

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

July 3, 1918

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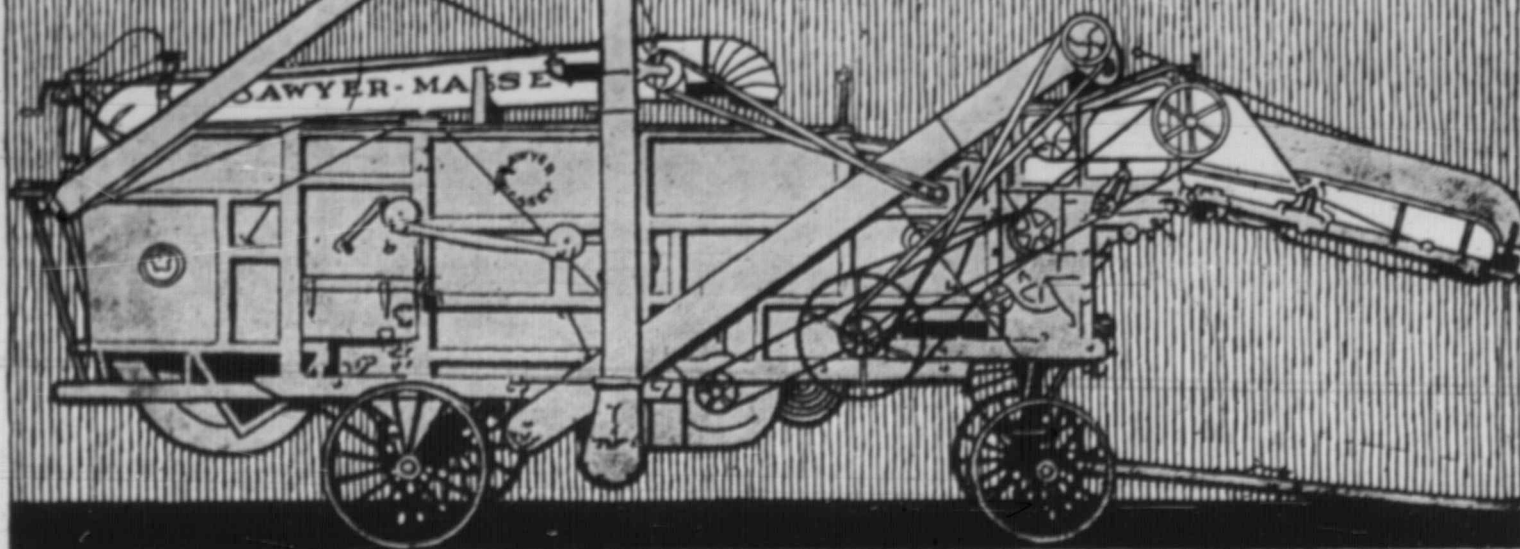
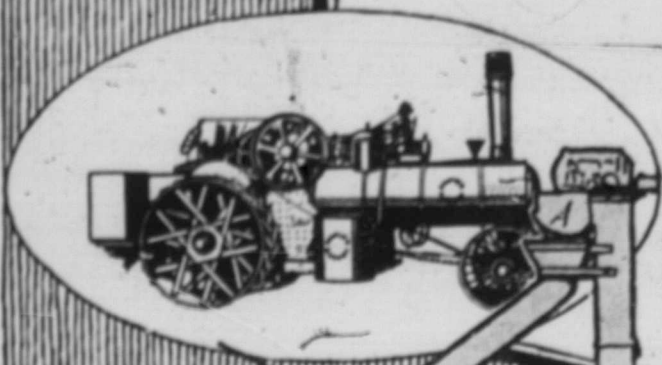
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The military authorities have issued a statement regarding the operation of the Military Service Act of 1917. It appears on page 4 of this issue and contains the regulations regarding the calling of men 19 and 20 years of age, harvest leave, leave of absence on account of extreme hardship, and procedure to obtain leave of absence. This statement should be read by everyone, especially those who have been left short handed owing to the operations of the act.

The International Farm Congress and Soil Products Exposition will be held in Kansas City, Missouri, from October 16 to 26. The information that has come to hand to date regarding this big world's fair for farmers is summarized on page 19. The event promises to equal or eclipse any former exposition. A considerable number of farmers have written to The Guide from time to time asking for information regarding the International. This indicates that Western Canada will be well represented at the fair this year. The Guide will keep its readers fully informed of the progress that is being made in preparation for the big event.

Two weeks ago we published the first installment of Professor Bracken's article on Dry Farming. Last week our Tenth Anniversary number came out and the space was all occupied by special articles. The second installment of Professor Bracken's article was, therefore held over and appears in this week's issue.

The Guide circulation has now passed

the 40,000 mark. The rapid increase in the membership of the associations has been reflected in our subscription list. Every new member should be impressed with the necessity of being a subscriber to the organized farmers' own paper. The anniversary number alone furnishes a liberal education in the history, achievements and aims of the farmers' organized activities.

The Saskatchewan G.O.A. membership has now reached the splendid total of over 40,000. About 100 locals have been formed since January 1 of this year. The campaigns are going splendidly. New members are signing up rapidly and new clubs being formed almost every day. Things are on the move in Saskatchewan.

The Guide held its annual picnic on Wednesday of last week. The place selected was Belkirk, where a natural elm grove of great beauty, accessible from Winnipeg by electric cars serves as an ideal picnic ground. The day was a perfect one. A program of sports, including games and races, was thoroughly enjoyed. Like all such annual events that are being held these days, however, the absence of some who have attended in the past served to bring home to us the drain on our young manhood which the war is making.

Dominion Day falling on Monday of this week and being therefore a holiday, it was necessary to close the forms of this issue on Saturday. For this reason the market reports are incomplete, as the weekly market reports do not reach The Guide office until Monday.

Buy It NOW! We are sorry to inform our customers that our 1917 supply will be very limited in practically all lines. This is due to severe frosts on May 23 and 24. We will use this space during the season to inform our customers as to the supply, etc., and if our customers will look up this space before ordering, they will be able to avoid disappointment and at the same time assist us. We are at present booked for all the Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries and Apricots that we can possibly supply. BE SURE TO WATCH THIS SPACE CO-OPERATIVE FRUIT GROWERS PENTICTON, B.C.

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Who will Harvest Your Crop? You or Gophers? Now you have sown the seed and the crop is growing, destroy the Gophers with "GETSEMAIL" A Gopher destroyed is a Bushel of Wheat Saved "GETSEMAIL" is the Grain growers' own Gopher Poison; not made for profit but made to kill Gophers. Favorable reports are coming in from many quarters saying "GETSEMAIL" is giving excellent results. For instance, after testing "GETSEMAIL" and another well-known poison, distributed by the municipality, one farmer returned two packets of the other poison and exchanged them for "GETSEMAIL." From another point, the local secretary reports better results from "GETSEMAIL" than any other poison. Buy through your local secretary from The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Farmers' Building, Regina.

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## PUBLIC NOTICE

### Military Service Act, 1917.

**Men 19 and 20 Years of Age.  
Harvest Leave.**

**Leave of Absence on Ground of Extreme Hardship.  
Procedure to obtain Leave of Absence.**

#### Men Nineteen and Twenty Years of Age.

It has come to the attention of the Government that there is a widespread impression that young men of nineteen years, and those who became twenty since October 13, 1917, as well as those who may become nineteen from time to time and who have been or will be called upon to register under the Military Service Act, are to be immediately called to the colours.

This impression is quite incorrect. No date has yet been fixed for calling upon such men to so report for duty, nor has the question been brought before the Cabinet for decision. In view of the need of labour on the farm, it is most unlikely that consideration will be given to the matter until after the harvest is over, although of course the Government's action must be determined primarily by the military situation.

There is no further obligation incumbent upon young men of the ages above mentioned who have registered or who do so hereafter, until they receive notice from the Registrars.

#### Harvest Leave.

Some enquiries have been received as to the possibility of granting harvest leave to such troops as may be in the country at that time. No definite assurance can be given on this point as advantage must be taken of ships as they become available. On the other hand, harvest leave will be given if at all possible.

#### Leave of Absence on Grounds of Extreme Hardship.

It is desired that the Regulations respecting leave of absence in cases of hardship should be widely known and fully understood. Such leave will be granted in two cases:— (a) where extreme hardship arises by reason of the fact that the man concerned is either the only son capable of earning a livelihood, of a father killed or disabled on service or presently in service overseas, or in training for such service, or under treatment after returning from overseas; or the only remaining of two or more brothers capable of earning a livelihood (the other brother or brothers having been killed or disabled on service, or being presently in service overseas, or in training for overseas or under treatment after his or their return from overseas); brothers married before 4th August, 1914, living in separate establishments and having a child or children not to be counted, in determining the fact that the man is the "only" remaining son or brother; (b) where extreme hardship arises by reason of exceptional circumstances such as the fact that the man concerned is the sole support of a widowed mother, an invalid father or other helpless dependents.

It is to be noted that in all these cases the governing factor is not hardship, loss or suffering to the individual concerned, but to others, that is, members of his family or those depending upon him.

#### Procedure to obtain leave of absence.

A simple system for dealing with these cases has been adopted. Forms of application have been supplied to every Depot Battalion and an officer of each battalion has been detailed whose duty it is to give them immediate attention. The man concerned should on reporting to his unit state that he desires to apply for leave of absence on one or more of the grounds mentioned and his application form will then be filled out and forwarded to Militia Headquarters, Ottawa. In the meantime, if the case appears meritorious, the man will be given provisional leave of absence for thirty days so that he may return home and continue his civil occupation while his case is being finally disposed of.

ISSUED BY DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

## Public Cold Storage

By Wiljames Thompson

**T**HE first public cold storage warehouse, newly built, solely owned and controlled by the shareholders and patrons on the co-operative plan, was put in operation in Saskatoon recently by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited. While the plant has not been officially opened the demand has been so insistent from merchants, farmers and the general public for the service to be started that it was deemed advisable to get some of the rooms ready as quickly as possible, and these are now being rapidly filled with eggs, butter, meats, vegetables and farm produce.

The refrigeration machinery has been tested, and all piping and insulation inspected for leaks and defects. Henry Gauvin, superintendent of construction, is highly pleased with the results, and experts who have informally inspected the plant declare it to be the finest equipped system in Canada.

The building is a solid reinforced steel concrete and brick structure, comprising 206,000 cubic feet of storage space. On the main floor is the shipping room, freight elevators of 3,000 pounds capacity and platform scales of 2,500 pounds capacity.

In view of both passenger and freight entrances are the gage clock indicators by which the engineer or staff can tell the degree of operation going on in every part of the building without visiting the engine room.

At the main loading entrances and extending into the chilling rooms are meat rail tracks. The meat rail tracks in the chilling rooms have storage capacity of 300 beef carcasses. Other rooms on the main floor are specially prepared for eggs, butter and poultry, and also for fruits and vegetables.

On the upper story of the building are general storage rooms, and extra office space. One large room is specially lighted and designed for the cutting, printing, sampling and grading of butter. The provincial government butter inspector and grader will have his headquarters in this room.

Another similarly designed and finely lighted room is the egg candling and grading room. The Dominion government egg inspector and grader, with the candling and grading staff will have their headquarters in this section.

In the basement are also several separate rooms from 7,000 to 14,000 cubic feet capacity for storage of eggs, poultry, fruits and vegetables.

#### Day and Night Service

The engine and machinery rooms are all in the basement. The electric current is supplied by the City of Saskatoon. Here are refrigerating machines driven by two 50 horse-power electric motors, either or both of which are equal to keeping up a continuous day and night refrigeration from 40 degrees normal to 50 degrees below zero. By a direct expansion system a vacuum pressure of 30 pounds to the square inch on a 24-hour basis is made possible by the machinery system used. The engines can operate to produce a cooling and freezing temperature at the rate of 20 degrees per hour down to 50 below zero.

All storage rooms are protected by double press contact spring doors, so that perfect cooling insulation is assured.

The perfect cooling insulation produced by the outside walls of the building is due to the following construction: Brick 13 inches; asphalt, one inch; cork three inches; asphalt one inch, and cement plaster half-inch, all in even layers of insulation.

The public storage rates for the Saskatoon cold storage plant have been officially approved by the Dominion government through the office of the dairy and cold storage commissioner. Those interested in getting the rates may obtain same from the government direct or from the Saskatoon office. Storage rates and temperatures are quoted for 50 different classes of perishable food products.

Eggs may be kept for six months for 75 cents per 30-dozen case, or for one month 15 cents a case.

Meats, poultry and fish are kept for the low price of one-third of a cent per pound, or at the rate of 20 cents per 100 pounds over one month.



The cold storage warehouse, built, solely owned and operated by the shareholders on the plan, was put in operation recently by the Operative Creameries. The plant has not been the demand has been by merchants, farmers and the public for the service. It was deemed advisable to have the rooms ready as early as possible, and these are now ready with eggs, butter, and farm produce. The machinery has been tested and insulation is perfect. Heavy investment of construction, with the results, and informally inspected, it is to be the finest in Canada.

The building is a solid reinforced brick structure, some 100 feet of storage space on the main floor is the ship-elevators of 3,000 and platform scales of 100,000.

The passenger and freight elevators, clock indicators, inner or staff can tell operation going on in building without visitation.

The loading entrances and the chilling rooms are on the main floor. The meat rail tracks come have storage cases for carcasses. Other floors are specially fitted for the cutting, grading and grading of provincial government and grader will have in this room.

The egg candling and the Dominion government and grader, with the grading staff will have in this section. The plant are also several from 7,000 to 14,000 for storage of eggs, and vegetables.

**Night Service**  
The machinery rooms are on the main floor. The electric curbs by the City of Saskatchewan refrigerating machines 50 horse-power electric or both of which are up a continuous day operation from 40 degrees below zero. By a system a vacuum pressure to the square inch is made possible by steam used. The engines produce a cooling and store at the rate of 20 down to 50 below zero.

The rooms are protected by contact spring doors, so cooling insulation is as perfect as possible. The outside walls of the building following construction: asphalt, one inch; cork asphalt one inch, and half-inch, all in even thickness.

The storage racks for the storage plant have been provided by the Dominion storage commissioner. In getting the rates from the government the Saskatoon office, and temperatures are different classes of perishables.

Kept for six months for a dozen cases, or for one case.

Meat and fish are kept for one-third of a cent per bushel rate of 20 cents per bushel per month.

# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 3, 1918

## Canada

The Dominion of Canada passed its fifty-first birthday on Monday. For the past three years, this national anniversary has had a greater significance to Canadians than it ever had before. Our part in a war that is being fought for the sake of freedom—a part that has been waged from the very beginning of the world's struggle against the tyranny of Germany—gives new meaning to Canada's claim of nationhood. Physical qualifications do not make a nation any more than stature alone makes the man. In the past, our assertions of greatness have been expressed too often in terms of acres and dollars and cents and railway mileage. Today, without asserting claims of any kind, Canada is regarded in the eyes of the world as a nation of character as well as a region of vast physical resources. About the brave deeds of Canada's soldiers overseas, performed in behalf of humanity and not in the lust of military greed, there has been crystallized a new and well-defined Canadian national spirit. Sacrifices and deep pride in the achievements of Canada abroad have formed invisible but mighty bonds of national sympathy throughout this Dominion. The strength of this growing and developing unity of spirit will give new vigor and purpose to Canada when the war has been won and peace has been declared. Looking forward to those days of peace, with the cause of human liberty re-established, the civilian mind of Canada rejoices at the thought of discarding the sword for the instruments of industry and art. In the meantime, and on this anniversary occasion, let the people of the Dominion of Canada take fresh inspiration from the words which have been their silent text and motto in this war: "the things which are not seen are eternal."

## The Austrian Defeat

"Keep your eye on Austria-Hungary" is a sound axiom of the war, wrote A. G. Gardiner in 1914, in *The War Lords*. "There is the breach in the German fortress. The shortest way to Berlin is the longest. It is not by the front door of the Rhine, but by the back door of the Danube, for that door is very vulnerable. It might open at a knock. It might open without a knock."

The Italian armies supported by French and British troops last week partially opened that door through Austria-Hungary by their military successes along the Piave River. Following closely upon the revolutionary disturbances in Vienna, the great Italian victory in which 285,000 Austrians were reported to have been lost, may be regarded both from a military and a political point of view, as one of the most important events of the war. The military significance of the recent engagement along the Piave is contained in the fact that German troops and German leadership were absent. Austria was either urged or permitted to enter upon her vain attempt at an offensive against Italy, and as the military expert of the *New York Evening Post* observes: "Experience of nearly four years has shown beyond question that the Austrians cannot be expected to go it alone." Why was the weak ally of Germany allowed to undertake alone, "the most ambitious enterprise of the war, an assault on a front of a hundred miles!" Either Ger... was unable to spare troops from the western front where another powerful offensive is believed to be under preparation, or for political reasons the Kaiser's general staff thought it advisable that Austria should be... through...

in blood. It is quite possible too that the Central Powers entirely underestimated the strength of the rejuvenated Italian armies. In any case, the failure of the Austrian offensive indicated a favorable military situation for the allied armies under the command of General Foch.

The political importance of the Austrian defeat lies in the circumstance that it came at a time when Germany, according to the best unofficial opinion of the United States and Great Britain, was about to combine a shrewd policy of diplomatic penetration with military tactics. In order to weaken the military strength of their enemies, and if possible divide them with dissension, it is believed that Germany was planning to submit proposals of peace which would offer a settlement of the war on the basis of the complete evacuation of France and the reinstatement of Belgium on the west, and on the east of the Brest-Litovsk and Roumanian treaties which give Germany a dangerous hold upon the whole Russian territory and its outlets to India and China. Such a peace proposal would be calculated to play one section of the Allies against the other, and as, up to the present time, no well-constructed political alliance has been formed amongst the principal allied nations, Germany's calculation in this regard, might not prove to be very inaccurate. At the moment, President Wilson's expressed attitude of tolerance and non-interference toward Russia, is not entirely shared by strong elements of opinion in France and England, which believe that a new military line should be established immediately in Russia, even to the extent of employing Japan, so that Germany would be forced to withdraw troops from the west front. Kerensky's recent visit to the United States and Great Britain has seemed to add strength to the claims for interference in Russia. The whole political relationship of the Allied nations to Russia, therefore, would appear to be most uncertain and unsettled.

Had Austria-Hungary been able to make the same headway over the Venetian plains, that Germany has made in France during the past three months, the prospect for a strong political offensive against the Allies would have been favorable to the Central Powers. The defeat of Austria, however, has greatly changed the psychological situation which Germany hoped to capitalize to the very utmost. It remains to be seen whether or not the next German offensive on the west front will be able to regain some of the political advantage that was lost to her last week. In any event, it will take much stimulating to bolster up Austria. Bismarck once likened the Austrian Empire to a ramshackle house built with bad bricks, and held together only by means of German cement. The supply of German cement has been heavily drawn upon in Finland, Poland, the Ukraine and Roumania. There is not much left to uphold the Austrian structure.

## Political Position

On page 29 of this week's issue of *The Guide*, a special contribution entitled "What Protectionists Want," is published over the initials, A.B.C. We hope that our readers will pay careful attention to this letter which appears from the pen of one who has been a friend of long standing to the organized grain growers, and whose name is known throughout Canada as being actively connected with programs of economic and social reform. His letter is an appeal to the

the writer's own words, "by making Union government possible last December, put themselves into an extraordinarily strong political position in Canada." It is an appeal to the grain growers to prevent the protectionist forces in Canada from regaining an exclusive hold on the flagstaff, from which the good old Union Jack was flapped so vigorously in 1911. Our contributor sees a grave danger of such a possibility in what he describes as "the recent tendencies to weaken at the conference of the United Farmers of Ontario, in Toronto, and through the memorandum of the United Farmers of Alberta to the government." "Let the organized farmers make no mistake," he writes; "nothing could please the Tory press of the East more than to see the western farmers break with the Union government over conscription." Recognizing that the present government has made mistakes, he says, "but the government's mistakes make the reasons all the stronger why the cool heads of the organized farmers' movement should not be carried away into surrendering the forward position they have won for themselves in the public opinion of Canada, as they certainly would, if they were made to appear to be weakening on a war measure, the war measure, the Military Service Act."

There is doubtless much truth in A.B.C.'s statement that the protectionist forces would be quick to seize an opportunity to rally their supporters again to the false, loyalty cry, which was used against the West seven years ago. The *Guide* is of the opinion, however, that A.B.C. is unnecessarily agitated over the possibility of the organized farmers of the West weakening in their attitude towards the Military Service Act, which they expressed so positively last December. The most careful reading of the Alberta memorandum which was recently submitted to the government by H. W. Wood, does not suggest in the slightest degree anything but the most earnest desire to share in the responsibilities of the war, as they are borne by this country. True, the Alberta memorandum impressed very strongly upon the government the inevitable effect of "further measures" such as the recent amendments to the M.S.A., upon food production. They indicated clearly that the output of foodstuffs from Alberta could not be maintained unless sufficient farmers were left on the land. They did so without expressing any prejudices whatsoever. They simply stated facts for the benefit of the government, with the implication that the authorities at Ottawa would be well advised if they would take the trouble to keep people informed, as far as possible, of the actual condition of military affairs in Europe. In speaking thus frankly to the government, the Alberta farmers deserve approval, for if there is one thing more than another in which the Union government has been remiss, it has been in its stupid policy of isolating itself from public opinion, from the very day it was returned to power. There has not been sufficient definite educational work pertaining to the facts of the war, on the part of the government. When that condition exists in a democratic country, only one thing can happen: the people will undertake to tell the government its faults.

No, the whole people of the West, farmers and town people, are as determined to see the war through to a finish as any group of protectionists that ever flourished on a tariff. They stand exactly where they did last December, devoted to the country and to the

### Politics and Protection

In the May issue of the Canadian Magazine is the first installment of the personal and political reminiscences by Sir John Willison, for many years editor of the Toronto Globe and later for some years editor of the Toronto News. Sir John has had a long connection with the political affairs of the Dominion and has undoubtedly known the inner workings of both political parties. It is given to few men to be editor of the chief Liberal organ and later, editor of the leading Conservative organ. Sir John's reminiscences make delightful reading and will entertain a wide circle of readers. He discusses in his first article how nearly the Tory party came to being free traders and the Grits to being protectionists. It is best to let him tell it in his own words. The following is the extract from Sir John's article:

For his resistance to protection Mr. MacKenzie (Hon. Alexander MacKenzie, Premier of Canada), gets more praise than he deserves. He was ready to raise the duties from seventeen and one-half to twenty per cent. So were Honorable George Brown and Sir Richard Cartwright and Honorable Edward Blake, and other leading Liberals of Ontario and Quebec. Principle does not concern itself with percentages. If Honorable A. G. Jones and the near-sighted, consternated, anxious Liberal group from the Eastern Provinces who were possessed by the delusion that they could not carry their constituencies if duties were increased, had not gone into revolt against Mr. MacKenzie, he would have raised duties to twenty per cent., and once committed in Parliament and on the platform to the defence of higher customs taxation, who can be certain that the Canadian Liberal party would not have become entrenched in the fortress of protection. There is reason to believe that if the MacKenzie Government had committed itself to higher duties the Conservative Opposition would have adhered to low tariff. The common story is that when Sir Richard Cartwright rose to deliver the budget speech of 1876, it was not known if he would declare

for or against higher duties, while Sir Charles Tupper, who was to follow, knew only that he would not agree with Cartwright.

In a speech at St. Mary's in 1892, Mr. D'Alton McCarthy said: "There is no doubt in the world that we were out of power and by going in for the National Policy and taking the wind out of Mr. MacKenzie's sails we got into power. We became identified with the protection policy, but if Mr. MacKenzie had adopted the protective policy we should have been free-traders." Mr. W. F. MacLean, M.P., whose father was one of the most convincing writers of protectionist literature at this period, had said that Sir John Macdonald was "timid unto death of protection," and "had to be bullied into it, led into it, committed to it by others." Mr. Goldwin Smith declares that when he warned Sir John that "Protection would never do for Canada," he was assured, "You need not fear that I am going to get into that hole." One does not understand how Mr. Goldwin Smith could give any such warning, for he was opposing the MacKenzie Government, petting Honorable Edward Blake as the repressed believer in a more liberal commercial policy, and cultivating close personal and political relations with the Conservative leader. In a letter to The Toronto News in 1901, Mr. Nicholas Flood Davis said:—

"Now as regards Sir John Macdonald's opinion, he is on record quite early in his career on the side of protection. On the other hand, in 1876, I was in The Mail office talking to the late Mr. Charles Belford, who was then editor under Mr. Patteson, who was manager and editor-in-chief, when Sir John Macdonald entered and said: 'Belford, what do you mean by that article on protection? I'm not a protectionist.' Belford replied: 'It doesn't commit you or the paper. It is marked "communicated." But that policy is taking hold of the public mind, and that is the question on which you will have to go to the country.' The policy of protection was preached on platforms and advocated in The Mail before Sir John Macdonald took it up heartily. He had undoubtedly gone over to free trade with the Disraelian Conservatives, and was fully aware what a hold belief in it had taken of the public mind. He, however, took to studying protectionist books and when he began to advocate protection he brought to bear on its popularization his fine

power of illustration, sometimes homely, sometimes whimsical, always effective. It is the good fortune of the leading statesmen to get credit not only for the work, but the idea, whereas, they are never the first to conceive the idea."

What Mr. Davis, Mr. MacLean and Mr. McCarthy have said Mr. T. C. Patteson, who was the editor of The Mail during that period, often admitted and emphasized. But if it was the fortune of Mr. MacKenzie to take the wrong turning, this was not so much through devotion to low tariff as through submission to a wing of the Liberal party which by high concern for principle or through zeal to save itself, gave the whole position to the enemy. After the turnover in 1896 the common injunction among Liberals was to remember "MacKenzie's mistakes."

Sir John's statement has been corroborated by others who knew the political history of those days. Both parties wanted to be in power and the majority of the politicians were willing to do anything to get into office. The Liberal party came into power in 1896 and very quickly became as ardent supporters of protection as had been the Conservatives. From that time until the present protectionism has held the reins and driven both parties without discrimination. It is interesting to know however, that there was once a time when the politicians in the Conservative party were willing to jump either way on the tariff so long as they thought it would catch enough votes to bring them into power.

Ought not so vital an industry as coal-mining be nationalized? When the government takes over the railways, it will not be able to risk a fuel famine. Government ownership of railways should be accompanied by a similar control of coal mines. Incidentally then, the citizens of the country may be able to secure a winter's supply of coal from an agent without having to relate their life's history with each purchase.



THE BACK DOOR TO GERMANY

Western (Main Cont. Herald) rescue our Ally"



# Dry Farming in Western Canada



## Making the Best Use of the Water in the Soil—History of Dry Farming—Summary of Dry Farming Practices.

By Prof. J. Bracken

found that "on a sandy loam, not cultivated, 603 pounds of water were transpired to produce one pound of dry matter of corn; on the same soil, cultivated, only 234 pounds were required. On a clay loam, not cultivated, 535 pounds of water were transpired for each pound of dry matter, whereas on the cultivated soil only 428 pounds were necessary. On a clay soil, not cultivated, 753 pounds of water were transpired for each pound of dry matter; on the cultivated soil, only 582 pounds."

The evidence of these and other investigations clearly show that the more fertile a soil is the greater yield it will produce from a given supply of moisture. This is the chief reason why dry farmers should strive to maintain the fertility of their soils. While our soils are new and rich our average rainfall will produce an average yield. As soon as they become less fertile the same amount of rain will produce a much smaller crop.

### Drought Resistant Crops

Another point that the dry farmer should keep in mind is that some plants are better able to withstand drought than others. The factors that constitute resistance to drought are not all well understood but several are now quite well appreciated by dry farming investigators. For instance it is now well-known (1) that different crops require different amounts of moisture to produce a unit of dry matter, (2) that certain types of crops are able to withstand more drought than others, (3) that the growth of some classes of crops so parallels the monthly distribution of moisture that they are enabled to produce more satisfactorily than other classes of crops, the growth habits of which are different, and (4) that crops which permit of intertillage may develop under smaller precipitation than those of similar type not intertilled.

Recent investigations have shown that among our commonly grown crops millet, sorghum and corn require the least moisture per unit of dry matter produced, that the legume crops, like alfalfa, peas and clovers require the most and that the grain crops—wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax are intermediate in moisture requirements.

Carefully conducted experiments have also shown that some crops will withstand drought better than others. For instance brome grass and western rye grass are both more drought resistant than any of the other commonly used grasses. Alfalfa will withstand more drought than clovers, durum wheat more than common wheat, and emmer more than oats or barley.

It is well appreciated by western farmers that annual crops yield much more than perennial ones, and that

those crops which can be sown early and that reach their greatest growth during the late stages of the rainy season, and that ripen before the dry autumn months, are the most satisfactory to grow. This is why oats, an annual crop, is more generally used as hay than the grasses which are perennial. It explains why sweet clover yields more than alfalfa and it is why the grain crops are the ones best suited to our climate.

