to assist in educational campaign. If the farmers generally are satisfied with present conditions there is no need of any Free Trade League. If they are not satisfied and want to get relief it is absolutely impossible to get this relief without the expenditure of money. It is no use to put up \$1.00 a year and expect to get big and immediate results. Any farmer who is willing to contribute towards the Free Trade League and to assist in getting other members for the League should communicate at once with the Free Trade League, 406 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, Man.

FIXING WHEAT PRICES.

There is some talk in the press about the Dominion Government fixing a maximum price for wheat, not only for the benefit of the Canadian consumer, but for the benefit of the Allied Governments as well. There is no doubt whatever that the extraordinary high price of wheat has an effect upon the high cost of living, but it is only one item. The government up to the present time has taken no action to reduce the cost of living in other directions more important even than the cost of bread, and the government will be well advised not to make the farmers the goat in any scheme for reducing the cost of living. The farmers would have no objection to a reasonable maximum price, provided the government is prepared to step in and curb the enormous profits being made by millers, munition makers, paper manufacturers and nearly all other manufacturers. It must be remembered that the farmers themselves have nothing to do with the high price of wheat. They dump their wheat on the market as they have always done, and take whatever they can get for it. Up until the last two years they have gotten mighty little for it. None of the other producers and manufacturers are in this position. They fix their own prices and have government legislation in the shape of tariff to assist them in making it high enough to be very profitable indeed. If the government is going into the business of bringing down the cost of living and curbing profits it would be well to start on the munition makers and then pass it around.

MUST BE SOME FINANCIER

A case came to our attention last week where a farmer who wanted to buy some steers for feeding purposes approached his local banker. His note was endorsed by a reliable business man and the loan finally approved by the head

office of the bank, but the note was discounted at 10 per cent. The farmer using 10 per cent. money has to be a better financier than men in other lines of business if he can pay 10 per cent. on capital and still make a profit.

THE C.P.R. STRIKE AVERTED

There will be general satisfaction that there is to be no strike of the employees on the Western lines of the C.P.R. As to the merits of the demands of the employees there will always be room for debate. The C.P.R. is an immensely wealthy corporation, has enjoyed extraordinary concessions at the hands of the public thru the federal treasury and has made enormous profits for its shareholders. The profit in the past year alone has been \$49,000,000. None of our governments, either Liberal or Conservative, have done anything appreciable to secure better freight rates for the public, even in the face of these enormous profits. It is only natural, therefore, that the employees should feel entitled to a little better remuneration for their labors rather than see so much of it go to a handful of shareholders, the majority of whom reside in foreign lands.

WATCH YOUR DRAW-BACK

Industrial Canada, the official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, devotes a full page leading article in a current issue to the necessity of manufacturers getting all the "draw-back" that is coming to them from the public treasury. It is provided by law that any manufacturer in Canada may get a refund of 99 per cent. of all duty paid on imported articles entering into the manufacture of goods which are afterwards exported from Canada. For instance, when they import wood and steel from the United States for the manufacture of a binder and afterwards export the binder to some foreign country

they get a refund of 99 per cent. of the duty paid on these articles, but if they sell that binder to a Canadian farmer they get no refund and the farmer pays the duty. All the manufacturing export business of Canada is thus on a free trade basis. The idea of this scheme is to place the Canadian manufacturers on an even footing with the American manufacturers in the foreign market, and it has been very successful. What we have never been able to find out is, if the Canadian manufacturers can meet the American manufacturers in every other country under the sun, why they cannot also meet them in the Canadian field.

There is one class of manufacturing business in Canada, however, that is not permitted to enjoy this refund of duty paid, namely, the agricultural manufacturer. The farmer pays duty on practically everything he uses in the production of his crop and he exports his product to the foreign market. If any manufacturer in Canada is entitled to a refund of duty surely it is the farmer, but did you ever hear of the farmer getting a refund of duty? Not much! The farmer not only pays the duty on his own stuff, but he is taxed to pay the duty that the manufacturer doesn't pay.

The Grain Growers' Guide is arranging to give 1,000 farmers each enough pure wheat, oats or barley to seed one acre, and the Grain Growers' Grain Company is giving \$500 in cash prizes to those who produce the best half bushel exhibit from this seed next year. If you are interested, read further details on page 23 and act promptly.

We would suggest that our readers write a personal letter to the leaders of the Liberal party at Ottawa or any prominent members of the Liberal party in Western Canada to see if they can discover what is the tariff policy of the Liberal party.



PREPARING THE SACRIFICE
An ancient custom with a modern application

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Article II.—The development of the I.A.O.S.—“Irish Homestead”—United Irishwomen

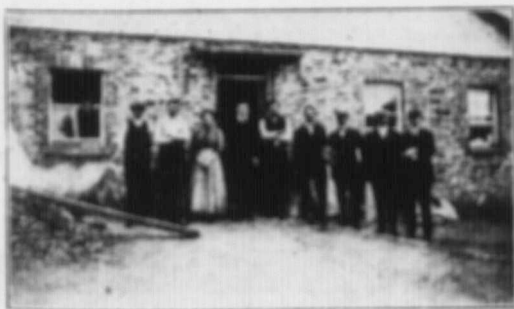
By L. Smith-Gordon and Cruise O'Brien

The work of Sir Horace Plunkett, briefly outlined in our previous article, began in the year 1889, when Sir Horace, returned from ten years ranching in America, determined to devote himself to the economic betterment of his own country. He was then associated with the Co-operative Union of England, which was occupied in organizing stores amongst the artisans of large towns and cities. An Irish section was created with Sir Horace Plunkett as chairman and R. A. Anderson as secretary, and with a few voluntary helpers the work of organizing in Ireland was carried on, with the help of funds provided by the Co-operative Union and by Sir Horace himself. The preliminary stages were beset by every kind of difficulty, the incredulity of the farmers and their miserable condition, which made it difficult to arouse them to the idea of self-help, being backed up by political opposition and by the attacks, both open and concealed, by all kinds of interested persons. Sir Horace was described in the public press as a monster of human iniquity and Mr. Anderson as “his man Friday.” In one community where a creamery was nearly started the whole scheme was destroyed by the announcement of a leader of public opinion that “every pound of butter must be made on Nationalist principles, or not at all.” Meetings were very poorly attended, and usually ineffective. After fifty attempts, however, the first co-operative creamery was started in 1890, on the basis of one share of the value of £1 for each cow, one man one vote, not more than 5 per cent. to capital, and division of profits in proportion to trade. These principles have been preserved ever since.

From the time of this first experiment progress was comparatively rapid. Seventeen societies were in existence in 1891, and in the next year the movement had gone far enough to justify the establishment of a central society (the Irish Co-operative Agency Society Ltd.) for the marketing of the butter of the co-operative creameries and also for the collective purchase of agricultural requirements. By 1894 over 60 societies were in existence; the majority of these were creameries with a turnover of butter to the value of £185,000. There were also a certain number of agricultural societies, whose members combined for the purchase of manure, feeding stuffs and seeds. In the matter of fertilizers alone these societies, bulking their orders thru the agency, were able to effect a saving of 40 per cent. in the price, while assuring themselves of guaranteed and tested quality.

Central Organization Started

Meanwhile it had become apparent that the Irish co-operators were not able or willing to proceed on the same lines as their English friends. The interests of the Irish producers seemed to be almost antagonistic to those of the English consumers, and Sir Horace himself was opposed to the idea of organizing stores in Ireland and preferred to confine his efforts to societies of an agricultural type. A certain amount of friction early arose at the Co-operative Congress and it was evident that the financial support of the Co-operative Union could not be long continued. At the same time the demands of the organized societies in Ireland had reached a point at which they could not be met



The Americans visiting the farm of Edward Wengon. The glass was about three miles out of Limerick. The new land laws of Ireland enabled him to buy his farm. He is paying 14 pounds per year as partial payments toward purchase price for a farm for which he originally paid 18 pounds per year in rent alone.

by the efforts of one or two voluntary workers. A permanent staff, with a considerable command of money had become essential. In these circumstances an appeal was made to the public in 1894 and in view of the favorable response the Irish Agricultural Organization Society Limited was inaugurated. This body was to carry on the necessary propagandist and supervisory work for a period of five years, at the end of which time it was to be re-organized as a central federation, controlled and supported by the local societies.

Meanwhile the necessary funds were provided mainly by a large number of philanthropic and public-spirited individuals who took shares to the value of £10,000 in the new society. Some help was still given by the Co-operative Union, which continued to pay Mr. Anderson's expenses as its organizing agent in Ireland.

“Irish Homestead” and First Rural Bank Begun

No less than 315 meetings were held in this year, during which 34 new societies were organized and 15 others started upon. The “Irish Homestead,” the well known organ of the movement, was issued for the first time on March 9. In addition to the creameries, which were now thoroughly established, great attention was paid to the organization of agricultural societies for collective purchase. At the same time Messrs. Wolff and Yerburgh, of the English Agricultural Banks Association—both well known as authorities on co-operative credit—were invited to attend a meeting in Ireland and as a



Sir Horace Plunkett and a group of Americans interested in Irish co-operation. From left to right they are: John Warden, President, R. I.; Dr. Thomas N. Carver, Harvard University; Dr. Charles McCarthy, Madison, Wis.; Sir Horace Plunkett; Max Bradford Knapp, a government official engaged in agricultural demonstration work in the South.

result of their advice the first rural bank on the Raiffeisen model (to be described hereafter) was started at Doneraile in Co. Cork, with the object of rescuing the poorer farmers from the clutches of that combination of publican, shopkeeper and money lender who, under the name of “gombeen-man,” had been so familiar a figure in Irish rural life. In the next year also a deputation was sent to Denmark to enquire into the methods of co-operative bacon-curing in vogue among the farmers there, but the question was considered too large to be dealt with at once.

The final severance from the Co-operative Union took place in the year 1895 and arose out of the purchase by the Co-operative Wholesale Society of England, of various creameries in Ireland, to be worked in the interests of the consumer. This the I.A.O.S. regarded as a most unco-operative action and an unfortunate civil war was waged on the subject for six or seven years, terminating only in the re-sale by the wholesale of these creameries to co-operative societies.

Meanwhile the societies were increasing sufficiently in numbers and importance to be able to attract public attention, and during the next few years we find the beginnings of a severe struggle between the co-operative movement on the one hand and the vested interests of trade on the other.

A General Trade Federation Organized

A great step forward was taken in the year 1897-8 by the foundation of the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society Ltd., to act as a trade federation for the whole movement. This body, which will be dealt with in a future article, has been of the utmost service to the organized farmers in breaking thru various rings and combinations of manufacturers, and it now has a trade approaching half a million pounds a year. It has been handicapped like all other parts of the movement by a considerable lack of capital, and in studying the history of these earlier years we may feel that it was an unfortunate thing that more stress was not laid on the necessity of societies supporting their central bodies with their own contributions. Thus in 1897 we find the I.A.O.S. nearly bankrupt and being supported by the voluntary efforts of Sir Horace Plunkett and other philanthropic persons, altho the societies organized by it had at the time a turnover of £400,000 a year. A contribution of 4 per cent. on turnover at this time would have made the movement absolutely self-supporting—but nothing approaching this amount was forthcoming.

In addition to the purely co-operative work of the I.A.O.S. it had from the beginning made itself responsible for a very large amount of technical instruction, which was not provided by any public body but was urgently needed in Ireland before

the farmers could even avail themselves of the advantages of co-operation. It was apparent, however, that such work ought to be done by the State and in 1895 Sir Horace Plunkett succeeded in getting together a most representative body of Irishmen (known as the Recess Committee) to consider the whole question of future policy in this matter. The report of this committee, which has become a standard work on the subject, advocated the appointment of a separate Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction in Ireland, which should work in harmony with the I.A.O.S. for the building of a better rural civilization in Ireland. State aid under this scheme was “to evoke and supplement, but not to provide a substitute for organized self-help.” After a considerable delay, during which the I.A.O.S. had gradually converted itself into a central federation controlled (but not, unfortunately, supported) by the societies, struggled bravely with the burden of technical education under grave financial difficulties, the Department was established in 1900, and Sir Horace Plunkett was appointed its first executive head.

Government Connection Weakened Society

During the seven years that he held this office the Department gradually assumed the functions of a technical nature hitherto borne by the voluntary body, and, with the approval of the democratically constituted Council of Agriculture and Agricultural Board, gave liberal assistance to the I.A.O.S., in order that the new educational facilities provided might have the immense advantage of dealing with organized instead of isolated farmers. During this period considerable progress was made and the number of societies in Ireland with their turnover reached imposing proportions; but the necessity of placing officers of the Department on the committee of the society not only hampered its work to a considerable extent but also tended to weaken the spirit of self-reliance among the societies. Farmers tended to confuse the voluntary and the State agency, and on the one hand they held that it was no longer necessary to support the I.A.O.S., while on the other hand the influence of that body was considerably weakened in some quarters, where the Department was regarded with suspicion.

A change came in 1907 when the political pressure of small shopkeepers, who believed their interests to be injured by the interworking of the Department and the I.A.O.S., was sufficient to cause the government, thru the Nationalist party, to procure the resignation of Sir Horace from his position. His successor, T. W. Russell, a nominee of the Nationalists, at once made it plain that he intended to reverse the whole policy of the Department. Upon an allegation—subsequently proved to be quite unfounded—of political action on the part of the president of the I.A.O.S. the Department's grants were withdrawn. The essential harmony between the two bodies was rapidly and thoroughly destroyed and gave place to a highly unprofitable controversy, which has raged ever since.

British Government Aid

Even at this crisis the sinews of war were provided by philanthropic persons and the I.A.O.S.



Wengon has used co-operative credit to buy some very fine stock. The use of the co-operative marketing and credit has enabled him to take advantage of the land tenure laws and he is becoming a very prosperous farmer.

continued its work undaunted, with increasing success. It was soon apparent, however, that if the work were to go on it would be necessary to supplement the income of the society from some outside source. In the year 1909 the British government passed an act appointing commissioners for the purpose of aiding the development of agriculture and also the improvement of roads. One of the ways in which these commissioners were to fulfill their object was stated as the encouragement of

Continued on Page 17

Better Doctoring thru Hospitals

Municipal Hospitals in Alberta and Saskatchewan---A Co-operative Hospital.

University Clinics---The Trend of Medical Practice

By E. A. WEIR, B.S.A.

There is perhaps no science that has made such marvellous strides in the past decade or two as medical science. This is particularly true of the research or the purely scientific side. The same advancement cannot be said to hold true of the organization of medicine in its application to the great mass of the people. Where properly organized it has been able to work wonders and the work of the medical staffs in this war is a mighty tribute to properly organized application of our medical discoveries. Western Canada has recently had a wave of the keenest interest looking toward such better application and certainly if any place needs it and needs it badly, that place is our prairies.

Our agitation has been particularly strong in Alberta and Saskatchewan. In the latter we now have "The Hospital Act," by which contiguous municipalities may co-operate to build and administer a public hospital. This act deals exclusively with hospitals, and an educational propaganda is being carried on. An organizer is now at work to add to its immediate effectiveness. At present the government of Saskatchewan allows 50 cents per day for every patient admitted to all hospitals in the province where provision is made for six or more beds. The new act would provide free municipal hospitals thru co-operating municipalities. The act limits the taxation for hospital purposes to two mills on the dollar. The whole process of organization for a municipal hospital is well explained in a bulletin issued by the Bureau of Public Health at Regina.

Last winter a vigorous agitation arose in Calgary which recently resulted in the formation of the Free Public Hospitals Association.

This association has been carrying on an able and effective agitation for better medical attention, particularly in rural districts. A resolution embodying the most up-to-date principles of more efficient and free hospital service is being circulated over the whole province and is to be presented at the next session of the legislature. It aims at nothing short of the inauguration of a system of free public hospitals as complete as the public schools, supported by a general tax on municipalities served, equipped with well-paid, registered nurses and salaried, qualified doctors, and administered by a special department of the government. Also that a complete system of hospital inspection and licensing of all other than public hospitals be instituted, as well as the taking over of all hospitals now dependant on public money for their support. The campaign was pushed at the summer fairs. The whole matter was thoroughly discussed at a conference of representatives from the United Farmers of Alberta, the United Farm Women of Alberta, the Rural Improvement Association and Rural Municipalities, a basis for legislation approved, and a committee appointed to present the case to the government.

The people have got tired of the neglect of the state in its duty to the individual, particularly those in the lonesome places on its frontiers. We talk much of immigration, but a contented population is the only real basis for such, and that must come from improved conditions in the country where these people must go to settle. Perhaps no country does more for the conservation of its young population than Germany. A government insurance scheme there gives every mother a six weeks' rest at the time of the birth of her child. The motto of the League for the Protection of Motherhood is, "No mother shall bear her child in anxiety and need."

An Efficient Co-operative Hospital

In a little town in the neighboring state of Minnesota not far south of the border, is a hospital that illustrates well the value such hospitals can be to a country. This is the Minnewaska Hospital, of Starbuck, Minnesota. The people of this community were well versed in co-operation and they decided to build a hospital. All the money, \$25,000, was secured by popular subscription. Generous men and women in the country or surrounding villages donated voluntary contributions, and the work of all committees was given absolutely free. Every contributor of \$25 and upwards is a member of the hospital association, and is allowed to vote in the regulation of its affairs. Nine trustees with committees and sub-committees superintend the work, the securing of supplies, hiring of

nurses, etc. The superintendent of the Minnewaska Hospital, Miss B. S. Johnson, is an exceptionally able woman, a member of the National Red Cross Nurse's Association and president of the Minnesota State Board of Nurses. All nurses in training there pass thru her hands and the hospital gives one and a half years of training and nurses can enter any hospital in the United States from it.

There is also a nurses' training school, and special accommodation for four nurses. A nurses' home is to be built there. There are nine doctors on the staff. These men do not regularly work at the hospital, but they take their own patients to the hospital, or they can be consulted there. The president of the board of directors, Dr. C. R. Christenson, is chief consulting physician and carries on his own private practice in Starbuck. It is a very extensive one, too. Dr. Christenson has some very radical views on the question of medical attention and he isn't afraid to voice them either. He said, "Every town big enough to have a real church and a hotel should have a hospital. We run our hospital much like a good church should be run. The community should pay physicians and nurses to take care of the sick and injured of the community." The farmers are using this hospital more and more. Maternity cases at the hospital are increasing rapidly, particularly since domestic servants have become very scarce. At present only the more serious maternity cases can be taken, but special accommodation is being provided to take greater care of this work. The charges are lower at Minnewaska than at most city hospitals, and charity work annually runs between \$300 and \$400. Rooms that cost

Saskatchewan, the village and town of Lloydminster. The governing board is made up of representatives from these different municipalities. The expense of keeping up the hospital, including care of building and all other expenses, costs the municipalities about one and three-tenths cents per acre, or a rate of about 1.03 mills on the dollar.