The value of intertilled crops has long been appreciated by dry farmers. The large yields after corn and potatoes, the former particularly, are well appreciated. The difficulty has been to grow either of these crops profitably in a large way under present economic conditions. As land becomes higher in price, and labor and equipment cheaper more intensive methods will pay better than extensive ones, but at present the greater profit is probably to be found in the latter in most parts of the West.

### Crops That Promise Most

The crops of undetermined value that promise the most for the dry farming districts of Western Canada, and that warrant very careful trial are:

**Grain Crops**—For sale: Durum wheat, Kuluanka and Pelissier; Marquis and Red Fife (best at present); Winter rye (N.D. No. 959). For feed: Spring rye (Petkus); Emmer; Two-rowed (Hansen or Canadian Thorpe) and naked (white hullless) barley; Early and late oats (late now generally used).

**Forage Crops**—For summer pasture, sweet clover; for fall pasture, rape; for winter pasture, corn; for perennial pasture, Western rye grass, brome grass and alfalfa; for soiling crops, alfalfa in rows; for winter feed, corn, oats, sweet clover.

### Suitable Crop Management Practices

The crop management practices the dry farmer in the Canadian west should avoid are late seeding, thick seeding, shallow seeding and late harvesting. Each of these in dry seasons and in dry areas is likely to result in lessening the yield secured.

The time to sow.—The two factors that chiefly determine the best time to sow are the temperature and moisture conditions of the soil. If crops are sown too early they may be injured by late spring frosts or the seed may die before the seedling gets above ground. Aside from this danger the seeding of our hardy cereals, wheat, rye, oats and barley should be done early. If the seeding can be done early enough the moisture from the melting snow will germinate the seed, otherwise in fall or spring plowing the germination may be seriously retarded owing to lack of rain in the early spring.

The amount to sow.—This seeding is a recognized dry farming practice. The drier the district the less seed need be used, while the more humid the district and the shorter the growing season the greater the quantity that should be sown. Campbell recommends as little as 18 to 20 pounds of winter wheat; 22 to 25 pounds of spring wheat; 20 to 25 pounds of oats and 25 to 40 pounds of barley per acre in the dry parts of the Western States. The United States Federal Department of Agriculture recommends the following rates for Montana: Wheat one bushel; oats one to one-and-a-quarter bushels; barley, one to one-and-a-quarter bushels; flax 15 to 20 pounds. For the dry parts of Western Canada rather heavier seedings than those recommended for Montana should be used. Of course, in the more humid sections of the west much heavier seedings are necessary.

How into the moisture.—In dry areas the limiting factor in germination is usually moisture. Where rains usually come in the spring season the depth of seeding is of relatively little importance but in this climate very little rain falls in the early spring and if germination is to be assured seeding into the moisture is necessary. Of course, the land should be prepared in such a way that the moisture is not at too great a depth.

Use non-shattering varieties.—Very great losses frequently occur through the shelling of overripe or easily shattered seed as a result of heavy winds at harvest time. In order to lessen this danger two practices may be followed, first, use crops that do not shatter readily and second, cut before the crop is dead ripe.

Among the wheat varieties that shatter least are the Durum types and Marquis. Durum seldom chatters even under the worst conditions while Marquis is known to be more non-shattering than any other of our commonly grown varieties.

### History of Dry Farming

Most of the practices of Dry Farming are probably very old. The ancient civilizations of the Orient, the Euphrates Valley, Palestine and Egypt were developed in dry climates but chiefly in areas where artificial irrigation was

Continued on Page 21

sometimes homely, but effective. It is making statements to the work, but the ver the first to con-

MacLean and Mr. T. C. Patterson, who Mail during that emphasized. But Mr. MacKenzie to his was not so much ariff as through sub-Liberal party which iple or through real hole position to the er in 1896 the com- liberals was to re-stakes."

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industry as coal- When the govern- sys, it will not be ine. Government should be accom- plish of coal mines. ens of the country winter's supply of having to relate a purchase.

**T**HE practices by which the moisture stored and conserved in the soil is kept available or at least not rendered unavailable to plant roots are:

1. By not plowing under thick layers of dense grass or other rubbish, unless time sufficient for the decay is allowed before seeding the next crop.

2. By not plowing under a heavy stubble in fall or spring unless the land is to be thoroughly compacted so that the moisture in the subsoil may rise into the furrow slice to meet the needs of the crop.

3. By seeing that in all fall or spring plowing the overturned furrow is brought firmly in contact with the subsoil, so that there may be the least possible interference with the free movement of moisture.

4. The application of manure in such a manner, at such a time and in such an amount that it will quickly decay and not interfere with the movement of soil moisture. Coarse strawy manure and stubble are often worse than useless until they have decayed, after which time they exert very beneficial effects on the moisture absorbing and moisture holding capacity of the soil.

### Utilizing Soil Water

The soil moisture will be utilized most efficiently if three things are done: (1) The supply of available plant food kept up; (2) drought resistant crops grown; and (3) suitable crop management practices followed.

Keep the soil rich.—The chief function of the water stored in the soil is to dissolve plant food and carry it through the root hairs into the plant. The more plant food a given unit of water can carry into the plant the more efficient the water is. It has been found that on rich soils a given amount of water carries very much more plant food into a plant than does the same quantity of water on poor soils.

Wislotek states: (1) that on a naturally fertile Utah soil 908 pounds of water were required to produce each pound of dry matter in corn. (2) that when this soil was manured only 613 pounds were required and (3) that when commercial fertilizer was added only 585 pounds was necessary to produce a pound of dry matter. Similarly he







# Parliament and Patronage

**I**N a recent article dealing with the legislative achievements of the first Union parliament at its initial session the purpose and aim of the Civil Service bill was explained in general terms. It was indicated by the writer that while practically all members of the commons declared themselves as being in favor of the principle behind the proposal to eliminate political patronage, and to adopt the merit system in the outside as well as the inside service, many of them were none too friendly to the government's proposal to immediately convert these ideas into law.

The most apt description of the attitude of parliament was furnished by R. L. Richardson, member for Spring-Field, Man., who said the remarks of certain members of the House reminded him of the old couplet:—

"You shall and you shan't, you will and you won't;

You'll be damned if you do, you'll be damned if you don't."

To those who listened to the debate it was certainly somewhat difficult to reconcile declarations of belief in the principle of the proposed legislation with subsequent criticisms coming from the same lips. Nevertheless, when consideration is given to the matter of the difference between the inside and outside services, it is possible to appreciate many of the arguments advanced by members. The broad difference between the two services arises out of the circumstance that members of the inside service make their living by devoting their entire time and energies to the work they are called upon to do. They are not supposed to take up other employment even of a temporary kind. When the Civil Service bill of 1908 was introduced by Hon. Sydney Fisher, it was found to be quite an easy thing to apply the principles of classification and merit to the employment of a body of men and women devoting all their energies to public service; but it was an entirely different matter to do this with the outside service which includes many thousands of people, such as country postmasters and other minor government officials, who earn their living in other ways and hold a government post "on the side." That is the chief reason why the original bill was confined in its operation to the inside service. It is also the major reason why the bill of last session does not absolutely recognize the principle of examinations for entry into the outside service and why other ways have been adopted for the securing of employees of a more or less temporary character.

### An Illustration and an Explanation

In explaining why the classification of the inside service would not apply to the outside service, Hon. A. K. MacLean, the sponsor for the bill gave the following illustration:—

"Take the customs service for instance, it would hardly do to classify the outside customs service as the inside service is classified today. In many cases, salaries of \$100, \$200 and \$300 a year are paid, and that is all the recipients expect, and all they deserve for the services performed, which only requires one or two hours a day on the part of such civil servants. The bill provides that after its passage the Civil Service Commission shall report to the government and to parliament some scheme of re-organization of the inside and outside services, and as soon as that report is made the government shall take into consideration the matter of the abolition of the outside service."

Equally interesting was the explanation given by the minister of the plan proposed to remove this class of appointments from the realm of political patronage:—

"Heretofore permanent appointment in the inside service" he said "was based solely on the result of an educational test. This gave to the candidates, fresh from the class-room, and yet lacking in experience, a great advantage over the educated and altogether more suitable person who possessed business experience but might be a trifle rusty in some of the subjects written at the examination."

## Some Members favored Elimination of Patronage in Theory Only—The Spirit was willing but the Flesh was Weak—Bill Finally Passed.

By The Guide's Ottawa Correspondent

"In future it is proposed in appointments to both the inside and outside services to give a rating for business experience, and thus, while not lowering the standard of the educational test, will enable the public service to be recruited from the really most efficient of those who successfully compete at the examinations."

"Where a vacancy occurs in a post-mastership, a collectorship of customs, or the like, is an important centre, the same will wherever possible be filled by promotion. If the public interest would not be served thereby the position will be thrown open to competition and applications invited from persons possessing the necessary qualifications and who have been residents of the city or vicinity for a stated period."

"There is naturally a very strong feeling throughout the country that positions should, wherever possible, be filled by the appointment of local persons and that, except in the case of transfers, which might occasionally become necessary, 'outsiders' as they are regarded should not receive preferment."

"The United States Federal Civil Service system recognizes this principle,

Conservative Unionist from Brantford, "the members of this House and the people of this country will have every reason to be dissatisfied if the appointment of the Civil Service Commission is going to mean that the members of the Civil Service in all the towns and cities from east to west and north to south are going to be sent from the city of Ottawa. I do not know whether this is the intention or not, but I want the minister to guard against that. I lay down as a principle that every riding is entitled to a certain number of its own people to administer its own business. That may be considered a rather narrow view, but I think it is a practical opinion. I think in all our communities we have men who are fit to discharge the various duties in all walks of life."

E. W. Nesbitt, Liberal Unionist from North Oxford, expressed a fear that the bill would put too much power in the hands of the members of the Civil Service Commission. "Everything would be all right if they were fair-minded men who would not be subject to secret influence on the part of some members of the government, or by people known

and run that post-office. The man who is running that store then, instead of getting the appointment of postmaster, with a salary of \$30 or \$40 a year attached to it, has to pass the qualifying examination and when he does perhaps he has not got the job. Somebody will be sent to take that job, somebody perhaps from the North west or from Three Rivers to fill that position."

### Bertha for Deputies' Poor Relations

H. G. Hocken, Toronto, was another member who expressed the fear that the various constituencies would not get their proper share of appointments under the act. "I was very much impressed," he said, "by the remark made by the member for Brantford (Mr. Cockshutt). It will not be satisfactory to send from Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton or other eastern centres, men to take up government positions, say, in Calgary or Edmonton. Those in the locality concerned who are qualified should receive special consideration. I do not say this because I want to have anything to do with appointments in Toronto; I am delighted to be relieved of the responsibility. But the local feeling with regard to appointments of this kind should receive the consideration of the government. The member for North Simcoe (Col. Currie) emphasized the wide power that is conferred upon deputy ministers. I want to get away from patronage; I believe that that is the sentiment of the people. But if the people are forced to choose between the patronage system and the family-compact system, they will prefer the former. Nothing is more repugnant to public sentiment than the filling of public offices with men connected by blood relationship, or by marriage, with some particular group of officials. This bill put into the power of a deputy minister practically to take care of every relative he has, and every relative his wife has, and every person he is connected with in any way."

### An Effort to Shelve the Bill

During consideration of the bill in committee quite a determined drive was inaugurated by some of the members having for its objective the shelving of the bill at least until another session. Mr. Best, of Dufferin, who was the first to go "over the top" with the suggestion that the bill should be held over, protested vigorously because the Civil Service Federation had sent out a circular stating that "some influential agency is endeavoring to dissuade the Union government from proceeding with the bill for civil service reform by the abolition of patronage in appointments and promotions in the public service." Mr. Best denied that he had been approached by anyone, but he failed to understand how two or three men sitting in Ottawa could possibly know what is the best thing to be done in the counties of Dufferin or Simcoe. "This is a very important bill," said Mr. Best, "and I think it should not be pressed through the House in the dying hours of the session. I believe it would be in the public interest if the bill was left over and a committee were appointed to examine it carefully and report at the next session of the House. I firmly believe that something should be done in the way of civil service reform, but in my opinion this bill is altogether too drastic."

While the majority of western members gave unqualified support to the bill, J. G. Turfitt was disposed to favor the idea that it should be allowed to stand over. "Would it not be better," he asked, "to leave this bill over until the commission report what they propose by way of amalgamating the outside and the inside services? I think it would be a good thing to have that done, and to have the whole service taken out of politics as far as possible and to do away with patronage. It seems to me that the committee of the whole is not a good body to deal with this bill because by classes. We have not the time now at the end of the session to discuss it fully. If the bill is now dealt with I venture to say there is not

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And so the Poor Dog Got None

and in advertising for higher positions, limits the eligibility of the applicants to the vicinity of the particular town or city concerned, a year's previous residence being required. Our Civil Service Commission purpose following quite closely the rule adopted in the United States.

"The Civil Service Commission will appoint a board of three persons to whom the applications will be submitted for examination and report. The employment of temporary laborers who in some centres at least have heretofore been assigned from the lists kept by the political managers of the party for the time being in power will in future be based upon the necessities of the public service, and the fitness for employment of those applying therefor."

### A Question of Workability

The workability of the plan proposed by the minister and the desirability of eliminating members of the House altogether in connection with the making of appointments within their own constituencies appeared to be the chief ground of criticism and complaint in connection with the consideration of the bill.

"I think," said W. F. Cockshutt,

to them. "If they were not, he said, "the system will be nothing but a curse and a nuisance." He favored the bill provided it was fairly administered.

### Colonel Currie Critical

One of the most vigorous critics of the bill was Col. J. A. Currie, the leader of the "Ginger" group on the government side of the House. "We are going," he said, "to put the outside service under a commission and have examinations. Can the minister tell me what kind of an examination you are going to have, for instance, for a man who shovels coal into a furnace? A lot of these men in the outside service are now employed to shovel coal, feed furnaces, sweep sidewalks and wash windows. We go far afield and come to the most important office of all, the post office. Now in the case of a small post-office in the country the postmaster, or postmistress, must pass a qualifying examination. Formerly they had to be examined by the post office inspector who had to find out whether the party nominated was fit for the post or not. But that is not going to be the case in the future. As it is now the man who has a post-office in his store sells out to another man who is duly qualified to take his place

# United Farmers of Alberta

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta  
by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

It has been reported to the Central office that farmers are consulting lawyers and in some cases paying big fees for advice as to how to get exemptions or leave of absence for their sons. We would like locals to advise all their members that there is not the slightest need to do this. No lawyer has any power or knowledge which can assist a farmer in getting exemption or leave of absence that the farmer cannot get for nothing if he is entitled to exemption or leave of absence, by applying to C. Rice Jones, care the United Grain Growers, Ltd., Calgary. Mr. Rice Jones is the agricultural representative for this district, acting in an advisory capacity to the military. Farmers who believe they are entitled to exemption or leave of absence can apply to Mr. Rice Jones, either in person or in writing, and their cases will receive prompt and careful attention. In most cases lawyers in this province who undertake to give this advice have to obtain it from Mr. Rice Jones before they can give it to the farmers and the farmers might better apply direct and save their money, besides receiving better service. It has been reported that in some districts the price for getting exemption is set by lawyers at \$100 to \$200. Any lawyer undertaking to get a farmer exemption unless that farmer is entitled to the same under the published rulings of the government is a fraud.

Note: Since the above was written the military authorities have themselves taken action and we understand that some lawyers who appeared at the Calgary barracks to apply for exemptions for young farmers were very much astonished at the reception they got.—H. H.

## U.F.A. Annual Report

Recently issued, but somewhat delayed, owing to the peculiar conditions affecting the printing trade, the Tenth Annual Report and Year Book of The United Farmers of Alberta is at hand. The Alberta farmers are to be congratulated upon the handsome appearance of the work, which far surpasses any of their previous efforts from both an editorial and business standpoint.

The book consists of no less than 384 pages of editorial and advertising, these two being about evenly distributed, and arranged to make it easy for the reader to see both at a glance.

The cover stock is of greyish brown mottle with the well-known crest of the U.F.A. embossed in red, the remainder of the wording being also embossed in black.

The editorial department contains a full and detailed account of the convention of January last, when the attendance constituted a record in point of numbers. There are reports of addresses by the president and other officers, and of well-known men of the Dominion, including Professor Swanson, and a valuable fund of general agricultural information. The short biographical sketches of the executive and directors is another interesting feature.

Large numbers of copies are now being distributed to the local unions throughout the province.

The report was published under the direction of the late provincial secretary, P. P. Woodbridge, and J. M. Michels, the latter having had complete charge of the advertising arrangements. The large columns of high-class advertising from leading firms and institutions throughout the Dominion is an

## This Man Did His Bit

E. M. Ferguson, secretary of the Amisk local, writes that, having been called up for military service, he set out and canvassed the farmers every night after six o'clock for the last two weeks, during which time he secured sixteen new members for the local.

excellent indication of the high estimation in which the U.F.A. is held.

Locals which have not already placed their orders for copies should do so at once. Copies will be shipped in bulk at 10c. per copy. Individual copies, 15c. The book weighs nearly one pound.

## Agricultural Relief of the Allies

An appeal is being made to farmers and agricultural organizations throughout Canada to assist The Agricultural Relief of the Allies Fund. This is a fund which is being raised throughout the British Empire with the object of assisting peasant farmers in the devastated areas of the Allied countries to make a new start. Farmers in Great Britain are contributing seed grain, livestock and farm machinery, as well as money. Dr. Jax. W. Robertson is the chairman of the Canadian branch of the fund, and Alex Galbraith, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, is honorary secretary for Alberta. The fund is entirely a voluntary effort and was initiated by the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Practical help and encouragement is, however, being given by the British and French governments. The French government has assumed responsibility for the carriage and equitable distribution of each shipment on its arrival in France and other governments in the other allied countries are prepared to do the same. Canadian contributions, of course, will be mainly in money. Through the publicity which has already been accorded to the objects of the fund a number of contributions have been received at the Central office; other contributions will be gladly received by the Central office and forwarded to headquarters.

## Scrap Iron for Red Cross

Red Cross branches are interested in securing donations of scrap iron from farmers. There are few farms which have not some old iron which would be better sold for junk than left lying around. Prices as high as \$20.00 per ton according to the quality, are being realized. The prices for copper and brass range from 15 to 18 cents per pound. Old rubber tires are valuable also and can be shipped in the same car as the iron. The minimum capacity of a car is 30 tons. Our locals, which would like to assist the Red Cross in this way, could arrange a common loading day. Further particulars can be obtained from any local branch of the Red Cross, as all branches have been circularized in the matter.

## Price of Milk

Some of the locals in dairying districts shipping milk to Calgary are not satisfied with the basis upon which milk is bought by the Union Dairy Company of Calgary. A fixed price per 100 pounds is established for milk grading 3.6 per cent. butter fat. A premium is paid for higher testing milk, while a reduction of three cents per 100 pounds for every point less than 3.6 is made. We shall be glad if any of our locals who are interested in the milk situation, and particularly those whose members are shipping to Calgary, will send their views to the Central office. The general secretary is in negotiation with the dairy company, who appear to be willing to try to meet the milk shippers.

## Draft Takes Members

A. W. Carveth, secretary of Grande Prairie local, reports that while they started out well in membership at the beginning of 1918, the effects of the Military Service Act is hurting the local very much. First, the most active member, the president, who lost the services of his son who went overseas, sold his land and everything on it and

removed to another province. Then several were taken under the draft, and many more under the cancelling of exemptions, and the balance are very much discouraged. He fears the membership of 130 will be nearly all lost for another year, as the working members have lost so many of their number.

## Bear's Hill Organized

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Bear's Hill school, six miles south of Wetaskiwin, on Monday evening, June 17, for the purpose of organizing a U.F.A. local. The meeting was called to order by Lou Sinclair, who explained the object of the meeting. C. H. Ellason, Cherry Grove, and A. P. Moan, Wetaskiwin, addressed the meeting in the interests of the U.F.A. It was unanimously decided to organize, and the following officers were elected: President, Lou Sinclair; vice-president, A. W. Rise; secretary-treasurer, Gus Malmus.—Gus Malmus, secretary, Wetaskiwin local.

## Discussing the Draft

Rossington Local No. 6 met on June 1, with a good attendance of paid-up members. Discussing the draft took up most of the time. The general feeling being that at least the man should be left on a farm. Certain instances were brought to mind where the last kid only man was taken away from the farm in the draft 20-22. A motion was put and seconded and adopted that a resolution be forwarded to the executive board, mainly to express this opinion.

It is the intention of the local to hold a picnic in the near future for the purpose of increasing the membership.—S. J. Weir, secretary, Rossington Local, Rossington, Alberta.

## The Ideal Community

The Creighton branch of the U.F.A. No. 191, observed U.F.A. Sunday in a most fitting manner. The day was fine and the school was packed to the doors.

Rev. M. Loughheed, the resident pastor, took charge of the service and preached a very practical sermon from the text, "Who is My Neighbor?" The speaker dwelt on co-operation, but he said the mere fact of organizing for the purpose of selling produce and buying supplies did not go far enough; he urged it was necessary to go farther and unite for the betterment of the community at large. The speaker went on to describe the ideal rural community as he saw it: The farmers growing their own food and selling what they did not need; a large community hall and recreation grounds where the people could meet and enjoy themselves; a night school where those who wished could improve their education. He showed very clearly that the idea of making money and not enjoying it as we went along was a mistake. Several vocal and instrumental solos and duets were rendered by the U.F.A. members and their friends, which were much appreciated. The collection, which amounted to about \$10.00, was turned over to the Y.M.C.A.

## Breezes from Buffalo

Frank E. Dixon, secretary, Buffalo Local No. 561, writes briefly:—

Our last meeting was held June 3; not a full-house by any means, but enough present to take decided action with regard to a good old-fashioned "dinner-in-the-shade picnic" for the community, June 27. Come along—you're sure welcome, and if we don't raise the membership after that is pulled off it'll be because it rained and everyone stayed home to see that their grain did not grow too rank. Hold on until they begin to rush the box office

for tickets to join the U.F.A. here, and I'll see to it that there is no secret to what we are accomplishing.

## Co-operation Saved \$1,500

A special meeting was held by the Pandora Local No. 472 on Saturday, May 11, for the purpose of ordering binder twine, and as the attendance was quite large, it was decided to turn this into a general business meeting. By a unanimous vote the members decided to order a car load of twine this year.

The local has saved the members something over \$1500 through co-operative purchasing of different commodities. The members were so enthused over this saving that a credit of \$2,500 will be placed to the credit of the local to carry on this work.

Pandora now boasts of a paid-up membership of nearly 100 members and every effort is being made to make this the largest local in the Bow River constituency north of the Red Deer river.

## U.F.A. Briefs

C. Blunden, secretary of Rocky Coulee local, reports that they have a hard job to keep together, owing to the car madness. He thinks there should be a failure of crops every three years to keep a farmer in his senses, and thinks the fact of putting a price on wheat and not setting a price on what the farmer has to buy will soon separate him from his money and bring him back to earth.

A picnic was held by the Hay Lake local on June 8, at which the speakers were: F. W. Smith Sedgewick, director for the constituency of Victoria, and Mr. C. W. Carroll, of Ledue, and also Mr. F. C. C. Broden, of Ledue.

The attendance was not large, but a good meeting was held.

At the last meeting of the Duchess Local the members made arrangements to purchase a quantity of posts and barbed wire. Four new members were enrolled, and it is expected that more new members will be added in the near future. It was suggested that at the next meeting arrangements should be made for a picnic.

The Sexsmith Local held a membership drive during the winter and raised the membership from 84 to 125.

The Dewberry local recently held a very successful picnic. The proceeds which amounted to \$170.95, has been received at the Central office in aid of the Red Cross Fund.

A new union, to be known as Avonlea, has recently been organized by C. H. Harris, director for the Medicine Hat constituency. Crawford Baird, of Cereal, has been elected secretary.

N. W. Dormann, secretary of Galarneauxville local union, which has recently been organized, reports that owing to the present dry weather and backward looking crops they have been slow in increasing the membership. However, if the crop conditions improve shortly a 100 per cent. increase is expected.

The regular monthly meeting of the Buffalo Lake Local No. 124 was held on Saturday, June 8, when 21 members attended. Four new members were added and a number of subjects were discussed, including egg marketing, marketing of surplus grain and ordering of binder twine. The next meeting will be held on July 13 in the new hall which this local has built.

Geo. E. Martin, secretary of the High Prairie local, reports that U.F.A. Sunday at High Prairie was a splendid success. One of their members, S. K. Read, gave an address on "Organization" which will long be remembered by those who attended.



arta

# Manitoba Grain Growers

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

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

the U.F.A. here, and there is no secret to plishing.

**Saved \$1,500**  
 ng was held by the 472 on Saturday, purpose of ordering as the attendance was decided to turn al business meeting, the members de- ad of twine this saved the members \$1500 through so- ing of different com- members were so saving that a credit placed to the credit ry on this work. boasts of a paid-up arly 100 members and being made to make cal in the Bow River th of the Red Deer

**A. Briefs**

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**A**ll parties dealing in coal, whether making a profit or not, are required to take out a license. This is done under authority of a Dominion order-in-council, which is interpreted by the Dominion fuel controller as applying to clubs, municipalities and every other person, firm or corporation who handles coal. If two or three or half-a-dozen farmers get a car of coal one can take out a permit. For handling Canadian coal the fee is \$2.00 up to 400 tons and for handling imported coal the fee is \$10 up to 2,000 tons, and the fee for imported coal covers the fee for domestic coal. It is explained that the principal object is to keep an accurate record of the amount of coal used in the country, and the fee is to cover the cost of clerical work, postage, printing, etc., of the fuel administrator's office. Blank application forms for permit may be procured through this office or from Thos. R. Demore, Esq., Fuel Administrator for Manitoba, 314 Tribune Building, Winnipeg.

**The Campaign**

Next week the Marquette campaign continues with meetings as follows:—

Speakers, W. R. Wood, C. H. Burnell and Mrs. Robinson.

Monday, July 8—2 p.m., Sandy Lake; 8 p.m., Erickson.

Tuesday, July 9—2 p.m., Oakburn; 8 p.m., Elphinstone.

Wednesday, July 10—2 p.m., Newdale; 8 p.m., Strathclair.

Thursday, July 11—2 p.m., Kellou; 8 p.m., Solgirth.

Friday, July 12—2 p.m., Birtle; 8 p.m., Foxwarren.

Saturday, July 13—2 p.m., Binogarth.

The Provencer campaign has the following list of speakers: R. C. Henderson, E. E. Bayne, Mrs. J. S. Wood.

Tuesday, July 2—8 p.m., Emerson.

Wednesday, July 3—2 p.m., Lowe Farm; 8 p.m., Morris.

Thursday, July 4—2 p.m., Sanford; 8 p.m., Sperling.

Friday, July 5—2 p.m., Niverville; 8 p.m., Otterburne.

Saturday, July 6—2 p.m., Avonlea.

Emerson to include Ridgeville.

Morris to include St. Jean and St. Elizabeth.

Sanford will include Brunkild and Starbuck.

Sperling for forming a new association.

Otterburne to include St. Pierre.

Meetings have been arranged for the Swan River district as follows:—

Speakers: R. C. Henderson, E. E. Bayne, Mrs. Wiencke.

Tuesday, July 9—3 p.m., Benito; 8 p.m., Durban.

Wednesday, July 10—3 p.m., Harlington; 8 p.m., Kenville.

Thursday, July 11—3 p.m., Ravensworth; 8 p.m., Roaring River.

It is hoped that efforts will be made to secure attendance from the membership of other branches in the Swan River district at these meetings. The work of the association, the company and the Women's Section will be thoroughly discussed. It is suggested that wherever possible the officers and directors get together for a few minutes' conference with the speakers before the meeting and that a definite canvass be made at the close of each meeting for membership and for subscriptions to The Guide. The campaign is going well, and every meeting must be made to count toward the desired goal.

**The Souris Week**

The week's campaign in the Souris district began auspiciously with the summeriest day of the season so far, and as our workers approached the south side of the province the country was looking its very best. Here and there the evidences of winds and frosts of the past month were to be seen, but generally the recent rains seem to have worked marvels of recovery and the crops were coming along nicely.

**Cartwright and Holmfeld**

Cartwright was the first point of action and it extended a warm welcome (something over 90 degrees) to our workers. Owing to a slight misunderstanding as to the hour set, the attendance was rather thin, and the association looks forward to going back and having a better day at Cartwright in the future.

O. A. Jones, of Whitewater, the indefatigable director of the Souris district was on hand with his spacious racing Hup and transported our speakers, accompanied by Mrs. Howell, of Boissevain, the district director of the Women's Section, to the town of Holmfeld for the evening. Here a successful meeting was held with over 50 in attendance, nearly one half being women. Holmfeld has a number of live workers and with the added strength of the women, organized by Miss Roe at the close of the general meeting, is looking forward to still more successful work. Mrs. J. G. McKelvie is president and Mrs. Whiteside secretary of the newly formed Women's Section.