Regarding this hospital, the Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs, John Perrie, gave the writer very full information. He says: There is no resident doctor in connection with this hospital. A patient who enters the hospital is attended by the doctor of his choice and that doctor has charge of the case and has, of course, the use of the nursing facilities of the hospital; the patient paying his doctor's bill and also paying for any medicine which the doctor may prescribe for him. In addition, if the patient is a resident of certain municipalities, he may have to pay a fee for the operating room, if an operation is necessary. This fee varies from \$2.00 to \$8.00. Some of the rural municipalities however, which contribute to the support of the hospital, pay this fee for all their patients. For example—if a Mr. Smith, who is a resident of Streamstown Rural Municipality No. 511, is taken sick and goes to the municipal hospital, he is looked after by the doctor of his choice and when he leaves the hospital the only fees he is required to pay are the fees charged him by his doctor and his bill at the drug store for medicines used by him; all hospital fees and the fee for the use of the operating room, if an operation is necessary, being paid to the hospital by the secretary-treasurer of Streamstown Rural Municipality No. 511. Two dollars per day would be paid by the Streamstown Rural Municipality to the Hospital Board for every day during which Smith was in the hospital, and in addition, they would pay the fee charged for the use of the operating room if an operation was part of Smith's treatment; the fee for the use of the operating room varying, as stated, from \$2.00 to \$8.00, according to the nature of the operation; the average fee for the use of the operating room being about \$5.00. All municipalities do not provide for the payment of the operating room, and in such case the patient would be required to pay the fee for the use of the operating room in addition to the doctor's fee and druggist's bill.

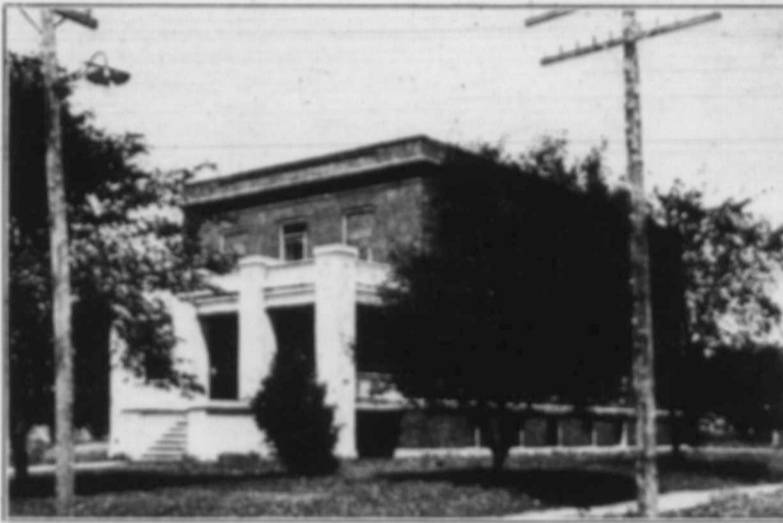
The rate paid by each municipality for patients from the municipality receiving accommodation in the hospital is \$2.00 per hospital day, but parties living outside of the municipalities which support the hospital are charged at the rate of \$2.50 per hospital day. The liabilities incurred by the municipality for the amounts payable to the hospital on account of hospital accommodation given to residents of the municipality is collected as part of the general revenue of the municipality. Such revenue is collected on a valuation basis; that is, so many mills on the dollar on the assessed value of the lands in the municipality.

Cost to the Municipality

As to the cost of the hospital accommodation to the municipality, I may give as an example of this expense the figures from the Municipality of Streamstown, No. 511. This municipality, during the year 1915, appears to have had rather more use of the hospital than any other municipality supporting it, therefore, these figures may be taken as a very liberal estimate. The total amount paid over to the Hospital Board was \$2,164.95; total assessed value of the land in the municipality \$2,164,237.00; rate on the dollar for hospital purposes being one mill. The total assessable acreage in the municipality in the year 1915 was 171,618 acres, therefore, the burden placed on the municipality for hospital accommodation worked out on an acreage basis, would have meant a tax of 1.262 cents per acre. The estimated population of this municipality is 2,000 and, therefore, the cost per capita for hospital accommodation in the year 1915 was approximately \$1.08. During the next three years, on account of the construction of the new building some increased rate will have to be paid by this municipality, and it is estimated that such rate will amount to 1.734 mills on the dollar, or approximately 2.191c per acre, or approximately \$1.88 per capita of the population.

Speaking generally in connection with the cost of the medical treatment to the patient, it will be

Continued on Page 19



The Minnewaska Hospital, built thru the co-operation of the village and surrounding country. It has given these people all the advantages of an up-to-date hospital at a smaller cost than most city hospitals. Its work is being rapidly extended.

\$20 and \$25 in most hospitals cost \$15 and \$20 in this hospital. Several nurses are also kept busy in the country, with the hospital as their headquarters. The nurses' school is affiliated with the City and Country Hospital of St. Paul, from which graduation certificates are given.

In the construction of the hospital building special attention was given to safety, comfort and convenience of patients. Its capacity is of fifteen to twenty beds. It is fireproof thruout its two and one-half stories. All floors are connected by elevator and steel fire escape. Heavy asbestos deadening felt is placed between the floors, and a steel curtain closes communication between the main and second floors. The heating, ventilating and plumbing systems are of greater importance in an institution of this kind than in other buildings. Heat is furnished by means of a silent siphon steam system with 33 per cent. excess radiation. Ventilation is of the individual type, each room receiving its supply of fresh outside air strained thru a fine meshed screened fine passing thru radiator coils and discharged when foul by a separate flue, thus isolating each room from the others. The plumbing, fixtures and lighting fittings embody the latest improved ideas. The Minnewaska hospital offers the advantage of being cared for in practically one's home. Relatives or friends may be close by and the comforts, sympathy or cheer so essential to the sick can be readily offered.

The Lloydminster Hospital

At Lloydminster there is a municipal hospital carried on by two of the rural municipalities in Alberta, two of the rural municipalities in Sas-

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The Country Homemakers

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GETTING AN EARLY START

It has been said so often and in so many different ways that one does not know how to write about Christmas shopping so that it will jog the procrastinator out of his bad habit of never doing anything today that can be put off until tomorrow.

Leaving out of the question, for the time being, consideration of the poor, overworked clerk, and putting the matter on the prosaic level of efficiency, there is no time like the present for taking stock of one's friends and one's resources and seeing how they can be brought together with the maximum of satisfaction to all concerned. There is no hurry today. One can sit down quietly and think over the peculiarities of each person to whom a gift is to be sent, the things of which they have an abundance and the shortcomings of their household equipment or their wardrobes. In the calm repose of the rocking chair beside the big coal stove one is much more likely to hit upon the happiest possible choice, than in the hurry of shopping with an impatient clerk standing by with a "take it or leave it air."

It seems as if it would be wicked to give useless trumpery this year, when the necessities of life have almost become luxuries, and so many people are starving, but there is a happy medium between that and throwing Christmas overboard entirely. A great many sensible and inexpensive little things are to be found if time enough is given to the search, and thought enough to their suitability. To find some little gift that exactly fits in, requires a loving thought which is not evidenced in the sending of greeting cards, and there never was a year when loving thought for others was so badly needed.

So let us keep Christmas this year less extravagantly, but more beautifully than ever by throwing the whole of ourselves into making the most insignificant of our gifts at least opportune and suitable.

THE BAZAAR

There are bazaars and bazaars. That's admitted at the outset. Once in a while there is such a thing as a bazaar where they sell things that people really want at prices they can afford to pay. At others one meets an assortment of the most out-of-the-way things which suggest that the producers sat up nights trying to concoct fancy articles as far removed as possible from utility. Usually these absurdities are priced at from four to ten times their actual value, if they have any. So that the whole bazaar becomes practically one big tag day affair, in which people buy at a specified sum, things for which they have no possible use in the world.

Wouldn't straight-out-and-out subscriptions to charity be much more sensible and dignified than this sort of *boom-up* thing? It is getting too, so that practically every booth carries on a little gambling business of its own, in the form of a raffle of the most desirable article. This may be harmless enough. It is not for any one person to volunteer to act as the public conscience in this matter, but when one hears the people in charge complaining that someone who has won a valuable article in a raffle has not seen fit to pay something more for it, then it degenerates into common dishonesty. The racetracks do better.

When will the people, who in the end foot every bill, learn to support their charities by a direct tax, and have them administered by an efficient board of trained business men? At present it is pitiful the unlovely methods of extortion that are resorted to in the name of sweet charity, because it seems easier to part with money in the glamor of electric light and tinsel.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

MAKING CHILDREN REST

Every child needs to rest at some part of the day, especially in warm weather, and the more active and restless the child is, the more necessary is it that it should have at least a few minutes, a half-hour or an hour, in which to keep perfectly quiet and to repair in a small measure the loss of vitality which is entailed in its "play."

The more restless and active a child is, the more it needs this daily period of rest, and yet, the harder it is to get such a child to take it.

Children will keep on playing until they are fairly exhausted. Sometimes excessive irritability and quarrelling, crying spells, temper and even fevers are known to result from this nervous continuance

of play and using up of vitality when the children are worn out. The child knows it feels utterly miserable, but, of course, it does not understand the cause, and so keeps on going and making matters worse. The mother who understands this need of her children and who recognizes the necessity of making them stop before they get tired beyond all bounds, will devise means for making them rest. The minute she sees their condition, or, if she can arrange a special period for rest each day, to which they are accustomed, she will demonstrate the value of the "ounce of prevention."

While some children can be made to take sound, refreshing naps in the day-time, there are others who find it absolutely impossible to sleep or even "lie still and rest," and yet these are often the ones who need it most.

If the children can be made to lie down it is best, but, sometimes, they will sit and rest in mother's lap while she reads or sings to them soothingly and quietly. Their little bodies and nerves will be rested unconsciously while they listen to the story or songs and never for a moment will they realize that they are actually "resting."

At other times quiet amusements can be suggested, such as some game where the children have to sit still. Looking at pictures, pasting scrap pictures, cutting out paper dolls, painting, etc., require little concentration on the part of the children yet insure their sitting still and resting their active little legs and bodies and refresh them by the change of occupation and use of a different set of muscles,



SCENE AT CAMP HUGHES

which is sometimes as good as a complete rest.

Every mother should see to it that her children have some periods of such rest daily, that they do not run all day like little wild Indians, using up all their nerve force and energy and making the little feet and bodies so utterly weary that they are exhausted and overwrought when night comes and in a condition of such exhaustion that sleep is not always easily won, and when it is, is not as beneficial as it should be. Children, as well as older persons, frequently cannot sleep for the sole reason that they are overtired, and the mother should watch carefully and use all the means in her power to prevent her little ones from getting into such a condition.—By Anne Guilbert Mahon, in *The Mother's Magazine*.

GOSSIP

Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, New England story-writer of lovely memory, put out a book twenty-five years ago, bearing the title, "A Golden Gossip." In a very beautiful, forceful manner, she showed a better way than is commonly observed in house-to-house gossip.

By practical experience I learned how easily one may be led into gossip-trails. I was living far from neighbors and one day, while eagerly cross-questioning a caller and with keen zest contributing my scraps of hearsay, it flashed over me that I was gossiping, hard and fast and fully. Not with intent to hurt or to spread idle tales—bless you no! It was just out of sheer hunger for touch with my kind.

You have heard now and then the exclamation of wonderment, "I want to know!" That was it exactly—I was lonesome, shut away, without knowledge of the people who were mine by neighborhood; I wanted to know and so I questioned and contributed and had there been added to me a spirit of bitterness or vulgar delight in another's discomfort, I might well have done a great deal of harm.

There has been invented a contrivance which,

when attached to a telephone, gives warning to the speakers as soon as anyone intrudes on the line, not alone revealing the fact that someone is "butting in" but by cunning device recording which receiver has been put to a curious ear. Many persons will be happy if this invention comes into practical use, and contrariwise, others of idle mind and wicked spirit, will be thrown out of illegitimate employment. If contrivances will discourage eavesdropping and tattling, may their perfection and use be hastened! But nothing can kill the deep-rooted mutual interest of one human being in another—nothing but hard-hearted selfishness and smothering indifference which are as bad in their way as hurtful gossip ever can be.

Did you debate, when you were a school lass, on one side of the question: "Resolved: That every evil is an exaggerated good?" In our old Lyceum, long ago, we carried the contest over three sessions and I do not think we are all convinced yet—one way or the other! At least my conviction is not shaken in the matter of harmful gossip being an exaggerated outgrowth of that mutual intra-concern without which all life would run lamely and lonesomely.

Hurbank has been able to eliminate the thorns of prickly pear (cactus) and change its mere seed-shell to a succulent, nourishing fruit. The energy of the thorns has gone to fruit-juice! The great man even hints to us that the cactus has not always been the unapproachable, stinging thing it is today, but that its thorns are Nature's response to adverse conditions.—Ada Melville Shaw, in *The Farmer's Wife*.

ORDER IN THE STORE ROOM

What a great saving of work it would mean for the average woman if she would break herself of the habit of hoarding worn-out clothes and useless articles! As a rule she packs them carefully away in the store-room, beguiling herself, by some strange process of mind, into the belief that they will be of use at a future day. The most ridiculous articles are put into boxes or neatly tied up into packages to await that delusive "future day."

What possible saving can come from old, worn-out clothes that have already served their day and generation? If an article of clothing is so worn that it must hang in a dark, musty corner of the garret, why doesn't a woman realize that its usefulness is past, and put it into the ragbag at once without storing it away and handling it over another time? If a one-legged stool has become so dangerous—that it is necessary to discard it, why does a woman wrap it in good, strong paper, and carry it carefully to the attic? Does she think the missing legs will grow again if the stool has rest and change of scene? Does she think that it will be more easily mended two years hence than today? Does she entertain the faintest idea that it ever will be fixed, now, really, does she? Why, no, of course not! She knows it will cost a dollar to have it mended, and she also knows that she can buy a new one for fifty cents.

And yet, year after year, she continues the saving habit, and year after year stumbles over broken-down bedsteads and wobbly tables, moldy old shoes and carpets, trying to find room for more!

The so-called saving habit really makes a vast amount of work. It takes decision and determination to do away with these useless articles, but in the long run it saves energy which may be put to better use, not to mention the improved sanitary conditions.

The only sensible way is to use the household belongings as long as they are usable, and then put them out of the way in some manner. One who has not known the delightful experience cannot comprehend the beautiful emptiness of a store-room which has been relieved of the piled-up accumulation of years.—By Anne Porter Johnson, in *Holland's Magazine*.

DAINTY BEDROOM HAMPER

For a hamper for stockings, darning yarn, etc., cover a candy pail and wooden cover with bright cretonne which will harmonize with the bedroom furnishings. This may also be used as a seat or footstool.—H.A.P.

HOW TO DRY A RUG

Having washed my kitchen-rug, I found that wringing it would pull it out of shape; so I spread it smoothly on the porch floor and pressed the water out with an ordinary rolling pin. The rug dried perfectly flat and with almost no wrinkles.—C.C.C.



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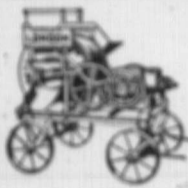
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

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.

SECRETARY'S BUSINESS TRIP

I have just returned from an all-too-brief two weeks' trip across Canada and back. This article is being written in Winnipeg on the return trip.

On Saturday night, October 7, the party, consisting of the full board of directors of the A.F.C.E. Co., with President H. W. Wood of the U.F.A. and the writer of this article, left Calgary for Winnipeg.

Visit Terminal Elevators

On Tuesday night, the party, augmented by several of the Manitoba representatives, again took train, this time for Fort William, the home of the big terminal elevators.

Following the Wheat

We followed the wheat from the pit up to the top of the elevator, something like 180 feet high. We followed it from floor to floor. We saw it weighed. We saw the scales; the government inspector who reads the weight and notes it in his books; the weighman who causes the scales to automatically stamp the weight of each car on a special ticket as a check on the inspector, or, rather, vice-versa.

Visit Hospital Elevator

In the afternoon we visited the hospital elevator, at Port Arthur, of The Grain Growers' Grain Co., in course of erection, and the site of the big terminal being erected by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., the foundations of which are about to be completed.

On Thursday morning the Dominion Royal Commission was in the city, and we were fortunate in being able to take advantage of the arrangements in their honor, which consisted of a boat trip in the tug "Whales" around the entire water front of Fort William and Port Arthur during which trip we saw other elevators and many interesting things.

Use Hydro-Electric

We were entertained by the city of Fort William to lunch on our return and later taken out some 20 miles to the Kakabeka Falls, said to rival Niagara in beauty if not in volume.

balance of the party returned West, taking in, I believe, the grain inspection division on the return home. For myself, I continued east to Toronto and other points.

P.P.W.

WELLSDALE SECRETARY ACTIVE

W. MacDonald, secretary of Wellsdale Local Union, No. 292, reports that at their meeting in July they took up the matter of binder twine and intended getting it thru the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd.

WEATHER SPOILED PICNIC

Allan L. McLean, secretary of Hatherage Local Union, No. 138, reports that this union is still progressing. Meetings are held regularly and altho the attendance is not up to the standard during this busy season, still they have a fair attendance, but not many new members.

NEWS FROM KIRKPATRICK

R. M. Johnston, secretary of Kirkpatrick Local, No. 651, reports that this union has not done very much recently. The crops in the district are very poor.

Mrs. P. S. Scheelar, secretary of Sterling U.F.W.A. reports that the members of this club have decided to donate \$20.00 to the Red Cross Fund.

WAR RELIEF FUNDS Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged \$3,283.15 W. P. Lonergan, Youngstown, 5.00 Raven, No. 554 6.00

Red Cross Fund

Previously acknowledged \$2,761.23 Chailey Local, No. 151 2.25 Claremont S.D. 35.25 Eadiang Local, No. 264 10.00 Whittla U.F.W.A. 5.00

U.F.A. Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged \$1,888.45 Orton Local Union, No. 227 36.75

Canadian Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged \$1,484.10

Polish Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged \$129.50

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P.P.W.

WELLSDALE SECRETARY ACTIVE

W. MacDonald, secretary of Wellsdale Local Union, No. 292, reports that at their meeting in July they took up the matter of binder twine and intended getting it thru the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd. but unfortunately when the order was ready the Elevator Company could not supply same, having sold out of twine. However, a local man gave them the same terms and they purchased it from him at 11 1/2 cents and the members were very well satisfied. The union is a little sleepy, some of the most active members having joined the overseas forces. There are very few young men left in the locality, most of them having gone away last winter. Mr. MacDonald tried to get the members to join with a neighbouring union in purchasing a car of salt, but as the farmers of the district have been badly frozen out, there is not much money to be had this fall.

WEATHER SPOILED PICNIC

Allan L. McLean, secretary of Hatherage Local Union, No. 138, reports that this union is still progressing. Meetings are held regularly and altho the attendance is not up to the standard during this busy season, still they have a fair attendance, but not many new members. They expect a good rally after the busy season is over. The picnic on September 4 was not a success as it poured rain on that day. At the last meeting on September 30 the question of buying wholesale was brought up again by the secretary. There will be a fair harvest in this district and much grain will be shipped from here. The people in this locality are still awaiting a railroad, being now twelve miles from the nearest station.

NEWS FROM KIRKPATRICK

R. M. Johnston, secretary of Kirkpatrick Local, No. 651, reports that this union has not done very much recently. The crops in the district are very poor. The local ordered two carloads of coal, but found that they were too late in ordering and the mines could not fill their order. However, the secretary was able to make arrangements to get the coal thru a local dealer at a reduction of 25 cents per ton. He hopes to be able to forward a more interesting report in the near future.

Mrs. P. S. Scheelar, secretary of Sterling U.F.W.A. reports that the members of this club have decided to donate \$20.00 to the Red Cross Fund.

WAR RELIEF FUNDS Belgian Relief Fund

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CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR COMPANY CHANGES

There are thousands of farmers in Saskatchewan who will profoundly regret the severance of Hon. Charles A. Dunning from the active management of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, made necessary by his acceptance of the portfolio of Provincial Treasurer in the newly formed cabinet of Saskatchewan. At a meeting of the board of directors held on October 23, his resignation from the position of general manager and from the executive was accepted.

Fred. W. Riddell who has been with the company almost from its beginning and who has held the post of assistant general manager and treasurer for some time past was appointed general manager, and Director James Robinson, who is well known to the shareholders of the company and to the farmers generally as a grain grower of long standing, having been a director of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, takes the vacated place on the executive. While thus far there has been discovered amongst the humble Grain Growers of Saskatchewan only one Dunning, yet no one who knows Mr. Riddell and his work for the company will doubt his ability to manage its business, huge as it is, and certainly his integrity is questioned by none. But the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company is much more than a business body. It has been much more than a grain and elevator company. The creation of the farmers themselves, it has ever been the champion of their interests, of all their interests. Many will fear that under the management of a man who has never enjoyed the advantage and "refining" influence of having driven a team of oxen and having drunk smoky tea out of an old syrup pail, this company may lose some of its potent force as the farmers' champion. And indeed there is ever present the danger that men in such positions may so devote themselves to the upbuilding of the institution for which they are responsible, that they may lose their vision of the ultimate end aimed at and forget that no institution of the farmers of Saskatchewan, be it ever so great, is an end in itself and that it is merely an instrument, a means to an end and that end better conditions in agriculture, greater prosperity and better environment for the farmer and his family and a beating down of every power that would oppress and exploit him and all of this for the ultimate end of a happier, nobler and a more efficient citizenship. These fears, we trust, are groundless, as the new manager is a man of the finest moral sense, but whatever he may lack of full understanding of the farmer and his needs, aside from the grain business, will be supplied by executive director James Robinson who has driven oxen, drunk smoky tea and generally passed thru the "refining" fires of both pioneering hardships and later prosperity and that without so much as a smell of smoke upon his garments. As the connecting link between the other directing officers and the farmers Mr. Robinson who will now be in constant attendance at the head office should prove ideal and back of him there are still President Maharg and Vice-President, Hon. George Langley on the executive, and five other farmer directors.

Mr. Dunning will not have been lost to the farmers' cause by entering the cabinet, three members of which are prominent Grain Growers. He has made sacrifices in accepting his present office that a more selfish man would have hesitated to make and we look for yet greater and nobler service by this young Grain Grower whom thousands of farmers will continue affectionately to call plain Charlie Dunning, for neither title nor position can add to or detract from the honor or integrity of such a man.—J.B.M.

NEW PREMIER'S MANIFESTO
Hon. W. M. Martin, the new Premier of Saskatchewan, in his first address to the electors of the province gives evidence of possessing definite and well founded views on at least a number of important questions and particularly on those relating to agriculture. Some of the paragraphs of his address carry the force of the genuine "pep" which a young and energetic man who has a

blameless life behind him can afford to throw into his public utterances, as is demonstrated by the following paragraph:—
"On account of recent events, let me say in the first place and without reservation that I have complete confidence in the honesty and integrity of every member of the Administration. In making this statement I do not forget that two Royal Commissions are at present holding enquiries which affect some of the departments of the government. Until these investigations are completed and the commissions have reported, no person has any right to assume that any member of the Scott Administration has been guilty of conduct which merits either censure or condemnation. On the other hand, however, let me make it perfectly plain that if, as a result of the reports of the commission, any member of the government or any employee of the public service is shown to have been guilty of dishonest or improper acts, he will at once be removed from office. It is to be desired above all other things that we have honest administration of public affairs and to accomplish this end my every effort will be put forth."
Regarding agriculture, he states:—
"As the predominating industry of the province is agriculture, I must take this first opportunity to declare that in my opinion it is the duty of the government to exert every effort in the direction of improving the conditions which surround every phase of agricultural activity. If our province is to be properly developed and if we are to have a prosperous and contented people, it is essential that everything possible should be done to lighten the burdens of our producers, and to make farm life profitable and attractive."
He resurrects the Farm Mortgage Associations Act in the following paragraph:—
"Three or four years ago the Scott Government made provision for dealing with the problem of farm mortgage loans. Owing to the unsettled condition of the world's money markets since then, and as a result of the European war, it has been deemed inadvisable to put into operation the law passed for this purpose. In my judgment it is most important that this legislation, owing to new conditions, should be reviewed for the purpose of devising ways and means whereby effective relief may be brought to our producers in the near future."
With the Hon. Charles A. Dunning in the cabinet there should be a real prospect that this act, with perhaps some modification, will become effective. The new Premier rings true on such public questions as livestock marketing, educational reform, citizenship of women, safeguarding of labor, and tariff reduction. While the latter question is one of federal control it is nevertheless of the utmost importance to the province of Saskatchewan.—J.B.M.

AGAINST COMMANDEERING WHEAT
Central Secretary:—I am writing you in reference to the commandeering of our wheat by the Dominion Government. This I think is a very unfair business proposition for our government to do. If our government would look after the munition factories and the manufacture of munitions and the grafts that have been carried on by the wholesale since the war has started, they would be doing a better act, a more honorable one and a more profitable one than seizing our little crop of wheat this year. It is true the price is big but the farmer has worked for all he has. Some are fortunate in having a fairly good crop but what about those who only have four and six bushels to the acre and have to pay threshing by the day. They will not make expenses at present prices. Wheat should be \$2 per bushel net to make to the farmer the same amount of money as last year. Again, if the government wants to save

Saskatchewan

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

blameless life behind him can afford to throw into his public utterances, as is demonstrated by the following paragraph:—

money why don't they commandeer boats to carry our wheat across the ocean at a reasonable freight rate and not get after the farmer for everything. I am just as patriotic as any man but I want our government to be so also and not allow individuals to make millions out of the war. Now Mr. Musselman, this is my idea about it and I trust yours is something the same and I look to you to take the government to task in this matter as a man in your position has more influence than a good many farmers.
Yours truly,
(By request of the writer the name is withheld).

CONTRIBUTE TO BELGIAN RELIEF
Central Secretary:—We, the Grain Growers of Snakebite Local had a picnic to get a little money for the Belgian Relief Fund, and after all our liabilities have been paid we find we have \$58.00 which amount you will find enclosed.
Yours respectfully,
J. A. TUPLIN.
Snakebite Local.

WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTION
Central Secretary:—Enclosed please find postal note for the sum of \$10.00 for the Belgian Relief Fund sent by the Women's Section, Togo G.G.A.
Yours truly,
SYLVIA AUSTIN, Secy.

PATRIOTIC DONATION
Central Secretary:—We had another big patriotic dance on August 18 for the Belgian Relief Fund in the big barn of Gosselin Bros. We had a good crowd and everybody enjoyed themselves. Please find check for \$119.00 to put in the right place and oblige.
W. O. SCOTT,
Secy. Thistle Local.

FOR RED CROSS FUND
Central Secretary:—Please find enclosed \$10.25 for the Red Cross Fund. On July 14, the Avebury Local Grain Growers' Association held a picnic at Smyth's Mill on the shore of Iroquois Lake and J. R. Smyth and Sons donated free the use of their motor launch to run to Big Plant and return charging 25 cents per round trip for each passenger and received \$10.25 which I am enclosing to you.
J. R. SMYTH.

Pure White Clover Honey
From Ontario

After personal enquiry and investigation in the East we have secured a large quantity of Extra Choice Honey, which we are able to offer in unbroken packages only, at

Per lb. **15c.** Per lb.

F.O.B. WINNIPEG

Cases contain 6 10-lb. Tins, or 12 5-lb. Tins

(Local Freight at 2nd Class Rate)

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association
Farmers' Building, Regina, Sask.

Build to last



BEFORE you build or repair your barn or house, let us show you how much money we can save you. Here are the "Metallic" fireproof, stormproof and timeproof specialties.
"Eastlake" Galvanized Shingles.
"Empire" Corrugated Iron.
"Metallic" Ceiling and Wall Plates, (for inside use.)
"Metallic" Brick and Rock Face and Clapboard Siding.
"Acheson" Roof Lights.
"Halitus" Ventilators.
"Empire" Silo Roofs, etc.

We guarantee the best for your money. Our goods have been tried and proven superior for over 30 years.



Write us for booklets and prices today. A post card will do.
Address: **Metallic Roofing Co. Limited**
797 Notre Dame Avenue, - Winnipeg

"Metallic"
GRAIN GROWERS
Co-operate and buy your flour direct from **FORD MILLING COMPANY, Swift Current, Sask.** Save money. Cheaper and better. Write for quotations on carload lots.

Does your Watch Stop?
Send it to us, and we will give you an estimate of what it will cost to repair it.
Crichton's Limited
Watchmakers, Jewellers and Opticians
Incorporated in Ontario
CORNER FAIRFORD AND MAIN STS. - WOODS BAY, SASK.

Did you ever think the debtor and creditor laws were unfair to the farmer? Clarus Ager in "The Farmer and The Interests" makes it clear not only that they are unfair, but he tells you just how and why they are unfair—and then he tells you how to make them fair. The post paid.
BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
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SUITS FREE! Remarkable Cloth That Won't Wear Out!

Now, readers, would you like a suit or pair of pants absolutely free? A most astounding offer is being made by a well-known English firm! They have discovered a remarkable Holeproof Cloth. You can't tear it! Yet it looks just the same as \$20 suitings. You can't wear it out no matter how hard you wear it, for if during six months of solid hard grinding work every day of the week (not just on Sundays), you wear the smallest hole, another garment will be given free! The firm will send a written guarantee in every parcel. Think, readers, just \$6.50 for a man's suit, and only \$2.25 for a pair of pants, sent to you all charges and postage paid, and guaranteed for six months' solid grinding wear. Now don't think because you are miles away you cannot test these remarkable cloths, for you simply send a 2 cent postal card to The Holeproof Clothing Co., 56 Theobalds Road, London, W.C., Eng., for large range of patterns, easy self-measure chart and fashions. These are absolutely free and postage paid. Send 2 cent postal card at once! Mention "Grain Growers' Guide."—Advertisement.

GENTLEMEN?
Are You Baldheaded?

It is not necessary to continue bald. There is only one method ever discovered to regain a good head of hair if you have once lost yours. I have this method. Satisfaction guaranteed.

PROF. W. PERSON
9 Glines Block Portage Ave.
Winnipeg, Man.

Are You Suffering From RHEUMATISM or Nervous Diseases

If so go to the
Mineral Springs Sanitarium
WINNIPEG

The most up-to-date Electric Equipment, Mineral Water Baths, Massage and all kinds of Electric Treatment.

Write for further information to DR. A. D. CARSCALLEN who is a Specialist on the above diseases.



"Sight is precious, and for this reason, when the eyes need help, they need the best help."
—Prof. J. H. Coats, M.D.

Eye Strain

Farm folk averaging approximately 75 per cent. suffer from Eye-Strain. This is attributable chiefly to poor lighting. Eye-strain causes headaches of a peculiarly painful nature, and many other nervous derangements are traceable to the eyes.

strain, you gain nothing by neglecting it. If your sight always has been good, why not preserve it? Act now, before the trouble gets worse.

If you are suffering from eye-strain, you will be obtaining the best help by employing me.

Write today for test card—mailed free.

R. J. PATTON
Formerly in charge of Eaton's Optical Department
211A Enderton Building
Portage and Hargrave, WINNIPEG
Licensed Optician in Manitoba

Manitoba

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

REPORT OF DIRECTORS' MEETING

A general meeting of the directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was held in the Chambers of Commerce Building, Winnipeg, on October 24 and 25. The following district directors and officers were present: J. S. Wood, R. C. Henders, Mrs. Tooth, Albert McGregor, R. J. Avison, W. F. Weineke, W. H. English, F. Simpson, W. I. Ford, D. S. McLeod, And. Graham, Robt. Fisher, P. Wright, T. W. Knowles, P. D. McArthur, Mrs. A. McGregor, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Henders, Mrs. Davidson and Mrs. Barrett.

The whole work of the association in the province during the year came under general review and each district director gave a resume of the work carried on in his district. Some of these reports were very interesting and encouraging, while others showed that the stormy weather of last winter and the unusual amount of home work that had to be taken up by members of the directors' board owing to the scarcity of farm help affected somewhat adversely the growth of our organization. At the present time, however, there are indications of very marked improvement and the reports given conveyed very clearly the idea that our association is moving forward steadily along progressive lines. Many important questions affecting the present and future development of the association came under review and plans were laid in connection with our organization work which we have no doubt will bring satisfactory results. The members of the board are optimistic and the utmost harmony prevailed in connection with all their deliberations. The women's department was well represented in the meeting and their advice on many questions was found very valuable.

Convention at Brandon

The program for the annual convention was outlined and a number of important features to be introduced in connection with the sessions of the coming convention were discussed. It was decided to hold our annual convention in the city of Brandon, sessions to open on the morning of January 10 in the City Hall (provided that said hall is available on that date). All the members of the board seemed enthusiastic over the meeting and expressed the determination that as far as they were concerned, every effort would be made to create a live interest in each of the local branches this fall. We are confidently looking forward to the opportunities this fall will afford for making this one of the best years in the history of our association. Our motto, "The best convention the association has ever held. The local branches' motto, "Larger membership and better organizations than ever before."

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

At a sub-committee meeting held in the Fort Garry Hotel, Winnipeg, composed of members of the Council of Commerce and Agriculture, a committee was appointed to discuss the marketing of small produce. This committee, composed of J. H. Curle, R. McKenzie and R. C. Henders, held a meeting in conference with a number of the small produce dealers in the board room of the Free Press office, Friday evening, October 20. Representatives of the Poultry Department of the Agricultural College and the Agricultural Department of the Free Press were also present. Several important items, such as the feeding and drawing of poultry for market, means of transportation and best methods of marketing, came under review. The most serious complaint, however, was made against dealers who advertise extensively throughout the country offering certain terms and prices on poultry. It was complained that in a number of instances the parties so advertising were not reliable and a great many farmers and country merchants suffered loss thru having shipped to these parties. To guard against future loss in this way the consensus of opinion seemed to favor the licensing and bonding of commission merchants. In the meantime the committee decided that they might be able to render a service by publishing and co-operating in the carrying out of the subjoined circular letter:—

The undersigned were appointed a committee by the joint committee of Com-

merce and Agriculture to report on "Marketing Produce in Manitoba." As members of this committee we desire to protect shippers of produce against loss thru dealers who practice any form of dishonesty. We therefore would recommend that shippers take the precaution of getting a report on consignees if in doubt as to their reliability before making shipment. This committee would be willing to furnish such reports. Communications can be addressed to any member as follows:—R. C. Henders, president, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; R. McKenzie, secretary, Canadian Council of Agriculture; J. H. Curle, secretary of the Manitoba Board of the Retail Merchants' Association.

ARTIFICIAL LAWS CONTROL FARMER

(Continued from last week)

Farmers have got to train themselves to take their place in the discussion of public business. Their viewpoint does not now appear in the discussion of public policies. For the last twenty-five years the farmers' part in the forming of public opinion has been practically negligible. They need to study and find out the true nature of the conditions under which they labor and to have a clear-cut knowledge of what they want before they can crystallize public opinion. Then they have the ability to express those opinions before an audience and to impart to others the knowledge they have gained. We often see farmers on the street who can express themselves so that all who hear can understand, but once they get on their feet before an audience they are lost. One of the benefits of organization is that it gives them an opportunity to learn to express themselves before public audiences.

Then it is the duty of farmers to see that they take their share in the business of government. They must take upon themselves the duty of having their interests safeguarded when laws are being enacted. Farmers are contributing their share in both money and men towards the conduct of the war. When the war commenced our federal public debt was about \$350,000,000, and the annual interest charge even then was burdensome. By the time the war is over the debt will probably be well over \$7,000,000,000, and it may be four times as much as it was before the war began. In the meantime there will have been no increase in population. The interest charges alone will be \$50,000,000 a year, or \$12,000,000 more than the total federal revenue prior to 1896. There will be another \$50,000,000 or so for pensions.

Farmer Must Protect Himself

If the levying of the tax necessary to meet the heavy annual obligations of our country after the war is left to the discretion of the big interests, the banks, loan companies and transportation companies, who now have the ear of the government, do you suppose that there will be a just distribution of the burden? Our governments are now subject to the influence of the men who seek, first of all, to safeguard their own interests. Now these men are not dishonest. They really desire to help the farmers. They are very benevolent. I have met and talked with many of them, but strange to say, they think that the best way to help the farmers is to help themselves first. They think, for example, that by raising the tariff on the goods they make and that the farmer has to buy, they will help the farmer. If the farmers of Canada do not raise their voice you may be sure that in the settlement of these great fiscal questions the interests of Canadian agriculture will be overlooked. I know of a member of Parliament who, on being asked who would pay the cost of the war, replied, "It will be paid by the men who do the least kicking." You see how important it is that farmers prepare themselves to take their place in the discussion of these questions, so that they will be able to make out a good case for themselves and then to back it up.

Our sons as soon as they get thru college, seeing how relatively poor are the returns of farmers, go into other occupations. J. B. Reynolds, president of the Agricultural College, said recently

in a public address that the more the farm boys were educated the harder it was to keep them on the farm. Farming is not as profitable and attractive as it must be made in order to retain the services of the best men. There are many things that militate against the prosperity of agriculture. One of these is the tariff. The beneficiaries of this system say that it is the best means yet discovered of securing public revenue, yet we all know that if it is raised too high it will stop importations altogether and choke off public revenue. We also know that manufacturers increase their prices to the full extent of their protection. At our present levels of import duties, the tariff puts three dollars into the pockets of the manufacturing interests for every dollar it puts into the public treasury. As to the manner in which it works out with the farmer, take, for example, a suit of clothes worth, under free trade, ten dollars. The tariff adds another three dollars to the cost of that suit of clothes. With cheese at 20 cents per pound it would take 50 pounds to buy the clothes under free trade. Under protection it would take 65 pounds of cheese at the same price. In other words, cheese at 20 cents a pound has the same purchasing power under free trade as it would have at 26 cents a pound under our tariff. The city worker receiving \$2.50 a day could, under free trade, earn enough to buy the suit in four days. Under our system it takes him five and a fifth days to earn the suit. With wheat at \$1.00 a bushel it takes thirteen bushels to buy the suit, whereas, under free trade, it would take only ten bushels. You see how the tariff affects the farmer and the laboring man.

Then there are too many middlemen. In the three prairie provinces there are 17,000 retail dealers and less than 190,000 farmers, or one retail dealer to every eleven farmers. You can readily see what a prodigious amount of lost effort there must be in such a wasteful system of distribution. Many of the big interests are making inordinate profits out of the business they do with the farmers. For example, in 1914 Manitoba paid out for insurance \$7,383,644.62 and received back \$2,246,132.37. For every dollar they paid in they got back 31 cents. The same year the hail insurance companies collected \$180,023.12 and paid losses of \$37,436.13, or only 20 cents out of every dollar they collected. In Saskatchewan the farmers have taken the hail insurance business into their own hands with the result that for every dollar they pay in they get back 65 cents and 31 cents goes to reserve. The operating costs are less than 6 cents on the dollar.