**Killarney and Boissevain**

Next morning the sun rose bright and early and soon after the prairie breeze rose and began to operate on the southern grain fields with the result that when our campaigners began their trip westward to Killarney they found the country rushing to meet them on the wings of the wind. They had intended taking in the country as they went along but found themselves "taking it in" in a much more literal fashion than they had anticipated. However, Killarney was reached and a good meeting was held. The attendance was about 75, with a fair proportion of ladies. The local branch was reorganized with Stanley Rigby as president, Mrs. George Campbell, vice president, and J. J. Moir, secretary-treasurer. The directors are J. Franck, Mrs. J. Franck, W. R. Mitchell, Mrs. W. R. Mitchell, George Campbell, S. Forrester and J. H. Monteith. Killarney is looking forward to a new era of expansion and increased activity in Grain Growers' work.

The evening meeting in Boissevain was the largest up to date, there being about 140 in attendance of whom 39 were ladies. Several adjacent locals were represented and with R. Chapman, of Nings, in the chair the meeting was a decided success.

**Deloraine and Melita**

Wednesday afternoon found our party picnicing on the fair grounds at Deloraine. The grand stand made an ideal auditorium and the faithful Hup a very satisfactory platform. The attendance, about 120, with a fair proportion of ladies, was regarded as very satisfactory. After being very kindly entertained by the good people of Deloraine we proceeded westward, reaching Melita in the evening. The meeting at this point was held in the park. John Williams, M.I.A., made an ideal chairman and an audience of 60 listened to our message. Next morning before leaving Melita we had a pleasant hour's visit to the farm of C. O. P. Oitz, two miles west, and then proceeded north-east to Hartney for Thursday afternoon. Along the Melita part of the trip there seemed to be an unusual growth of adjectives. Just because one lamp on our racing car was a bit slack a facetious garage man referred to it as a "rattling" good car. When the secretary pulled out of his pocket a route map somewhat the worse for wear it was promptly designated a "cracking" good map, and if one chanced to drop a nickel in making change it is practically certain that we would have been dubbed a "clinking" good bunch.

**Hartney and Minto**

The Hartney neighborhood met us in

a grove north of town to the number of 120 or so and gave us a good hearing and a good supper before sending us on our way. The evening found us at Minto, where a full house, numbering well up to 100 was in attendance.

**Waskada Picnic**

Friday morning saw the party early on the way to Waskada, a run of nearly 60 miles. Here a picnic was in progress with a number of local branches assisting. By 4.30 p.m. a company numbering at the lowest estimate 350 was gathered to hear the speakers. Under the efficient chairmanship of Reeve Spence the addresses were given a good hearing in spite of wind and dust and heat. A very pleasant feature of the day was the visit of the High School band from the town of Souris, North Dakota. These young Dakotans have been in training only six months and some of them had barely entered their teens, but they were splendidly conducted by Leon N. Neulen and added much to the pleasure of the afternoon. The Grain Growers of the Waskada country are strongly organized and doing splendid work, and the meeting and entertainmer provided for our group, was in every respect first class. Thus, the Souris campaign ended most auspiciously and with the follow-up work to be done by the local workers, it is hoped may issue in reaching a much completer organization than has been possible in the past.

Much of the credit of the success is due to the organization effected by O. A. Jones, the district director and to his piloting of the party from place to place throughout the week. There is a big future before the Grain Growers' Movement in the southwest corner of the province.

**The Dauphin Week**

The Dauphin district drive began very early on the morning of Monday, June 17. Considerably before daylight, the district director, R. J. Avison and the district director of the Women's Section, Mrs. G. B. Parker, were on their way to Makinak, and the morning train from Winnipeg carried the two Orkney men (J. F. Reid and W. R. Wood) who were to assist them. In spite of a little mix up as to place and date a successful afternoon meeting was held at the Carrick school, about 35 being in attendance of whom 18 were women. From Carrick Mr. Norris volunteered his car for the trip to Oebre River. Here another good meeting was held with about 30 in attendance. The campaigners were met after the meeting by Mr. McQuay, who conveyed them to the Valley River district where they were entertained for the night, two at his own home and two at that of Mr. Boughen.

**Valley River and Ethelbert**

The Valley River meeting on Tuesday afternoon, held in their fine school, had an attendance of 45 with a fair proportion of ladies. For the trip to Ethelbert two cars were kindly volunteered by Messrs. McQuay and Boughen and the trip was made in record time. The speed limit on the ridge road running north from Ashville is rather a generous one. Forty per. hour is the common rate and lumber wagons and sand dips are supposed to look out for themselves. At Ethelbert, Ruthenian farmers to the number of 35 turned out, and listened with interest to the presentation of the Grain Growers' cause. Extended discussion following the addresses indicates that these communities are ripe for democratic community organization. When the meeting closed our eyes discovered that the accommodations at the local stopping place was already filled up but after a little they were very kindly provided with quarters at the Presbyterian hospital, which, after a good night's rest, they

were all able to leave in good health at 6.30 next morning.

**Winnipegosis and Fairville**

On Wednesday morning an attempt was made to reach Winnipegosis, but a heavy rainstorm compelled the party to turn back from Park River and to proceed to Fairville for the evening meeting. Here they were very kindly entertained at the home of Mr. French, and in the evening a meeting was held in the Fairville school, with an attendance of about 70. Our local workers at this point were able to report that all who were present had been enrolled as members before the opening of the meeting. Leaving Fairville about 11.30 the party headed for Dauphin, which after various adventures they reached shortly before 4 o'clock next morning.

**Burrows and Ashville**

From Dauphin the party was conveyed in W. J. Ward's motor car to Burrows school, where they were greeted by an attendance of 25 of whom about one-third were women. The chair was occupied by Mr. McKay, of Dauphin, and much interest was manifested in the extension of the movement. After being very kindly entertained at the home of Reuben Fisher, the party, still piloted by Mr. Ward, proceeded to Ashville, where an enthusiastic meeting was held in the Orange Hall, under the chairmanship of D. A. Hutchison, the local president. Ashville has a number of aggressive workers and is doing effective service.

**Gilbert Plains and Grandview**

From Ashville our party divided, two being entertained at the home of Mr. Hutchison and two at that of R. J. Avison, from which points they were conveyed on Friday afternoon to Gilbert Plains. Here the largest meeting of the week was held, the attendance running considerably over 100. A canvass arranged immediately at the close of the meeting resulted in the addition of nearly 20 names to the membership roll. From Gilbert Plains the speakers were conveyed by Mr. Hutchison and Dr. Mack, to Grandview, where another good meeting was held, the attendance again running over 100. At both these points it is expected that further considerable addition to membership will be secured through the follow-up work during the next few weeks.

**Silverwood and Roblin**

On Saturday morning the route lay west, via the C.P.R. to Deepdale, at which point Donald Stewart met us and took us to his home, five miles north. A good meeting was held in the Silverwood school in the afternoon at which we were favored with an address from District Director Books, of the Saskatchewan Association. Then through the kindness of Mr. Stewart and Mr. Thompson, we were conveyed to the town of Roblin, where a meeting was held in the public school with an attendance of about 30. In spite of the fact that our organization at Roblin has been somewhat weak, there are a number of enthusiastic Grain Growers in the neighborhood and greater strength may be expected in the future.

In this week's campaign most effective work was done by Mrs. G. B. Parker, the district director of the Women's Section and the case for the Company, as well as the urgent necessity for organization in the association, was splendidly presented by J. F. Reid, whose experience not only as a director of the company and in political campaigning, but also for many years as a district director and local worker of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, makes him a most effective advocate of the cause. In conjunction with these Mr. Avison's complete knowledge of the district, organizing ability, and enthusiasm for the cause combined to make the week's campaign eminently successful.

As to what is the just distribution of wealth there can be no dispute. It is that which gives wealth to him who makes it, and secures wealth to him who saves it.—George.

# Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

**T**he following letter has come to hand from the secretary of the former Beaverside local. As secretary of the Beaverside local association I am receiving literature sent every mail from the Central Office, and I write to tell you that this is a terrible and useless waste of stationery, as the association is defunct. This is the second attempt to get the G.G.A. going at this point, the first being made by my father some years ago, resulting in the Itana Hubbard G.G.A., which subsequently died and was buried. The second was made by myself last spring, and though the president and I made a heroic fight against overwhelming odds (pardon the self-praise), we were compelled to realize that when two are left entirely unsupported, there is little else to do but surrender.

In all seriousness, and begging your pardon for the foregoing flippancy, it is impossible to keep the G.G.A. going here, and therefore I wish to save the Central any further expense in stamps and stationery and labor. The reasons are: (1) Lack of interest and intellectual laziness on the part of the English-speaking people, and (2) the great majority of Galician and Ruthenian farmers, whom, owing to difference of language and national prejudice, it is difficult indeed to interest them in the subject. They are so immeasurably better off than they have ever been before, that they are content with things as they are. Best assured that I will do all one man can do to further the aims and ideals of the G.G.A., both here, and anywhere else I may be, and believe me, dear sir, yours most sincerely, F. Morton Rayner.

Mr. Rayner and the president deserve every credit for the great efforts they made to keep the local going. When left to carry on so unequal a fight it is not to be wondered at if the little force finds itself compelled to capitulate. Nevertheless, capitulation does not necessarily mean defeat. It is possible in such cases for people "to rise on the stepping-stones of their dead selves to higher things." Even the seed, when put into the ground, must die before it can bring forth fruit, and the death of the Beaverside local may even yet generate new life.

Mr. Rayner puts his finger on two main reasons for the condition of things he describes, first, lack of interest and intellectual laziness on the part of the English-speaking people, and second, the large number of Galician and Ruthenian farmers in the district whom it is difficult to interest in the subject owing to difference of language and racial prejudice. Undoubtedly these are difficult conditions to combat, but they are not insuperable, and the only way to overcome them is to keep on the job.

Perhaps the only way of overcoming these difficulties is to get the people together, both English and foreign speaking, in social intercourse. There is no question but what this must be done if ever we are to build up a Canadian nation. It can never be accomplished so long as the various races remain apart, each keeping up its own social customs to the exclusion of all others, and each keeping exclusively to its own language. We must put the whole into the melting pot, burying our prejudices and our indifference so deep that they cannot resurrect. It may be a difficult matter, but it has got to come. Let our friends find out what kind of entertainment would be the most popular with both sections of the people, mixing the program as much as necessary, and in course of time, if not from the first, we have no doubt but what they would be able to sandwich in some little talk on Grain Growerism which would sooner or later bear good fruit.

## A Study in Citizenship

One of the great needs of the present time is the making of good citizens. This is not the work of a day. It takes

time to make a good citizen, just as it does to make anything else which is worth while. We may have the best intentions in the world, and the very best of moral principles, but if we lack knowledge our citizenship is bound to be of a poor quality. It is therefore of the utmost importance, not only that we should have good moral principles and democratic ideals, but also that we should know how to apply those principles and ideals to government, both in our local and national life. Anything, therefore, that will help us to gain the knowledge which is necessary for this purpose is to be welcomed.

One of the best books for this purpose we know of, and one, moreover, which has the merit of dealing with the subject in the simplest language, is "The Dawn of a New Patriotism," written by John D. Hunt, Clerk of the Executive Council of Alberta. Mr. Hunt starts out on his task—if what is evidently so great a labor of love can be termed a task—with the following statement in the preface, viz: "The success of democracy depends upon the education of the people along two principal lines: (1) political knowledge, and (2) what is of far more importance, political morality. Despotism may govern without faith, but liberty cannot. The ultimate security for democracy lies in a community conscience, which recognizes that there is a law of right and wrong which is not man-made, which is as independent of human wills as is the law of gravitation." Having made this statement Mr. Hunt sets about the task of creating the "community conscience" of which he speaks.

Mr. Hunt draws attention to the fact that one of the greatest draw-backs to country life is the lack of community organization and suggests that wherever a suitable organization exists or can be formed, an effort should be made to develop local talent rather than rely too much on outside assistance. For such an organization and such a purpose probably no better book could be found than that of Mr. Hunt's. He gives an outline of a simple constitution for such an organization, and gives many valuable hints on the best method of conducting the meetings so as to avoid their becoming wearisome or devoid of interest.

The first eight chapters of the book deal with the subject of democracy, which he defines as "a government in which every man, by virtue of his manhood alone, has an equal voice in the common affairs of the common country." He then goes on to discuss the question of Democracy and Citizenship, pointing out the dangers arising from want of knowledge of what comprises true citizenship, and how an uneducated people may be made to suffer by the enemies of democracy. The careless citizen, the selfish citizen, and the duties and responsibilities of citizenship are each dealt with in turn, after which the writer reviews a number of remedies for the evils of society, including Nihilism, Revolutionary, Anarchism, Syndicalism, Socialism, Communism, etc., and devices for securing good government, such as the transferable vote, the list system, compulsory voting, and direct legislation. Scattered throughout these chapters are a variety of subjects for debate including in many cases arguments for the affirmative and negative, and a very large list of topics for discussion. This portion of the book is brought to a close with a powerful chapter on Government.

Chapters 10 and 11 contain a sufficiently full account of Ancient History to give a general idea of the state of civilization reached by Spartans, Athen-

ians and Romans, and of the influence these people have had on the history of the modern world.

From chapter 12 to the end an attempt is made to give the story of the origin and development of government in England, showing how the privileges we enjoy were won only after long years of conflict. This story is illustrated by numerous extracts from historical novels and other classical works, such as "Harold," by Lord Lytton; "Hereward the Wake," by Chas. Kingsley; "Long Will," by Florence Converse; "Ivanhoe," by Sir Walter Scott; "Becket," by Lord Tennyson; "Simon de Montfort," by James Lincoln; "Wat Tyler," by Robert Southey, and others, and also by extracts from the speeches of great British statesmen, such as Pitt, Fox, Chatham, Burke, John Bright, Disraeli, Gladstone and Chamberlain.

The value of historical novels as a means of education in democracy is perhaps not sufficiently realized. They are not merely entertaining tales of mythical personages. They have a living interest for the people of every age. They tell the story of how the common people became the vassals of the powerful, and how they gradually threw off their shackles and attained their freedom. They tell the story of the limitation of the power of the sovereign, the attainment of the supremacy of parliament, the establishment of the principle of trial by jury, the fight for the freedom of combination of workers, and the rise of the great trade unions and democratic movements which have become so powerful in our own time. In brief, they are the story of democracy in the form of romance, and as such are of the utmost value.

The book concludes with an appendix giving the five periods of English history, from Magna Charta to the present time, with the leading constitutional features of each, with a list of important facts in English Constitutional History. The prime ministers of Great Britain with their periods of office, and a list of historical novels with the periods of history covered by them. We can thoroughly recommend the book to all who wish to take up this interesting study.

## Generous to Y.M.C.A.

It is quite a rarity for a local to forward to the Central Association the whole of its fees. We have therefore the greater pleasure in giving publicity to the following from the New Bank local at Hanna. Without any flourish of trumpets the secretary announces the fact, and asks that half the amount should be forwarded to the Y.M.C.A. We have great pleasure in doing this. The secretary's letter reads as follows: "Please find enclosed \$42.50, being total for 44 paid-up members, which I consider very good for this district, as nearly every one in the district has joined up, and several outsiders. I still expect a few more yet, and will forward them as soon as possible. The total amount is forwarded, half of which is to be forwarded to the Y.M.C.A. Wishing you great success in the campaign for more members.—S. Martin, secretary New Bank local."

## Embargo and Price Fixing

Recently the announcement was made that an embargo had been placed on the importation of a large number of commodities as a war measure. If such an embargo is necessary in order that democracy may triumph over Kaiserism, no one in the West will raise any objection. What western men do object to is the enrichment of the already rich classes in the east at the exp-

of the community. The placing of an embargo on certain articles causes an artificial scarcity in those particular lines, which, in the absence of protective measures, means the forcing up of prices. If, therefore, we agree to the placing of an embargo on any particular article we have a right to expect the government to take steps to see that we are not fleeced by the Canadian producer of that article by the undue raising of prices.

In one respect an embargo is worse than a tariff, in that while a tariff brings some profit to the public treasury, however little that may be, an embargo puts the whole of the profit into the pocket of the producer. If an embargo is necessary, it ought to have as a concomitant a definitely fixed price, or at all events a reasonable limitation, in which case, while serving equally well the purpose of the government, it would be a means of protection to the consumer—a protection, that is, in the best sense.

## New Local Organized

Another local was organized in District No. 11, on June 3, 1918. This local will be known as Glenrose G.G.A., and will hold its meetings in the Knowles School House, about ten miles north of North Battleford.

There was a good turn-out at the organization meeting. Addresses were given by C. C. Davies, district director; H. H. McKinney, superintendent of organizations; D. Japp, sub-organizer; and W. Dolson, secretary of North Battleford G. G. Co-operative Association.

The motion to form a local was unanimously carried and nearly all present joined the new organization.

This new local will not engage in co-operative trading in its own organization, but many of its members will become shareholders in the North Battleford Co-operative Association, and do their trading through it. It is expected that a great many of the locals about North Battleford will find it very desirable to purchase their supplies through this new Co-operative Association, which now has an office in North Battleford, and which is getting well organized for handling the farmers' business.

D. M. Findlayson, M.P., is a life member of the association and will be one of the leading members in the newly-formed association at the Knowles school house.

The directors of the Glenrose local are C. R. MacKay, H. H. Mitchell, D. M. Findlayson, H. M. Guillot, N. Mair, A. Mair, G. Bailey and W. Tee. Mr. McIntosh was elected president, Miss Richardson, vice-president and H. M. Guillot will act as secretary until the regular secretary-treasurer has been appointed by the board.

This was one of the new locals organized by Mr. McKinney on his recent trip. More than 80 locals have now been formed since the first of last January, and they are constantly being organized at different points in the province. Mr. Davies is getting his district well organized, and particularly the territory near North Battleford.

## Support the Fighting Fund

Has your local contributed to the Association Emergency Fund, or, as you will probably call it, the Fighting Fund? This Fund is fighting the cause of our members all over the province. It deals with verbal contracts for purchase or sale that are not being lived up to, agreements with hired men, adjustment of fire insurance claims, over-assessment for taxation of Grain Growers' Associations doing business, claims for the killing of horses and cattle on railways' right-of-way. Adjustments with grain and elevator companies, claims against machine companies and other subjects innumerable. It is to the interest of every local to support this fund to the extent of at least \$5.00. It is a paying proposition.



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## Fighting Fund

contributed to the- ncy Fund, or, as you ll it, the Fighting l is fighting the cause ll over the province. bal contracts for part are not being lived e with hired men, ad- surance claims, over- ation of Grain Grow- oing business, claims y horses and cattle on of way. Adjustments elevator companies, achine companies and innumerable. It is to- very local to support- tent of at least \$5.00- sposition.

## The Answer to the Farm Labor Shortage



Plowing



Harrowing



Planting



Reaping



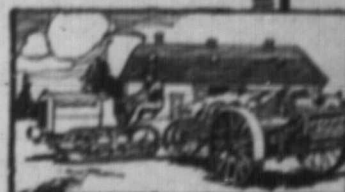
Sawing



Grading



Orchard Work



Hauling

**T**HE farm labor situation is serious. And little relief is in sight. The new draft will take more men. More horses and mules must go.

But in the face of these handicaps *production must be increased*—and it can be if you adopt the right means.

The Cleveland Tractor has shown the way on thousands of farms. It has successfully replaced muscle with machinery. It has proved itself the modern "Man-of-all-Work."

The Cleveland Tractor plows as much ground as *three good 3-horse teams and three men*—eight to ten acres a day.

It actually does the work *better*. And it harrows. It plants. It reaps. It cuts ensilage, fills silos, turns saws, hauls manure spreaders and road machinery, drags logs and does the hundred and one chores that mechanical power can do about the farm. It delivers 12 horse-power at the drawbar and 20 horse-power at the pulley. But it weighs less than 3200 pounds. The

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*travels on its own tracks, like the giant "locomotives" on the battlefields of Europe, and will go practically anywhere. With 600 square inches of traction surface constantly on the ground, it goes through mud, sand, clay and gumbo without miring, bounding or packing the soil.*

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Rollin H. White, the well-known engineer, designed the Cleveland Tractor. It is built under his supervision—from the best materials. Gears and tracks are protected from dirt and mud, and are specially built for long service.

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*Western Distributors:*

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This gives us more International Prize Winners than all other breeders and importers put together, and every animal is for sale very reasonably.

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## Finished Two-Year-Old Steers

Cost of Beef Production at Strathmore, Alta.

By Dr. J. G. Rutherford

**T**HE following statement is made in deference to a widely expressed desire for information regarding the financial returns from the 30 steers raised two years, fed on the Strathmore Supply Farm of the C.P.R., and recently sold in the Alberta Stock Yards at the record price of 16.80 per hundredweight. It is also intended to confute the assertion quite commonly made, and in some cases even published by journals which ought to know better, that no private farmer could possibly afford to produce cattle such as these. As a matter of fact, any practical stockman of ordinary intelligence, who cares to make the attempt, can produce cattle just as good or even better. This being the fourth consecutive year that shipments of steers from the C.P.R. Supply Farm have topped the Alberta market, it will be necessary, for purposes of comparison, to refer to our previous experiences.

The 30 head of steers marketed this year, mostly of Shorthorn and Hereford breeding, were from a lot of 61 calves, got together in the latter part of November, 1916, some being range stock and some bred by the Animal Industry Branch. Of these 31 of the best, fairly uniform in type and size were selected on December 1, 1916, fed and finished through the subsequent winter and marketed in May, 1917. Under these circumstances it will readily be admitted that as regards quality, there was no special or extraordinary feeding merit attaching to the steers marketed this year. The 31 calves first mentioned were quartered in loose boxes, in a warm, well ventilated comfortable barn and when sold in May, 1917, brought 11 1/2 cents per pound. The daily gain per head was 1.81 pounds, and the cost per pound of gain 8.15 cents. The net profit per head was \$29.63.

### First Winter in Open Sheds

The steers of this year's consignment spent their first winter in open sheds, being fed on practically the same ration as those inside, except that the forage ration included no alfalfa hay and only a small quantity of ensilage, fed during the months of April and May. The daily gain per head was 1.96 pounds at a cost of 12.1 cents per pound, which, it will be noted, was small in comparison with that shown by those kept in the barn. There was also a noteworthy difference in the distribution of the added weight; the calves in the barn rounded out, laid on flesh, accumulated fat and came out in the spring with an attractive finish and bloom. Those in the shed grew in stature and developed size, bone and hair, so that although full of growth and thrift, they could in no sense be compared to the others in point of either flesh or finish.

It may here be said that the import-

ance of warmth and general comfort in the finishing of yearling steers, was fully recognized and appreciated from the commencement of our work in that connection and had undoubtedly much to do with the results achieved in previous years with that class of stock.

On the other hand it is equally evident that the wintering of weaners in open sheds and on generous rations, tends to develop the strength, constitution and size desirable as a foundation for the subsequent heavy feeding required to properly finish the cattle by the end of their second winter.

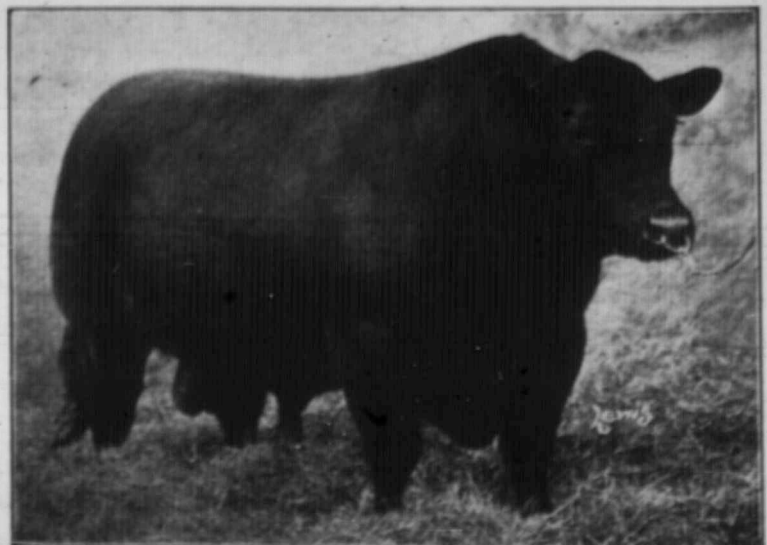
During the second feeding period, when the 30 steers were on grass, each received a daily meal ration of three and one-third pounds of oat chop, three and one-third pounds of barley chop, and one and one-third pounds of bran or eight pounds of concentrates. Feeding grain on grass might appear unnecessary, but it is worthy of note that the largest daily gain per head—2.07 pounds, and the lowest cost per pound of gain 6.24—were made during this second feeding period.

### Second Winter's Feeding

On October 16, 1917, the third feeding period commenced, when these 30 steers were placed in loose boxes in the warm, well ventilated, comfortable barn in which our cattle are usually finished. The number of steers per pen depended solely on the size of the pens, allowing only fog comfortable lying space. No outside exercise was allowed and water was provided in the pens at all times. From the time of entering the barn, the meal ration was gradually changed by lessening the proportion of bran and increasing the quantities of oat and barley chop. About the middle of February, linseed cake was added to the ration at the rate of half a pound per day per head. This was gradually increased until each animal was getting practically three pounds per day.

The daily gain per steer during this feeding period was 1.78 pounds, at a cost of 16.77 cents per pound of gain. The price obtained, \$16.80 per cwt., should at first glance imply a substantial profit, but new light is thrown on the subject when the cost of gain per pound, due to the abnormally high price of feed is taken into consideration. The profit made was more from the increase in the value per pound of the animals as they stood before the last winter's feeding started, than from the weight since gained.

Although the net profit per head was greater this year than during our last three years' experience, the spread or margin, between cost per pound or gain during the finishing period and the price received does not differ from previous years to the extent that might be



"Blackcap Pie," calved September, 1915. Aberdeen-Angus Bull belonging to Escher and Ryan, Harlan, Ia. Sold on June 4 to A. D. Wilcox, Muscotah, Kan., for \$9,500.



supported, as shown from the following table:

	1915	1916	1917	Dec. 1, '18	Oct. 16, '17
Daily gain in pounds	1.86	1.88	1.81	1.81	1.78
Cost per pound gain	7.38	5.89	8.15	12.24	16.77
Selling price per lb.	7.78	8.40	11.50	14.80	18.40
Spread in cents	4	2.51	3.35	2.59	.62

**Valuation of Feeds**

The valuations placed on the various feeds used were based on the market value of these commodities on the farm during October, 1917, when our supply of feed was stored for winter consumption. Our main endeavor during the entire feeding period was to avoid setbacks and keep the animals steadily going on. The largest daily gains, 2.61 pounds were made during December, 1917. At December 1, 1916, the average weight of the steers was 519.56 pounds, and the average cost per head at 7.56 cents per pound was \$39.30. At May 22, 1918, the average weight of the steers was 1,369 2/3 pounds, realizing 16.80 cents per pound or \$230.10 per head.

**COST OF PRODUCTION AND NET PROFIT OF 1918 SHIPMENT**

**First Period**

20 steers weighing 15,587 lbs. Dec. 1, 1916, cost \$1,178.91.

Amount and value of feed consumed from Dec. 1, 1916, to June 1, 1917:

17,194 lbs. oats at 43c per bus.	\$717.48
4,597 lbs. barley at 50c per bus.	229.85
6,643 lbs. bran at \$28 per ton.	93.00
1,078 lbs.ilage at \$1.50 per ton.	16.17
19,261 lbs. oat sheaves at \$7.50 ton.	144.46
22,494 lbs. hay at \$10 per ton.	224.94
1,243 lbs. cut hay, shaves and straw, at \$7.00 per ton.	87.01
274 lbs. salt at 14c per lb.	38.36
Grinding 25,791 lbs. grain at 10c per cwt.	25.79
	\$1,762.97

Weight of steers at June 1, 1917 21,977 lbs.  
Daily gain per head 1.56 lbs.  
Cost per lb. gain 12.1 cts.

**Second Period**

Feed consumed from June 1, 1917, to Oct. 16, 1917:

12,491 lbs. oats at 43c per bus.	\$536.03
12,864 lbs. barley at 51c per bus.	657.50
2,091 lbs. bran at \$28 per ton.	58.55
41 months pasturage at 80c 41 per head per month.	168.00
450 lbs. salt at 14c per lb.	63.00
Grinding 27,792 lbs. grain at 10c per cwt.	27.79
	\$1,452.87

Weight of steers Oct. 16, 1917 29,992 lbs.  
Daily gain per head 2.07 lbs.  
Cost per lb. gain 6.74 cts.

**Third Period**

Amount and value of feed consumed from Oct. 16, 1917, to May 20, 1918:

20,184 lbs. oats at 52c per bus.	\$1,059.57
28,080 lbs. barley at \$1.05 per bus.	2,948.40
6,646 lbs. bran at \$28 per ton.	186.13
1,892 lbs. linseed cake at \$60 per ton.	113.52
18,060 lbs.ilage at \$1.50 per ton.	270.90
6,772 lbs. lupins at \$4.00 per ton.	270.88
26,460 lbs. oat sheaves at \$7.00 per ton.	185.22
41,226 lbs. hay at \$10 per ton.	412.26
8,361 lbs. alfalfa at \$15 per ton.	125.42
4,819 lbs. blue joint hay at \$16 per ton.	77.10
15,030 lbs. cut feed at \$5.00 per ton.	75.15
700 lbs. salt at 14c per lb.	98.00
Grinding 56,364 lbs. grain at 10c per cwt.	56.36
	\$1,944.57

Weight of steers on May 20, at farm 41,580 lbs.  
Weight of steers May 22, less shrinkage at \$16.80 cwt. 41,090 lbs.  
Daily gain per head 1.78 lbs.  
Cost per lb. gain 16.77 cts.