Loan Company Profits

The profits of loan companies have been excessive. In 1912 the North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Company received net earnings of 23.69 per cent., declaring a dividend of 10 per cent. The Guelph Savings and Loan Company cleared 20.64 per cent. and paid 10 per cent. in dividends. The profits of these companies are not to be judged by the dividends paid. Most of us farmers would consider ourselves fortunate to get 10 per cent. on our capital investment after paying ourselves wages. As a matter of fact we do not average 3 per cent. on our investment, and if we allowed ourselves current wages, it is doubtful if our business would show any interest on investment whatever.

We must take these facts into consideration and deal with them ourselves. The trouble has been that we have ignored them and have been mute as we suffered under them. Our first step is to organize and to train ourselves to take our place in the discussion of public business. There is proof that we can do this. There is as much common sense in a hundred average farmers as there is in a hundred average business men. It takes a higher order of intelligence to raise a fat steer than to buy and sell it. The farmer's wife who produces good butter is rendering a higher type of service than the grocer's wife who takes it in one side of the counter and sells it out on the other. We must learn to respect ourselves more. The farmers' club is the best medium we have for educating ourselves along the right lines. Every farmer should belong to his local. If full advantage were taken of the facilities which the farmer has provided for educating men in public business, it would not be long until we would have in every constituency men capable of representing that constituency and of voicing its interests in the discussion of public questions. It is only when we are in a position to do this that the viewpoint of agriculture will have its due weight in the shaping of public policies.—R. McK.

With motorist the condition of the car is put in required to fix the wares modern than wares not equ batteries that storage arranged charged one of the tained 1 facturers The cha no owner a letter care in t

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The own may not without se work him recreation. by securin paint, spec work and This point on to the s mark, and done by t preparing: first thoro grease or the time th

Storing the Car

How to Prepare the Automobile for Winter Storage

With the advent of winter the average motorist places his car in storage until the coming of spring once again makes conditions pleasant for driving. In storing the car care should be taken to see that it is put away in proper condition to ensure its being ready for service again when required, without the necessity of having to fix troubles which have arisen due to the want of a little foresight. With the modern car a little more has to be done than with the old time car which was not equipped with starting and lighting batteries, etc. One of the first things that should be done is to take out the storage battery and where possible make arrangements for it to be stored and charged thruout the winter months at one of the many service stations maintained by the leading battery manufacturers in the larger towns and cities. The charge for this service is so low that no owner can afford to take chances with a battery by not giving it the necessary care in this respect.

How to Store Car

The general rules for the storing of a car are: 1—Jack up all four wheels so that car is clear from ground. 2—Remove outer casings and inner tubes, wrap in brown paper or canvas and put them away in cool, dark place. 3—Thoroughly drain water system, running engine for a

Any questions in regard to other points not mentioned will be gladly answered if full particulars of case are written and addressed to Motor Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

A. C. E.

GOOD ROADS COMPETITION

The report of the judges for the annual split log drag competition of the Manitoba Good Roads Association and their award of prizes to the winning competitors was made after the final inspection during the early part of October. The judges in their report comment favorably on the numerous stretches of gravel road entered in this year's competition and it would appear to have been a somewhat difficult task to decide as to the winners owing to the general excellence of the work done on the gravel stretches.

The dirt roads, which form a separate class in the competition, proved somewhat of a disappointment to the judges, who expressed their regret that so little enthusiasm had been evident among the competitors in this class. With the exception of the first prize stretch on the Dugald road, Springfield municipality, there was nothing in this branch of the competition to call for favorable comment, and it is expected that more stringent regulations will be made as to the awarding of the prizes unless roads are main



The advent of the automobile has done more than any one single factor to improve the conditions of country roads. Roads like the above, the all too common still, are gradually disappearing.

few minutes after water has ceased to run from radiator drain tap. 4—Leave all oil in engine and grease in axle, transmission, etc. 5—Paint rims with good rim paint to prevent them rusting. 6—Rub over all bright parts with light coating of vaseline which will prevent them from tarnishing and is easily cleaned off when necessary. 7—Put up top and place side curtains in position. This will prevent creasing and rotting of material. 8—Cover entire car with canvas sheet or other material which will protect car from accumulation of dirt and dust. 9—If outer casings are cut, have all cuts properly filled and vulcanized before storing. This work can be done at home with one of the many good portable vulcanizing outfits procurable from any of the leading accessory dealers.

The following of these simple directions will insure your car being in good condition for service next spring and will materially prolong its mechanical life and add to the pleasure of driving.

Painting the Car

The owner of a car in the country who may not be able to get his car painted without sending it away can now do the work himself, and provide profitable recreation for the long winter evenings, by securing a supply of the new flowing paint, specially prepared for automobiles, work and supplied in all the prime colors. This paint will, as its name implies, flow on to the surface without leaving a brush mark, and a really excellent job can be done by the exercise of a little care in preparing the surface to be painted, by first thoroughly washing and cleaning off grease or other matter collected during the time the car has been in service.

tained up to a general standard of excellence during the continuance of the contest. The past season was of course somewhat against perfect work owing to the heavy rainfall during the last month and the scarcity of labor for farm work which compelled competitors to give their attention to the work of harvesting their crops before completing their labor on the road.

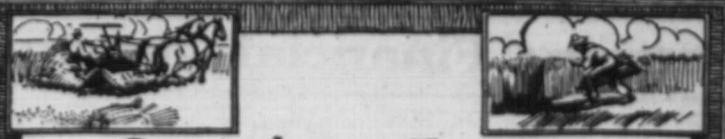
System Needs Revision

With each succeeding competition it appears to be more clearly indicated that a necessity exists for a complete revision of the present system of carrying on road work and the subject will be brought forward at the annual convention of Manitoba municipalities with a view to securing the opinion of municipal heads as to the best method of securing more efficient and economical expenditure of the public monies in road construction and maintenance. Many of the municipal heads realize that road work, as at present carried on, results in a poor return on the investment and a strong feeling in favor of a more permanent type of construction is evident in many quarters. It is also suggested that the leading roads thruout the province should be taken over by the provincial government and constructed and maintained by the Highway Commissioner's department.

The prizes were awarded to the following stretches:—

Gravel Class

1st prize, \$50 and Banfield trophy, East St. Paul Municipality; 2nd prize, \$30, first mile of east main road, East St. Paul Municipality; 3rd prize, \$20, one mile on Warren road, Rockwood



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Hens	Per lb. .12½c
Spring Chickens, in good condition, 3 lbs. up	.15½c
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Geese	.13c
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Geese	12c to 14c

These prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment. We are also buying dressed poultry.

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The demand is now very heavy for BUTTER AND EGGS. Ship us your supply at once. As the weather is now cool you can ship your poultry dressed if carefully packed. It is necessary that all your poultry be fattened before shipping.

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WINNIPEG

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We have a limited amount of Trust Money to lend on improved farms situated
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is in residence, maintaining the farm in first-class shape. We have also some
excellent bargains in farms, improved and unimproved, belonging to Trust
Estates under our care, which must be realized at once. Send for our lists.
Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. References required. Apply to

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That's good sentiment and good business.

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CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO
Agents wanted in unrepresented districts

Municipality; 3rd prize, special, T. Eaton
Co. watch, one mile east of 13-14-1E,
Rockwood Municipality; 4th prize, \$10,
one mile between 16 and 21-13-2E,
Rockwood Municipality; 4th prize, spe-
cial, \$10, one mile north from the Kildonan
boundary on the two mile road, Muni-
cipality of East St. Paul; special prize,
gold cuff links, two mile road, one mile
south from the Hoddinott road, East
St. Paul Municipality.

1st prize, \$50 and the Henry Birks and
Son shield, two miles between 4 and
5-11-5E and 32 and 33-10-5E, Muni-
cipality of Springfield; 2nd prize, \$30,
two mile west from the C.N.R. station at
St. Agathe, Municipality of Macdonald;
3rd prize, \$20, two miles north of 22 and
23-16-2E, Municipality of Rockwood;
4th prize, \$10, two miles north of 10 and
11-16-2E, Municipality of Rockwood.

The work of the judges was very heavy
owing to the number of times the work
had to be inspected and the mileage to
be covered to reach the competition
stretches and as a voluntary contribution
to the good roads cause is deserving of
the greatest thanks from the community
generally. The judges in this season's
competition were: A. McGillivray, High-
way Commissioner; W. F. Tallman,
Street Commissioner, City of Winnipeg;
S. Henderson, president, Manitoba Good
Roads Association; A. C. Emmett, sec-
retary, Winnipeg Automobile Club and
Manitoba Motor League.

FARM COST ACCOUNTING

The farmer of today is a business
man and his success or failure depends
upon his ability to apply good business
methods in the operation of his farm.
It is a wellknown fact, however, that
comparatively few farmers have any-
thing like a definite record of the rela-
tive financial standing of their business.
Few farmers keep a diary and still less
keep books. A recent bulletin written
by the late Prof. G. G. White and issued
by the Manitoba Department of Agricul-
ture, contains a very full outline of a
complete system of farm cost account-
ing. The system recommended in this
bulletin is arranged to show: First, by
means of inventories taken at the be-
ginning of each year the gain or loss in
the whole operation; second, by separ-
ating the inventories into departments
such as grain and livestock the gain or
loss of each department; third, by means
of cost accounting the cost of grain per
bushel and the relative advantages and
profits of fallowing and growing fodder
crops; fourth, the cost of machinery per
year in depreciation, repairs and replace-
ment.

Farming A Business

After giving the important reasons for
the use of a farm accounting system the
bulletin mentions that it is often ob-
jected that it is not practicable to keep
accounts on the farm. A few farmers
will take inventories at the end of each
year to see what money they are making.
A few others will keep a rough account
of the dairy herd, the poultry or some
other department, but the number who
are able to show in figures what they
have made or lost on the farm business
as a whole, what they have made or lost
on each and every department and
why each and every department has
made or lost and how it can be im-
proved, is very small. One reason for
this is that the farmer is only just be-
ginning to realize that he is engaged in
a competitive business. If he is to keep
pace with his competitors he must be
able to produce as cheaply as they.
Then again many farmers think they
know a great deal more about their
business than they really do. Then there
is the question of the time that will be
taken up in keeping a complete record.
And lastly, under the circumstances, it
is only natural that a farmer, after do-
ing a hard day's manual work in the
field, should be little inclined to bother
with much head work at night. This be-
ing so, a system of farm accounting
should be generally adopted and must be
so arranged as to require the minimum
of time during the busy season. The sys-
tem outlined in this bulletin will record
all the farm transactions clearly and
simply from the beginning to the end
of the year in about five minutes per day
for the average farm. The only part
of the work requiring much time is done
when the books are being closed in the
winter when the farmers has plenty of time.
One of the first essentials in com-
mencing to keep farm records is to pre-
pare a map of the farm. Each field
should be numbered or lettered so that it

**Canada Permanent
Mortgage Corporation**

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Current Rate of Interest
Favorable terms of Repayment
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trict or direct to our near-
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FIRE INSURANCE CO.**

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THE
**Grain Growers' Grain
Company Limited**

The annual general meeting of the
shareholders of The Grain Growers'
Grain Company Limited will be held at
the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon,
at the Industrial Bureau in the city
of Winnipeg, on Wednesday the 29th
day of November, A.D. 1916.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, this
23rd day of October, 1916.

WILLIAM MOFFAT,
Secretary.

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must be properly halter-broken unless you want constant trouble. A colt naturally uses a halter roughly. He will break it or pull out of it if he possibly can. Once let him get this habit and it is almost impossible to break him of it. Don't take chances which may lessen the value of your colt.


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3 Fl. x 20 In. x 8 Fl. \$25.30

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Fire Box 24 In. High
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is to take advantage of the sweet preventive of poverty civilization has produced.

Some think of Life Insurance as benefitting others alone. The first idea is to protect dependents, but this is by no means the only benefit. There is no better way of caring for one's own future, no better "old-age pension" fund, the payments for which are largely at one's own disposal during the whole period of payment.

The Great-West Life Policies provide protection on most attractive terms. They are inexpensive, clearly-worded, liberal and profitable. Information on our various plans of insurance will be gladly given—state age.

The Great-West Life Assurance Co.
DEPT. L.
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Ask for a vest pocket memo book—free on request.

can be easily designated in any account. An accurate survey should be made of each field at some slack time and the length, width and area of each should be plainly marked on the map. Seeder measurements and other rough calculations may result in a very wrong conclusion. All things considered January 1 or February 1 is the best date to open accounts and commence the business year on a Western Canadian farm. In the system outlined only three records are necessary: 1—An inventory of all assets and liabilities at the beginning and the end of each business year. 2—a financial record. This is a record of all money paid out and of all money received, showing the department of the farm affected. 3—The work record. This contains a record of all the time, men, horses and equipment work on each branch or department of the farm.

The inventory is simply a detailed list showing the value of all the land, buildings, machinery and equipment, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, feed, seed grain or other produce, standing crops, summer-fallow, fall cultivation, payments made in advance, bills and accounts receivable, cash in the bank and on hand and, in some cases, house furnishings. From the total value of these is subtracted the value of all mortgages, bills and accounts which the farmer owes, the difference representing the net worth of the business at the beginning of the year.

The financial record should show all the money expended on and all the money received from each department of the farm, thus an account will be opened on a separate page of the record book for each of the following: Land, buildings, equipment, tractor, horses, each class of other livestock, feed and seed, each crop grown, summer fallow, fall cultivation for next spring's crop, labor, interest, bills and accounts payable, bills and accounts receivable, persons with whom you are running large credit accounts and personal.


The work record is a book that should be ruled to provide for the name, particulars of work, the hours worked by men, the hours worked by horse, and in addition, if a tractor is used, the hours used by tractor. The work record does not show any money values. All entries are recorded in terms of time (hours and minutes) not in terms of money. An important point made by the bulletin in regard to the work record is that labor is one of the largest factors in the cost of production on Western farms, and is the last factor the value of which we can afford to assume. Therefore, any system of farm cost accounting which advises an arbitrary valuation for labor of men or horses is inaccurate and not worth the time required to keep it. A great deal of detailed information is contained in the bulletin covering every possible phase of farm bookkeeping.

The appendix contains a complete copy of a sample financial record, tables for calculating the quantities of feed and seed in the stack and bin, and efficiency factors calculated from the complete accounts. This bulletin is a valuable addition to the literature available on this important phase of the farmers' business. Every farmer should obtain a copy and, after studying it carefully, should put some at least of the principles outlined into practice on his own farm. Copies can be obtained from Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

DIVIDENDS EARNED TWICE

The Lake of the Woods Milling Company, submitted a very satisfactory statement at the shareholders' annual meeting held in Montreal on October 4. Profits for the year ended August 31, amounted to \$525,141, the best showing made by the company since 1913. After allowing for the usual \$90,000 bond interest, the company in the past year had a net balance of \$426,141 available for dividends. This represented earnings at the rate of 28.4 per cent. on its preferred shares, and subsequent balance \$321,141 represented 15.3 per cent. on common shares. Eight per cent. dividend was, therefore, within little of being earned twice over.

From remaining surplus the company followed its procedure of recent years in writing off \$50,000 from plant and \$50,000 from goodwill account. The net surplus for the year remaining was \$53,141, bringing the total surplus to \$969,135. Against that surplus the company charged up \$100,000 as provision for two years' war tax to Aug. 31, 1916.



Does Total Abstinence Pay?

During the past thirty years The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company has maintained two separate Departments known as the Abstainers' Section and the General Section, thereby classifying Total Abstainers and Non-Abstainers.

The result has been that the Abstainer has shown himself a much superior risk to the Non-Abstainer, and our statistics in this regard are considered the most authentic of their kind on the Continent.

Appreciating the superiority of the Abstainer as a Life Insurance risk, we give those eligible for insurance in this class the benefit of special plans and rates. Our statistics prove they are deserving of them. Why not ascertain what we have to offer before placing your insurance?

Upon receipt of your name and address, we shall be pleased to send you our little booklet "Total Abstainers vs. Moderate Drinkers." Insurance issued to women on these special plans as well as to men.

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Assets Exceed 21,000,000.00

Have You Too Much Money?

That may sound absurd, but the chief trouble with men in their youth or middle age is that they have too much money. They earn it easily and it seems to be coming their way. They think that the good times will never end, and they live up to their incomes.

The men who have too much money in their youth are those who have not enough in their old age.

If you are making money easily, just think it over. Even the Bible tells us in the most matter-of-fact way that "the evil days come". They may come to you as they have come to many other men on earth—the days when you cannot make money as you could in your youth.

Instead of trying to spend your money as you make it, why not arrange to place some of it so that when "the evil days come" you will be safe?

Let one of our representatives tell you how to do it.

The London Life Insurance Company

Asketh A Foolish Question.

The London Life Insurance Company

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From two to three hundred head always on hand. Owing to the large number of Ranchers leaving for the front and the closing out of a lot of the big leases, horses in Calgary are cheap. You can buy one or a carload. We have a large stock of yearlings and two-year-olds to sell in lots to suit purchaser. Horses loaded on C.P.R., C.N.R. or G.T.P. free of charge.

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Telegraphic address: HORSES, CALGARY. Phone M 2260.
P.S.—We have horses of the blocky type. If you want horses come to Calgary where they are cheap.



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Co-operation in Ireland

Continued from Page 7

Co-operation thru the medium of voluntary organizations. This was immediately followed by grants in aid of the Agricultural Organizations Societies of England and Scotland, which had been founded on the Irish model, the former in 1900 and the latter in 1905. An application for similar treatment by the I.A.O.S. was violently opposed by the department and was delayed in every possible way; only the sympathy and determination of the commissioners led to its being granted finally in 1913. Since that time a pro rata grant, for educational purposes only, amounting to not more than £4,000 per annum has been made to the I.A.O.S. At the same time the restriction has been laid upon the society that it shall not form or receive affiliation fees from the societies for any other than purely agricultural purposes.

At the present time a further determined effort is being made by the central committee to persuade the societies of the necessity of rendering the I.A.O.S. entirely self-supporting—an object which could be achieved by the levying of a tax of less than one per cent. on the turnover of each individual. The demands of war on governmental funds will undoubtedly necessitate a retrenchment in State grants and even apart from this consideration, there is no doubt that the restrictions necessarily imposed by the Development Commission considerably hamper the progress of the movement.

Method of Internal Organization

The present constitution of the I.A.O.S., which has been gradually developed from the work of two or three enthusiastic individuals, is purely democratic. Its affairs are controlled by a committee of twenty-four members. Of these four are elected by each of the four provinces, being nominated by the local societies and voted upon by the duly accredited delegates. Four others are elected by the individual subscribing members and finally four are co-opted by the whole committee. There are also six members co-opted to represent the Development Commission. The president and vice-president are elected by the societies and members and are additional to the committee. All these are unpaid, and the secretary and the remainder of the paid executive are appointed by and responsible to them. Sub-committees are appointed yearly for Office and Finance, Creameries, Credit, and also to administer the local affairs of the four provinces. In this way complete representation and democratic control are secured.