**Statement**

20 steers sold for	\$5,803.12
Cost of 20 steers Dec. 1, 1916	\$1,178.91
Cost of feed Dec. 1, '16, to May 20, '18	3,182.43
Selling charges and commission	57.51
Freight	32.00
Net Profit	\$2,459.27
Net profit per head	\$122.96

The cattle were purchased by the P. Burns Company, who have kindly furnished the following figures covering the costs and dressing returns:

No. of Head	Live Weight	Live Cost	Value	Dressed Weight	Yield percentage
20	41,090	\$16.80	\$6,803.12	24,699	60.1%

As stated in our pamphlet "Production of Baby Beef in Alberta," published in 1916, our experience in feeding beef at Strathmore is given only for what it is worth; we make no claim that our methods or rations are the best available. There are many good

feeders in Alberta and it is our earnest hope that more of them will interest

themselves in the production of early finished beef and by making their experiences public, shed more light on the best methods and best rations to secure the best results.

**Forming a Bull Club**

Twenty farmers in Missouri have formed a bull club. The members have 195 cows. The plan is to serve 50 cows with each bull. Each division of 50 cows will be known as a block, and each bull will stand in a given block for two years. He will then be moved to another, without extra cost. Only animals of the very best breeding will be bought. This will give each man the use of a well-bred bull for a ten-year period at a minimum cost.

The farmers have also organized a cow testing association, composed of 26 members who have 450 cows.

**Cement Feeding Floor**

There is a great waste of feed when the cattle and hog feeding lots are poorly drained and are a mass of mud. The advantages of a paved lot and feeding floor are: The stock make greater gains, feed is saved, feeding is made easier, manure is saved, sanitation is improved, thereby reducing disease, and clean animals usually bring better prices.

The cost of the average feeding floor, even at the present prices, should not be more than ten cents a square foot. On many farms it can be built for less cost, because often all material except cement is at hand. Any concrete worker who can build satisfactory sidewalks should be able to construct a feeding floor. At the present price of meat, the sale of a hog will pay for feeding floor space for from 30 to 50 head. Investigation shows that the floor will often pay for itself in one feeding season.

**Paralysis of the Hind Quarters**

Paralysis, or loss of power, in the hind quarters is met with from time to time in weak unthrifty cows, during the last few weeks of pregnancy. When the cow becomes affected with this condition, she is unable to rise and remains recumbent. She, however, does not suffer any pain, and her appetite may remain good, so that she continues to eat and drink and chews her cud. It is only when she attempts to rise that the loss of power of the hind limbs may be evident. The cause is supposed to be due to bodily weakness and as a result of the gravid womb or "calf head" pressing on the nerves going to the hind legs. In dealing with cases of this kind, an endeavor should be made to make the animal as comfortable as possible. She should be kept well bedded with clean dry bedding. She should be given assistance to get up, and, if unable to get up, she should be turned over from one side to the other every morning and evening at least. Careful attention should be given to the diet to prevent constipation and, for this purpose, sloppy bran mashes should be given, also small doses of Linseed Oil and injections of warm soapy water into the rectum. In the majority of these cases, if the cow can be carried along safely until parturition, she usually regains the use of her limbs and is able to support herself on her feet within a few days after calving.

**Sheep Pests**

The gad fly, or grub-in-the-head, the

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Don't think of buying a Cream Separator of any kind or from anybody without first getting my Special Money Saving Proposition, which is good only until Oct. 1st, 1918. I have a big stock of my New Galloway Sanitary Cream Separators on hand that were built before the big rise in price, and I am going to not only give you the benefit of the old prices, but a Special Money Saving Proposition if you will send in your order now or before Oct. 1st, 1918. Now this is a straight business proposition. I have the machines on hand ready for immediate shipment. If you are needing or going to need a Cream Separator in the next six months, it will pay you to send in the coupon below and get my Special Money Saving Offer that will really save you cash money in your purchase. But remember my offer is only good until Oct. 1st, 1918, or as long as my present stock lasts, so it will be wise for you to write me at once, as it will not cost you anything to find out what my special offer is, but I guarantee it will save you actual cash money if you buy.



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**Free Catalogue**

Besides the Special Money Saving Offer I will send you my latest Catalogue of "Every-thing Needed for the Farm." If you are interested in Gasoline Engines or Manure Spreaders, check the systems in the coupon so that I can send you my special literature and latest confidential price list on same.

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cases, they cause a weakening of the sheep, and later cause death. The pest may become more abundant from year to year, where the same pastures are used, and where no attempt is made to check it.

The sheep fear the fly. Provide shade in the pasture and scatter straw around, or keep the sheep's noses smeared with tar or other repellent. The fly attacks the sheep only in bright sunshine, and when the animal runs for shade or sticks its nose into the straw or bushes, it escapes the pest. Sheep will keep far on their noses to some extent if the repellent is smeared around nager holes, in a board or log, which contain salt.

In case of a large flock, dipping is the most practical means of controlling scab and ticks. Where only a few sheep are to be treated, stock dip, or oil used sparingly, will keep the animals free.

### Protrusion of the Vagina

This condition is met with most frequently in cows and ewes. It occurs during pregnancy, mostly in cows which are loosely built, wide in the pelvis, and whose tissues and genital passage are flabby and relaxed. Keeping cows of this kind in a stall sloping too much behind, or with a deep gutter, is liable to lead to this condition. In slight cases it may only be evident when the animal is lying in the stall, at which time the vagina protrudes from the vulva as a red tumor-like mass, and recedes to its place and disappears when the animal is standing. When of large volume, it continues to protrude from the vulva even while the animal is standing, and appears as a large rounded red mass. This condition is noticed sometimes about a month or six weeks before parturition. It is also met with frequently in cows after calving, when delivery has been difficult. It is more serious when it occurs after calving. The first thing in the line of treatment is to raise the hind part of the stall so that it is higher than the front and to fill up the gutter with plenty of bedding. This tends to raise the hind quarters and, to some extent, prevents the vagina from protruding. If it does not prove effective, the protruding mass should be washed clean with warm water and pushed into place with the hands. To retain it in place, a rope truss is applied so as to compress the sides and lips of the vulva close together and prevent the vagina from protruding. In applying the rope truss about 30 feet of soft half-inch rope is required. The rope is folded, double and tied so as to form a loop at the centre, which is fitted around the neck like a collar. The ends of the rope are then passed between the front legs and along under the belly, one on each side of the udder, and then up between the hind legs and the thighs. At the lower part of the vulva, a single knot is made of the two ropes and another knot is made above the Anus, just under the tail, thus forming a compress ring around the vulva. The ends of the rope and then carried forward along the back, drawn tight, and securely tied in front to the collar loop around the neck. Another method of preventing protrusion of the vagina is by the use of stitches inserted through the lips of the vulva.

### Hereford Type

A topic much discussed in the west is the type of Hereford cattle. Shall they be the big framed, heavy-boned animals that the range demands, or shall they be of lesser size, with the emphasis laid on the feature of quality? It may not be amiss to consider this question as it applies to our New England conditions.

Our problems are almost always similar, and frequently are exactly parallel with those of the western breeder. Shall we breed a type for the range trade, or hold to the smaller type, emphasizing quality? We have no range trade, but we have its duplicate, as nearly as varying conditions allow, in our breeder and feeder of steers—especially the breeder of steers, for we have more men who raise their own steers to feed than we have men who buy and feed the other man's stock. The latter class is fast growing, however, a corporation having been formed in the past year to feed western-grown steers on New Hampshire farms, but it is to the farmers who breed the cattle they fatten that we



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must look for guidance before definitely forming our policy.

Of course individual demands will vary. There are range men in the west who buy the small quality type of bull, but they are so greatly in the minority as to be negligible, and the range trade may be said wholly to demand the big type. So there will be individuals here in New England who will "jump out with the common herd," but will make their own standard. However, there will eventually, as steer breeding and feeding gain adherents, become a settled demand for a certain type. Will this be the quality at expense of size type, or the size at the loss of quality type?

This can be best answered by taking the present demand of our steer breeders as an indicator. As their numbers increase there will be more individual tastes to consider, but the prevailing conditions will then as now determine the decision, and these conditions being constant, we can accurately gauge the expended demands on our pure-bred bulls by the present demand. Among our discriminating judges of livestock, the type of beef animal sought is an early maturing, high-quality steer that will reach a prime marketable condition in the most economical manner; that is, by consuming a maximum of the crops we can raise on our New England farms, and requiring a minimum of those concentrates that we have to buy. New England is far from the cornbelt, and the corn-crib cross is expensive. Taking these requirements as of cardinal importance—that the steers reach a practical maturity of quality and conformation at two years of age, that they be compact, high quality, and above all easy-feeding—we may turn our attention to the matter of size and bone. Of course, the more pounds the more money when the steers are marketed, but it is net, rather than gross, returns that build the new silo and buys the new automobile. The gross returns on the big type, carrying the big bone and frame, will be greater, but how about the net? Attainment of the greater size, which the heavier bone and frame indicate, involves the sacrifice either of quality, early maturity, or the increased purchase of expensive concentrates. These statements are made wholly with reference to New England conditions. Can we afford to disregard these cardinal important features in favor of the will-o'-the-wisp of size? Our steer breeders say no, and we who are seeking to breed a type of pure-bred bull acceptable to their trade will do well to remember this.

If it seems difficult to any breeder to lay aside his ambition to breed ton cows in favor of the smaller, more economical type, let him reflect a bit upon the history of Shorthorns and Herefords in this country. The Shorthorn breeders had well-nigh perfected animals of the size at expense of quality type. Though the steers springing from this type of ancestry required four years to mature, feed was cheap, they were the only type of beef animal then known, and were entirely satisfactory, when the Hereford appeared as a challenger of their heretofore undisputed supremacy. No review need be given of the long and bitter struggle between the two breeds and their partisans. It is enough to say that the Hereford won a position of equality with their rivals in popularity and public opinion. And more than this, the firmly entrenched Shorthorn interests were only able to maintain their existence in the face of the advancing Hereford by an almost complete revision of breed standards. They turned "bout face" on the old long-legged four-year-old steer, and adopted the Scotch Shorthorn type—a wonderfully efficient beef maker, a thing of beauty; and in all things save color and pedigree a close imitator of the blocky, prime, easy-feeding Hereford.

New England Hereford breeders who dream of breeding ton cows should be admonished by this bit of history. It was the easy-feeding, early maturing, compact qualities of the Hereford that compelled the surrender by the greatest rival breed of its carefully-nurtured ideals of bovine excellence—a surrender to type, though not to breed. But these ideals, expressed in great scale and bone, did not square with the necessity of showing a greater net profit than the once despised "little white faced runts," and the "old order changed,

# A WAGON OPPORTUNITY

# \$108<sup>90</sup>

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the price—and  
general conditions  
mean one thing—  
BUY NOW!  
Get immediate  
delivery.**

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Even if you can do without another wagon for a few months do not put off your purchase. Materials were getting scarce so we bought far in advance—that accounts for the low price. Although prices on all wagon materials are advancing rapidly, you get the benefit of our foresight. Make sure of a good wagon and buy now.

We want to show you detailed specifications for comparison. Will you look at the Catalog, pages 82 and 83, or will you write us?

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yielding place to the new. If the big type of cattle could not maintain its established lead over an almost unknown competitor, laboring under the handicap of prejudice, and this is a section where nature is far more bountiful in her offerings than in New England, what inducement is offered us to attempt to restore a fallen idol, or to number among its followers?—Will Kineman, in The Breeder's Gazette.

Fitting Show Pigs

Selection for the show herd should commence several months in advance of the show, and the animals for the aged class should be chosen first. The aged sow should be roomy, with plenty of stretch, a good strong back and even side lines, and she should stand up well on straight legs and good, strong feet. Her appearance should show that she has been a good breeder. The aged boar should be of the same general type, except of course, he should show the masculinity of a good breeding boar. The senior yearlings are next in order to be



Pure-Bred Shorthorn Bulls on the farm of John Barron, Carberry, Man. Mr Barron is holding the Roan Bull, the noted "Oakland Star."

selected, and so on down the line to the under-six-months class. Throughout all the classes, the animals should be of as uniform type and conformation as possible.

With the problem of selection over, the work of fitting the hogs begins. The one big question is how to so plan the fitting that the hogs will be in bloom at their best on show day. This requires careful timing with proper feeding. If started too late, they will have to be rushed so fast that the proper condition cannot be arrived at, and if started too early there is danger that they will be at their best, in bloom, before the date of the show. And like an old-fashioned rosebush, they are at their best but once in the season, and it lasts but a short time. If the fitting is not so timed that they are at the height of their preparation at show time, then the breeder falls short of the possibilities of his hogs if shown to best advantage.

When a breeder starts out to fit a show herd, the matter of expense must in a way be forgotten; at least it should not be over-emphasized, for the hogs must have the best of feed to put them in the right condition to show all there is in them. And a man cannot afford to compromise and only half fit his herd because the price of feed is high. For the animals over a year old I use equal parts of corn, oats and barley, ground fine and with an addition of old-process oil meal. This is mixed in a thick slop and allowed to soak for an hour each time before feeding. Care is to be taken that it does not stand long enough to sour. This slop is fed twice a day, and I consider that as good as three times a day for the aged animals, though I feed the under-six-months pigs three times a day until the

weather gets extremely hot, and then they are fed only at night and morning. These under-six-months pigs are fed a good grade of white middlings, barley and a little oil meal, mixed in a thick slop. The best results will be obtained by the use of sweet skim milk in making the slop if it is to be had at a reasonable price. I have tried using whole milk fresh from the cow and find it the worst thing to feed a pig. It is the surest way possible of overdoing an animal and will cause it to become more or less wrinkled and to break down in the pasterns. But skim milk will not cause this trouble if fed in connection with the ground grain to balance the ration. As well as these rations, I always keep, as a conditioner, a mixture of ground limestone, slaked lime, charcoal and salt where the hogs can have access to it at all times.

Exercise of Great Importance

But the very best of feed cannot win a show alone. Of almost equal importance is the exercising of the hogs. I

find it better to give them their exercise early in the morning before being fed. This is continued until three weeks before the fitting, and then I begin to take them out in the heat of the day to get them accustomed to the hot sun. This is important, for the show hogs are sure to have to get out in the hot sun when out on the circuit. We have all seen the result of the lack of exercise on hogs in the show ring. While they may be in the best of flesh, the unexercised animals do not show well because they cannot walk with ease.

Another factor that sometimes interferes with the hog's ability to walk well is improperly cared-for feet. Proper trimming can work wonders with the feet and pasterns of a show hog. If one is a good hog man and has handled the herd properly, the hogs will lie down and give no trouble when their feet are being trimmed. A good sharp knife is the best tool to do the trimming with. Take the foot in the left hand and trim the lower edges of the hoof, and then shape up the toe nicely. All of this work should be done well in advance of the show date.

These suggestions as to the feed and methods to be used in fitting the show herd are not to be considered as iron-clad rules, for no two hogs feed alike. The breeder should study the disposition of each individual hog and learn to depend upon himself. While it is well to take advantage of the experience of others, if one continually leans upon other people's judgment, he will fail to develop as a hog man and will never become a competent feeder. It is always better to study a matter over and reason out why a certain method is better than another one, if it has proven to be so.—Isaac Oberton, Poland China Record.



Private Ross

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Write today for illustrated booklet, measurement blank, etc., and read our very liberal proposition. HOWARD C. RASH, Pres. Natural Body Brace Co. 274 Rush Building KANSAS

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## International Soil Products Exposition

Date set for October 16 to 26—\$10,000 in Prizes

**T**HE International Farm Congress and Soil Products Exposition will be held in Kansas City, from October 16 to 26. The premium list is now ready for distribution and may be had by writing Publicity Department, International Farm Congress, Kansas City, Mo., U.S.A. Nearly \$10,000 is this year offered for agricultural exhibits in the premium list. The management will this year pay 50 per cent. of its cash premiums in war savings and thrift stamps. This rule will not, however, be enforced in the case of winners resident without the United States.

### The State or Province Competition

The state competition, always very keen, is this year further encouraged by an unusually fine array of trophy cups and cash offerings. Chief of these is the big silver cup for best general display by a state, province or nation. This is a magnificent trophy, nearly as tall as a man, of handsome design and valued at \$500. It is offered by the Chicago Board of Trade. Other cups in this class total more than \$1,200.

The counties are well taken care of, 11 cups and nearly \$1,000 in cash being set aside for this class of exhibits.

### Hard Spring Wheat Trophy

Increased production of wheat is encouraged by an array of prizes unequalled by any other fair or exposition, \$270 in cash being offered in six varieties. In addition there is a special offering for the best bushel of hard spring wheat of \$500 trophy cup by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The sweepstakes award is a \$100 trophy cup, and one grain binder complete, or its

equivalent in machinery. It is thus possible for the winning sample to net the grower \$870 in cash, machinery and trophies. If the sweepstakes sample happens to be hard spring and also dry farmed the amount is increased to \$955.

Corn is next in point of prizes offered, \$158 in cash being offered in six varieties. The sweepstakes is \$25 in cash, a silver trophy cup, value \$100, and one Corn Planter, value \$75. Other crops are allotted their proportionate share of cash and trophies, and are recognized according to their economic importance.

The horticultural section is well fitted and the premiums worthy of considerable effort. Several handsome trophy cups are offered in this section, the most notable being a \$100 cup for best and most artistic display of apples grown by one exhibitor.

In addition to the general classes there is featured a section devoted exclusively to dry-farmed products. The same samples entered in the general classes may be entered in this also, the exhibitor thereby having a double chance at the prize money. Sweepstakes for dry farmed wheat is a \$50 trophy cup and \$25 in cash, and for best collective exhibit by an individual farmer, \$50 in cash, and a \$50 trophy cup offered by Governor Gunter, of Colorado.

The annual sessions of the International Dry-Farming Congress and the International Irrigation Congress for 1918, will be held jointly at Kansas City, October 21-22. This joint meeting probably presages the permanent amalgamation of these two most important agricultural organizations.

## Government Assistance in Seed Growing

Improving Field Crop Competitions, Seed Fairs and Exhibitions—Grain Growers' Elevators for Seed Cleaning—G. H. Clark, Dominion Seed Commissioner

**A** BRIEF statement of the history of field crop competitions, etc., and of their progress for the five-year period, 1910-15, may be of interest as an introduction to the subject of their improvement. Prior to 1912 the work and expenses of organizing, judging, advertising and reporting of field crop competitions, seed fairs and provincial seed exhibitions was done by the seed branch on application from agricultural societies which had received necessary grants as prize monies for their province, and the seed branch also offered grants for provincial seed exhibitions. However, some of the provincial departments of agriculture were already conducting these services, Ontario all three; Manitoba her field crop competitions and seed fairs; and Saskatchewan her seed fairs and exhibitions. In 1912 all were passed over for provincial administration and Dominion subventions were offered through the seed branch which now amount to two-thirds of the monies awarded in cash prizes, but must not exceed \$50 for each of five crops in a field competition; \$50 for each seed fair; and \$600 for each provincial seed exhibition.

These amounts are approximately one-half the total cost of conducting this educational work. The subventions are paid on the basis of \$1,500 to each province having less than 1,000,000 acres under field crops and \$1,500 for each additional 1,000,000 of field crop acreage, but not more than \$1,500 pro rata per 100,000 of total population.

The appropriation in the seed branch estimates for this purpose has increased from \$14,000 in 1910-11, to \$50,000 in 1915-16, of which \$35,000 was claimed by the provinces. The \$14,000 covered the expenses of conducting 110 field competitions, 52 seed fairs and six provincial seed exhibitions, including about \$1,000 in grants. The \$35,000 paid to the provinces in 1915 assisted 418 field competitions, 149 seed fairs, and nine provincial seed exhibitions. Approximately \$37,000 was paid in subventions on this account during each of the past two years, and the services are still being extended.

The district officers of the seed branch have been required to study their effect upon agriculture in relation to the amounts paid in subventions, and their reports show ample evidence that on the whole these monies have been well and wisely expended. However, in view of the present national emergency and the need for sound economy, deputy ministers of agriculture were consulted during the past winter as to the elimination of that part of these services which might be considered to have served its purpose and the revision of the remainder so as to secure the largest possible benefits to agriculture. Their replies emphasized the value of the work especially in view of the great need for increased production, and suggested extension rather than curtailment. Some gave improvements in rules and regulations, actually made or under contemplation, and requested further suggestions from the seed branch.

Subventions are paid to the provinces on certain prescribed conditions. For example, a grant may be paid on account of an agricultural society conducting field competitions with each of five kinds of crops, including cereal grains, grass, clover or other crops grown for seed, also fodder, field root and garden vegetable crops. A grant of \$200 may be paid toward a provincial seed exhibition on account of prizes awarded in each of three classes, namely, (a) general class, (b) exhibits from prize-winning or commendable fields in crop competitions, and (c) exhibits of selected seeds or plants eligible for registration.

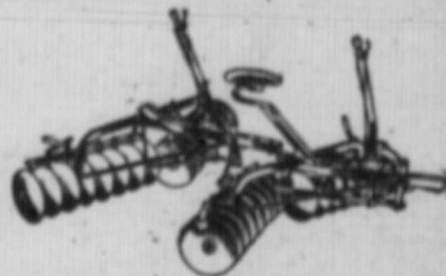
The following plan has now been offered to the provinces from the standpoint of both economy and improvement:

### Field Crop Competitions

1. In the case of biennial crops, as field roots or garden vegetables, prizes shall be awarded on the total score of the growing stockling or root crop and the growing seed crop produced therefrom. (This is an amendment to No. 1 under our Amended Plan for 1913,

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The Bissell Disk Harrows have great capacity for hard work, the disk entering the ground naturally and leaving behind it a finely pulverized soil. This is the secret of good tillage.



The frame on the Bissell Harrow is directly over the gangs, the draught being well back where the work is being done. The horses do not have to carry the weight of the pole, levers, braces or frame. This feature is important, and herein lies one great advantage of Bissell Disk Harrows.

For over a quarter of a century the manufacturers of Bissell Disk Harrows have made a special study of this particular implement and spent years of time and effort in perfecting the present Bissell Disk Harrow. The result is that to-day it is acknowledged to be far in advance of any other similar implement for cultivation.

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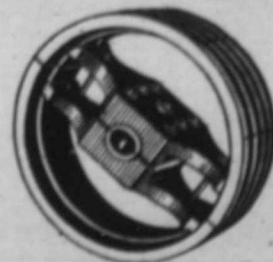
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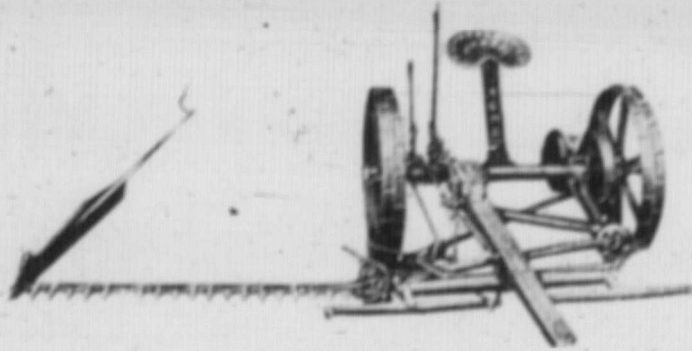
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| Rakes       | Rake - and - Tedders |
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is the Acme Giant. All parts are large and strong—not merely a larger cutter bar and larger wheels. Such construction means durability. The pitman is nearly straight with the cutter bar, giving much more strength to cut. Many special features are shown in our Catalog, page 34.

5-ft. Cut Machine, Two Knives, Trees and Yoke. Weight 792 Pounds.

Winnipeg, \$75.50; Regina, \$78.80; Saskatoon, \$79.45; Calgary, \$80.75.

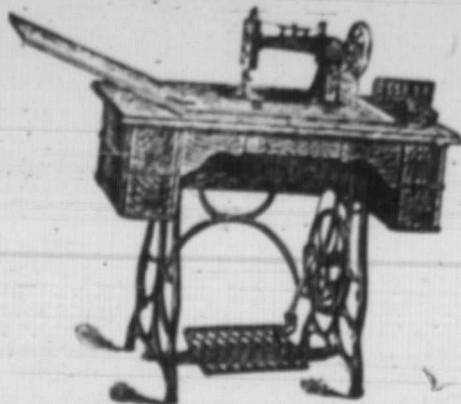
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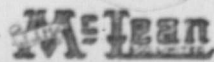
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The Music of the Maritimes & Co.  
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replanting "also fodder, field root and garden vegetable crops."

2. Varieties of field crops shall be eligible for competition only on the approval of a provincial seed board or representative committee of responsible Dominion and provincial officials; and as soon as practicable, prizes shall be paid only on seed crops grown from approved seed stocks of such varieties.

3. The amount or value of prizes shall be a certain value per point over a specified minimum score. (Nova Scotia awards to prizewinners, 40 cents for each point over 75 in scoring wheat, oats and potatoes, and 75 cents in scoring turnips. This system eliminates unworthy fields and juggling places in case of a tie.)

4. The number of prizes in each competition shall be based on the number of competitors, five being a necessary minimum with two prizes available; six to ten entries, four prizes; ten to 15 entries, six prizes; 15 to 20 entries, eight prizes; 20 to 25 entries, ten prizes; 25 to 30 entries, 12 prizes; and for 30 or more entries, 15 prizes. (Three and four imply the adoption of the sliding scale in determining value and number of prizes.)

5. At least certain minimum quantities of each competing seed crop shall be offered for sale in the official report of the competitions.

6. Honor roll. Prizewinners who have come within the first three placings in any two of three consecutive years, and whose seed stocks are and remain of recognized merit, shall have their names placed on an honor roll for the particular variety of seed crop in which they have been specializing, and shall not be eligible for prizes in that seed crop during the three succeeding years.

#### Seed Fairs

1. Only approved varieties of seed crops shall be eligible for competition at a seed fair.

2. Competitors shall list at least certain minimum quantities of seed for sale at reasonable prices and of as high quality as that exhibited. An official representative sample of seed fair exhibits shall be taken to be used in settling purchasers' disputes as to quality.

3. Prize-winning exhibits shall be sold by auction at the close of the seed fair.

4. Honor roll. For seed fair prize winners on the same general principles as suggested for field crop competitions.

5. Seed fairs shall be discontinued when improvements cease to be commensurate with the expenditures involved.

#### Provincial Seed Exhibitions

The same general rules as suggested for seed fairs may be applied to provincial seed exhibitions.

The importance of employing capable judges was emphasized, and a Provincial Seed Board with representation on a Dominion Seed Board was suggested to co-ordinate the whole work of seed supply and improvement. Field crop competitions, seed fairs and provincial seed exhibitions have been conducted in each of the provinces by a special official who, no matter how capable and faithful in the performance of his duties, might have his hand strengthened and his work made more effective by recommendations from a representative provincial seed board respecting rules and regulations governing or discontinuing these services. The operations of the seed branch and its seed purchasing commission in the supply and distribution of seed indicates the desirability of hearty co-operation. At the present time field, root and vegetable seed growing commands special attention in British Columbia; timothy in Alberta; cereal grains in the prairie provinces; clover, corn and potato in Ontario; potato and swede seed growing in Quebec and the Maritime provinces. The primary aim of field crop competitions, seed fairs and exhibitions is to encourage the production in commercial quantities of well-bred, clean seed of strong vitality and of varieties suited to both local and Canadian conditions. Dominion and provincial experiment station officials engaged in the production of pedigreed seed, the Canadian Seed Growers' Association which multiplies pedigreed seed under provincial supervision and puts it on the market as registered seed.

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### Dry Farming in Western Canada

Continued from Page 7

In China and Mesopotamia was possible, or where natural irrigation, as in the Valley of the Nile, furnished water for the thirsty crops. Whatever dry farming practices may have been used in early days were largely if not wholly lost to Americans most of whom are of European descent, and Europe has a humid climate.

Before the present dry farming movement began the Chinese on the dry lands of Western China and the American Indians in the arid States and in parts of Mexico are known to have been growing crops under arid and semi-arid conditions. It is also believed that olives and other crops were produced in Northern Africa without irrigation.

But the modern movement was in no wise an outgrowth of ancient custom, at least in America. Here the system developed in four different parts of the continent—in the state of Utah, the southern part of the intermountain region; in Western Kansas and Nebraska, the central part of the great plains; in Western Canada, the Northern great plains; and in California and Oregon. In each of these areas a system of crop growing developed, apparently without knowledge of the methods followed in any of the others, until the modern movement was initiated within the last 30 years.

To the Mormons of Utah belongs the distinction of being the first civilized people to initiate dry farm practices in America. From their arrival in the Salt Lake valley in 1847, irrigated land was used for crop growing, but in the sixties it was observed that cultivated land above the ditch was capable of producing fair crops without irrigation. In the early eighties dry farming was an established practice in many of the unirrigated portions of the state.

In California dry land cultivation commenced in the late sixties. In Nebraska and Kansas the eighties witnessed the unsuccessful colonization of much of the dry lands of those states, but in the late eighties more satisfactory practices came into vogue. The tide of emigration commenced to return to the abandoned homesteads of the earlier era only to be turned eastward again by the unfavorable seasons in the middle nineties. It was in the earlier eighties that H. W. Campbell of "Dry Farm" fame, was getting his early experiences in the dry part of South Dakota. His ideas were developed here and later in Nebraska, and were organized and published at various times during the late nineties.

#### Dry Farming in the West

In Western Canada the settlement that followed the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the eighties slowly spread itself westward from the Red River valley. The first settlements developed in these areas along the North Dakota boundary, along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway west to Qu'Appelle and Moose Jaw and to the northeast in the Yorkton and Prince Albert districts. It was in the Qu'Appelle valley that the first organized effort to introduce the summer-fallow into general farm practice originated. At the time of the last Reil rebellion in 1885 most of the settlers sent their horses and oxen with the military transport, their allowance being so much more than they hoped to get from the cultivated land. A few remained behind, and after putting in what crop they could commenced to plow the land that was still unown. The following year 1886 it was observed that the land which had borne no crop the previous season, but which had been fallow, produced a very much better crop than the other. This marked the beginning of the summer fallow in the Central Canadian West. The methods of fallowing were later studied and improved upon by Mr. Angus McKay, who, from 1885 to 1917 was superintendent of the experimental farm at Indian Head.

In recent years the United States department of agriculture, the different state experiment stations, the experimental farms on the Canadian prairies and the dry farming congress have each

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THE Nilson Patented Lever Hitch is the feature which gives the Nilson the qualities Canadian farmers want—BIG TRACTION, LIGHT WEIGHT, FUEL ECONOMY.

By carrying the line of pull up over the drive wheels it converts the pull of the plow into downward pressure, thus giving the drive wheels "Grip" or traction without a pound of useless weight.

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The Lever Hitch carries the line of pull up over the drive wheels. The heavier the pull, the better the wheel grip the ground. Note great width of driving wheel surface. See article in Lever Hitch.

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Because of the Lever Hitch, the Nilson Junior, weighing only 1,000 pounds, has 3,000 pounds drawbar pull at plowing speed, while the Nilson Senior weighing only 6,500 pounds, has 4,000 pounds drawbar pull at plowing speed. The Lever Hitch actually does insure big traction with fuel economy. It guarantees dependable traction and speed, in wet or dry soil, without packing or miring. Never have the farmers of Canada so quickly

recognized superior tractor merit as in the Nilson. Every man who sees the Nilson Lever Hitch Tractor at work wants one.

The Nilson uses kerosene or gasoline for fuel.

See the Nilson at the Light Tractor Plowing Demonstration at Brandon, July 13rd to 20th. See that Hitch! It means more to you than any other one thing in the tractor world.

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July 3, 1918

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ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAVE FOR SALE 11 pure-bred Short-horn bulls from 11 to 18 months old, 20 cows and heifers, with calves at their sides, 5 yearling Shorthorns. Write for particulars. R. H. Scott, Proprietor, Alameda, Sask. 2111

HORSES

MOHEMAN BROS., BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS of pure bred Percheron and Belgian horses, Guernsey, Sask. Write us your wants. 1810

G. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., Breeder of Clydesdale, Maree and Hires for sale. 25-41

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FOR SALE—PURE-BRED REGISTERABLE Yorkshire boar, young, weighing about 150 lb. Good type of Thomas Lister's stock. Laramie, Man., and that of A. D. McDonald, Napaka, Man. Livery Bros., Box 51, Stroughton, Sask. 25-41

IMPROVED PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES—Young pigs of both sexes for sale. All stock living. Jones, Prairie Home Farm, Glen Ewen, Sask. 25-4

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Napaka, Sask. 711

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY HOGS, APRIL and May litters, bred from choice stock. The greater production hog. D. H. Mann, Nainand, Sask. 25-2

PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY PIGS, 8 TO 10 weeks old, for sale. Pedigree registered in purchaser's name. \$12 each. Frank O'Higgins, Wainhope, Sask. 25-3

CHESTER WHITES, PURE-BRED—AM OFFERING choice spring pigs of both sexes, unrelated, at reasonable prices. J. H. George, Three Hills, Alta. 27-5

YORKSHIRES, TEN WEEKS OLD, FROM large stock, \$25, with pedigree. I. G. Smith, Nisette, Man. 25-2

PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINA SPRING PIGS for sale, both sexes, \$10.00 each. D. L. Lorne, Nainand, Sask. 25-2

POLAND-CHINA YOUNG PIGS FOR SALE, ready for shipment, \$15.00 each, registered. B. F. Boughen, Dauphin, Man. 25-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, IN PAIRS NOT of kin, also brood sows. Riverside Farm Limited, Wetaskiwin, Alberta. 22-4

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—FEW CHOICE weanlings, \$15 each. Harold Leon, Edgerton, Alta. G. T. P. 27-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE, both sexes, price \$16, \$20, \$25, ten weeks and up to twelve. H. Bomsky, Keeler, Sask. 27-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES FOR SALE, 8 weeks old, \$15 each. C. W. Ayers, Fairlight, Sask. 27-5

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, ALL AGES, from prize-winning stock. Write, G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 27-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, FOR QUICK sale \$10.00 each. Henry Higgins, Wadena, Sask. 27-2

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA PIGS FOR sale. Orders taken now. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. Dumire & Son, Box 147, Gull Lake, Sask. 27-4

CATTLE

SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO 3 years; 20 heifers, rising 3 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull, 30 young cows and heifers in calf, mostly by Duke of Beak-ton, son of Gairford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bonfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 411

SOLD—THE HEREFORDS WHICH I AD-vertised in The Guide of June 29 were sold June 24, all but one bull, to E. C. Davidson and T. E. Law, of Stranathorn, Alta., the first owners. D. W. MacKenzie, Rising Sun, Alta. 25-4

HOLSTEINS—15 HEAD COWS AND HEIFERS, due August to November. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 25-41

TWO CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES four months old, from heavy producers on both sides. Neil Wilson, Hespall, Ms. 25-3

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SHORTHORN BULLS, SIX MONTHS TO TWO years. Good stock. Right prices. Paul Edwards, Stranathorn, Sask. 27-4

RED POLLED CATTLE—STOCK FOR SALE. E. & W. Darnborough, Laura, Sask. 10-52

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels, bred from heavy laying strain. Ten weeks, \$1.50 each. Arthur Howell, 825 8th Street, Brandon. 25-2

IT IS ALWAYS SAFE TO SEND-A DOMINION Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

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**5c. Per Word—Per Week**  
 Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "J. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad, and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

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FOR SALE—TWO CARLOADS OF GOOD feed oats. Kjellander Bros., Wilton, Sask. 25-2

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

PAINT—PAINT THAT IS MORE DURABLE and only half the cost of oil paint. For inside or outside use. In all colors. Simply mixed with water as wanted. Write us about paint, or if in want of lumber, cement, plaster, salt in our lots, write us. McCollum Lumber & Supply Co., Merchants Bank, Winnipeg, Man. 25-4

SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY Order. They are payable everywhere.

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THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED PIANO TEACHER would give lessons on farm or ranch for July and August for home and board. N. McNeill, General Delivery, Calgary.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—26 HORSE ADVANCE STEAM engine with 30-60 Advance separator; 30-horse Advance steam engine with 44-64 Nichols & Shepard separator; 25-45 Ramsey Oil Pull with 35-55 Nichols & Shepard separator. Cash or terms. Tom Talbotson, Fillmore, Sask.

FOR SALE—ONE CASE 25 H.P. STEAM EN- gine with plowing attachment, one Waterloo 36 x 56 in. separator; one Osborne and tank wagon with two tanks. All in good running order. Maréchal Threshing Co. Ltd., Marston, Sask.

BARGAIN, SEE—25 HORSE-POWER CASE plowing engine in A1 condition, extensions, Alberta boiler, Gule valve. Price \$2,000. Apply Albert Cutting, Homewood, Man. 27-2

SNAP FOR CASH—15-25 FAIRBANKS-MORSE oil tractor, with extension stage; good as new. Weyling Bros., Glen Ewen, Sask. 25-2

NATIONAL CREAM SEPARATOR REPAIR parts sold by Dominion Sewing Machine Co., Winnipeg.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALL threshing outfit, J. I. Case 25 H. steam tractor, good condition. John Cornish, Eysbro, Sask. 25-5

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30 H.P. CASE ENGINE, RECENTLY REBUILT, complete with water tank and fuel tank. New Huber separator, 36 x 60, complete, run thirty days. Case six-furrow power lift plow. In first class condition. Cash or terms. Box 294, Morden, Man. 27-2

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FOR SALE—MILKING MACHINES COM- plete and in perfect order. Also saws, horse rakes, plows (hand and gang), cultivator, cream separators, etc. Apply Viewfield Farm, Oak Bluff, Man. 27-3

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STEEL MULE 15-20 H.P. TRACTOR, OVER- hauled, see it. Buying larger outfit. Bastall Limited, Broadview, Sask. 24-11

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC. LUMBER FOR SALE—WE WOULD BE pleased to get inquiries from those in need of lumber, as we have about 700,000 feet of spruce lumber at Millet, Alberta. This lumber is dry and is No. 1 stock. Your letters will receive our prompt attention. The Rowley-Bennett Lumber Co., Millet, Alberta. 27-4

MANY HAVE HAD OUR SPRING PRICE LIST and orders are coming fast. Get our prices. A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 251

FENCE POSTS FOR SALE IN CARLOAD lots. Apply Box No. Forty-five, Fernie, B.C. 25-3

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RABBITS

IMPORTED FLEMISH GIANT AND BELGIAN—barn in pairs or trios for breeding. G. Det- hmer, Watrous, Sask. 25-4

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FARM FOR SALE—6000 WILL HANDLE A valuable three-quarter section farm, adjoining the village of Proulx, Sask. Beautiful lay of good clay land, 420 acres under cultivation, two quarters leased with 7 strand wire. Good house with several barns; barn 28 x 42, cement floors, with 15-foot beams, drive shed 26 x 40, granary 14 x 25, hen house 14 x 15, etc.; all well painted, and a 4-inch deep well. Neigh- bors are Ontario and Scotch settlers, well land and have made their money right there. School and church, C.P.R. and G.T.P. run through the village. Farm connected up with long distance and rural telephones. The farm can be worked with or without crop. The owner is retiring in account of ill health, and the propo- sition is a snap for the man who can handle it. Terms, \$5,000 cash, balance arranged. If interested, write, wire or phone R. H. Scott, Alameda, Sask. 27-3

EQUIPPED RANCH FOR SALE—100 HEAD extra well-bred shorthorn, two registered bulls, several cows, imported and registered Percheron stallion. All household effects. A good concern. Only quarter section to purchase at \$25 per acre. Land well fenced, some breaking, checks for all cattle, small houses, chickens. Wonderful spring creek open all year. Section leased, fenced, pasture, also section leased hay. All or part of cattle may be purchased for cash. Terms for horses and land. Price of calves, \$25, yearlings, \$35, cows and heifers from two years up, \$45 each. Offered for quick sale. Owners, Ditchers Limited, North Battleford, Sask. 25-2

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FOR LIST OF FARM LANDS FOR SALE in the Portage la Prairie and Oakville district, write S. J. Newman, Real Estate Agent, Portage la Prairie, Man. 24-4

IMPROVED QUARTER OR HALF SECTION farms in Saskatchewan. Write for list showing prices, location and full particulars. General Administration Society, Regina, Sask. 25-6

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—220 ACRES, ALL under cultivation. Crop, stock, implements included for \$50 per acre. Write for terms to owner, John Graham, Roundshaw, Man. 27-3

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RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SASKA- toon 5-17

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During the financial year ending May 31, 1918, The Guide eclipsed all former records for classified advertising. In the livestock section it carried 5,011 count lines, breaking the record for the previous year of 4,296 count lines. During the present year we hope to carry still more. The Guide is offering better service to its advertisers than ever before. Its circulation is now over 40,000 copies weekly, which is the largest circulation ever offered by any farm paper in Western Canada. Read what advertisers have written us recently regarding results from their advertising in The Guide:—

Hayter, Alta.

In regard to our ad. for Hereford Bulls I must say we are quite satisfied with results. We received several offers of bulls and more are coming. Thanking you, and promising we will come again.

STANLEY McINTYRE.

Rising Sun, Alta.

The only fault I find with your classified ads. is that I get too many replies. They keep coming after my cattle are sold and gone, for ever so long.

D. W. MacKENZIE.

Stroughton, Sask.

Regarding the ad. I put in The Guide on pigs, I must say that I have had wonderful results from same. Will sure use your paper again when wanting ad- vertise.

JOHN B. SLIMMON.

The Rate is economical—Five Cents a Word, Payable in Advance.

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

## MAKE YOUR OWN LAGER BEER

At home—no special equipment— from our pure and popular

### Hop-Malt Beer Extract

Conforming to Temperance Act This is a Food Beer, more delicious, nourishing and better than any malt beverage you can buy in bottles. Drink all you want of it. Easy to make. The drink that "cheers but does not inebriate." Rich, creamy foam, natural color, snap and sparkle. Your friends will confirm your opinion— "The best I ever tasted."

Large can, makes 7 gallons.....\$1.75  
Small can, makes 3 gallons.....1.25  
Sample can, makes 1 gallon......50

Send money order or postal note. Pre- paid throughout Canada. Agents wanted everywhere.

HOP-MALT BEER COMPANY, LTD., Dept. A12, 92 King St. West, Hamilton, Canada

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C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President



SIR JOHN AIRD, General Manager  
V. C. BROWN,  
Sup't of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$15,000,000 | RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

#### A GOOD INVESTMENT

The money you save earns interest when deposited in our Savings Department, and both principal and interest are safe and can be obtained when required. Why keep in the home more money than is needed for immediate purposes?

## The Dominion Bank

Established 1871

Paid-Up Capital and Reserve, \$13,000,000  
Total Assets, \$100,000,000

Farmers' applications for loans for farming requirements and cattle purchases given special attention. Enquiries invited.

Consult the Manager of any of our Branches

F. L. Patton, Superintendent of Western Branches, Winnipeg

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THE HOME  
INSURANCE COMPANY, N.Y.

THE LARGEST AND THE BEST OF COMPANIES

ASSETS - \$44,048,651.58

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### Great North Insurance Co.

A Home Company for Grain Growers in Alberta and Saskatchewan

Fair Adjustments and Prompt Payments

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EMPIRE FINANCIERS LTD.

307 Darke Block REGINA, Sask.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## The Land Titles System

Should it be centralized in the Prairie Provinces

By A. McLeod, Thornhill, Man., G.G.A.

**I** READ with some interest and with much disapprobation, the article on the Land Titles System, in a recent number of The Guide, by J. R. Coyne of the Winnipeg Bar. The reason is not far to seek. Mr. Coyne is an Interest-lawyer—young, capable and pushful, while I am a Farmer-lawyer, grown gray in the service of the common people. He looks at the matter at issue from the standpoint of the interests, the corporations, the financial concerns, the creditor class, while I look at it from the point of view of the people and particularly of the farmers. His question is "Why not uniformity in the Prairie Provinces," in the land titles system. My answer is because uniformity—spells centralization, class control and stagnation, while non-conformity means change, people's control and progress.

Let me discuss the matter shortly. If there is anything that makes me hot under the collar, it is when a representative of the special interests seeks to bolster up an argument in support of his class by telling the farmer that what the interests want is good for the farmer. I admit most freely that the "trader" and the "investor" know what is good for them and what they want. But I do protest, here as everywhere, against the ruse of trying to make the farmer believe that what the creditor class want is just the identical thing that is good for the farmer, and that the advocate of the interests is a disinterested friend of the farmer. That is the kind of argument that is used to bolster up protection, high freight rates, centralized credits and all the other cinches that the creditor class pull on the farmer. I admit that the interests know what is good for themselves and that they are *de* the job of looking after themselves 365 days in the year. And I can only regret that the farmer lends such a ready ear to the blandishments of the interests. Every farmer should read, every week, that old fable of Aesop, about the wolves advising the sheep to dismiss the dogs, that watched over them.

#### The Selfishly-Wise Interests

Mr. Coyne's general argument is that we should have uniformity in the laws of the various provinces. He commends our laws made by the Dominion parliament as being good, e.g., laws in regard to promissory notes, cheques, banking, shipping, patents and Dominion railways. He condemns our provincial laws, e.g., laws in regard to sales of goods, titles to lands, mortgages, partnerships, wills, suits, judgments, insurance, companies. He admits that this question was decided at Confederation and decided against his view, when the proposals in favor of a legislative union were turned down in favor of our present federal union. The issue was raised at that time in a clear-cut way between the same parties that raise it now, viz., the interests on the side of centralization the people on the side of decentralization. That was one instance in which the people won out against the privileged interests, the financial classes, the large property owners, the social magnates, and it was a God-send that the people did win out. Heaven knows that the interests have ridden the Canadian people hard and fast enough for the last 50 years, but if the interests, that center at Toronto had, during these 50 years, reins and a whip that reached to Victoria on the west and to Halifax on the east, the common people would have had sorer mouths and rawer backs, even, than they have now.

There is no doubt that the privileged interests are selfishly wise when they seek uniform laws. It is a great advantage to the members of the creditor class that they can sit in their corporation offices at Toronto or Winnipeg and with the aid of their stenographers

and their lawyers, that they can jerk the farmer on the Saskatchewan on his haunches and rifle his pockets just as readily as they can man-handle the farmer within 20 miles of their den. I have no doubt that his clients, the privileged property owners of Canada, would give Mr. Coyne \$100,000,000 in cold cash tomorrow, if he could get them now what they wanted 50 years ago, a legislative union in Canada, and I frankly admit it, would be dirt cheap for them at the price. If they could get that, then a few big corporations could rule Canada and do it more effectively and more cheaply even than they do it now. And some day they will try to get the British North America Act amended, but not today.

A Canadian legislative union, with uniform laws, made by the big corporations for their own benefit, would be an ideal condition for the corporations but it would be hell for the people. In the meantime, since they cannot get a legislative union, they are scheming to get the same results without the legislative union. They want to get the provincial legislatures to appoint commissioners on uniform laws who will prepare the laws and the legislatures will do the rest, that is pass the Bills prepared by these commissioners. Some of the advocates of this scheme say it is better than a legislative union, because the commissioners will pull the strings in the background and get passed what laws they wish while the representatives in the legislature will have to take the responsibility.

#### Parliament Loaded Against the People

Let me turn aside a moment here to note those laws which Mr. Coyne commends so highly, viz., banking laws, shipping laws, patent laws and railway laws, as this will give us an idea of the kind of law he and his clients think is a good law. These are all laws that are made by the Dominion Parliament, under the direction of the big corporations. And I say without hesitation that these laws are the most favorable of their kind, to the corporations, and the most unfair to the people of the laws of any civilized country on earth. The people have but small control over our local legislatures but they have enough control to prevent the provincial laws all being framed against them and in favor of the interests. But the Dominion Parliament is loaded against the people, the interests control it absolutely. If there is any cinch that the interests haven't got on the government of Canada, I can't name it; if such there be, they haven't it because they haven't thought of it. We might as well have mummies in the place of most of our rural members at Ottawa.

#### A Word of Admiration

And I want to say right here that I admire the gall of the corporation lawyer, that comes into a farmers' paper and attempts to lime the farmers with smooth arguments, and Deilah-like, coaxes them to get their locks shorn so that the Philistines can punch their eyes out and set them grinding in their mills. The arguments of Mr. Coyne are the harshest assertions that uniform laws are beneficial to the people and, as they appear to me, they are practically all contrary to the facts. Let us examine some of these arguments shortly. He says that uniform laws save money. They do for the creditor class but not for the people. Do the uniform banking laws that he commends, make bank interest on deposits high, and the interest on notes low? Or is it the opposite? Do the uniform railway laws save money for the man whose stock is killed on the railway or for the railway company that does the killing? He says uniformity gives better and more certain law. I admit the certainty. The laws made by the interests, e.g., the customs laws and the excise laws are as certain as death, and they

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ROYAL BANK  
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The difference is in the  
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are the best ever for the corporations. But they are not better but worse laws for the people than our local taxation laws. They take from the poor and enrich the rich. And Mr. Coyne wants to put the making of our local laws into the hands of the same class that make our customs laws! I wonder why!

He says uniformity promotes better administration. Better for whom? The administration of our uniform public timber and coal lands are better for the interests and worse for the people than any similar laws on the planet. I wonder why Mr. Coyne wants to have the administration of our private land titles put into the same hands as administer the titles to our public timber and coal lands.

He says common laws strengthen common national sentiment. I wonder if they do? Take our tariff law as an example. It is made for the benefit of the privileged interests and I admit their national sentiment is strong, they wrap themselves up in the flag and say "look at our pockets, it is a lovely law." But what about the millions of native sons of Canada who were robbed of their birth-right by our tariff law and are now under the stars and stripes? Is that promoting common national sentiment?

**Uniform Laws and Business Efficiency**

Mr. Coyne ends up with a boost for uniform laws as assisting in business efficiency. May I point out that the farmer has enough business efficiency to pay his debts, if he can't do so while alive the creditor class can attach his cattle under execution after he is under the ground. What about the "trader" and the "investor" whom Mr. Coyne is so solicitous about? Are they efficient in business? Let them answer for themselves. Right at the present moment the Credit Men's Association of Winnipeg is putting a bill through the Dominion Parliament—a Bankruptcy Act—that permits them to shed their debts without paying them. But the bill solemnly excepts "wage-earners" and "persons engaged solely in farming or the tillage of the soil." This is not a common law it is an uncommon law a class law. It provides for practically every one but the wage-earner and the farmer crawling from under. Common laws, for sooth—the interests boost common laws so long as they benefit themselves but when it comes to a common law benefiting the farmers, they simply say "that's different."

Since the interests cannot get legislative union in Canada, they are trying to work the commissioner scheme as an alternative, and I admit the cleverness of the scheme. It is just making the farmer build the gallows on which he is going to be hanged politically. The commissioners are all to be "experts," that means that they are all going to belong to the creditor class, and they will, as a matter of fact, be corporation lawyers. There will not be a farmer or any man with a farmer's heart in the lot. Mr. Coyne tells us they will be "expert representatives" of the provinces. I tell you they will be "expert representatives" of the creditor class, nothing more and nothing less. I know the whole scheme from the inside of The Bar Association, and it is nothing but a rotten scheme to get the control of the making of the Land Titles Act and other acts out of the hands of the representatives and into the hands of the hired men of the interests. The very worst thing that could happen to the farmers in the matter of their land titles would be to get them into the control of men who would centralize the system for their own selfish ends. The Torrens system is a magnificent system, but it has already got altogether too much into the hands of the so-called "experts" of the financial classes. What it needs is simplification and the expense of it to be cut down. There is not a single advantage to the local owner of land in uniformity in the prairie provinces and no one can point out any single concrete advantage.

There are substantial disadvantages. The conditions, the people, the other laws, differ in the three provinces. Once the law is made uniform there will be every effort made to prevent change and change is a condition of progress in

**35,000 Acres of Land For Sale**

Lands under lease until 1st June, 1920, but possession could probably be obtained about 1st June, 1919.

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The scheme of education aims at developing discipline with ability to obey and take charge, a high sense of honour, both physical and mental, a good grounding in Science, Engineering, Mathematics, Navigation, History and Modern Languages, as a basis for general development or further specialisation.

Candidates must be between their fourteenth and sixteenth birthdays on July 1st following the examination. Particulars of entry may be obtained on application to the Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa.

G. J. DEBBANATH, Deputy Minister of the Naval Service.

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law as in everything else. I freely admit the advantages that accrue to the big corporation, to the land-hog, to the financial magnate, in having uniformity. He can centralize his land holdings, he will be assured that no change can be made in the law without his approval, he will own the commissioners and through the commissioners the legis-

latures insofar as land titles laws are concerned.

The people should keep a much tighter hold on legislation, instead of letting go of any of it. If the people can't legislate in regard to the titles to their own land, then they had better hire some one to do the legislating for them who will at least be their own hired man.

## Gleanings from my First Session Mr. Maharg's Address at Shaunavon and Gull Lake

**S**ELDOME have better attended and more enthusiastic meetings of Grain Growers been held anywhere in Saskatchewan than those which greeted President J. A. Maharg, M.P., and Central Secretary J. B. Musselman, recently, at Shaunavon and Gull Lake, the former on the evening of the 7th inst., and the latter on the 8th.

### Conference at Shaunavon

At Shaunavon a conference of Association leaders, representing a number of locals outside of Shaunavon district and the board of directors of Shaunavon Association, was held in the Methodist church during the afternoon. There was an interesting and helpful discussion during this conference, dealing principally with the co-operative distributing activities of the association. It was evident at the afternoon meeting that the church would not have capacity to accommodate those who would gather for the evening to attend what had been advertised as a public meeting. Arrangements were therefore entered into by which the theatre, a comfortable and commodious building, was secured, and in order to defray the considerable expense thus incurred those coming to the meeting were invited to buy tickets of admission. The result was that sufficient funds were raised in this manner to fully reimburse Shaunavon local for its expenses in connection with the gathering. The theatre was filled to the doors and both speakers afterwards expressed the opinion that a more interested and more responsive audience could scarcely have been got together. The success of this day's meetings was largely attributable to the enthusiastic devotion of the officers in Shaunavon local amongst whom Secretary E. Luetkar deserves special mention.

### Building for Democracy

The Saturday evening meeting at Gull Lake was almost as well attended and as enthusiastic a gathering as the one at Shaunavon. Manager J. H. Sand of the Gull Lake Co-operative Association and an enthusiastic champion of all that the G.G.A. stands for, seemed to be the leading spirit in bringing together so excellent a gathering at this place.

At both gatherings the subjects of the principle speakers were: Mr. Maharg, "Gleanings From My First Session in Parliament," Mr. Musselman, "Are We Building for Democracy as We Are Fighting for It!"

Very special interest was manifested in President Maharg's address, and at both gatherings there were present a considerable number of his constituents who are not members of the Association but who were anxious to hear what their representative in parliament had to say regarding the recent session. Seldom, if ever, have the electors in any constituency in this country heard so free, so frank and so unpartisan a resume of the doings of parliament. With all his accustomed fairness and moderation, and yet in most convincing terms, all the more convincing because being simple statements of fact, did Mr. Maharg reveal both the strength and the weakness of our national system of government of the party in power and of the government which it sustains without any attempt to justify their errors, their inefficiency, or their undemocracy and almost without reference to the opposing party.

Mr. Maharg stated that too often most important legislation is drafted by the members of the government entirely without consultation with the members of parliament; the govern-

ment assuming the attitude that bills so prepared must come through parliament as they are, and since their defeat or radical amendment would be considered a vote of want of confidence in the government the members who do not wish to see the government defeated are frequently obliged to vote for legislation which does not fully meet their approval.

### Hereditary Titles

Mr. Maharg related the simple facts of Premier Borden's anti-social action in connection with the "hereditary titles" discussion in parliament. "I am convinced," said Mr. Maharg, "that whatever effects the struggle in which we are engaged has had in bringing the citizens of this nation to a common level of citizenship there has been no such levelling effect so far as the capitalists of this country are concerned, but that the common people still continue to bear the brunt of the burden. Various groups are being formed, and they are groups of prominent and powerful capitalists, largely under fine sounding names, but all apparently with one ultimate purpose of strengthening the hold of the capitalist and manufacturer upon the purse strings of the nation for the preservation of their own dominating position."

Mr. Maharg deplored the system of government by order-in-council, and particularly regretted that an embargo should have been placed against imports very soon after the rise of parliament without any provision being made to control the exploitation of the monopoly thus created for Canadian producers, and he stated frankly "parliament would not have sanctioned such an action." He expressed the opinion that the cabinet too largely controls the business of the nation insofar as its fiscal policy is concerned.

### Increasing Need for Men

Dealing with the recent drafting for active service of physically fit young men from 20 to 23, Mr. Maharg graphically revealed the urgent need for augmenting our forces, and while he deplored the great burden that this action will place upon the shoulders of many of the farmers, he gave no assurance of any moderating of the present application of the Act except that he hoped some adequate provision would be made to fill the places of these men and that leave of absence might be given in special cases where those drafted were the only sons of widows or of aged and infirm parents.

During his address he dealt with prohibition of the sale of liquor, income tax, war-profits tax, the Yukon election, labor for the coming harvest, hereditary titles, various orders of the Canada Food Board, and the national debt; and most convincingly exposed the fallacy of the claim that a high import tariff can help liquidate the nation's obligations, by showing the utter unreasonableness of maintaining that the nation can enrich itself by the simple process of fining or penalizing itself from time to time, as it finds the need for importing a commodity from another nation so great as to be irresistible.

His remarks were closed with a strong appeal to the common people in both rural and urban to take more seriously their responsibility of citizenship.