The number of societies connected with the central body in 1914—the last year for which figures are available—was 1,023, of which 350 were creameries, 95 auxiliary creameries, 233 credit societies and 222 agricultural societies. The various types of societies will be discussed in detail in subsequent articles. It will suffice here to give the total figures. The membership was 106,301, the paid-up share capital £202,113; loan capital £285,633, and turnover £3,668,558 (\$17,855,595.60) of which the dairies accounted for £2,731,628 and the two trade federations for £429,383. The affiliation fees paid by the local societies to the central body totalled £1,063, and the subscriptions from the same source £900.

The Plunkett House, Dublin, which was presented to Sir Horace Plunkett by his friends and well-wishers on his retirement from the department, has become at his wish the headquarters of the movement. Besides the central office of the I.A.O.S. the building contains the audit department, which is controlled by the I.A.O.S. and audits the accounts of affiliated societies at reasonable terms and with a full knowledge of the principles of co-operative bookkeeping. This department has been self-supporting during the last two or three years. There are also to be found in the Plunkett House the offices of the Irish Homestead and of the Co-operative Reference Library, each of which merits a brief description. The Irish Homestead was founded in the early days of the movement as a co-operative organ, and has gained great reputation during the past ten years under the brilliant editorship of George W. Russell, better known as "A.E." (He is not, by the way, any relation

To Investors

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of Mr. Russell of the Department of Agriculture, and dislikes being confused with him!), a versatile writer, who is equally well known as poet, painter, mystic and economist. The paper is issued weekly at the modest price of one penny and enjoys a large circulation in America as well as in the United Kingdom.

The Co-operative Reference Library, where these articles have been written, is the last development of the Irish Co-operative movement. It owes its foundation to the initiative of Sir Horace Plunkett and to the generosity of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees, who have given it large financial assistance. The purpose of the institution is to act as a centre of information for practical workers and others interested in the development of agricultural and industrial co-operation. It collects from every country particulars as to what is being done in this way and catalogues and tabulates this information in such a way as to make it easily available to those who wish to use it in a practical manner. The library has been in existence a little over two years, during which time it has developed considerably in spite of the disadvantage of war conditions. A secondary but by no means unimportant function performed by this institution is to receive the many visitors from other countries who are constantly coming to the Plunkett House to study the principles of the movement, and to attend to correspondence with other acquirers who are not able to pay personal visits.

United Irishwomen

Another important development of the movement has been the foundation of the United Irishwomen, a society intended to carry out, thru the organization of farmers' wives and daughters, the "better living" part of Sir Horace's famous formula: "better farming, better business, better living." Home industry societies, milk depots for children in "agricultural slums," egg circles, gardening clubs and similar activities as well as the provision of village nurses, and assistance in domestic economy have been undertaken by this society, and a great deal of good has undoubtedly been done in the few years since its foundation.

Such, briefly put, is the record of the I.A.O.S. and its affiliated bodies. It can only be properly appreciated by those who have seen enough of Irish conditions to understand the peculiar difficulties, political, religious and economic, which beset such a movement at every turn. The results could not have been achieved had it not been for the extraordinary enthusiasm, energy and perseverance of a few men. Chief among these Sir Horace stands out as a man of single purpose, with that form of genius which consists in never being discouraged and in knowing how to impart to his followers his own enthusiasm and an unswerving loyalty. Thru every crisis and in the face of every form of personal attack Sir Horace has continued to follow the same end without apparent check, and he has always been able to find men to go with him because he thinks straight and because he has always been just and always human. But there are other men in this movement whose record is almost equally remarkable; everyone has heard the fame of Mr. Russell (A.E.), the versatile editor of The Homestead, who has devoted years of vigorous life to what, but for his genius, would have been an obscure and thankless task. Less, perhaps, has been written of the executive work of Messrs. Anderson and Norman, the secretary and assistant secretary of the I.A.O.S., and less still of the constant toil of the poorly-paid and over-worked organizers, who carry out all the practical field work of the movement; but without the harmonious efforts of all these men the Irish farmer would be still unorganized and the country probably poorer by many men and women and several hundred thousand pounds.

BRITISH AIMS

Viscount Grey, British Foreign Secretary, speaking recently in London, said:—"I take it on the word of the prime minister that we shall fight until we have established the supremacy and right of free development under equal conditions, each in accordance with its genius, of all States, great and small, as a family of civilized mankind."

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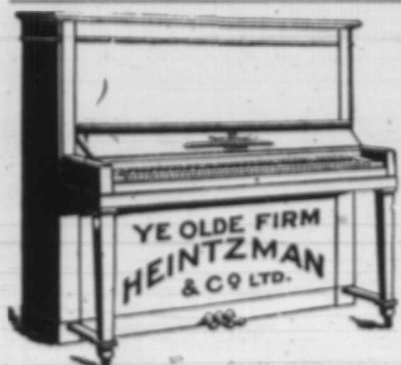
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The Railway Problem

Article XI.—The cost of living is the cost of transportation—Cheap railway rates the only condition of permanent prosperity—War and the railway problem. The only hope of cheap rates is in government ownership.

By E. B. Biggar

It is only when we imagine railway service cut off that we realize how the railway has transformed our daily life. At the beginning of last century it cost twenty shillings sterling to convey a bushel of corn from Fort William to the Grand Portage, thirty miles west, and according to Sir Alex. MacKenzie corn was the cheapest article of provisions. In another part of Canada Col. Talbot paid eighteen bushels of wheat in exchange for a barrel of salt, and a bushel of wheat would only buy a yard of cotton, and yet in sections of the Talbot settlement wheat sold for cash at \$2.00 a bushel in the same season in which it was obtained for 75 cents in other sections where the roads were good. In 1795 the freight on goods by boat from Kingston to Queenston on the Niagara—about 180 miles—was \$9 and \$10 first class and \$5 second class per ton. The Molson's in 1823 charged passengers \$14.50 for a single trip on their boats from Quebec to Montreal. Cut off railway services and these conditions would return with privation and ensuing starvation to multitudes in every province.

But if the railway is the factor that wrought the change from those conditions up till now, it is also the index of what settlement can be made if the element of private profit were removed and the rates were cheapened still more. To show the loss annually suffered by the people of West and East owing to the restrictions of high rates,

to sell, and on the other side of the account on the tax added by the many acts of transportation involved in all he has to buy.

Why Settlers Are Leaving

Thru the alienation of vast areas of land into the hands of railway and other private corporations, the advantages we have been able to offer the settler in cheap western lands is fast disappearing. We have no great advantage over the unsettled regions of the United States west in climate or in length of summer season; while on the other hand our freight and passenger rates are so much higher than those on the American side at the same distance from markets, that the remaining advantage in the price of Canadian land is cancelled. We may as well face the fact that it is these considerations that account for the homeward migration in the past two years of thousands of settlers who came into Canada from the United States; and as long as the primary purpose of operating our railways is dividends to shareholders, how can we expect permanent improvement?

No private railway can live off its own flesh; it thrives and extends its reach by profit and on no other basis. But a system of taxation which leaves thousands of square miles without any rail transport, but wrests a profit to three companies where one would be sufficient to carry the traffic, is not



American troops on the Mexican border. Evidently patrol duty between the Rio Grande and the Colorado River is very different work to that being done in the trenches along the Somme.

take an item of home produce—apples. It costs the dweller in the prairie provinces \$4 to \$7 before he can have a barrel of this wholesome fruit, and every autumn in some districts of Ontario and Quebec thousands of barrels are left to rot under the trees, simply because the cost of freight, added to cost of barrels and wages in picking, would bring a loss to the grower if they were shipped. By a railway policy directed to promote the interests of these two classes, the rate on apples would be reduced so as to secure to the grower a small profit on every barrel of eastern apples, and an immense distribution at reasonable prices to the people of the West. But, as stated by the president of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario last year, "when the transportation companies receive 15 cents more for carrying a barrel of apples 146 miles than the grower receives for the fruit, it is evident there is something wrong with the transportation and marketing systems."

Illustrations of the damaging effect of high railway rates on the internal commerce of Canada can be multiplied in every branch of trade and industry. They may all be summarized in this, that broadly speaking, high railway rates mean restricted commerce and high cost of living, low rates mean well distributed prosperity; because what a man can save depends on how much is subtracted in freight from what he has

best calculated to re-people the prairie or maintain the commercial and industrial life of the East.

State Ownership Not Demoralizing

We have shown that the surrender of a nation's highways into private hands for private profit has endangered the foundations of responsible government in this country and the United States. There are many who see this plainly enough, but are not so sure that government ownership may not replace this menace with others equally grave. We must face this question.

If we make ourselves believe that government ownership will remove every fault and cleanse public service of every form of corruption, we shall be disappointed; and for this reason that where government is truly representative of the people, and where imperfections exist, either in morals or efficiency, it follows that these imperfections will be reflected in government. A nation representatively governed will get that standard which its own moral aims may dictate. What government assumes all the functions and responsibilities belonging to it, and its aims and ideals improve, its organized life will improve as a logical consequence, just as a man is in good health only when the organs of his body are working in harmony and all under the direct control of the mind. What

Continued on Page 22

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Continued from Page 8

noted that the patient is responsible for practically only the fees payable to his doctor for his attendance; all other expenses, with the exception of his drug bill, being taken care of by the municipality. As to the fees charged by doctors attending a patient, I understand that these are the fees that would be payable if the patient attended at the doctor's own office. This is an item worthy of consideration as I believe that the mileage charged by doctors attending patients out in the country sometimes runs into very large figures."

Conservation vs. Immigration

This whole hospital movement, whether exemplified in such a co-operative hospital as that at Starbuck, or in a scheme of municipal hospitals, is a sign of the times, a sign that we are awakening to the unscientific manner in which the whole system of medical service has been and is being handled in this country. We are constantly striving to secure immigrants from foreign countries, many of whom must be a burden for some time, and yet we have neglected to give even reasonable assistance in the conservation of the lives of men, women and children of settlers already here and established. What would we call the man who would go back again and again to a bank to borrow money to bring in livestock from other places, while he failed to take reasonable precautions to look after what he already had? But that's practically what has been happening on the prairies of this country for a long time. There is hardly a day that somewhere on the great, boundless and lonesome plains between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains a man or woman does not succumb to conditions and end up in one of the asylums. You can see this most any day at Ponoka or North Battleford. I have seen it more than once and the mounted police were the conductors, too. It's partly the result of isolation from humanity, or a combination of causes, but proper medical attention at the right time would avert a tremendous amount of it and conserve to the country thousands of homes that are now being broken up.

Perhaps we should not censure ourselves too hard when we remember that little more has been done anywhere on the continent, even under conditions that lead themselves much more toward co-operative effort than Western Canada. There are a few cases, however, where a beginning has been made. Ten years ago the University of California began a system of co-operative medical protection. There 7,000 students pay \$5 a year toward a common fund and in return each gets free advice and treatment. The medical service is said by unbiased experts to be unsurpassed, being thorough, accurate and up-to-date in every way. The university infirmary has wards and an outpatient department. To the latter patients can come every day at certain hours. This service is used most extensively. Being able to consult a doctor for nothing they use the service to make sure trifling ailments do not develop into more serious ones, in other words, for the prevention of disease. There are three doctors and all well paid, while the whole system is self-supporting. The great feature of it is this. Such a clinic offers the services of a group of expert physicians who are able to make a diagnosis complete, or practically so, and satisfy a patient whether there is anything wrong with him or not, and if so, just what it is. They haven't got to study the case indefinitely as they treat it and in the meantime pile up a big fee. Several other large universities in United States have commenced this work also, among them, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Harvard. The physicians in the consulting clinics of these universities have not only done unusual service in the treatment of disease but they have given invaluable advice to hundreds, who imagined they were sick or were anxious in some way about their health, by discovering that there was absolutely nothing wrong with them.

The Trend of Medical Practice

We can scarcely expect to reform our present consultation and one family doctor system in a hurry, but that is the direction in which we must work, because medical science has become too



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big and complicated for any one man to be a specialist in all lines. The trend of opinion and future practice was admirably set out in the April and May issues of The American Magazine by Dr. Richard Cabot, M.D., under the title "Better Doctoring for Less Money." Dr. Cabot is a distinguished Boston physician, a contributor of original scientific articles to medical journals, the writer of authoritative medical books, and chief of the medical staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital. Dr. Cabot says, "A new era has come in the practice of medicine, but most people do not know it yet. In future, instead of peddling his advice from house to house, the physician will do this from a shop, i.e., hospital, like any other business man. The old system so long practiced has been most expensive and inefficient and must be supplanted by co-operation and team work. The family doctor does his best and has usually given good service, but an accurate diagnosis of disease can only be now made in very many cases with the co-operation of several men, each expert in his own field. We have asked the family doctor to be 'an all round specialist,' something impossible today."

Some time ago the writer thought it advisable to consult a nose specialist. After three visits, at only one of which anything was done, I was charged eight dollars and was still left in absolute doubt as to what the trouble was. That physician could only tell me that my nose was crooked enough to account for a shortness of breath experienced. He couldn't tell me whether there was anything wrong with my bronchial tubes or my lungs or whether the trouble was asthmatic. All he could do was recommend an operation on my nose, without telling me whether that should really get over the trouble or not. To have completed the case by an operation would have cost much more and then probably would not have been satisfactory. I know a man who consulted three of the best specialists on eyes, all of whom said his trouble must be in the nerves. The nerve specialist could find absolutely nothing wrong and said it was up to the eye men or some other specialist to discover the trouble. He hasn't found out yet, after big expense, where the trouble is, and can't. Nearly everyone can recall instances very similar to these. Again, as Dr. Cabot says, "Most people suppose that each specialist can do his work for his own part of the body alone in his own office and without consultation with other specialists and this is where the general public is deceived. Even the best physicians know that a considerable proportion of their patients present problems that must be solved in part by guess work if they are to be denied the tests and advice of those skilled in various specialties of medicine. These cases occur every day and there seems little doubt that they form a large element in the practice of every general practitioner in the country. A patient cannot get the hospital grade of diagnosis and treatment by running around from specialist to specialist, because he cannot afford the ruinous expense. Hence he has to be content or discontent with second rate medical work. By a curious combination of ignorance and misinterpretation the general public today believes that it is a luxury to call a private physician to one's house and a misfortune to go to a hospital as a patient. Exactly the opposite is the truth. Those who attend the best of our large public hospitals free or for trifling fees are the aristocrats among patients, while those who call a physician to their homes or visit him at his office are the unfortunates doomed to pay high for poor service. The sad and sordid tally of mistakes revealed in the post mortem rooms are vastly more common under the conditions of ordinary medical practice outside of hospitals than where the aid of instruments of precision, and accuracy of chemical analysis and the precision of microscopic study are obtainable."

Not Fair to Doctor or Patient

Regarding the temptations placed in the individual practitioner's way Dr. Cabot says, "The group or hospital consultation method tempts the doctor to tell the truth. Private practice tempts him sorely towards various forms of prevarication and deception. I do not say that surgeons perform unnecessary

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operations for money, but I must say that they are under extraordinary temptations to do so, and if they always resist those temptations they must be far above the ordinary man in virtue. I have seen many a consultation inside a hospital group and many outside of it, and I have had occasion to compare the utter freedom from pecuniary bias that obtains among the physicians in a free hospital with the desperate efforts of privately paid consultants to make up their minds uninfluenced by considerations of profit. In my mind there is no possible doubt that the patient in a free hospital gets a sounder, cooler, better balanced judgment on the question, 'Is operation now necessary or unnecessary?' than he does under the conditions of private practice outside hospitals." George Bernard Shaw says that the subjection of men of average honesty to conditions that will grievously tempt them to be dishonest is neither fair to the physician nor safe for the patient.

Many people do not like to be told they have nothing the matter with them and it is not to the physician's interest to tell them so. Other patients have the doctor habit and such are not easily discouraged. To tell such people to forget about doctors isn't easy when it means dollars and cents and that does not mean the medical profession are any more unmoral than any other class. Druggists also play into the hands of some doctors and arrange their medicines so that the patient cannot take them without paying the physician a visit and a fee. In other words the interests of the doctor and the patient are diametrically opposed to one another instead of being parallel. With a salaried hospital physician the position is reversed. It is to his interests to get people well and keep them so.

In England and Germany the system of state sickness insurance is most valuable but it can be vastly improved on. Examination still rests on the diagnosis of the individual doctor instead of on organized groups of physicians, in hospitals. Physicians ought to be encouraged to educate their patients on the prevention of disease, they ought to become teachers as well as doctors.

Today our system of private hospitals does excellent work but they also are subjected to many criticisms, some of which are doubtless justified. Under a co-operative or municipal system, where the interests of the patient were the paramount question and where the regulation would be different, many of these objections could be removed. Western Canada has nothing to lose and everything to gain in the conservation of its citizenship by the establishment of a system of municipal hospitals. The cost is small and the returns great. The day is coming when much of the money now paid to sick benefit insurance companies will find its way to the support of just such a system, and the country will be richer for it.

The Mail Bag

THE TIME IS RIPE

Editor, Guide:—Once again from various parts of the Western provinces the old demand is arising, a demand that Western Canada should, thru our own Western men, make itself heard in the Dominion House at Ottawa. Never in my experience of Western Canada has the time been so opportune as it is today for the West to take independent political action. Both the old parties are at the present time under suspicion, both of them are doing their best to live down charges of maladministration both in our local House and at Ottawa. All we lack is the nerve to go ahead and victory is bound to be ours, but in my opinion the present is the appointed time. Twelve months from now may be too late. The old party machines at the present time are not running just as smoothly as of yore. It is up to Western Canada to take advantage of this condition of affairs among the hirelings of special privilege who have, ever since confederation, served their masters only too well and will continue to do so if the West does not grasp the present opportunity to cast them aside and place our own tried men in their places. The reason I am advocating immediate action is because there is a real danger in delay. Already some of the Eastern members, shrewd men who

can read the writing on the wall, are advocating a third party, cradled in Eastern Canada. Now, I am not a prophet, neither am I the son of a prophet, but it seems to me that the men back of this movement are working along the line that one of our well known Saskatchewan politicians consistently advocates and acts on, viz., "If any movement arises among the people that you can't control, get out and lead it." Right there lies our great danger. If we producers of the West do not take the initial steps the professional politicians will lead us to it and instead of having two parties owing allegiance to Eastern Canada to contend with we shall have three.

In the above remarks I am not necessarily advocating a "Third Party." Personally I am perfectly agreeable to support either a "Third Party" or a Nonpartisan League. I do not care which the majority of the people wish for, but I sincerely hope that in the near future some concrete action will be taken. If we let the present opportunity slip by I am afraid the producers of the West will live to rue their short-sightedness in not taking advantage of the present splendid opportunity to wrest the political control of Western Canada away from the present corrupt, partizan machine. Hoping to see in The Guide other peoples' ideas of this question.

W. H. LILWALL.

Wilkie, Sask., Oct. 18.

LIBERALS AND THE TARIFF

Editor, Guide:—You offer \$5.00 cash for the one who can tell what the Liberal party intend to do with the tariff if returned to office. Well, sir, I am just looking for easy money like that. 1st—You say you don't think the leaders of that party know themselves and that is true. Why? Because they know there is a great army of organized farmers in the West. Also the bugle call is sounding, and recruits are signing up in many other places against graft, corruption and partyism, so they see it is necessary in their business to wait till the last moment before committing themselves to any promise, then after the election is over and they are safe in office they will forget their pre-election pledges as quick as possible and the people be d— like it was in 1896. It won't be necessary to wait until after the election to send me that V. Mr. Editor. She is mine, send her along.

A. J. FORSYTH.

Burriss, Ont., Oct. 4, 1916.

AN ERROR CORRECTED

Editor, Guide:—My attention has been drawn to an article which appeared in a recent issue of The Grain Growers' Guide to the effect that in view of the fact that the Canadian Liberal Monthly is soliciting advertisements, it should be placed on an equal footing with the other periodicals and magazines which are compelled to pay postage, instead of being allowed to go thru the mail under the franking privilege. I beg to state that this statement is absolutely misleading and is not in accordance with the facts. The Liberal Monthly is sent each month to our list of subscribers the same as any other newspaper or publication and in no case have these copies gone to our subscribers under the members' frank. The post office department here at Ottawa will confirm this. I would be glad if you would give this letter publicity. I am quite sure that you do not wish to convey to the readers of your publication any false impression in regard to the Liberal Monthly.

C. M. GODDARD, Secretary.

Note—We regret the error, which was due to oversight, and we gladly publish the correction.—Editor.

APPROVES OF ARTICLE

Editor, Guide:—I wish to thank you for printing that article, "Manufacturing and Farming," by W. C. Good, Paris, Ontario. That is the best explanation "why people leave the farm" that I have seen. I have often wished for statistics such as is given in your issue of October 11. Don't let that subject rest at that. Hammer it in. I wish every farmer in Canada would study it carefully. It should be discussed at our annual convention at Brandon. Wishing you every success.

W. F. FITCH.

Virdeu, Man.

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That's just how popular this wonderful little engine is. It is doing the hard work efficiently every day of the year for hundreds of Western farmers. Every owner is a booster. Satisfaction is the best recommendation. Don't take any chances with that engine of yours! Buy a Waterloo Boy—get honest value and dependable service.



One of your neighbors owns a Waterloo Boy. Ask him if he would part with it.

The Waterloo Boy can be fitted with a kerosene attachment and will run satisfactorily on the heavier fuel. Stocked in sizes ranging from 1 1/2 H.P. to 24 H.P. Can be had either mounted on skids or on sub-base. Price determined according to H.P. Fully guaranteed by the manufacturer for 5 years against defective workmanship. The best at any price. Write and tell us what engine (how mounted) you require, and we will be pleased to quote you. Prompt delivery guaranteed. We also handle Gas Tractors, Grain Grinders, Oldwood and Pole Saws, Electric Lighting Machinery, Hand and Power Washing Machines, Grain Elevators, Pump Jacks, Milking Machines, Belting and Threshers' Supplies.

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An excellent, roomy garment, made from evenly matched skins and lined with quilted farmer's satin; wide shawl collar; loop and barrel fastenings; an ideal coat for country driving. Made in 50 and 52 inch lengths.

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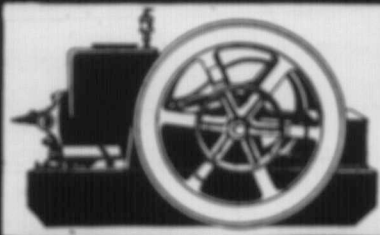


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Send me your catalogue of Dreadnaught Engines and your Best-in-the-West Engine Proposition.

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The Railway Problem

Continued from Page 18

there is sclerosis of the arteries decay has already set in and the whole frame is enfeebled and paralysis ensues. To apply this analogy: The mind is the government, the arteries are the railways, canals and waterways of the country, and sclerosis is that arterial nerve disease set up when the revenues are diverted from the sole service of the nation to the personal use of private individuals in the form of dividends, share values, etc.

It is quite true that governments may be corrupt, but does that resign us to the greater evil of no government at all—to anarchy? But the reasonable remedy for a poorly managed government railway, as for a poorly managed post office department, is not an abolition of the department, but a reform of administration. It is manifest that whatever defects there are in the democratic government under which we live apply no more to the administration of railways than to the post office, customs, and the many other public services committed to it. If it is said that government ownership of railways, by reason of the number of hands employed and the revenues handled, involves an immense political power, then these facts, while they show the need of a higher type of civil service, are surely, for the same reason, signals to show the danger of placing these great powers in the hands of a few individuals, whose avowed purpose is not purely public service but private profit. If private profit were not the basis of private railway ownership, on what ground would any railway promoter appeal to an investor to take stock in it? Did ever a railway company's prospectus ask an investor to put money into the business on the ground that it was an opportunity of giving the best transportation service with the smallest prospect of a profit in the operation?

The true preventive of wrongful political influence in the operation of railways is then not the abandonment of the state's authority, but reform of the civil service. This is the remedy that is being steadily applied in other lands with the best results. It is the right and only path for Canada.

The Postal Service Example

The history of the postal systems of the world furnishes a good parallel. While these were farmed out to private companies and individuals as they once were in Europe, they were notoriously inefficient, expensive and discriminating in their work. There is now no civilized land in the world that farms out its postal service. Has the world rung with scandals and frauds and the corruption of legislatures thru the government ownership of the post office department? Not even in countries of the lowest rating in moral standards and public spirit. If the claim of efficiency, economy and integrity of private control in public affairs can be so clearly demonstrated, how do we account for the universal stupidity which keeps the postal service of every country in government control? Why is it that some nation of the twentieth century has not reverted to the good old Roman practice of raising its customs and other public revenues thru that ancient and honorable type of agriculturist—the tax farmer? How does it come about that the same tendency as in the postal service, etc., has shown itself in every quarter of the world in railway matters, and how are the advocates of private ownership to account for the fact that of all countries in the world which have become masters of their own railways no nation has re-signing them to their former owners and none has completely abandoned the principle of state ownership? Surely the test of actual experience has some value on this point, where the people have tried both systems and still have the power to make their own choice.

The Experience of War

The events of the present war will impress the least thoughtful of us with the commanding influence of the railway on the organized life of a nation; and it will become an accepted truism that not only this tremendous conflict but every war since the American Civil War has been determined by the railway as the instrument for moving and

maintaining armed forces. Much instructive information has been given by E. A. Pratt in a work entitled "Rise of Rail Power in War and Conquest," published in 1915. The author has written a good deal on railway questions and for us his evidence is the more illuminating as he is a partisan for private ownership. He shows, what the world knows, that the railway system of Germany was laid out as much for purposes of war as for peace. At the outset of railway construction German generals were greatly impressed with the fact that a British regiment in 1830 was conveyed over the Liverpool and Manchester Railway in two hours, a distance—34 miles—that would have taken them two days on foot. With a wider experience Von Moltke was able to say: "Our general staff is so much persuaded of the advantages of obtaining the initiative at the outset of war that it prefers to construct railways rather than forts." The troubles, mistakes and losses in the Civil War, the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, the Russo-Japanese and other wars since the railway era were chiefly due to the lack of mutual understanding and co-operation between those operating the railways and the military forces, as Mr. Pratt shows by many instances. These troubles were due to a lack of unity of control which could secure these advantages: 1—The control of rail transport as a whole; 2—The supervision of supplies to be forwarded; 3—The proper distribution and use of rolling stock; 4—The prompt unloading and return of cars; 5—The harmonious linking of the military and railway management.

Taking these factors of success in war, the author shows that Russia lost the Japanese war because her transport system over the Siberian railway failed to do its work; and it was held by the writer of a military work—"Principles of Strategy," by Bigelow—that "Without railways the siege of Paris would have been impossible, because the old idea of living on the country invaded cannot be carried out."

All thru the work one is impressed with the enormous advantage possessed by Germany and her ally in having their railways under one control and operated for one main purpose in union with the work of the armies. And what Germany did compelled a like co-ordination of military and transportation forces in the allied nations, including Great Britain. Now the question for Mr. Pratt and other advocates of private control to answer is this: If all this has shown the over-mastering advantages of a unified control of railways in the hands of a nation for the necessities of war, why will not national control be equally of advantage for the necessities of peace?

SENDING PARCELS TO GERMANY

When sending parcels to prisoners of war in Germany it is necessary that the rank, initial, name and number, regiment or other unit should be given. Also mark whether British prisoner of war or other prisoner of war, such as Russian, French, etc. Also place of internment in Germany. If anyone wishes to obtain the names of prisoners who might not have anyone sending parcels to them, the St. John Ambulance Corps, Winnipeg, will be glad to supply such names. It is absolutely necessary that parcels be sent well wrapped up, not in thin cardboard boxes, but in packing such as the following: Strong double cardboard or strawboard boxes. Those made of corrugated cardboard and having lids which completely enclose the sides of the box are the most suitable. Tin boxes such as are used for packing biscuits. Strong wooden boxes. Several folds of stout packing paper.

It is also necessary to write the full address on the box as well as on the outside wrapping. The British authorities advise that parcels for prisoners of war in Germany must not be wrapped in linen, calico, canvas or any other textile material. Persons sending Xmas parcels to prisoners of war should remember that mail is particularly heavy at this season of the year and parcels to be in time should be sent away immediately.

If the binder has not already been housed, it should be done as soon as possible. Every year that can be added to the life of implements represents a saving of money, and money saved is money earned.

There is however and the ever, the person and by IMPORT there is, before, you standing

\$100 For Half Bushel of Wheat \$100

\$40 For Half Bushel of Oats \$40

\$25 For Half Bushel of Barley \$25

These prizes are open to every farmer, farmer's wife, son or daughter, in the prairie provinces. The Guide will supply pure seed for one acre free, and whoever produces the best half-bushel will earn these splendid cash prizes.

PURE REGISTERED SEED

The Guide has purchased a quantity of pure registered seed from the best growers in the Prairie Provinces; all of them are members of the C.S.G.A., and their grain is absolutely guaranteed to be pure in variety, absolutely free from noxious weeds, and testing at least 95 per cent germination. It is high class seed in every respect. Seed consists of Marquis wheat and Red Fife wheat in 20 lb. sacks each; O.A.C. 21 barley and Canadian Thorpe



Wheat Plots. Selected strain of Marquis. Note upright character of head and stem. Grown in the 1914 season of drought by Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask.

barley in 24 lb. sacks each; Victory oats and Banner oats in 20 lb. sacks each. These are the quantities most suitable for seeding one-quarter acre plots. One or more sacks will be given to any individual (under conditions described on this page) absolutely free. The Grain Growers' Guide will hold a Seed Fair in Winnipeg in November, 1917, at which every person who gets one of these sacks may exhibit a half bushel of grain and win the big cash prizes.

WHICH IS BEST?

We are giving away two kinds each of wheat, oats and barley. It is open to the individual to decide which is best. There are equal quantities of Fife and Marquis wheat grown in Western Canada. Marquis has been coming to the front very rapidly, and Seager Wheeler and Paul Gerlach both won their world prizes with Marquis wheat. In many sections, however, Fife wheat has been found to be more hardy and a better producer than Marquis and is claimed by some to have better bread making quality. Marquis is generally a little earlier and in the past season is claimed to have stood up against the rust better. Both grade the same under government inspection.

O.A.C. 21 is considered the best six-rowed barley and Canadian Thorpe the best two-rowed barley. Prof. Bracken, on the University Farm, at Saskatoon, gets better results from the six-rowed barley, while Seager Wheeler has produced larger yields from Canadian Thorpe and has also won the provincial first prize three times in Saskatchewan.

Prof. Bracken finds Banner Oats to give best results, with Victory a close second, while Seager Wheeler has found Victory to give best results, with Banner next best.

At any rate all these are good seed and anyone who gets them will be well repaid for his trouble.

\$500 In Prizes \$500

To those who produce the best results from growing The Guide's pure seed The Grain Growers' Grain Company has agreed to donate \$500 in cash prizes absolutely free and without any reservation, as follows:

	For Wheat	For Oats	For Barley
1st Prize	\$100	\$40	\$25
2nd "	50	20	12
3rd "	25	12	6
4th "	20	8	4
5th "	15	6	3
6th "	13	4	2
7th "	12	4	2
8th "	10	3	2
9th "	10	3	2
10th "	9	2	2
11th "	8	2	2
12th "	7	2	2
13th "	6	2	2
14th "	5	2	2
15th "	5	2	2
16th "	5	2	2
17th "	5	2	2
18th "	4	2	2
19th "	4	2	2
20th "	3	2	2
Total	\$315	\$106	\$80

The judges in this competition will be Geo. Serls, Chief Grain Inspector for the Dominion Government, of Winnipeg; Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Sask., and Prof. T. J. Harrison, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.

RULES OF CONTEST

- 1—Any person who will collect two subscriptions to The Guide (new or renewal) at \$1.50 each and forward the \$3.00 to The Guide office will be entitled to one sack of either variety of wheat, oats or barley, described on this page, free of charge.
- 2—No person may earn more than three sacks of any one variety of grain, but to everyone who earns three sacks The Guide will donate a fourth sack free of all charge.
- 3—Any number of members of the same family may enter and earn this grain on an equal basis.
- 4—No person will be allowed to forward his own subscription and count the same towards earning a sack of grain.
- 5—All sacks of seed earned before the first of January, 1917, will be shipped to the winners on or about the February 1.

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There has been a rush for this seed and the rush is keeping up. We still have some left, however, of each variety. We have prepared illustrated literature describing our seed and the benefits that will come from growing it and more details of our Seed Fair. However, the terms upon which this seed may be earned are described on this page. Any person who wants to secure it should fill in the attached coupon at once and mail it, and by return mail full particulars and supplies will be sent.

IMPORTANT—Only paid-in-advance subscribers or a member of a household where there is a paid-in-advance subscriber will be allowed to earn this pure seed. If, therefore, your subscription is in arrears, send in \$1.50 with the coupon to put you in good standing.

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 20 lb. sacks O.A.C. 21 Barley and 20 lb. sacks Can. Thorpe Barley.
 20 lb. sacks Victory Oats and 20 lb. sacks Banner Oats.

In order to entitle me to this grain free and also to enter into the \$500 Prize Competition, I will send you the necessary subscriptions to The Guide at \$1.50 each on or before January 1, 1917.

Name

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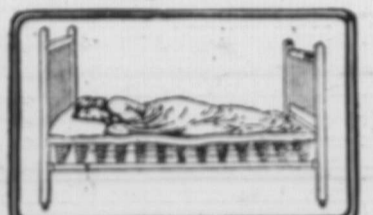
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WINNIPEG TORONTO

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

THE FAIRY CASTLE

This is a fairy castle,
This bubble light as air,
And if I blow it large enough,
And use the greatest care.

The silver doors will open,
So I can step inside;
And there I'll find a fairy prince,
And I'll become his bride.

The rooms are all enchanted
With sunbeams pink and gold;
And moonbeams, blue and silver,
Their glittering scepters hold.

They've gauzy wings like fire-flies,
And dance, and sing, and play
With me, and with my fairy prince,
Who'll do whate'er I say.

I'll own the Spring of Happiness
O'er which the castle grew,
The Fountain of Eternal Youth,
And Beauty ever new.

But—a dragon guards the entrance,
And when I draw too near,
He runs inside the castle,
And makes it disappear.
By Margaret A. Dole in St. Nicholas Magazine.

SNOWBALLS

It has lately been safe on the streets lately, with snowballs coming from the north and the south and the east and the west. Always they are meant for some boy or girl on the other side of one, but there is a feeling that they are sure to fall short of their destination.

You boys and girls out in the Country who have all out-doors to play in have no idea what a hard time the first snow-fall is for little city people. The snow-balling has just got to be done, but there is nowhere to do it except on the street, and the street is full of grouchy grown-ups who forget that they were ever kiddies themselves, and they growl and growl if a badly-aimed ball hits them bang, on the back of the neck.

Yes indeed, you can be very glad that you are living out on a farm where there is room to turn around a dozen times if you like without running into somebody who feels that you have no business to be there and that you ought to be more careful anyway.

DIXIE PATTON.

WHY I LIKE SCHOOL

I like going to school very much in summer, but in winter I side with Laura Heber, for in winter I usually drive as my sister is only eleven. We drive an old horse. She is eighteen years old. Her name is Maud. She is bay with a white face.

Our school is two and one-half miles away, but it is very pleasant all the same, for the road is very pretty.

At school we play lots of games such as "hide-and-go-seek," "pen-my-sheep," "steal-sticks" and "pom-pom-pull-away." The game I like best is "steal-sticks," it is played like this:—

We have to choose sides first. Then you make one long line in the centre of where you are going to play.

Then each side takes one side of the line and you try to get in and get a stick from the other side. If you are running on the other side of the line and someone touches you, you must go on their stick pile, but if some person on your side runs in and touches you without being caught, you can go free, but if he is caught, he must go on the stick pile too.

We also play many other games, for when all the children come, there are twenty-four. I hope to see my letter in print, or get a pin if I cannot get a prize.

I will now close sending good wishes to all of the members of the Young Canada Club.

I would like some one of my own age to write to.

EVA E. GAUDIN.
Killam, Alta. Age 13.

SOME GOOD TEACHERS

I thought I would try and write a story of how I like to go to school. I like to go to school very much, because there are lessons to be learned and I know that the lessons we learn do us a

great amount of good. Even if I didn't like to go to school I would rather go and learn my lessons than to grow up and be a numbskull or something like that. I have never played truant in my life, and never expect to.

One reason why I like to go to school is because I sometimes have such good teachers that I like to be with them. Last year I had a very good teacher. He was the best teacher I have ever had, but he has enlisted now and gone to war, and we are all very sorry.

NELLIE PALMER.
Barnwell, Alta. Age 10.

WHY I LIKE SCHOOL

First I go to school because I like to learn how to read and write well. Second I like to go because of the good times we have there. We play all kinds of games such as "drop-the-handkerchief" and "old witch." Third, I want to get a good education. I have to walk a mile and a half, and I like to pick the wild flowers on my way there, to give to my teacher.

BERTHA B. GEIS.
Belvedere, Alta. Age 12.

A SUDDEN STORM

I want to be a member of the Young Canada Club, so I will write you a story. I was out in the garden and it was lovely weather. All at once I saw a cloud come from the West. Then it began to rain. I went in and did not think it would rain very much. The rain came down in heavy showers. I could not see anything out of the door. The hail broke one window for us. It spoiled all the crop for one man. I was afraid that there might come a cyclone. The wind nearly blew our house over. Next day when I went to school I found that the school had blown seven feet out of its place. It had fallen down off some blocks that it stood on. The lightning came down and spoiled something of the elevator in Leslie. It also broke something of the hall, and it broke down about thousands of trees in the bush. It came down so swiftly, that it threw something of the elevator about two hundred feet away.

SIGFUS GIBLASON.
Leslie, Sask. Age 13.

HOW I LIKE SCHOOL

I think going to school is a very good thing. You learn a lot and when you grow up you are very thankful for it. I never ran away from school ever since I started, and I have been going for quite a little while. I am in the seventh grade now. There are a lot of children going to school up here. The name of our school is Wingham. It was named after Wingham in Ontario. My grandfather named it. Our teacher we have teaching up here now is a good one. She is as cross as can be, but that is all the better for us I think. Her name is Miss Ritchie. She came from Ontario. I like going to her when she is cross, for we learn twice as much. I have a mile and a quarter to walk, but sometimes I get a ride. Sometimes it is so hot we don't have school inside, so we take our books and go in the shade and we learn out there.