The responsibilities of citizenship, then, embrace all those acts, or possible acts, or those habits or attitudes which express the sum total of one's possible contributions to the formation of public opinion, and to the maintenance of proper standards of civic conduct.—J. D. Hunt.

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# The Burden of the Tariff

## Imposed on the People for the Benefit of a Class

**T**HE higher the tariff the higher the cost of living. The higher the tariff the less revenue the public treasury receives and the greater profits the protected manufacturers receive. The present unreasonable and unjust high tariffs on the necessities in agricultural production, and also on the necessities of labor, also on building homes for the tiller of the soil and the wage earner, a very great handicap to production and a hardship on all kinds of labor. The tax is so heavy and also so hard to trace to the end of its costly effects that it is hard to get labor or the tiller of the soil to realize or believe what protection is costing them. For protection it is—tariff is a nickname, trying to make us believe that it is not protection, that it is tariff for revenue only.

### The Invisible Tax

When Pitt introduced the bill of taxing imports in an invisible way by leaving the tariff on imports for the purpose of meeting the extraordinary war tax of that time, knowing as he did that the people of that time would rise in rebellion if they knew the amount of tax they would have to pay if it was done by a method of direct taxation, he said to his cabinet, that by means of this tariff on imports he could tax the clothes of the poor people's backs and the poor people would not know what was taking their clothes. That was the time he removed the window tax.

Later came the time when certain classes wanted to get protection at the expense of the general public and they invariably use the words "tariff for revenue only." For many years the common people did not realize that where the revenue was increased by \$1.00 the protected class was benefitted to the extent of not less than \$3.00, but since the war it has increased by at least one-third of the former amount.

The tariff of the present time was never intended chiefly for the benefit of the public treasury but it was secured for the protection of a privileged class. The word tariff is a misnomer, the proper wording is protection for a special privileged class, and by the extraordinary profits secured by this means at the expense of the common people this class have been able to control all legislatures on Parliament Hill of the past for many years—it matters not what party was in power. How could it be otherwise? No party could exist that would oppose such a powerful financial group of trained political lobbyists such as the world has never seen.

### Farmers' Profits

Protected interests would have the people believe that farmers' profits are greater than the profits of the protected interests, but they do not tell the public that we had to get a war on our hands before we could get war profits. Where the crops have been good for the last two years the profits are something like the profits of the protected interests. Many farmers say they have made more in the last two years than they have made in 20 to 30 years previous to the war, but had there been no war the profits in most cases would have been losses instead. Farmers generally have never made profits except in war times. Past history proves the statement. They may in some cases have gained to the extent that the land increased in value. But in the last two years where the crops were good the yield passed all previous records. Such yields were never known in the history of the world for wheat. How long will this continue? At the present time it does not require a seer to see that the wheat crop this year in the West will not by any means reach an average crop. An average crop is about half of the big crops of the last two years. And then it must not be forgotten that 33 per cent of our farmers, through unfavorable climatic conditions, in the last two years have not had sufficient to meet running expenses. Some time ago the organized farmers were attacked in an effort to show that their profits

exceeded the profits of the manufacturers. But in the statement they do not tell half the truth, and often half the truth is worse than a lie. It was volume of turn-over. Had the same volume been handled under the old methods of the past it would have cost the shippers of that volume four or five times the amount. The profits looked big on the paid-up capital, but it was the line of credit and the volume and the economy made the showing.

### The Home Market

They would also have the public believe that extensive manufacturing employing much labor creates a better market for farm production. A dream. The price of all farm productions, with few exceptions is governed by the value for export to foreign markets. Export demand sets the price for home trade and consumption, and all lines of business buy at the lowest price possible and they just pay what export values compel them to pay. Just in the same way that imports set the price for all home manufactured goods as well as all products of the farm. Then why should we be prevented from getting from abroad that which can be produced cheaper in a foreign land than it can be produced at home? Why should we be coerced into placing, by artificial means, our cousins to the south in a similar position—from a commercial standpoint—as if they were thousands of miles away beyond the sea? We cannot continue to do this without great loss to ourselves.

It is easy to understand how our cousins to the south are not so much affected by such a policy, with their immense population, immense territory reaching from the east to the west and from the north to the south, covering all kinds of climatic conditions which enables them to produce mostly everything that is produced under the sun. But we, with our sparsely populated country spreading over a narrow belt several thousand miles long and practically just one climatic condition that prevents us from producing many of our wants and necessities, are in a different position. In reality the United States is a Free Trade country, as they have free trade between all their states which is equal in extent, from a commercial standpoint, to almost the rest of the christian world. They are a world within themselves.

### Manufacturers Will Continue

They also sound a warning that we may find ourselves without manufacturing industries. No chance. If the protected manufacturers cease to manufacture farm implements and machinery the organized farmers can and will take good care of that part of the business and manufacture their requirements themselves if found necessary and employ labor on just as favorable terms as the protected interests.

Mr. McKenzie was right when he said, "show us any manufacturing industry that cannot succeed without protection and which we cannot get along without." It will take some showing. Who is it that cries so loud for protection? Is it not the people that manufacture something for sale in order that they may be able to tax the people a higher price than is necessary to manufacture the article. In what they have to sell they are protectionists, in what they have to buy they are free traders. They have at all times wanted to import free labor. They get much of their raw material free, except the war tax, and are trying to get more still—and so they should—but they should be consistent. Let all the people buy what they want free of hindrance and let it come just as fast as is consistent with sound business principles and good judgment in reducing the tariff. Let it come by a gradual scale and as time goes on we will learn by practical experience where to stop and how long to continue, and if it is found by practical experience in several years that Free Trade will be wholesome for all the people then in the name of what is good let us not stop until we have accomplished that great desire.—John Kennedy.

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These outfits are especially made up for individual farmer's needs. Your inspection is invited and comparison appreciated. Our "Champion" Ideal outfits have been on the market for the past three years and purchasers are assured that they are not simply an experiment. Hundreds of farmers have proved the economy and labor saving possible with our fully equipped combination outfit.



It is to every farmer's interest to investigate. Our outfits are labor savers, grain savers and time savers.

Built in one size only, viz. 24x24 "Champion" Separator, fully equipped, mounted with 23 H.P. "Ideal" Kerosene Engines—"Ideal" Engines have two opposed cylinders with high tension ignition system. Perfect pressure burners—economical on fuel and high in power. Our "Combination" outfit is guaranteed not to sag—no special support is necessary, and operated with practically no vibration.

Full particulars, prices and terms on request.

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In these words last summer a young man declined to apply for an Imperial Life policy to protect his widowed mother against the contingency of his death.

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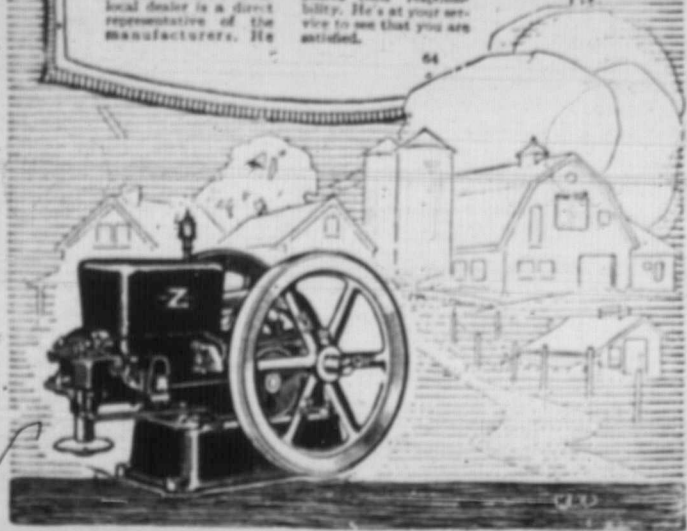
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## Ontario Farmers' Meeting

Impressions of the Convention held in Massey Hall, Toronto, on June 7—By Roderick McKenzie

THE mass meeting of farmers held in Toronto June 7th was the most significant gathering of farmers held in Canada in this generation. Whatever will be the effect, the immediate cause for the gathering was the cavalier manner in which the deputations of farmers from the eastern provinces that waited on the government and parliament in May was received.

In the call sent out by the secretary of the U.F.O. for the meeting, the following significant question among others were asked:—

"Why does the government treat the farmers' interests different from any other?"

"Why is it that they will not see your viewpoint?"

"Why does the daily press ignore or ridicule your efforts?"

While the effect of the paralyzing of production by the conscription of farm boys and farm labor under the Military Service Act received much attention, the keynote of the meeting was, how to effectively solve the questions asked in the secretary's circular. The thoughtful members of the convention in their talk, regardless of the subject matter that brought them to their feet, invariably reverted to that one subject, and while many suggestions were made as to how those questions should be answered, organization, getting together, looking after your own business, relying on ourselves, not on governments or members of parliament was the solution offered.

#### Great Enthusiasm

There was great enthusiasm throughout the two days of the convention. I have been at many enthusiastic meetings but the enthusiasm displayed at this meeting was different to anything I have seen. It is not an unusual thing for people at mass meetings being taken off their feet by fervent oratory when the only object of the orator was to augment the collection when the hat was passed around, or to get the people to place their common sense in 'cold storage, and place their mind and judgment in the care of others till the election was over.

The enthusiasm of the farmers at the convention was not of the effervescent kind, it was the result of a growing sense of injustice caused by years of burden bearing for the benefit of others. The episode at Ottawa was the last straw. That episode awakened in them a sense of their position in relation to the government of their country. When the government invited other industries to give them the benefit of their views on the needs of their industry in the most critical times in the history of the country, not only did they not invite the leaders of the farming industry to give them the benefit of their experience, but absolutely turned them down, when they volunteered at their own expense to go to Ottawa to give them. The farmers may not have adopted the approved methods of approaching governments, nor of making their proposal

with the sneeze of Senators or practical politicians. They were conscious of that shortcoming. Speaker after speaker at the convention referring to the question and the reception they received concluded with "it is our own fault."

They came to the meeting roused by recent events, deeply conscious of their subservience to government and parties in the past, and that they have been regarded by election agents as "voting fodder" to which they meekly submitted. "No more of that for me," is their verdict.

#### Organization, the Watchword

Organization was the watchword. As far as an onlooker could gather, every one of the 3,000 delegates went home determined to do his "bit" to that end. In addition the delegates instructed the executive to engage an organizer at once to devote his whole time to direct the movement from the Central office.

The convention was not devoid of thrilling incidents. There was evidence that an attempt was made to stampede the delegates. At the afternoon session of the first day, at an opportune time, when feeling was running high, a well-dressed gentleman wearing a U.F.O. button undertook to explain some of the provisions of the last order-in-council amending the M.S.A. Act. His explanation did not accord with the experiences of men all over the hall, and they told him so. Getting in a tight corner, he introduced a man in khaki to substantiate his statement, but the crowd would not be convinced. They "knew" what they were talking about. The incident was closed by the chairman appointing a committee to wire the Minister of Agriculture to get the proper wording of the amendment at issue. The reply of the minister was read at the subsequent session, but did not verify the explanations of the man wearing the U.F.O. button and the good clothes. Calls were made for the gentleman, but he could not be found. He did not remain to hear the minister's wire. Another gentleman rose from the audience and read a news item from the Morning Globe which stated that a certain gentleman who was a prime favorite with the farmers was appointed as agent to look after exemptions for the farm boys. That man suddenly rose in the audience and denied any knowledge of the appointment.

#### Castigation of the Press

One of the outstanding features of the convention was the castigation given the daily press of Toronto for ridicule and general misrepresentation of farmers and their movement. The "spanking" given the "Toronto Globe" was especially good. The first morning of the convention, The Globe, on the editorial page accused the secretary of the U.F.O. of stating what was not true in his reference to the attitude of the daily press in the "Convention Call," and asked the convention to



The Winding Assiniboine River, West of Minnota, Man.

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A View on Prince Edward Island, Showing the Characteristic Flat Coast Land.

correct Mr. Morrison's statement publicly. Mr. Morrison read the editorial, told the audience The Globe had appointed them the judges as to whether the statement he made in the "Convention Call" was true, what is your verdict? The roar that went up confirming the secretary's statement was enough to raise the roof of Massey Hall. The effect of this castigation was reflected in the tone of the reports given in the city papers of the remaining sessions of the convention. The spirit of many of the delegates is illustrated in the following statement:—

A farmer rose up and in a trembling voice said: "I have a boy in France, and another going; if I could I would like to send a million men to help that boy because I want that boy to come back, but what is the use of sending men, if we cannot send them food? My boy knows all the hardship and misery caused by the Germans; for God's sake, do not add to his suffering by the spectre of starvation!"

**Ontario and Quebec**

Whatever else the Ottawa delegation

accomplished, it had the happy result of establishing happy relations between the farmers of Ontario and Quebec. Through an arrangement credited to the Minister of Agriculture the delegation from Ontario and the delegation from Quebec reached Ottawa the same day and formed into a joint delegation to lay their views before the government. The president of the U.F.O., referring to this happy union at the convention, stated in his characteristic style, "2,500 farmers from Ontario mingled with 3,500 farmers from Quebec," and unexpectedly discovered that their interests and their needs were identical. J. Masson, leader of the cooperative movement among the farmers of Quebec, and the organizer of the Quebec delegation, said that whatever influence the joint delegation had upon Ottawa, it had the effect of demonstrating to the farmers of both provinces that their interests were mutual, that they had a common problem to solve, that they were kept apart in the past by interested parties; now, that we got to know one another, they cannot keep us apart any longer.

## What Protectionists Want

*They would like to see the Organized Farmers Break with the Union Government over Conscription*

**E**DITOR, Guide: By making Union-government possible last December, the organized farmers put themselves into an extraordinarily strong political position in Canada. They deprived the protectionist forces of their exclusive hold on the flagstaff. It is no longer possible for the corporation lawyer politicians to answer free trade economic arguments with flag flapping slogans. When the western farmers voted for conscription, at great sacrifice to themselves, they also freed this country of the incubus of commercialised patriotism, so long exploited by the financial controllers of Canada in Montreal and Toronto.

I am prompted to write this appeal through The Guide, to the organized farmers, not to be led away out of the strong position they hold, by the recent tendencies to weaken at the conference of the United Farmers of Ontario in Toronto, and the memorandum of the United Farmers of Alberta to the government. Let the organized farmers make no mistake; nothing could please the Tory press of the East more than to see the western farmers break with the Union government over conscription. So long as the independent democratic forces of the West, particularly the grain growers' movement, can fairly claim to have made Union government and the Military Service Act possible, the flag-wavers of protectionist Canada are baffled for material to work up public opinion against the inevitable democratization of government in this country. The moment there is a weakening of Western Canada's endurance of conscription, and tolerance of the government, it will be pounced upon by the scribes of protectionism, it will provide texts for the spokesmen of the protected and privileged interests in parliament, and rant once again about standing by the boys

in the trenches, plus the old boys in the treasury vaults.

**Stupidity of Some Members**

It may seem to be the limit of sacrifice to the men left on the farms, to have to endure the stupidity of the government, or the stupidity of some members of the government, in such inexcusable actions as the calling up of farm workers during seeding operations to report to the military authorities. The many instances of hardship under the present regime of war government are no doubt sufficient to set the country ablaze in protest. But the government's mistakes make the reasons all the stronger why the cool heads of the organized farmers' movement should not be carried away into surrendering the forward position they have won for themselves in the public opinion of Canada, as they certainly would, if they were made to appear to be weakening on a war measure, the war measure, the Military Service Act.

Never have the prospects of fiscal reform in recent years seemed brighter than under the present government. I am a city worker; I write from Ottawa, the hub of political intrigue, pretence, and treachery to the public interest. I am under no illusions about the Union government: the forces of reaction are still powerfully represented round the council table, and economic power is still vested in the financial groups of Toronto and Montreal—the controllers of both the old political parties, camouflage Liberal and Conservative, through the party funds.

**Steps Toward Economic Freedom**

It is not because Sir Thomas White or Sir Herbert Holt, or Sir Herbert Ames, or Sir Charles Gordon have suddenly seen the light that steps towards economic freedom are likely to come;

Continued on Page 32

# In the Fields



## Wear the Sturdy FLEET FOOT SHOES

and enjoy the easy comfort which these economical shoes give.



is for work as well as for play. Staunch, sturdy styles like the "WORKMAN" and "EVERY-DAY" stand right up to any farm work—yet are light and easy, and enable you to tramp the fields all day without the feet getting over-tired.

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If a man were offered an extraordinary opportunity to purchase a desirable property—a property he must have some day—at terms to suit himself, and know that by delaying he would only increase the cost—would he choose the affair for decision at some future time? Not he!

How much more important it is to decide on the matter of Life Insurance without loss of time. The vast majority of men must have insurance some day, or be guilty of serious negligence to dependent ones; the cost will certainly increase the longer the delay; the terms of payment may be arranged to suit the insured, and there is always the danger that illness or some unforeseen event may make delay fatal. Then why not make an immediate decision!

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**The Great-West Life Assurance Company**

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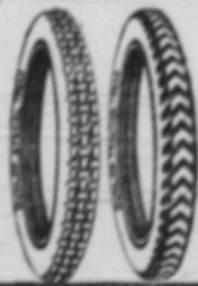
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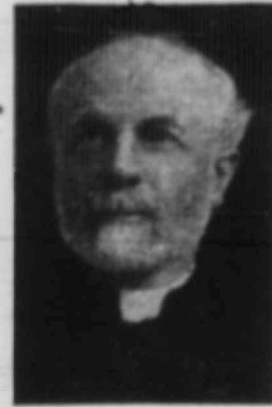
District Passenger Agent, Winnipeg, Man.

# The Deeper Life

On Human Nature

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

**A** FEW weeks ago I came across what seemed to me a suggestive text in an article in an American monthly by Sir Conan Doyle. Sir Conan was discussing the question of survival after death, and in the course of the discussion expressed a view of human nature which seems to me profoundly mistaken. Sir Conan has been won over to an acceptance of the claims of modern spiritualism. He is confident in his belief of the survival and activity of the soul after death, and he seems to rest his faith on the alleged phenomena of messages through table rapping, automatic writing and naturalization of spirits. Apart from these evidences he does not seem to think that there is, in the case of many people, much intrinsic probability of a life beyond death.



Dr. BLAND

"Such a man," he says, "in his egotism may feel that he ought to survive, but let him look, we will say, at the average loafer—be it the loafer of the street corner or even more, perhaps, the club loafer—would any one contend that there was any obvious reason why that personality should carry on?" In these words, in my judgment, is revealed an attitude towards human life profoundly mistaken and deadly in its power to wither.

If one is to permit oneself to despise a single human soul I find it difficult to stop. One can find similar reasons for despising all. On the other hand, if one finds one human soul worthy of reverence, I do not see where one can draw a line that will shut out any.

It is certain that all human beings we have known, save one, are faulty, and it seems equally clear to every thoughtful observer of human life that conditions over which a man has little or no control do largely determine character.

I know that they do not absolutely determine it. No one could see the vital importance of free will more clearly, I think, than I see it. There is a power of choice in every one. He is in a very restricted, yet in a real and momentous way the maker of his fate. But in analyzing characters and estimating the facts that go to make it I think most thoughtful people see more and more fully as their knowledge of life enlarges how much of character, good or ill, is made by environment—education, early home influences, inherited disposition. Excellence of character remains the supremely beautiful and precious thing, to whatever it is due, but the whole trend of modern social reform is an increasing recognition of the power of environment and education and prenatal influences in shaping character. Now the soul deserves no credit for the conditions under which it has found itself, any more than a flower that is beautiful because of a rich soil and favorable conditions of moisture, warmth and light.

It is the moral choice alone that determines the moral worth. And it is just in regard to this element that one finds it most difficult to classify people. The late Henry Drummond was, perhaps, one of the most flawless men of our times, at least, of men known to the public. Men like Jan MacLaren and George Adam Smith, who had known him from college days, frankly confessed that so far as they could judge he seemed without fault. Undoubtedly, Henry Drummond's own choice, and sometimes, we may be sure, under difficult conditions, counted vitally in the living of such a life, but can anyone who knows the beautiful home life in which he grew up and the rare and

gracious disposition with which he was endowed, had also much to do with it, and who can say how much more of will power Henry Drummond put into the making of that noble character than some men whom we find it hard not to despise, who inherited a mean or brutish disposition and who had grown up under conditions that seemed fitted to ripen only the worst traits.

A generation ago there lived a man in an eastern rural district who seemed to have found the lowest human level. He seemed destitute of all kindly feelings, he was dirty and drunken, and was more than suspected of living in gross immorality. When he died there were no mourners, but the neighbors felt he must not be buried like a dog. So a few assembled and conveyed the body to the

burial ground. It was a cheerless winter day. For some reason no minister was present. The coffin was lowered into the hole that had been picked in the frozen soil. There were a few moments of awkward silence. All felt that something should be said, but what word of appreciation or of sorrow or of hope could be said? Then a wise and kindly old man broke the painful silence by saying simply, "Well, neighbors, maybe he didn't get a very good start." Talking start and all other conditions into account I frankly confess that I cannot find the line which will separate the men I ought to honor from those I have the right to despise.

And in like manner the little faults of the man who has had everything to help him to be good may in God's sight be more vile than the gross delinquencies of men like the poor fellow of the little story above. I am quite sure that a mean, cutting speech from some husband or wife to the other may betoken just as much, downright "cussedness" as a blow of the fist from some drunken navvy—sometimes, I think, more.

So I find myself quite unable to decide which souls deserve a future life and what do not. It seems to me that either none of us do or all do, and as the first alternative is intolerable I find myself forced to take the second. The fact is that if we give the critical faculty free rein, we may find, taking everything into account, few left to reverence.

Under that first there is no person who will escape, at least, a scorching. And it is equally sure that there is no man or woman or child who has the normal human facilities who does not in the crucible of life reveal at least a few grains of pure gold.

It is refreshing to hear the returned soldiers speak of human nature. They will have it that every man is, potentially, at least, a hero. Such revelations the sharp test of the war has made. It is conditions, they say, that hide the good that is in everyone or warp it.

Has not many a street corner loafer, aye, and many a club loafer, such as Sir Conan has thoughtlessly allowed himself to despise, endured heroically and been a true comrade, and died sublimely in the trenches?

Oh, there are moods that come over us all, no doubt, when men and even women, may seem mean and little worth.

No one has expressed such a mood more pungently than Tennyson:—  
"Be near me when my faith is dry,  
And men the flies of latter spring,  
That lay their eggs and sting and sing,  
And weave their petty cells and die."  
But no such word as that could last, and when we from such blindness and

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fully there is no half-way house... us we come to the faith that there is no human clod that has not in it some spark from the eternal flame...

Parliament and Patronage

Continued from Page 9... one member in ten—and I will be one of them—who will understand what the bill means when we get through...

Many more remarks by members could be quoted to show that civil service reform was not quite as popular in the House as the government had been lead to believe...

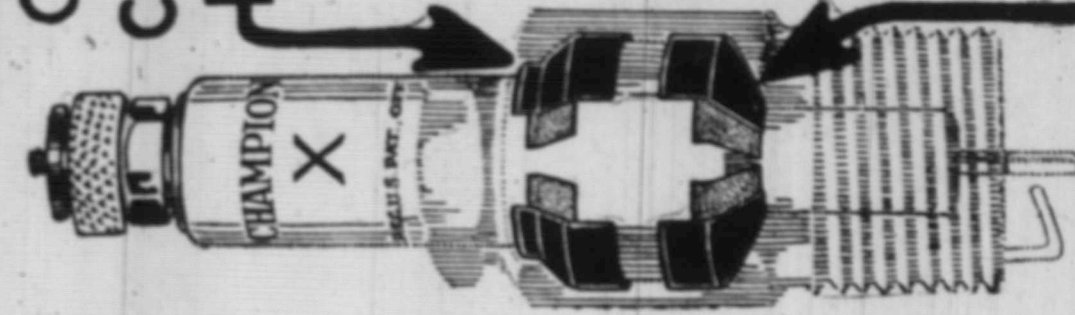
A Political Hell on Earth

This remark was probably a slight exaggeration of the situation, for while the bill had both covert and open enemies its friends were legion...

A Lemon for the Politicians

Arguments of this kind, coupled with a desire on the part of the majority of the members on both sides of the House to give the measure a fair trial...

A businesslike man stopped briskly into the butcher's shop. "Give me a piece of beef for roasting," he ordered. The beef, mostly bone, was tossed upon the scales...



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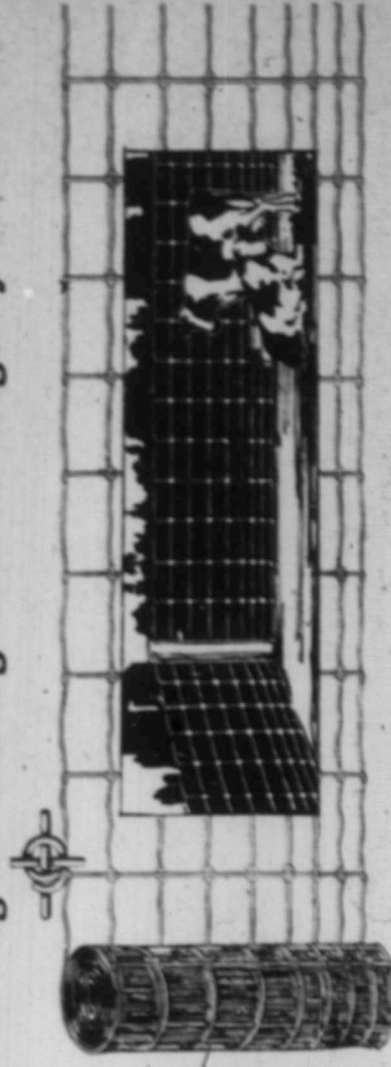
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"Give me a small, compact, tractor with big power and light weight at a low price."

Consider this: 12-20 horsepower S.A.E. (Society of Automotive Engineers). Rating means 25 per cent. more actual power. A proved 15-25 horsepower in field and belt work.

As for the weight and price—both are surprisingly low.

A three-plow tractor that will handle four plows in many soils.

Read this brief list of other good qualities—

All working parts (including

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Only three grease cups to fill daily;

Can be handled by boy, woman or old man;

A standard four-wheel tractor—no wheels running in the furrow, front and rear "wheels track";

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## The Grain Growers' Guide What Protectionists Want

Continued from Page 29

nor is it because a new Sir Wilfrid Laurier is likely to arise, to repeat the 1893 pledges of "free trade as they have it in England." The government in Canada is being forced towards sounder economic measures, especially in the direction of free trade and taxation of land values, only after it has exhausted every reactionary way to raise revenue and buttress industrial interests.

The Union government is being forced along the path to democracy and freedom. It is coming in spite of the incompetents and special pleaders in the front benches of both sides of the house of commons; no one could fail to see it after the first session of the Union parliament. It is coming with the transfer of political power to the West. Economic power is moving West, and political power is bound to follow. But political power can be delayed by the failure of western leaders, especially leaders among the organized farmers, to realize the strong position the West has attained through electing the Union government to enforce the Military Service Act.

### Hold Fast to Position

As a worker for out-and-out free trade, the untaxing of industry and improvements, and the taking of unimproved land values for community use, my desire is to see the democratic West hold on to its present advanced position in the national government, and to improve it through the government, not to weaken it by falling away into separating movements against the government. For the first time, apparently, the organized farmers are directly represented in the government; surely the alert policy would be to support the present representation, and to increase it when possible, rather than to be led into the old by-paths of division and futile party politics. The labor party in the United Kingdom has grown into a national party by going into the government. Labor men have had the opportunity to administer the affairs of the nation as cabinet ministers. What would labor's prospects be if its leaders had continued to wander round after the Asquith Liberal party?

The position of western democracy in the government should be improved, not weakened. It can be improved by staying with the government on war measures; and nothing would please the protectionist forces more than to see the organized farmers in a position of appearing to weaken the Military Service Act.—A.B.C., Ottawa, June 26.

### Cutting Threshing Costs

A Missouri farmer has solved the labor problem of threshing by co-operation and has made it possible to thresh the grain of the community at a lower price and leave everybody better satisfied. While other threshermen are raising prices, he will charge the same price as last year, two and a-half and five cents a bushel for threshing oats and wheat, and says he will make money.

This organization, which includes about 12 farmers, was first started to relieve the housewife on the farm of the task of feeding the threshing crew. Under the plan only the man in charge of the machine is taken care of. A list of all help available is made out before threshing time. One man is put in charge of the crew, and an accurate account of all work and expense is kept. Each farmer is supposed to furnish an amount of help proportionate to the amount of grain threshed. In case he cannot furnish labor he is simply charged with the amount of work done in threshing his grain. All money taken in above expenses is prorated in proportion to the amount of stock owned in the outfit.

The cost of threshing in different communities will vary, due to local conditions, so that the price is left to the individual threshermen or to committees. The cost will necessarily be greater this year than last, due to greater cost of repairs, lack of labor, and other expenses. There are many communities in which a company or ring could be organized with good results.

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# Get Rid of the Rooster

*Infertile Eggs are Better Keepers*

By J. E. Bergey, B.S.A.