This year we had no garden because it would be no use. The gardens are always all right until summer-holiday and then they always grow up in weeds.

MY HOME AND SCHOOL

The town is about one mile from my home. My father has thirty-four head of horses and twenty-eight head of cattle. I like the horses to ride and play with. I have one sister and three brothers. My sister works in the post office and my brothers are at home yet. My eldest brother has a homestead about eighteen miles from home. We have a lovely school in Alsask. There are four rooms. We have a very large playground. There are about seventy children going to school. I have been wanting to write a story to the club for a long time, but I never seemed to get at it. I would like to be a member of your club. I am enclosing stamped and self-addressed envelope, hoping if I don't get a prize I will receive a membership pin.

VENA LOUGHEED.
Age 15.



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Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the woman's provincial secretary for Alberta.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CLUBS

Mrs. Parly, our president, has asked me to take Young People's Clubs as my especial work. As we are now only forming schemes for the work, I would be indebted to any clubs who have taken any steps in the matter, if they will let me know their attempts and the results. Also there are probably many workers with young people who have schemes they have not been able to carry into execution; possibly some boys and girls have ideas, from any and all I shall be glad of suggestions. It would be a great help if all the teachers in the country schools were active, interested members of the U.F.W.A.—the chances are they will be some day. Anyway, they could do so much with the boys' and girls' clubs.

A great many U.F.W.A.s are having competitions for the young people. If I might make a suggestion, I would advise that competitions be open to all children and not confined to those whose parents are U.F.A. members. It seems hard that the sins of the parents should be visited on the children.

It is necessary that our coming farmers and farm women be efficient, practical farmers, for if they are not a success as farmers they should be following some other calling. For this purpose the contests in chicken and hog raising and vegetable and grain growing are of great importance as they create an interest in their life work and also a practical working knowledge. We must not, however, stop at this training for their life work. A commission of leading present-day Englishmen after studying the conditions of today in their report on ideal education, say:—"Technical knowledge is essential to our industrial prosperity and national safety; but education should be nothing less than a preparation for the whole of life. It should introduce the future citizens of the community not merely to the physical structure of the world in which they live, but also to the deeper interests and problems of politics, thought and human life."

We in our U.F.W.A. work with the young people should supplement the school education in carrying out the above ideal. We should encourage them to acquire the technical knowledge necessary to make successful men and women, but we should plan our work to help them become broad-minded noble citizens, showing that success is not necessarily winning the first prize. I sometimes think that too much stress is laid on that. The feeling is growing that we must offer a pecuniary prize before we, either as adults or children, put forth our best effort. We must encourage the spirit of striving for the best for the sake of the best, and playing the game for the sport of it, not for the prize, and emulate the early Greeks who trained and competed for a laurel wreath, thinking the honor of winning sufficient reward and the striving worth the effort.

We should not let all our plans centre around work. Youth is the time for play and we do not want a generation of such practical young farmers and farm women that they think only of work. There is much else to be encouraged, their love of clean, healthy sport and their love of beauty in nature and in every form of art and literature. Working, playing, competing with each other, if carried on in the right spirit, will help them in their later life, in their intercourse with their fellow men and develop their sense of justice and brotherliness.

(MRS.) H. ZELLA C. SPENCER.

INSPECTED KITCHENS

This article by Sarah Devoe, in The Delineator, suggests a side of kitchen efficiency that might well be taken up by some of our women's clubs.

Let us suppose, in a moment's flight of the imagination, that our home kitchens could be inspected regularly and carefully by feminine inspectors, as thoroughly as the men who go about for the United States Government looking into the sanitation of the factories which put up our food-products for us.

Perhaps we don't like to think too much about the possibilities inherent in such a situation. Yet such regular inspection would help us a whole lot. And one of the things it would accomplish would be to prevent the misuse and unsanitary treatment of the foods with which such scrupulous care is taken at the factory. After vast labor and expense have been incurred to have our crackers and biscuits, and soups and meats, and fruits and vegetables, put up in perfectly sanitary and convenient form, we—many of us—go far toward undoing that which we have paid the manufacturer to do for us by disgraceful neglect of ordinary sanitation in the kitchen.

We hailed the dainty air-tight package which forever banished the dust-tainted, fly-blown bulk goods of the old-time corner grocery; we welcomed the sealed glass and tin; and then we grew careless, until now we—some of us, at least—treat the package goods as badly, almost, as the unkempt grocery treated the bulk goods. This, when one stops to think of it, is wanton waste. Not only of money, but of the decencies and charms of daily living.

Three-fourths of our foodstuffs—so it has been estimated—come to us in package form. There is a straight line now from the factory to the kitchen. Domestic commerce is, literally, tied to the apron-strings of the cook. Women were back of the movement which inaugurated the thorough sanitary inspection of food factories. These concerns, whether they turn out canned goods, meats, vegetables or crackers and biscuits, are as regularly inspected as a hospital. The men and women employed in preparing the goods have their hair covered with white-linen caps. They wear white aprons that pale before those of many women in their home kitchens. All this to guarantee absolute fitness in the boxed product.

But what of the kitchen to which the package finally comes? How does it compare with the factory?

We, of course, cannot investigate the home kitchen, but we can accurately test the condition of those package goods that have passed the test of the factory inspector and appear on the consumer's table unwholesome or at least unpalatable.

Where the Waste Comes In

Buy a box of crackers for, say, five cents, take it home. The chances are that you rip open with any knife the first side that turns up, then take out half of the crackers and leave the opened box on the pantry shelf. The crackers left exposed become damp. After two or three days they are thrown away. "They don't keep well," is your comment. You might just as well have thrown away two and one-half cents at the beginning of your purchase of a five cent box, for the remaining half of the crackers were absolutely as well prepared, either to eat or to be kept indefinitely, as the first half.

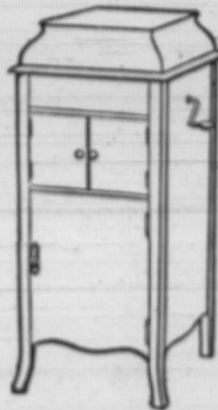
It has taken the expert skill of a specialist to invent that paraffined wrapper so that it touches the cracker at every point, and the paper, as well as the outer box, is made to be opened and properly closed. This you destroy as if it had never been invented, and half your money is thrown away, as if the spending of half a nickel in the home were not equivalent to the earning of half a nickel in the factory.

The box itself should be kept in a dry, well-aired pantry. Before this box is opened, its contents will not be affected by the atmosphere, but once an incision is made, no matter how carefully closed, it is imperative to keep the pantry dry. If the crackers or breakfast foods—in fact any products whose crispness is an attraction—have been exposed, a slight warming in a quick oven will restore their flavor immediately. An experienced cook maintains that she gets the most flavor and crispness from crackers and breakfast food by putting the paraffin wrapper itself, filled with the food, just as the whole enclosure slips from the box, in the oven.

This was suggested by the discovery of paper-bag cooking and it admirably adjusts its principles of maintaining flavors to boxed goods heated in their own paper.



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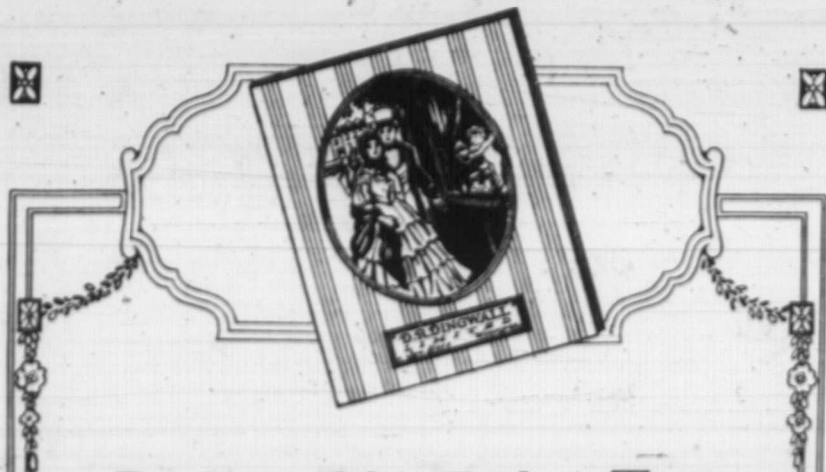
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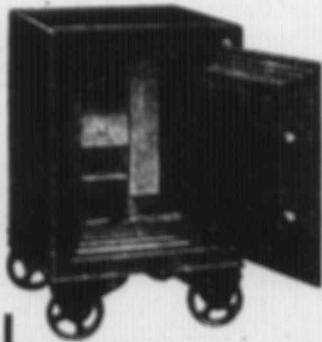
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Hot Breads

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Popovers

In these, eggs are the only leavening agent. They are excellent for breakfast.

3 eggs. 1 pint milk.
1 pint flour. A pinch of salt.
Beat the eggs until very light, add alternating the sifted flour and milk. Beat well with an egg beater. Put a bit of butter in each section of the heated muffin tin, fill two-thirds full. Bake in a rather hot oven. These may be made with half whole wheat or graham flour.

Popovers No. 2

1 cup flour. 2 eggs.
1/2 teaspoon salt. 1/2 teaspoon melted butter.
1/2 cup milk.
Mix salt and flour and milk very slowly in order to obtain a smooth batter. Add egg beaten very light, and butter. Beat two minutes with Dover egg beater. Turn into very hot gem pans and bake in a hot oven.

Muffins

Muffins are nice for supper and especially good with scallops.

1 egg. 1/2 cup milk.
3/4 cup flour. 1/2 teaspoon salt.
2 teaspoons baking powder. 1/2 teaspoon melted butter.
1 tablespoon sugar.

Beat the egg light, add the milk and the dry ingredients sifted with the flour and lastly the melted butter. I use sour milk or buttermilk and soda in this recipe and have better results.

Graham Muffins

These are perhaps more wholesome than those made with the ordinary bread flour.

1 1/2 cups graham flour. 1 cup molasses.
1 cup sour milk. 1/2 teaspoon salt.
1/2 level teaspoon soda. 3 level teaspoons baking powder.
1 cup flour.
Mix the liquids, mix and sift the dry ingredients and combine the two.

Rice Muffins

If flour keeps going up in price it looks as tho we might have to substitute rice in as many cases as possible. Any left over bit of rice may be turned to good account in rice muffins.

2 1/4 cups flour. 1 egg.
1 cup milk. 2 teaspoons baking powder.
1 tablespoon sugar. 2 tablespoons melted butter.
1/2 teaspoon salt.
1/2 cup of hot cooked rice.

Mix and sift flour, sugar, salt and baking powder, add one half milk, egg well beaten, the remainder of the milk mixed with the rice and beat thoroughly then add butter. Bake in buttered muffin rings.

Bran Muffins

For one who is troubled with constipation these are a sure remedy. Eat one with each meal, or if you find that too many, one at two meals of the day.

1 cup white flour. 2 cups bran.
1/2 teaspoon salt. 1 small teaspoon soda.
1/2 cup molasses. 1/2 cup melted butter.
1 cup sour milk.

Bake in muffin pans in a moderately hot oven.

English Muffins

1 1/2 cups milk. 3 cups flour.
1 tablespoonful sugar. 1/2 yeast-cake.
1/2 teaspoonful salt. 1 egg.
1/2 teaspoonful soda.

Heat milk till tepid; add sugar and salt and the yeast cake dissolved in a little warm water. Beat in flour to make a soft batter, from two to three cupfuls according to the brand of flour, and let rise till light, about three hours. Stir in the egg well-beaten and the soda, beat thoroughly and cook in muffin rings on a griddle. This must be done slowly, about twelve minutes being the right length of time.

Golden Corn Cake

Corn meal is not used as much as it should be. Just try your family on a good corn cake, served with maple or corn

syrup. As children no supper dish delighted us more than corn meal mush. It was always cooked for four or five hours and served with sugar and cream.

1/2 cup cornmeal. 1/2 teaspoon salt.
1 1/4 cups flour. 1 cup milk.
1/4 cup sugar. 1 egg.
2 teaspoons baking powder. 2 tablespoons melted butter.

Mix and sift dry ingredients, add milk, egg well beaten and butter. Bake in shallow pans in a hot oven about twenty minutes.

Zante Muffins

These may take the place of cake. They are rather expensive to use as ordinary muffins.

1/2 cup butter. 2 cups cornmeal.
1/4 cup sugar. 1 cup flour.
3 eggs. 3 teaspoons baking powder.
1 1/2 cups milk. 1/2 teaspoon salt.

Cream the butter, add sugar gradually, eggs well beaten and milk, then add ingredients mixed and sifted and currants. Bake in gem pans.

Bacon Muffins

Suggestions for using dripping are very welcome these hard times.

1/4 pound bacon. 1 1/2 cupfuls milk.
1 tablespoonful bacon-fat. 3 cupfuls flour.
1 tablespoonful sugar. 3 teaspoons baking powder.
1 well beaten egg. 1/2 teaspoon salt.

Cut the bacon into bits and fry till crisp. Cream together a tablespoonful of the bacon-fat and the sugar, add the egg well beaten and the milk. Mix the baking-powder and salt with the flour, stir into the mixture and fold in the bacon. Bake twenty-five minutes in a moderate oven.

Maryland Sally Lunn

2 tablespoonfuls sugar. 3 eggs separated.
1 1/2 tablespoonfuls butter. 2 cupfuls bread-flour.
1/4 teaspoonful salt. 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder.
1 cupful milk.

Cream together the butter and sugar add the egg-yolks beaten thoroughly, and then the flour mixed with the baking-powder, alternately with the milk. Fold in egg-whites well beaten and bake about forty minutes in a tube-pan.

Buttermilk Bran Bread

If one tires of the bran muffins this bread may be substituted. Mix a pint each of bran and white flour with half a pint each of brown sugar and raisins and a teaspoonful each of salt and soda. Beat up with a pint of buttermilk or sour milk and bake in a moderate oven for an hour.

Milk Biscuits

I suppose most of us use more tea biscuits than any other form of hot bread. The secret of good biscuits is to handle them as little as possible and not to mix too stiff.

1 quart of flour. 1 level teaspoon salt.
2 teaspoons baking powder. 1 rounded tablespoon shortening.
1 1/2 cups milk.

Sift the dry ingredients, rub in the shortening and wet with the milk. Turn on to a floured board, roll and cut quickly and bake in a very hot oven.

Oatmeal Scones

The demand for recipes for scones and oatmeal breads seems to be on the increase.

1 cup baking oatmeal. 1/2 cup brown sugar.
1 1/4 cups flour. 1/2 teaspoon soda.
1/2 teaspoon salt. 1/2 cup cream.
1/2 cup shortening.

Mix and sift dry ingredients, work in shortening and add enough cream to make a firm dough. Do not roll, but press into strips about half an inch thick and bake in hot oven.

Crushed Wheat Biscuits

There is a small mill on the market now by which one can crush one's own wheat. If the price of flour keeps on soaring we may all need one.

3 cups crushed wheat. 2 cups flour.
1 cup sugar. 1 large tablespoon shortening.
2 teaspoons baking powder. 1 teaspoon soda.
Pinch of salt. 1 quart buttermilk.

If you prefer, use one quart of cream and omit the shortening.

Cocoanut Macaroons

If you want something very good the next time you are entertaining try these.

1 cup sugar. 1 tablespoon cornstarch.
Whites 3 eggs. Pinch salt.

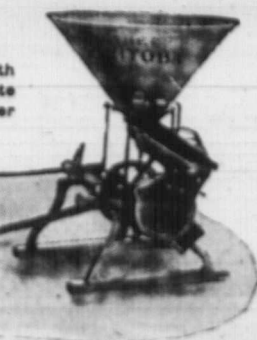
Mix the sugar and cornstarch well, beat gradually into the whites. Place over dish of hot water and stir tin minutes, remove and stir in half a pound cocoanut. Drop from a teaspoon on buttered tin. Bake in a moderate oven until brown.

The Country Cook.

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7 h.p. Gasoline Engine with Conical Reversible Plate Floor or Low Down Grinder and Rubber Belt.



By every small and medium-sized farmer who is not now an owner of his own Crushing Outfit.

At no time in our history has it ever paid so profitably to crush every bushel of grain you feed than now. In one of these outfits your investment is nothing as compared with your saving.

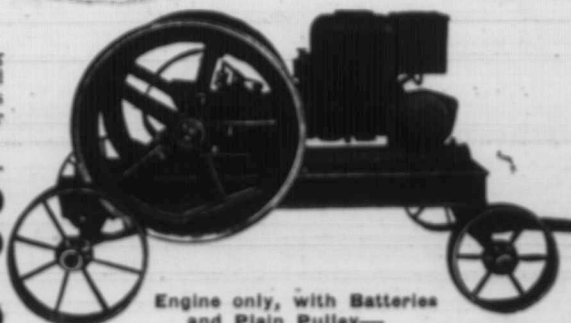
For 15 years this 7 h.p. engine has been saving money for the Farmers of Canada and the United States. Desired by many because of its simplicity and compactness. No size, style or make better for running your grinder or wood saw.

7 H.P. Engine with 8 in. Grinder and 30 ft. 8 in. Rubber Belt.
Brandon Price **\$170.00**

Calgary Price **\$190.00**
10 in. Grinder furnished for \$5.00 extra.

Engine only.
Brandon Price **\$135.00**

Calgary Price **\$150.00**
Furnished with battery ignition and plain pulley only.



Engine only, with Batteries and Plain Pulley—

F.O.B. Brandon **\$127.50**

F.O.B. Calgary **\$140.00**

Hand Trucks, \$12.50 extra.

ROLLER CRUSHER

2 Roll Crusher, Brandon \$44.00; Calgary \$49.00
3 Roll Crusher, Brandon \$59.00; Calgary \$65.00
12 inch Rolls.

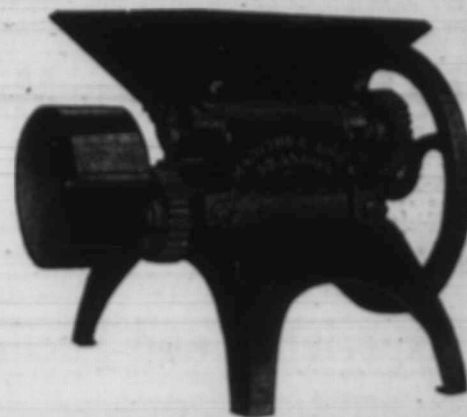
We recommend the 2 Roll for the 5 H.P. and 3 Roll for the 7 H.P.

5 H.P. with 7 in. Floor or Low Down Reversible Plate Grinder and 25 ft. 5 in. Belt.

F.O.B. Brandon **\$160.00**

F.O.B. Calgary **\$175.00**

This engine with 7 in. grinder makes a good combination.



TERMS—Cash with order or sight draft against Bill of Lading. Every outfit guaranteed satisfactory or your money refunded, as well as freight. Purchaser to have 30 days' free trial.

MANITOBA ENGINES LIMITED BRANDON, Man., and CALGARY, Alta.

PROTECTING RASPBERRIES

Winter protection is necessary to insure a crop of raspberries in the West. In some cases the mere laying down or bending over of the canes to protect them against the cold and drying winds is all that is necessary, tho the safest and most efficient way is to bury the canes, that is, cover them with soil to a depth of three or four inches. The covering should be done as late as possible, but before the ground is frozen. Select days during which there is no freezing temperature; otherwise the canes are apt to break when bent to the ground for covering. With some varieties having strong and brittle canes it is often necessary to remove a spadeful of soil from the side of the cane towards which the canes are bent and in extreme cases the soil is removed on both sides. Generally only enough earth is used to completely cover the canes, and success is dependent not upon the thickness of the covering, but upon the completeness of the cover. Straw manure will serve the same purpose as earth, if obtainable in sufficient quantity to make a complete covering.

The canes should be uncovered as late as possible in the spring to avoid early spring frosts, yet the covering should not be permitted to remain too long as it is apt to injure the young growth. Ordinarily when the buds have well started the covering should be removed. Care should be taken in uncovering so as not to break or otherwise injure the canes and the soil should be leveled off completely; otherwise in a few years the bushes will stand on a ridge and the feeding area of the plants is greatly decreased.—E. P. Sandsten, Colorado Agricultural College.

When putting away a machine for the winter make a note of any repair parts wanted and attach it to the machine. Some day in the winter you can take this to town and get the necessary repairs. Be prepared.

When thru with the plow, cover the moldboard with any good heavy grease that will keep the air away from it and put it away. The same treatment to the disc harrow and cultivator shovels will protect them.

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Here's What You've Been Waiting For

This exquisitely piano-finished "Phonolian" in either quarter-cut oak or genuine mahogany, together with 24 selections of your own choice

\$10 Cash
\$8 Monthly **\$85** Or Terms arranged to suit your convenience

Just placed on the market—an entirely Canadian product with many exclusive features and all latest improvements. Never before has such a machine (exactly like the illustration) been offered at anything like this money. Being an entirely Canadian product

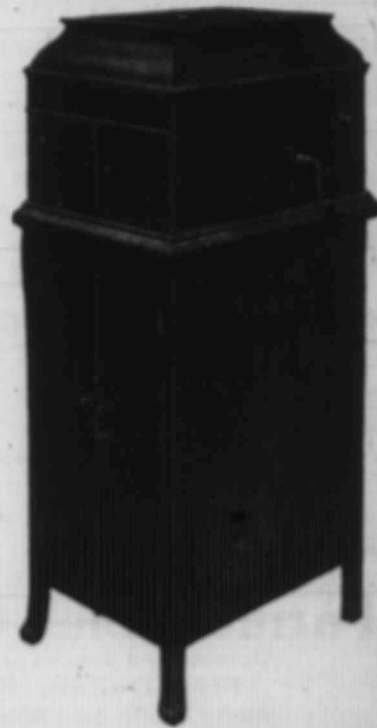
You have not the Extra 37½% Duty to Pay

Many Exclusive Features This new instrument plays any disc record and has a patent automatic start and stop and absolutely noiseless wind with tone chamber constructed on correct acoustic lines giving tonal production equal to machines costing \$200.00 and more.

Dimensions: Height 47 inches; Depth 22 inches; Width 17½ inches

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WE ARE RELIABLE Grain Growers who have shipped to us will tell you we gave them the best SATISFACTION.

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Fort William Port Arthur

Send Bills to the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Winnipeg Liberal advances.
When Buying Flour Stipulate Royal Household

Experience and Facilities Count

Careful checking of grades, liberal advances and prompt adjustments, together with top prices when you wish to make disposition. See that your bills of lading read Notify James Richardson & Sons, Limited, Winnipeg, and secure quotations from us whenever you wish to sell or give us your handling instructions. We will be glad to have you write us any time.

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WE BUY AND SELL GRAIN. WE DO NOT HANDLE GRAIN ON COMMISSION
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We solicit your consignments and ask for an opportunity to demonstrate to you our service.
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PAPER PRICES AND FOREST FIRES

Independent of other causes operating to increase the price of paper to Canadian publishers, the constant destruction of spruce and balsam forests by preventable fires has played a serious role. Without question, there is abundance of woods to meet all demands of paper mills, but abundance and accessibility are frequently two very different things. Transportation distances between the woods and the mills is a factor of first importance, as not a few unsuccessful Canadian and American paper mills have been forced to realize. Every additional mile a paper mill is obliged to travel for logs, the costs of the paper product will reflect an advance. E. H. Backus, president of the Minnesota and Ontario Paper Co. at Fort Frances, Ont., stated recently that the increasing inaccessibility of pulp limits from the mills is making paper dearer. Unlike small saw mills, the permanently located pulp mill cannot pack up its equipment and follow the retreating forest. Forest engineers are agreed, however, that with care in operating limits and thorough protection against fire, pulpwood forests can be perpetuated indefinitely; accessibility of supplies need be lessened very little.

Governments Responsible

Up to the present stage in Canada the lack of modern fire protection for which the governments, as trustees of the timber resources, are chiefly responsible has reduced the near-at-hand bodies of pulp wood far more than the actual cut of logs. The Northern Ontario fires of last summer are an illustration of this fact. In the 1200 square miles devastated were substantial quantities of paper making materials. In the same fire an Ontario paper company lost 400,000 cords of wood, ready piled in the mill yard. Quebec's 1916 fires also cleared out large quantities of spruce and balsam as well as white pine. The forest fire record in Ontario and Quebec during the past ten years accounts for vastly more forest wealth than has passed into lumber and pulp. If the pulp areas at the mill door are allowed to disappear in flames, the longer drive or rail haul automatically increases the cost of manufacture. Without doubt, other causes than unheeded fires are at the root of the paper price advances in war time, but it remains true that since the first paper factory in Canada began to operate, the fire fiend has been laying his tax on the paper consumer.

GOOD RIDDANCE

Uncle Sam has quit taxing clean teeth. Hereafter when you buy a tube of paste you won't have to pay a tax to the government. Taxes on legal documents, telegraph and telephone messages, Pullman tickets, perfumes and cosmetics, insurance premiums, etc., all went out of existence the other day. All of these taxes, which were paid by the consumer, were had. The revenues which they had brought in will be made up by taxes on incomes. The income tax is a better, but not the best tax.—The Ground Hog.

CALGARY SHEEP SALE

At the auction sale of Dairy Cattle, Sheep and Swine, held at Calgary, October 18 and 19, the following averages were obtained at the sheep sale.

14 Shropshire Ewes	230.00
25 Shropshire Rams	26.70
20 Oxford Ewes	35.60
20 Oxford Rams	47.65
10 Suffolk Rams	24.50
20 Grades	7.45

The total average for 105 purebreds was \$34.40 and for 20 grades \$7.45. The highest priced ram was an Oxford which was sold by P. M. Bredt & Co. to the Western Horse Ranches Ltd. for \$100. There was no demand for ewe or ram lambs. The sale was well attended and its success gives the Association every encouragement to continue the event as an annual one. In the show that preceded the sale P. M. Bredt & Co. won all the prizes in Oxfordshire. In Shropshires, prizes were fairly evenly divided among P. M. Bredt & Co., Paradise Stock Farm, Larcombe and A. W. Sharp, Larcombe. The latter had the champion ram with Bredt reserve, while Bredt had the champion ewe with Paradise Stock Farm reserve.

CALGARY SALES

At the Calgary dairy cattle, sheep and swine sale, Oct. 18 and 19, 29 dairy females averaged \$100 and 10 bulls \$55.50. Eleven Berkshire sows averaged \$24.65 and 17 boars, \$27.41; seven Duroc Jersey sows averaged \$21.00, and eight boars, \$51.00; four Poland China sows, \$21.50, and one boar, \$31.00; six Yorkshire sows, \$29.83, and one boar, \$19.00. The grand average of the 25 pigs was \$26.30.

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Each of the grain companies whose announcement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain Commission to handle consignments of grain from farmers on commission. Each company is also bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act, to a sufficient amount which, in the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.

The Grain Growers' Guide

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Week ago	181
Year ago	97

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Choice steers
Best butchery at
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Medium to good
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Light hogs
Heavy sows
Pigs
Sheep and
Choice lambs
Best killing sho

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C. S. Judson Company, Ltd. WINNIPEG



HELPING WAR ORPHANS
 Before sailing for London, where he intends to learn how the poorer classes look upon the war, Judge Henry Neil sent the following letter to ex-Senator Elihu Root in response to an appeal for aid for a home for war orphans:—

You have asked me to contribute to a fund to establish a children's home in Europe. I cannot contribute to such a cause, and desire to give you information that the institutional idea for European children is put forth as part of a plan to exploit their mothers in factories. After the war the allied nations will have a great burden of interest to pay. They must produce things to sell. Woman factory labor must take the place of man labor, and the plea is to establish institutions, take children from their mothers and compel the mothers to become factory hands, without home or children. This plan will destroy the people of the country if carried out. I have read carefully all of the letters and literature of the "Committee of Mercy," of which you are honorary president. Nowhere in your entire appeal do I see any proposal to keep children with their own mothers. The whole scheme is to separate mothers and children. You say "for the shelter and training of fatherless and destitute children." But you do not mention the mother. She is to go to the factory. New York City, where you live, has established more institutions for children than any other city in the world. They have been found to be cruel, expensive, inefficient and bad policy from every point of view.

New York City has now awakened to the crime it has been committing against mother instincts and child life and against the interests of society. Your own State and city are now taking children out of institutions and restoring them to their own mothers under the mothers' pension system for the abolishment of child-poverty. Under this pension system the mother remains at home to care for her own children. She does not have to go out to wash for children of other women, nor work in factories. She functions as nature intended and does the work for which her instincts prepare her.

I am opposed to the institutional care of children and all honest authorities agree with me in that opposition. Even children without mother or father, in Europe

or America, can be better cared for in private families. In New York City pensioned mothers are being paid by the city to care for orphans, and the little ones get the benefit of individual mother care in a regular home, under natural conditions. Institutional care does not make good, useful citizens because it prevents the development of those talents upon which home, the basis of our civilization, depends. Institutional children



FRED W. RIDDELL
 The new general-manager of The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company.

grow up, get married and have children of their own, but, never having lived in a home, these fathers and mothers usually fail, and more dependents are produced. The Committee of Mercy is not a merciful organization if it continues its present plan.

I propose that the plan be changed to a Mothers' Pension plan and children cared for in private homes with mother care, and that all mothers be kept out of factories and other gainful occupations outside of their own homes, even if the result is default on the war bonds. You are probably being used by professional

charity experts—who simply desire little jobs for themselves and by scheming men who see into the future and realize that women of Europe must go into factories and give up their children if the bond interest is to be paid. I ask careful consideration of this letter, as I propose to use all my power and all my time and every ounce of my strength, God willing, to prevent you or any other person, or group, or nation, from committing the supreme crime of the world—taking children from their own mothers and driving these mothers into factories.—The Public, Chicago.

PROF. MITCHELL RESIGNS
 "St. John, N.B., Oct. 25—By order-in-council passed today Professor J. W. Mitchell, Manitoba, was appointed commissioner of livestock and dairying for the province of New Brunswick."

The foregoing news dispatch brings to a close an unfortunate condition of affairs in the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. For nearly a year friction has existed between the Minister of Agriculture and Prof. J. W. Mitchell, and neither was satisfied with the other's stand regarding the administration of the Dairy Act.

Prof. Mitchell has had a long and distinguished career in connection with dairy work in Canada. From 1896 to 1899 he was instructor of dairying at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. From there he was selected by the Dominion Government to act as Dominion dairy superintendent in what was then the territory of Saskatchewan and Assiniboia, now the province of Saskatchewan, and he carried on that work very successfully until 1901, when he was transferred, by his department, to the Maritime Provinces, where he superintended the work for two years and did very much to put the dairy industry of the island province of Prince Edward on its present substantial foundation. He left the Maritime Provinces to accept the position of head of the eastern dairy school in Kingston, where he remained until 1908, when he again came west, this time to Manitoba, to fill the dual position of professor of dairying and superintendent of dairying for the province.

When Prof. Mitchell came to Winnipeg conditions of dairying in the province were about as bad as they could well be, and the reputation of its butter on outside markets was an unenviable one. Today Manitoba butter is being shipped to the critical market of Great Britain and Montreal dealers endorse it as being equal to the best produced in Canada. This result is the more remarkable when it is considered that all has been accomplished with little or no encouragement from the provincial department of agriculture. Prof. Mitchell's work speaks for itself. When diversified farming is receiving so much more attention year by year thruout the province, Manitoba can ill afford to lose such a valuable official.

ELECTION REFORM

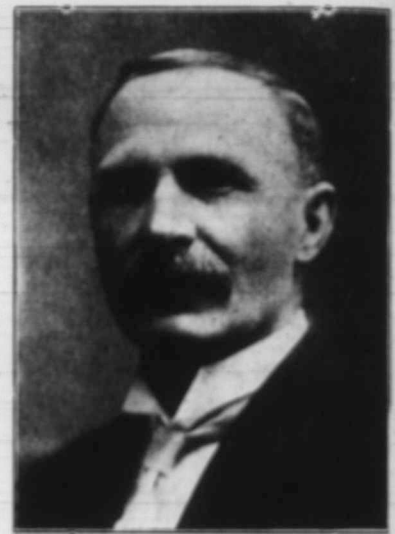
The Legislative Committee on Election Laws in Manitoba, have sat and heard representatives of various public bodies of Winnipeg. Many inquiries have been made by the farmers and farmers' societies. The committee will reserve a date in November, of which due public notice will be given, when the farmers may freely air their views on election reform.

AUSTRALIA AND CONSCRIPTION

For some weeks the Australian Commonwealth has been agitated by a campaign centering on the referendum submitted to the people on October 28, on the question of compulsory military service. The enlistment situation at the end of September showed that 103,000 reinforcements have been voluntarily enrolled, additional reinforcements needed up to July 1 next are 100,000 and 125,000 men are available according to the war census "who are fit, single and without dependants." The government's plan is that voluntary recruitment is to be continued; the deficiency to be made up by conscription; men to be called up month by month as required; no compulsory calling up of men under 21 years of age; absolute exemptions otherwise of (1) only sons, (2) single men who are the sole support of dependants, (3) in families which have already furnished volunteers no calling up of the remaining members of the family up to one-half; constitution of military tribunals

to hear appeals for exemptions. The prime minister, Mr. Hughes, has encountered considerable opposition thru his action in wholeheartedly supporting this proposed measure. He has been expelled from the Political Labor League of New South Wales and the labor party, of which he was the founder, is split into two factions over this issue. To offset the cleavage in his own party, however, Mr. Hughes has the backing of his ordinarily determined political antagonists, the Liberals, both in the federal parliament and in the various states.

The prime minister's speech in opening the campaign for the referendum was an impassioned one. He said in the course of it: "Can anyone doubt if Germany wins she will lay her predatory hands on this country of ours? If the allies are defeated, a free Australia as we know it would exist no more. Think of that, all of you who hesitate and babble about your rights. Conscription as it is called, against which all this wild outcry is raised, has been the law for years. It has been and is a plank of the Labor platform. It is true that the law as it stands is confined to compulsory military service inside the Common-



JAMES ROBINSON
 Newly appointed executive director of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company.

wealth, but the principle—compulsion—is there."

At date of writing, October 30, incomplete returns show for conscription 798,000 and against 887,000.

HOMESTEADS AVAILABLE

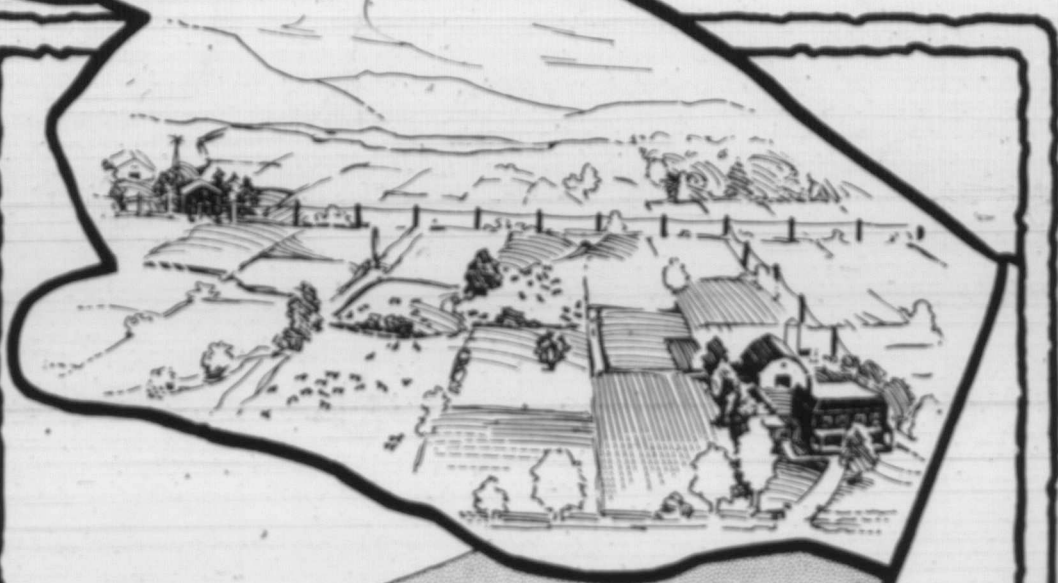
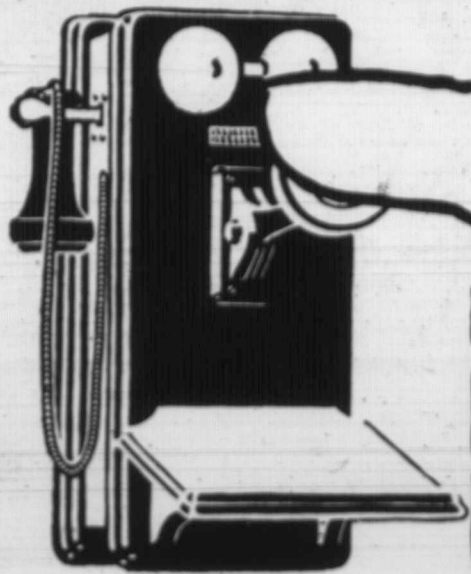
There has just been issued by the Department of the Interior a new edition of the "Land and Pre-emption" map, which gives useful and interesting information, corrected to a recent date, with regard to the land situation and the pre-emption and purchased homestead areas thruout the three Western Provinces. Figures in green show at a glance the number of quarter-sections in each township that are still available for homestead entry, also the area within which quarter-sections may be pre-empted. Boundaries of Dominion Land Agencies, and the location of Forestry and Indian Reserves are also clearly shown. All townships which have been surveyed are set out in a distinctive buff coloring. Copies of the publication may be procured free of charge upon application to the Railway Lands Branch of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

YOUNG FOLKS MAY DANCE

At the annual school meeting at Poplar Park, Sask., school district there was a vigorous discussion on the question of allowing the school room to be used for dancing. However, those who were opposed to allowing the young people to enjoy themselves in this manner were found to be in the minority and a resolution was passed that the school house should be open to all forms of social intercourse without discrimination. Evidently the majority of the people in that school district have the progressive viewpoint.

Every farmer should study his machine and see where he can increase its efficiency. Oil is cheaper than repairs and new tools. When properly used it will increase the life of the machine.

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