**T**HERE is every year, an enormous waste in eggs through poor care and improper management in handling them. It is estimated that Canada loses several million dollars every year in this way. While such a waste is deplorable at any time, it is more particularly so when we are all putting forth every effort, not only to produce the maximum amount of food stuffs, but also to prevent any possible waste. Now is the time to eliminate as much of this loss as possible, by paying more attention to the handling of the eggs.

Some idea of the quality of the egg market can be had from the following table. This gives the total number of eggs inspected in Winnipeg, April to December, 1917, for inter-provincial shipments, with the percentages of the different grades:

Month	No. of Cases	Extra No. 1		No. 2		Duck		Barn	
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
April	450	38.3	39	24.8	6.7	2			
May	3,150	22.4	40.8	30.4	6.1	3			
June	4,825	22.9	39.5	30.3	6.2	1.1			
July	3,586	5.7	32.9	53.7	6.2	1.5			
Aug.	1,232	7.4	50.4	38.9	2.7	.6			
Oct.	3,923	3.9	44.6	44.4	5.8	1.3			
Nov.	4,000	3.2	47.9	42.0	4.7	2.2			
Dec.	900	3.1	57.6	32.8	4.9	1.6			
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,066</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>			

A word of explanation may be necessary for the different grades. Extras and No. 1's are eggs that are fit to use on the breakfast table; No. 2's and also cracks and dirties are sold for culinary purposes only, being of too poor quality for table use.

This table shows the general quality of eggs handled in Winnipeg. The low quality is more noticeable of course during the summer months, particularly July and August. This is the time of the year when better care must be taken if we wish to raise the standard of western eggs.

**Some Actual Cases**

A few special instances will serve to show what actually occurs in egg shipments. In Edmonton one shipment of 355 cases which cost \$12 per case, graded out: Cracks, 6 cases; broken, 8 cases; shortage, 1 case; rots, 39 cases.

The last two were a dead loss, 40 cases at \$12 each amounts to \$480. Winnipeg on shipment of 304 cases graded: Cracks, 65 cases; leakers, 2 cases; shortage, 1 case; rots, 33 cases. Dead loss of 36 cases at \$12 amounts to \$432.

The leakers, shortage and rots were a dead loss of 36 cases which, at \$12 a case amounted to \$432.

**Preventable Losses**

A large percentage of this loss can be avoided by a little care and management. The loss cannot be attributed to any one particular source. The producer, the country grocer, transportation companies, and city dealers, all bear some responsibility. It is shown however that nearly 70 per cent. of the loss can be traced directly to the farmer. This is not a mere estimate but was arrived at by extensive experi-

ments carried on by the Federal authorities in the U.S., and our conditions are very similar.

To prevent all the losses it would be necessary to change our marketing system. All buyers should buy on a quality basis; all eggs would be candled before they are paid for. This would be an incentive for the producer to market only high-grade eggs. Until such time when this will be possible the producer must try to market the best eggs possible, regardless of whether he get direct recognition for it.

One of the chief causes of loss is fertile eggs. A fertile egg under a hen for 18 hours will start the growth of the embryo and therefore spoil it for eating purposes. In a temperature above 70 degrees a fertile egg will be spoiled in a very short time. All eggs should therefore be kept at a temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees. Infertile eggs will evaporate and deteriorate in a high temperature but will not spoil so easily. For this reason all the male birds should be separated from the laying hens as soon as the hatching season is over.

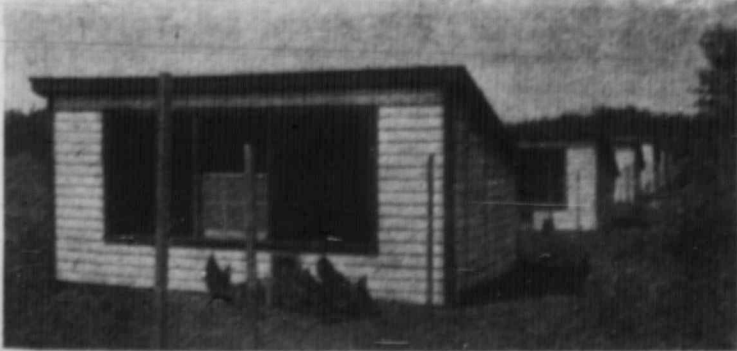
**To Improve Egg Quality**

A few simple rules if followed will do much towards improving the quality of the eggs marketed:

1. Produce only non-fertile eggs (kill all male birds).
2. Break up broody hens.
3. Keep everything clean.
4. Gather eggs twice per day in hot weather.
5. Keep eggs in cool place, below 60 degrees F.
6. Market at least once per week.
7. Market only clean, sound eggs.
8. Market in clean fillers.
9. Market only eggs you know are fresh.

In a recently issued circular letter the U.S. Food Administration state that "careful and conservative estimates show that for the past five years, during the period from June 1 to October 1, 25 per cent. of all eggs were a total loss, and 40 per cent. materially depreciated in food value." In order to prevent much of this loss the administration appeals to all receivers of eggs to candle each case carefully and keep them cool and dry, the candling certificate to be placed on the top of each case. On the reverse side of this certificate the following appears: "In order that the eggs in this case serve the purpose of food for our people and our Allies to the fullest extent and help to win the war, it is necessary that they be chilled to a temperature of 60-degrees F. or below wherever possible and be moved into cold storage or consumption."

Plan to market at least a part of this year's hatch of cockerels in the broiler stage. All cockerels of the Mediterranean breeds, except those reserved for breeding, should be marketed from eight to 12 weeks old. With the general and meat purpose breeds, a part of the cockerels may be carried over for roosters in the fall, but, with present feed prices, we would prefer to market a part of these as broilers.



Row of Open-Front Poultry Houses at the Alberta Poultry Station, Edmonton. In Winter the openings are closed with cotton. No glass is used in the construction.

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# The Country Homemakers

A Pull All Together

Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

THE Saskatchewan government with the help of Saskatchewan's women is making an effort to relieve, in a measure, the shortage of help in the farm kitchen. It has been pointed out on the Homemakers' page over and over again that unless something is done to relieve the very serious situation in which we find ourselves our farm women and the little children which they will bear will be permanently injured. The present condition of affairs is not less serious than that. Our farmers have largely to rely on the help of men from the city this year. These men, no matter how much they may desire to do their full share of the work, are unaccustomed to the hard physical labor of the farm. They cannot do as much as a seasoned farm laborer. Consequently a larger number of men will be required. This directly reacts on the farm women. Their work in many cases will be doubled. They have had far too much to do for the last half dozen years. How they are going to achieve the extra work of 1918 is more than we can say unless there is help for them.

The conference recently held in Regina, an account of which may be found elsewhere on this page, recommended that city women be used. Already a number of city women have volunteered for this work. It is plainly up to the city women who possibly can to come to the farms this year and save the farm women from utter collapse. And they will come: Mrs. Haight urged on the conference that the work in the farm kitchen must be placed on a patriotic basis. She is right. If we are to get women from the towns and cities it is only after those women have seen that the Allies will suffer unless our farm women are enabled to take care of the extra work which the season is putting upon the shoulders of the farm women. There are many classes of women who could be released from duties in town to work in farm kitchens. There is the married woman who has no family. It will be comparatively easy for her to close up house, send her husband to the hotel or boarding house, and take herself to the farm. There is the woman who has servants. She should be able to undertake the work of her own home and release her servants for work in farm homes for a few weeks at any rate. Then there is the large army of working women who might be induced to spend their vacations in the farm kitchens. There is the woman whose husband is in France. If she has no children perhaps she is the most easily used. If she has children there will still be places where she and her small family might give real service along the line of domestic work in farm kitchens.

All these classes of women will respond if the call is given in the right way. It must be presented to them as the highest type of national service which they may render, as indeed it is. Canadian women have not once failed when they were called upon to bear burdens for their country. Neither will they fail this time. But there must be exercised on the part of both employer and employee a great deal of leniency. Farm women are sometimes accused of expecting too much in wages for the money they pay out in wages. This time the farm women will have to remember that she is making an opportunity for those other women to render national service, and will have to try to make that service easy to give. The city women will not in every case be able to comprehend the enormity and stupendousness of the farm women's work. But the farm woman will have

to bear with the hardening process. Not all the conveniences to which the city woman has been accustomed will be found in the farm home. She must learn to bear with the inconveniences. Results can only be achieved by a strong pull, and a long pull, and a pull all together. There is no reason to think that in these abnormal times when women and men of every shade of opinion and life are being drawn together as they never were before, that anything but good can come from the arrangement which is being worked out in Saskatchewan. May the other two provinces follow.

## Conference on Labor

On June 14 there was held in the office of the bureau of labor in the department of agriculture in Regina a meeting of women to discuss the labor shortage and its bearing on the farm women. Those who attended the meeting were: Mrs. S. V. Haight, Keeler; Mrs. Platt, Tantalion; Mrs. Walter C. Murray; Mrs. E. R. Myers; Mrs. Mary Robertson, Saskatoon; Mrs. Tobin, and Mrs. Graham, Moose Jaw; Mrs. W. W. An

a patriotic basis. It was at present impossible to offer inducements that would entice girls from domestic work in town to domestic work in the country. It was pointed out that accommodation and living arrangements were not always the most favorable on the farms of the West.

After a great deal of discussion on the question it was finally decided that the only available help was that to be secured from the towns and cities. The majority of those women who can leave town to help the farm women can do so only for a period of a couple of weeks. These are city women who have homes of their own who are willing to leave their families or give up their holidays to help out at this time. The farm women asked especially that married women or girls of mature age be sent to the farms as work at harvest and threshing would be rather hard for young girls who are not accustomed to long hours and hard work. Cards will be sent out to farm women needing help to be filled in. The cards will ask for information regarding wages, accommodation, hours of labor, kind of labor, etc. Cards will also be filled out by those volunteering to assist at this time, stating what they expect in wages, work, accommodation, etc. References will be required by both employer and employee.



Amongst the Blossoms

draws. Mrs. Ormand, Mrs. C. Fraser, Regina. It was called by T. M. Molloy, of the bureau of labor, to see if a shifting of labor from town to country might be arranged to relieve the serious shortage.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, addressed the gatherings and reviewed what his department had done in the way of organizing to secure a supply of male help for the farm, explaining that the more men secured the greater need of women to cope with the increased housework. He urged the women to form a bureau to deal with the question of domestic help for city and country, and promised that Mr. Molloy of the department of labor would give assistance and that some financial aid would also be given as was found necessary. An analysis of a questionnaire sent out by Miss McCallum, of The Guide was submitted by Mrs. Haight which showed that there was a need in nearly all districts in the province for domestic help although the exact number was problematical. The wages offered ranged from \$25. to \$30. Mrs. Haight gave further evidence of the need. She stated that to get results and get a movement of women from the towns and cities to the country such work on farm homes must be placed on

## Clothing Regulations

A news item from Washington concerning the conservation of materials used in clothing may foreshadow a similar action from our own government.

The War Industries board assumed the role of arbiter of fashions this week in making public regulations which shoemakers and manufacturers of men's clothing are expected to follow in planning for the offerings for next spring. The rules are established to conserve leather and the materials which go into clothes.

Conservation measures, as they affect women's clothing other than shoes, have been discussed and voluntary agreements sought. It is possible that drastic regulations to be followed in this trade also will be promulgated soon.

The high shoes which women affected when they shortened skirts are hit by orders sent out this week, and hereafter manufacturers of women's shoes must not build them more than eight inches high when laces are used, and buttoned shoes stop at six and a-half inches from the ground. Overgaiters are restricted to the eight and a-half inch level. Shoe manufacturers for the next six months also are forbidden to purchase or use new style lasts, and all shoes are to be restricted to four colors, black, white and two shades of brown. Leather linings are discouraged.

## Ontario in Line

On Monday, June 17, there was formed in Ontario an organization to be known as the United Farm Women of Ontario. A representative meeting of farm women was called to Toronto by J. J. Morrison, of the United Farmers' of Ontario. The new organization is in conjunction with the U.F.O. The meeting was more or less provisional in character and will be followed by a general meeting in the fall. Mrs. John McNaughtan, of Saskatchewan, was present at the organization meeting and gave a very helpful address on the place women should take in the farmers'

movement. She told of what the women in the West have been able to achieve through the farm people's organizations.

Mrs. McNaughtan was in The Guide office the other day on her return from Toronto and expressed great faith and admiration for the women of Ontario who are already associating themselves with the movement. Some of the most brilliant women in Ontario have been elected to the first executive. The president is Mrs. George Brodie, of Newmarket; vice-president, Mrs. Foote, of Collingwood; and the secretary is Miss Emma Griesback, of Collingwood. For the present the United Farm Women will endeavor to get women to take membership in the organization whether they form separate sections in every case or not. Ontario realizes as do the people of the West that the big thing before the farmers' organization for 1918 is to increase the membership. The organization will be used, Mrs. McNaughtan says, as a medium whereby the farm people of Ontario may discuss all public and economic questions. The immediate tasks the United Farm Women of Ontario have set themselves is the preparing and distributing of literature setting forth the benefits to be derived for farm people through thorough organization along the lines of the U.F.O. and the U.F.W.O. Plans are being laid for a big campaign to be put on in the fall. The farmers' organization in Ontario already numbers 20,000 and is growing rapidly. We look for great things from the U.F.W.O., and The Guide joins in wishing them much success in their new work.

## Farm Girls in Conference

During the week of June 17, the second annual gathering of farm girls was held in the University of Saskatoon. The girls who attend these conferences range in age from 14 to 20 years. The conference is really a short course with the additional advantage of excellent entertainment and recreation. The girls have a thoroughly good time and go home benefitted not only by the good things received at the conference but also by the contact with so many other girls from their province. Among the things which occupied the time of the girls was an address by Professor S. E. Greenway, on gardening. Professor Tisdale showed the girls the sheep on the University Farm and gave them a helpful address on sheep raising. Miss Edith Patrick gave them a demonstration on meat substitutes. There were many other lectures on dress-making and on millinery. Professor Bates, director of school agriculture gave them an address on school gardening. The four days, in a word, were filled with help and inspiration, and the girls went home much better for having had the holiday and the course of lectures.

## Red Cross Response

At the time of writing, Manitoba has more than doubled her allocation to the Red Cross Fund. She was asked for \$600,000. Today the amount stands well over the million and a quarter mark. Too great a tribute cannot be paid to the women of the West who have for four years given unstintingly of time, money and energy to this most deserving of funds. Reports reaching us from Alberta and Saskatchewan indicate that those provinces too, have "gone over the top" with contributions more than doubling that for which they were asked. After four years of war the devotion to the cause has not dimmed and the ardour and the whole-heartedness with which our women have set themselves the task of supplying materials and comforts for the wounded soldiers is stronger today than ever before. Had it not been for the women of Canada the response to this latest appeal could not have been what it has. Surely undying tribute is due the women and men who have made this splendid response possible.

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# Farm Women's Clubs

## Public Health Nurses

**B**ECAUSE I want our members to take full advantage of the fact that the public health nurse scheme has become a reality in Alberta and because if the demand for their services is sufficiently great, it will undoubtedly encourage the government to enlarge the scheme as time goes on. I want to again remind our U.F.W. women that they should try and secure the help of one of these nurses for their district, by writing to Miss Smith, Superintendent of Public Health Nurses, care of Provincial Health Department, Edmonton, Alta.

The nurses' services are free, and in addition to medical inspection of your school they are prepared to help in various other ways. Every club should arrange for a talk on health, on the care of mothers and babies at maternity, on the care of children and other such topics from one of these nurses, who, in addition to their regular nurses' training and experience, have been taking instruction from specialists in laboratory work, examination of eye, ear, nose, throat and so forth.

There is no limit to the benefit these nurses will be to the rural districts when we get a sufficient number of them to cover the province, and I think we should show the government our appreciation of their action in putting this scheme in force by utilizing the services of the five nurses we already have to the limit of their powers.

Here is what Professor Winslow, of New York, an eminent health worker of the United States, says with regard to the public health nurse:

"We need expert sanitary engineers to build and operate our public works. We need sanitary physicians to deal with the broader communal aspects of the spread of communicable disease; more than all, however, we need large bodies of sanitary educators, to bring our knowledge to bear on the individual citizen who alone can make so much of it effective. Some of these sanitary missionaries will be physicians, but most of them will be nurses, and that is why in my judgment the visiting nurse is the most important figure in the modern movement for the protection of the public health."

Study of rural conditions has revealed a special need of health supervision of rural school children; they constitute something like 60 per cent. of the school enrollment, and yet have so far been denied the treatment by specialists in hospital or clinic, such as the city children receive. It is not possible to protect them en masse by health laws as it is in urban centres, because in rural districts, health regulations are more often ignored than not. On this account many rural children are unduly affected by endemic disease and start on their battle with life, hampered by reduced vitality and resistance and not infrequently some quite serious weakness of heart, lungs, or other organs left as a consequence of what so many women in their ignorance still continue to think necessary diseases of childhood, such as whooping cough, measles and so on.

From these and many other prejudices and afflictions may the public health nurses save us!—Irene Parily.

## Plans for Farmers' Picnic

The U.F.W.A. held their monthly meeting in Aldersyde on Saturday afternoon, May 25. Considerable time was taken in business arrangements, chiefly pertaining to the farmers' picnic, the date of which was decided for June 21. It was a very successful affair last year, and members are showing enthusiasm and intend to put forth efforts to make it go even "one better" than last. Following the business of the afternoon, came an exchange of

recipes and methods of making various soups and salads, giving an interesting and instructive time to all members. —Mrs. J. Thompson.

## Y.M.C.A. Hut

Many of our clubs have written to say that they like the idea of our organization working to provide a Y.M.C.A. hut on the western front, on which will be put our name. "Presented by the United Farm Women of Alberta." Numbers of these huts were destroyed in the last great German drive and will be needed all the time. There is no way in which our money could be spent to better advantage, and don't you think it would bring rather a nice little bit of homey feeling to our Canadian farm boys over there, to go into a hut for a warm-up, or a rest, or some refreshment, and find it had been put there by the farm women from their own province perhaps? Let us get to this as soon as possible. One entertainment by each club in June should furnish abundance of money. The cost is \$3,000 and we want one hut to be in operation as soon as possible. Send all money to Central Office U.F.A., marked for U.F.W.A. Hut.—Mary W. Spiller, provincial secretary.

## Meeting at Alix

Mrs. N. M. Semple who has been appointed press reporter for the Alix U.F.W.A., has sent the following report of their activities: The chief features of the May meeting were reports from the girls' Conference and a really splendid address on "Birds of our Community," by Miss Clowes, one of our local teachers. Our two delegates, Miss Findlater and Miss Roland, gave very interesting accounts of the conference. Miss Clowes illustrated her lecture by pictures of birds common to North America. Most of us made the amazing discovery that we knew really very little about the tiny winged creatures which we see daily. After having them named to us individually, however, we felt that there were at least a few familiar ones

amongst them. Just at present, when we are all practising conservation, we realize how much the farmers owe to the birds which are so useful in destroying the insect pests. The rest room is now open each Saturday afternoon and many women take advantage of it. This is a long-felt want, and will undoubtedly prove a great boon. A joint U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. picnic is planned for July. The Red Cross committee is exceedingly energetic. Already over \$200 has been raised for relief work this year, besides the amount of sewing and knitting done. As so many women have been helping on the farms this spring, we consider this very creditable. Miss Marryatt is in charge of the egg marketing circle, and those women who are shipping eggs in this way find it very satisfactory.

## Crocus Plains Red Cross

A meeting of the Crocus Plains U.F.W.A. was held on May 8, at which seven members and two visitors were present. One new member was enrolled. The subjects taken up were work for the Y.M.C.A. and a Red Cross Social. It was decided that an autograph quilt should be made in aid of the Y.M.C.A. The Red Cross social was arranged for May 27. In connection with the latter, the members had cards printed containing two short verses explaining what is wanted. Little red crosses were attached to these cards, which were then enclosed in envelopes for distribution throughout the surrounding district. Those who receive them are asked to contribute according to their age, whether old or young, one cent for each year. This is rather a novel idea and we shall be interested to see how much money is raised. Watch this page for a further report.

## Wainwright Chautauqua

Owing to illness in the town and district, the Wainwright U.F.W.A. were unable to hold meetings during April and May, but are evidently going to make up for lost time during the month



Delegates to the Convention of The Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, which met recently in Toronto. The I.O.D.E. has officially avowed its intention to withdraw from the National Council of Women should it not decide to repudiate its affiliation with National Councils of enemy countries through the International Council of Women. At the Brandon Convention the National Council decided to wait until the war was won before pronouncing on its policy in this regard.

of June. The Chautauqua is visiting the district during the last week, and the U.F.W.A. are to open a refreshment tent, the proceeds of which are to go towards our U.F.W.A. Hut and other patriotic funds. This is certainly a big undertaking and we wish them every success in their efforts. Mr. H. W. Wood president of the U.F.A., is to speak at the Chautauqua meeting on the 26th, and the members are looking forward to a big time on that occasion. They hope to be able to secure a good lady speaker who will address the women of the district on the aims and objects of our association at the after-meeting. When the Chautauqua people turn over the big tent to the U.F.W. and U.F.A. Each member of this local has pledged herself to bring at least one new member to the July meeting, on which occasion tea will be served and the meeting will take the form of a social afternoon. The secretary states that she hopes to attend the secretaries' convention at Edmonton.

## New Manitoba Sections

On Monday, June 17, Miss McCallum, of The Guide, was at a rally meeting at Brookdale, and while there organized

what will be one of the most progressive Women's Sections in Manitoba. The farmers in the Brookdale community are staunch Grain Growers and there is every indication that the farm women will be as enthusiastic as the men. A special meeting is to be called shortly to discuss plans and work for the coming months. The officers elected are as follows: President, Mrs. Jack Wilson vice-president, Mrs. M. Brown; secretary-treasurer, Miss Etta Ballantyne; directors, Mrs. Thomas Harris, Mrs. B. May, Miss L. Rogers, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. W. MacDonald, and Mrs. W. C. Evans.

On Monday, June 10, a meeting was held at Elm Bank, and the women in attendance were enthusiastic over the work of the Grain Growers' Association. They organized a Women's Section and that they will be one of the most alive sections in Manitoba goes without saying. They elected the following officers: President, Mrs. G. H. Jarvis, Dacotah; vice-president, Mrs. Charles Pessay, Starbuck; secretary-treasurer, Miss A. Shirliff, Starbuck; directors, Mrs. A. Brusch, Mrs. J. Erickson, Mrs. Monkhouse, Mrs. T. Lofto, Mrs. A. K. Benson and Mrs. B. O. Qually.

On Friday, June 14, Miss McCallum, with R. C. Henders, M.P., and E. K. Bayne, addressed a meeting of Grain Growers at Longburn church. Miss McCallum told of the work of the Women's Section and pointed out some of the advantages to be gained by being a part of the association. The result of the meeting was that the women who were present decided to form a Women's Section. The following women were elected to office: President, Mrs. R. J. Caskey; vice-president, Mrs. D. G. McArthur; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. M. G. McCuaig; directors for Oakland district, Miss Jessie Fulton and Mrs. R. J. McMillan; for MacDonald district, Mrs. J. James and Mrs. J. Williamson; for Longburn district, Miss Kate McArthur and Miss Hilda Irvine; for Westbourne district, Miss L. A. Cameron and Mrs. P. McIntyre. It was decided that the first meeting would be held at the home of Mrs. R. J. Caskey on June 26th, at which Mrs. Caskey will give a paper outlining the work for the year.

A meeting of the Salem women was held on Wednesday, June 19, at which Mrs. J. S. Wood, provincial president of the Manitoba W.S.G.G.A., was present. The result of her visit was that the women decided to organize a Women's Section. The secretary writes as follows: "We were formerly organized as Red Cross workers, but at the meeting we reorganized as Red Cross workers and became a Women's Section. Mrs. J. S. Wood, after giving a splendid paper on the work of the Women's Section, took charge of the organizing. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. J. H. Dunn; vice-president, Mrs. Kennedy; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. E. M. Zimmerman; directors, Mrs. P. Blair, Mrs. E. J. Maxwell, Miss Elsie Maxwell. Other directors will be appointed at an early meeting."

## Appeal for Ambulance

Dear Members.—We are very anxious to complete our "Ambulance Fund." We need \$1,500 more. If every Women's Section or interested person would send a contribution as soon as possible, we could send our Ambulance away to the Boys at the Front. We are promised a photo of our Ambulance showing our G.G.A. emblem, and we shall know in what part of the war zone it is being used. Will you help to get it away as soon as possible? A canvass of your district would realize a sum quite easily. Will you help? Remit

women achieve organization Guide from 10th and Ontario themselves be most of been the pres- of New- of is Miss ed. For Women to take whether in every as do the big thing ation for membership. Mrs. Mc- whereby may dis- questions. ted Farm themselves buting of benefits to through be lines of Plans are igh to be ers' organ- numbers We look W.O., and them much

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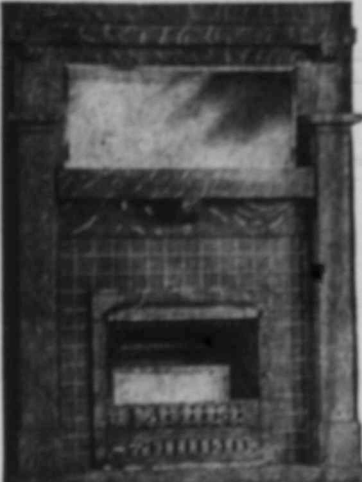
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### The Grain Growers' Guide

direct to Mrs. John McNaughtan, hon. sec. W.G.G.A.

#### Club Briefs

Glenada, U.F.W.A. is one of our newest locals, having held their first meeting in April last. They are however, making a very good beginning and are arranging for a picnic in the near future. The proceeds of this picnic will be donated either to the Y.M.C.A. or Red Cross. The members are all working hard to make this event a success, but as their numbers are small as yet, they are going to ask the men's local to help them, which no doubt they will be only too pleased to do. The members also intend to take up Red Cross sewing at the earliest opportunity.

Namaka U.F.W.A. has forwarded us the sum of \$42 towards our Y.M.C.A. Hut, this amount being the proceeds of a Quilt Baffle and Egg Shower. Eggs were collected from the members on a certain day and sold for cash through the Circle.

Our director, Mrs. Geo. Root, and former secretary, Mrs. R. W. Harrist, visited the Weiler district in May, and organized a branch of our association. Mrs. Root took the chair at the meeting, and Mrs. Harrist gave an interesting address on "Reasons Why Women Should Organize." Nine members were enrolled for a start. The officers elected were Mrs. L. A. McCarter, president; Mrs. F. Peterson, vice-president; and Mrs. Laura Kuester, sec. treas.

Claremont U.F.W.A. has forwarded a cheque for \$169 being contribution towards our Y.M.C.A. Hut. This amount was collected by some of the members who canvassed the surrounding district for contributions for the Red Triangle Fund, but as the funds donated towards our U.F.W.A. Hut will eventually be turned over to the Red Triangle in any case, the secretary suggests that we include this amount with same. The Red Triangle is supplying the boys in the trenches with Huts and a variety of other comforts and have expressed their appreciation of what we are trying to do in this regard. The Hut as has been stated, on several occasions already, will bear the inscription "Donated by the U.F.W.A." and will be sent right into the trenches on the Western front.

Another branch of our U.F.W.A. has been organized in the Youngstown district, to be known as Wild Rose local. H. A. Wiertz, president of the U.F.A. at that point kindly assisted the ladies in organizing. The officers appointed were: President, Mrs. H. A. Wiertz; vice-president, Mrs. Guy McBride; and sec. treas., Mrs. Grace Mahuke.

Son Prairie U.F.W.A. held their regular meeting on April 20, which took the form of a social afternoon. Twenty members and two visitors were in attendance. The afternoon was a social one in every sense of the word. Mrs. Sears read some of the laws concerning women and an interesting discussion on same followed, during which all present sewed for the Red Cross. At the close of the meeting it was found that a nice amount of sewing had been accomplished in the way of bandages, etc. A plain lunch was served and a collection taken up for the Red Cross, a report of which will be sent us later. Four new members were added to this local during the month.

#### Our Ambulance Fund

Amount previously acknow-	
ledged	\$1,947.50
Idaleen W.G.G.A.	15.00
Xena W.G.G.A.	5.00
Red Deer Hill G.G.A. (2nd contribution)	5.90
Donnellyville W.G.G.A.	17.20
Wiggins W.G.G.A.	19.00
	\$2,009.60

#### Other Patriotic Contributions

Storthoaks W.G.G.A. for Prisoners of War Fund	\$ 15.00
Military Y.M.C.A.	10.00
Neidpath W.G.G.A. for Military Y.M.C.A.	20.00
Eastview W.G.G.A. (from Mr. Wallace) Red Cross	25.00
Truax W.G.G.A. for Red Cross	43.50
Mrs. John McNaughtan.	

Co

THE price Some runn qual and not the.

2 cups rolled 1 teaspoon salt 2 tablespoons butter

Put the chopper, make into buttermilk.

2 cups bread 1 1/2 cups meat 2 tablespoons sugar 2 teaspoons baking powder

Mix the and dates a sugar, with two e Put into w from three cream or a

1 tin flaxseed oil other fish

Mix well in beaten e

6 cups rolled 1/2 cup brown 1 tablespoon (baking) 2 tablespoons butter

Disolve half cups white flour about five ten. Seal of boiling and butte cold water when cool let rise or salt and seedless n flour, let in pans six good e

1 chicken 2 cups dress

Cut up tender. layer of onion and the wate seasoned may be d Bake one

1 cup milk 4 eggs

Heat t make a add cre nutmeats freeze.

1 cup sweet 2 tablespoons butter 1 egg

Bake i

1 cup uno 4 cups of 2 cups rice 2 tablespoons

If un cooked. Make a add the for sauce baking cooked top wit nicely 1 short to at a low digestib Sauce milk w Add gn cheese i

Put



# Conservation Recipes

**T**HE following recipes took third prize in the conservation contest. Some who would have been in the running for third prize were disqualified by signing only initials and not the full name.

## Roller Oat Scenes

**4 cups rolled oats**      1 cup white flour  
**1 teaspoon salt**      1 teaspoon soda  
**2 tablespoons lard**      Suet or butter milk

Put the rolled oats through the roller chopper. Mix the other ingredients and make into a soft dough with suet or buttermilk. Bake in a quick oven.

## Date Pudding

**2 cups bread crumbs**      4 little milk  
**1 1/2 cups suet**      1 cup flour  
**2 tablespoons brown sugar**      2 cups dates  
**2 teaspoons baking powder**      Salt

Mix the bread crumbs, flour, suet and dates and cut in small pieces. Add sugar, salt and baking-powder. Moisten with two eggs beaten in a little milk. Put into well buttered bowl and steam from three to six hours. Serve hot with cream or any desired sauce.

## Fish Cakes

**1 tin flaked haddock or other fish**      1 cup mashed potatoes  
 Salt and pepper

Mix well, make into little cakes, dip in beaten egg, roll in crumbs and fry.

Mrs. W. M. C.

## Oatmeal Bread

**6 cups rolled oats**      2 cups Graham flour  
**1/2 cup brown sugar**      2 tablespoons baking yeast  
**1 tablespoon salt**      1 cup syrup  
**2 tablespoons melted butter**      1 yeast cake  
**4 cups water**

Dissolve yeast cake in one and one-half cups of warm water. Add enough white flour to make a batter. Do this about five o'clock and then it is light by ten. Scald the rolled oats with four cups of boiling water, then add sugar, syrup and butter. Add two and a half cups cold water, two cups Graham flour, and when cool enough add your batter and let rise over-night. In the morning add salt and I sometimes add a package of seedless raisins. Knead stiff with white flour, let rise again and when light put in pans and bake. This should make six good sized loaves.—Mrs. J. G. R.

## Hot Pot

**1 chicken**      8 large potatoes, sliced  
**2 cups sliced ham**      3 onions sliced

Cut up chicken and boil till nearly tender. Put into a deep baking dish a layer of chicken, one of ham, one of onion and of potato. Repeat, pour over the water the chicken was boiled in, seasoned with salt and pepper. (This may be done on Saturday and set aside). Bake one and a half hours.—Mrs. O. H.

## Maple Mousse

**1 cup maple syrup**      1/2 pint cream  
**4 eggs**      1/4 cup walnuts

Heat the syrup and with the egg yolks make a thick custard. Cool it. Then add cream beaten, whites beaten and nutmeats broken. Place in mould and freeze.—Mrs. J. R. W.

## Graham Gems

**1 cup sweet milk**      3 teaspoons baking powder  
**2 tablespoons melted butter**      A little salt  
**1 egg**      2 1/2 cups Graham flour

Bake slowly in gem pan.—E. E. W.

## Baked Rice and Cheese

**1 cup uncooked rice**      1 cup milk  
**4 cups of milk or**      1/2 pound cheese grated  
**3 cups cooked rice**      (this will be 2 cups)  
**2 tablespoons flour**      1/2 teaspoon salt

If uncooked rice is used it should be cooked in three cups of the milk. Make a sauce with one cup of milk, add the flour, cheese and salt. (Recipe for sauce is given below). Into a buttered baking dish put alternate layers of the cooked rice and the sauce. Sprinkle top with bits of butter and bake until nicely browned. Cheese requires a very short time of cooking and should be done at a low temperature in order to be most digestible.

**Sauce Recipe**—Thicken one cup of milk with the two tablespoons of flour. Add grated cheese and salt, stirring until cheese is melted.—Mrs. J. R. W.

## Split Pea Soup—To Save Beef

**1 cup split peas**      2 quarts water  
**1 large onion**      2 eggs  
**A little flour**      Pork dripping or butter  
 Salt and Pepper

Put the peas on to boil in the water,

using soft water if possible. Boil for three or four hours, adding onion last hour. Mix the beaten eggs stiff with flour, cut in fine strips, add to pea mixture, boil 20 minutes. Season with pepper, salt and pork dripping or butter.—Mrs. J. H. S.

## Brown Bread

**1 cup corn meal**      2 cups sour milk  
**1 cup oatmeal**      1/2 cup molasses  
**1 cup Graham flour**      1 teaspoon soda  
**1 teaspoon salt**

Mix thoroughly and steam in buttered mold three hours, bake 30 minutes in slow oven.—Mrs. J. H. S.

## Graham Cracker

**1/4 cup shortening**      1/4 cup shortening  
**1/4 cup brown sugar**      1 pinch salt  
**1 quart Graham flour**      Sweet milk  
**2 teaspoons baking powder**      White flour to roll out

Mix ingredients, wet with milk and roll very thin, using white flour to roll out.—Mrs. E. E. W.

## Timbales—Beefless

**1 cup cold cooked chicken**      2 egg whites  
**1 cup bread crumbs**      1/2 cup strained tomato  
**1 egg**      Salt, pepper  
 Celery salt

Cook tomatoes and bread crumbs until soft, add meat and seasoning. Fold in the well-beaten egg whites. Bake in molds set in pan of hot water for 20 minutes. Serve with tomato sauce if desired.

## Vegetable Pie

**1/2 pound carrots**      1 teaspoon butter  
**1/2 pound onions**      Pepper and salt  
**1 small cauliflower**      1/2 pound turnips  
**2 large tomatoes or**      1/2 pound potatoes  
**1/4 cup minced tomatoes**      1 teaspoon herbs  
**1 hard boiled egg**      1 tablespoon sago

Wash and prepare the vegetables. Cut in pieces the size of nuts, if fresh tomatoes are used, scald and skin them. Let the vegetables stew gently with the butter and one pint of water until nearly tender. Add herbs and seasoning. Pour into pie dish, sprinkle sago between the layers and more water if necessary. Put the cut up eggs on top and cover with a crust. The cauliflower is not absolutely necessary. Cooked haricot beans, lentils, green peas, French beans may be used, and tapioca or vermicelli substituted for the sago. Mrs. M. B.

## Johnny Cake

**1 egg**      2-3 cup cream, sour or sweet  
**1 teaspoon salt**      1 cup cornmeal  
**2-3 cup milk**      1 cup cornmeal  
**1 1/4 cups flour**      2 teaspoons baking powder  
**1 tablespoon sugar**

If the cream is sour add one-third teaspoon soda; more cornmeal and less flour can be used if desired. It can be made without the egg and lard or any other shortening be used in place of the cream. Beat the sugar and egg together, mix soda in a little hot water and add sour cream, beat all well, add milk and salt, then cornmeal and flour and baking-powder. Put in a greased pan and bake in a moderately hot oven. Serve with maple syrup or any other kind of syrup. This is nice for breakfast or supper.—Mrs. G. G. M.

## Meat Roll

**1 cup flour**      1 1/2 cups minced meat  
**1/4 cup shortening**      Pinch of salt  
 Stock or gravy

Rub the shortening in the flour, add salt and sufficient cold water to make a soft dough. Roll out as thin as possible, spread with the minced meat moistened with stock or tomato, and roll up as for jelly roll. Bake in a hot oven for half an hour. Serve with mashed potatoes.—Mrs. F. R. S.

## Sago Pudding

**2 ounces sago**      1 teaspoon baking powder  
**1/4 cup potato flour**      1/4 cup raisins  
**1/4 cup raisins**      1/2 cup currants  
**1 teaspoon syrup**      1/2 teaspoon salt  
**1 teaspoon butter**      Milk

Soak sago over night, strain, add the butter warmed, the potato flour, salt, baking-powder, raisins, currants, syrup and sufficient milk to make a stiff batter. Put in greased pan and steam two hours.—Mrs. R. C. M.



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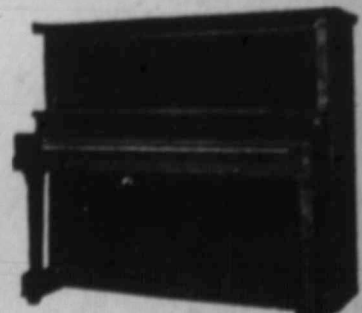
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# Young Canada Club

By Dixie Patton

## Blue Cross Fund

The contributors to the Blue Cross Fund this week are:—  
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 Nora G. Cowan, Culmsey, Sask. — 10c  
 Nellie Douglas, Lipton, Sask. — 50c  
 Alvin Loren, Handel, Sask. — 50c  
 —Dixie Patton.

## From B.C.

This is my first letter to the Young Canada Club. We have been taking the paper only a short time, but already I am very much interested in the Doo Dads. We have just moved to B.C. from Swift Current, Sask. and find quite a change on account of the many trees. We are living six miles from town. I am 11 years old and in Grade Eight. We catch fish every morning in the lake near our farm, and I love going boat-riding. My sister, who is 17 years old, can row our boat very well. Wishing your club success.—  
 Thelma Tittmores, Fort Fraser, B.C.

## June-Time

June-time brings days that are filled with delight,  
 Brimfull of pleasures from morning 'til night,  
 But there is one thing I loved best to do,  
 (It is a secret, but I will tell you),  
 Come through the orchard, climb over the wall,  
 Follow the lanes where the grass is so tall;  
 See, in the corner, safe hidden from view,  
 Sweetest wild strawberries that ever grew.  
 Just taste this big one—Now, wasn't I right!  
 June-time brings days that are filled with delight.  
 —Russell W. Maguire, Tezorton, Sask.

## A New Member

I would like to join your interesting club. I also would like to receive a

pin. As soon as The Grain Growers' Guide comes into the house I get it and read the Doo Dads. I think they are very odd and interesting little things. As this letter is getting long I will close. Wishing the club every success.—  
 Vera Tachaboli, Mossbank, Sask.

## A Runaway

I am going to tell you the story of a runaway. My papa and I were going for the mail one day. We had two broncos, and my papa was holding the reins between his knees while he lit his pipe. One horse started to jump. My mother was standing by the rig and grabbed me by the arm and tried to pull me out, but she could not. The horses started to run and my father jumped out. They jumped one fence and got tangled up in another and could not get out. I was in the rig all the time, but I was not hurt.—Ada Demain, Demain, Sask.

## A Farm Girl

I wish to join the Young Canada Club and I hope you will send me a membership button. I read the stories in The Guide and I find them very interesting and I enjoy looking at the picture of the Doo Dads.

I go to school every day and I am in Grade Six. I am 12 years of age. We have a Red Cross meeting every two weeks. I wish the club very much success.—Maude Pys, Peabold, Alta.

## Catches Gophers

I have caught many gophers this year and hope to catch more. I have two traps and I use the mouse. It is a long piece of cord or string with a loop at the end. I put the loop at the top of the hole, and when the gopher comes up half way I pull the string and the loop tightens around the gopher.—  
 James Teasdale, Red Deer, Alta.

## Likes the Doo Dads

I like reading the Young Canada Club paper and enjoy seeing the Doo Dads, especially the Doo Dolls. I am a girl of 12 years and in Grade Six. I go to school every day and have two miles to go. I have one sister and two brothers going with me. So there is only one little girl that stays home. I would like the artist to put in more lady Doo Dolls; they are so funny. Father said he was going to write to the artist and tell him to take the Doo Dads out of The Guide, because we al-

## KITE FLYING IN THE WONDERLAND OF DOO

THIS is a very windy day in the Wonderland of Doo. The Doo Dads are having great fun flying their kites. They are on the cliffs, where the wind has a great sweep. An old Doo Dad and his wife have their house on one of the cliffs. They thought that they were safely removed from the troublesome little rascals, but they were greatly mistaken. The old lady is doing the family washing. See how the tail of Polly's kite has caught in her clothes line. Here is Perry Haw Haw, the Doo, and Polly playing a trick on Sleepy Sam. Perry is holding a kite while Polly is trying to get the tail to Sam's leg. Wouldn't it be fun to see the little hobo flying away over the Wonderland of Doo? Three of the Doo Dads have been caught up by a strong kite. It has also whisked off the old man's chimney. Flannetfoot, the Cow, just let go in time. He was arresting that little rodger, but if he had not let go in time he would have gone up too. See what a wonderful aerial tramway they have fixed up. The young Doo Dad with the umbrella is having a fine ride on it, and Smiles, the Clown, with his telescope in hand, seems to be enjoying himself immensely. The young fellow with the catapult doesn't seem to be afraid of falling. He is aiming at old Doc Sawbones. Poor old Doc's whiskers are playing about with the strong wind. He expects there will be several accidents before the day is over and is looking forward to having a lot of broken arms and legs to set.

ways tear the cover off.—Georgina Obera, Dilke, Sask.

## Fond of Horses

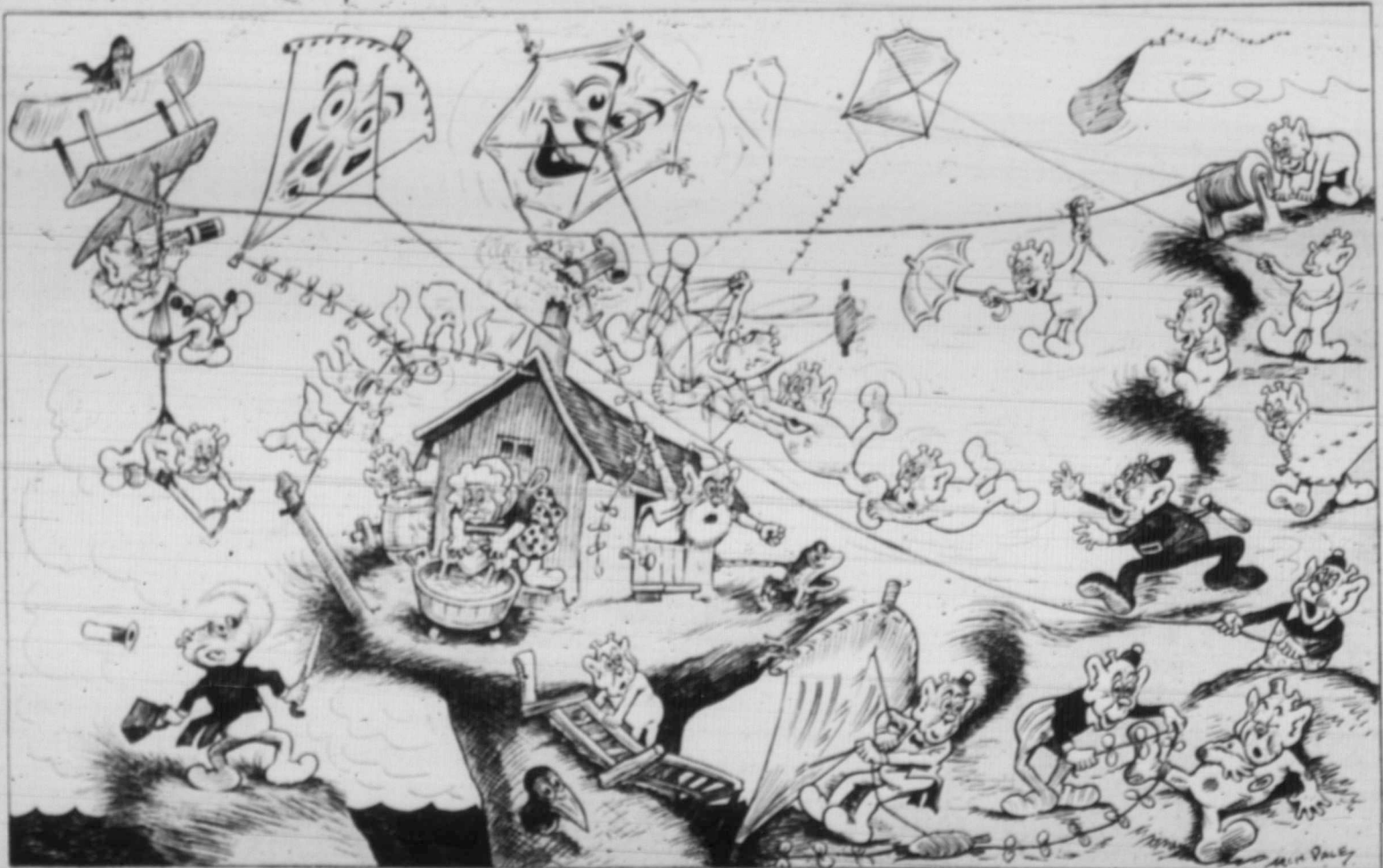
This is my first letter to the Young Canada Club. We came from Ontario over a year ago. We lived near a town called Harrow. We are 10 miles from town here and a mile-and-a-half from school. We have a brown pony. I like to ride her. I am fond of horses so I will try to help the horses at the front. I am nine years old and in Grade Three. Margaret Wright, Carmangay, Alta.

## A Jolly Picnic

We have just taken your paper for a short time and like it very much. I always turn to the Doo Dads and The Young Canada Club first. I am 11 years old and live on a farm about 12 miles from town. I have two sisters, one is 12 and the other is 14. I have a brother too. He is 15. I go to school nearly every day and like it very much. I will be in grade IV. after the summer holidays. We have two hens with little chickens. One of them has eight and the other has nine. They are yellow brown, black and gray. We have nine horses and a little colt and two little calves. We went to a picnic on June 3, and had a good time. There was a maypole dance. It was done by the boys and girls on horseback. There was also one done by the girls on foot. They were all dressed in white and had their hair hanging and they wore wreaths of flowers. There was base ball and races too.—Bessie Pogson, Edam, Sask.

## Two Great Helpers

This is my first letter to the Young Canada Club. I am nine years old and in Grade Three. I hope to pass into Grade Four this year. I shall tell you about our two helpers. We have two mares who have done us a great duty. One is named Mary and is 15 years old. She is a great worker. The other is Jennie, 17 years old, who is also a good worker. Wishing you every success. Edith Minor, Earl Grey, Sask.



Clean gists.  
 WHEN V PLEAS  
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 In last gave, un Can. fruits a ing tabl minutes and for  
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

**Time to Cook**

**Table for Cold Pack Method**

In last week's issue The Country Cook gave, under the heading "Can all you Can," full instructions for canning fruits and vegetables. The following table gives the time of cooking in minutes for the blanch or scald method and for the hot water bath outfit:—

	Time of Cooking (Minutes)	
	Blanch or Scald	Hot water Bath Outfit 212 F.
Apples	14	20
Apricots	1-2	16
Asparagus	15	120
Beans (Wax)	5-10	120
Beans (string)	5-10	120
Beans (lima)	5-10	150
Beets	5-12	90
Beet Tops	10-15	120
Blackberries		16
Blueberries		16
Brussels-Sprouts	5-10	120
Carrots	5	90
Cabbage	5-10	120
Corn	5-10	240
Cauliflower	3	60
Cherries		16
Currants		16
Dewberries		16
Dandelion Greens	10-15	120
Eggplant	3	60
Figs	1-2	16
Fruit-Juices		15
Gooseberries	1-2	16
Grapes		16
Huckleberries		16
Kale	15	120
Mushrooms	5	90
Mustard Greens	15	120
Milkweed	15	120
Okra	5-10	120
Peppers, (green or ripe)	5-10	120
Parasnips	5-10	90
Peas	5-10	180
Parsley	15	120
Peaches	1-2	16
Plums		16
Pears	14	20
Pineapples	5	35
Pumpkin	3	120
Quinces	14	20
Raspberries		16
Rhubarb	14	20
Sauerkraut	3	120
Squash	3-5	120
Salsify	5	90
Sweet Potatoes	5	90
Spinach	15	120
Swiss Chard	15	120
Strawberries		16
Succotash	5-10	120
Tomatoes	14	22
Turnips	5	90

These figures are for quart jars. When using pint or one-half pint jars deduct three or four minutes from the time of cooking given above. When cooking in two-quart jars, add three or four minutes to the time. For altitudes of 4000 feet or more above sea level, add 20 to 25 per cent. more time to this schedule. Individual judgment should be used, however, to increase or reduce the time, based on whether the fruit or berries are unusually hard or soft.

With delicately flavored greens and green vegetables, the blanching is accomplished most satisfactory in steam; by blanching in any other way, you will lose the iron which makes green vegetables so valuable. Either a steam cooker or a colander placed over boiling water may be used for this process.

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Everyone now knows that the conservation of food is a very vital part of our war duties. "Food is Ammunition." We are asked to save it and to utilize the largest possible proportion of perishable food in our own land, sending exportable foods to our Soldiers and Allies overseas.

In our "War Gardens" we are now growing tons of vegetables that can best be saved for winter use by home canning. This will reduce the demands upon exportable tinned goods, and these will be available for shipment abroad.

To ensure success in home canning, the Manitoba Department of Agriculture is giving practical canning demonstrations by experts at 238 places within the Province during the summer months of 1918.

"More and more we must live on Garden Products. More and more we must give our commercial supplies to our Allies. It is only through the help of our Housewives we can accomplish this substitution."

**CHAS LATHROP PACK**  
President National War Garden Commission, Washington.

## 238 Canning Demonstrations

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Home-Canned Goods are Wholesome and Delicious. Apart from the War Needs, Home Canning is worthy of encouragement.

Watch for Posters or write the Agricultural Extension Service, Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg, as to dates.

For Manitoba's excellent FREE CANNING BULLETIN, "Canning by the Cold Pack Method," write a post card request to the Publications Branch, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

**V. WINKLER**  
Minister of Agriculture and Immigration.

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Fat Hens, 5 lbs. and over, per lb. 35c  
Hens, any size, per lb. 33c  
Ducks, per lb. 30c  
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. 34c  
Geese, per lb. 18c  
Old Roosters, per lb. 18c  
Young Roosters, good condition, lb. 22c

These Prices Guaranteed Till July 15th. From date, F.O.B. Winnipeg. All these prices are for Poultry in Marketable Condition.

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### Saskatchewan Homemakers Convention Eighth Annual Meeting held at Saskatoon—180 Live Clubs Reported

ALTHOUGH meeting for the fourth time under the shadow of war the Homemakers of Saskatchewan reported more community work and social endeavor than during any one previous year of their existence. The reports were very encouraging from every point of view. Truly the eighth annual convention of The Saskatchewan Homemakers' Club marks another milestone of achievement in its history. The convention which was held in June, from the 25th to the 28th, in the city of Saskatoon, was one to be long remembered by those whose privilege it was to be present. Its addresses were filled with the new hope born of the depths of dark war clouds. The whole atmosphere of the convention was one of preparedness for the reconstruction that must come after the war, and for those social conditions which can no longer tolerate war or the shadow of war.

To Dr. Murray again fell the pleasant task of welcoming the delegates to the city and to the university. Dr. Murray's address of welcome to the Homemakers' convention is one of their specially pleasant features: He pointed out that of the eight conventions which the Homemakers have now held half of them have been held under the shadow of the great war. He said he believed in conventions because they were the most effective instrument for the molding of public opinion. Conventions were a gathering of the people from every corner of the province, from those who are of the urban population and from those who are of the rural population, from those whose point of view is widely varying from others. "After all, the power behind the strength and morale of the fighting men," said Dr. Murray, "is the great power of public opinion." Dr. Murray said that the thing most needed at the

present time, more than all other things, is patience, faith, trust and confidence in those who are guiding the destiny of nations at the present time. Speaking of the new opportunities now open to women the Doctor said that nothing short of equal rights and equal opportunities between the sexes could be consistent with the new conception of democracy. Education from henceforth must have that equal opportunities viewpoint. More money must be spent on the educational system from now on. In the midst of war at almost first hand Great Britain was this year doubling her expenditure on education.

Mrs. Cameron, of Davidson, replied to the address of welcome. In her address she paid a special tribute to the work achieved by Miss DeLury, in her capacity as director of the Homemakers' Clubs. She urged the women in attendance at the convention to support the university and to repay in that measure what the university had been able to do for the Homemakers.

Boys' and Girls' Club work is invariably an adjunct to these organizations and Saskatchewan is following closely in this movement. Recently a new director of Boys' and Girls' Clubs for Saskatchewan has been appointed in the person of J. G. Rayner. Mr. Rayner gave the Homemakers a survey of the work Saskatchewan has been able to accomplish along the line of Boys' and Girls' clubs and outlined the work planned for the immediate future. Mr. Rayner demonstrated to the Homemakers that no mistake had been made in choosing someone to have charge of this particular work, for Homemakers in common with thinking people of today believe that too much cannot be done in the training of boys and girls for their responsibility in after life. Real parenthood plans and hopes for a

### LIVE POULTRY

Hens, 5 lbs. and up, per lb. \$0.25  
Hens, under 5 lbs., per lb. .23  
Roosters, 1 year old, in good condition, per lb. .25  
Old Roosters, per lb. .20  
Ducks, any size, per lb. .25  
Geese, per lb. .18  
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. .35

Let us know how many you have and we will forward crates for shipping.

All Prices are Live Weight F.O.B. Winnipeg  
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## IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

### Government Assistance in Seed Growing

*Continued from Page 20*

field crop competitors who use registered seed as foundation stock to produce the highest class commercial seed, and seed merchants acting in an advisory capacity are all interested in their improvement and should have representation on provincial and Dominion seed boards. Practically all of the provincial departments of agriculture have concurred in these suggestions, and some have already appointed their seed boards.

In the prairie provinces a few of the Grain Growers' elevators at central points might be properly equipped with cleaning machinery and serve for the assembling, cleaning and distribution of superior seed stocks produced by the local associations. The use of approved seed stocks in field crop competitions will require the development of an abundant supply, and growers who make a specialty of multiplying these seed stocks under the provincial inspection given to field crop competitions, should also be provided with these facilities in preparing their high-class seed for the market.

### Breeders' Notes

**THE WILLOW SPRINGS HEREFORD HERD**  
is looking backward over the past few years and is amazed at the enormous strides which have marked the expansion of the pure-bred cattle industry in Alberta.

It would hardly be correct to state that this great development has been confined to one breed alone, all the beef breeds and to a lesser extent the dairy breeds as well have profited by this livestock boom, if boom it can be called.

But when all is said and done, no breed has shown such marked development as the Herefords, with their active nature, excellent rustling qualities, black records and peculiarities of temperament which makes them an especially suitable breed for the Alberta range. And it must have been just these same peculiarities, together with an inherent love of good cattle, which started Frank Colliout, of Calgary, at first in quite a modest way, then slowly but surely expanding, till at the present time he owns over 900 head of "Whitefaces," the largest Hereford herd in Canada.

The Willow Springs Ranch, on which the Colliout Herefords range, is 35 miles north of Calgary and some six or seven miles west of Crossfield. It will pay any one well who is interested in good cattle, to be a Hereford man, an Angus man or a Shorthorn man, to visit the ranch at Willow Springs. The visitor will experience the unfeigned courtesy and fine hospitality of the proprietor, he will be taken over a well watered and a well sheltered ranch, he will see fine barns and buildings and he will get a few good impressions as to the manner in which this well known breeding establishment is run. It is well within the mark to state that the development of the Hereford industry in Alberta is attributable in no small degree to Mr. Colliout's desire to get the best of the breed his money could purchase, and that he has been successful his present herd is witness.

A shrewd business man, watching his opportunity, he purchased some years ago the Baxter-Reed herd at Onda, some 120 head, all good imported stock, with the old country size, smoothness and quality, which is to be seen today reflected in their offspring. A little later he was fortunate in purchasing 30 head from Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta., and in this purchase he formed one of the best females the breed has produced. We refer to the cow "Sally," a well known prizewinner and still in the best of bloom and a consistent breeder.

A couple of years ago Mr. Colliout, looking for a herd header to mate with his good females, purchased "Gay Lad 40th" at the Harris sale at Harris, Mo., for \$11,500. The calves from this sire are just beginning to come, and to judge from what the representative of The Guide saw of them a few days ago, Mr. Colliout made no mistake when he purchased this bull.

The progeny of "Gay Lad 40th" are showing the type, breeding and character of their sire.

Another sire which has left and is leaving his mark on the young stock at Willow Springs is "Fairfax Perfection," a son of the great "Perfection Fairfax," and the big majority of the young stock on the ranch show this sire's great size and true Hereford character. Still another worthy individual as a herd header is the good bull "Governor Hadley," a useful sire that is leaving a high class commercial grade of stock. Last fall Mr. Colliout purchased a number of the pure-breds of the Glenarry herd, at Claresholm, Alta., included among them being the \$20,000 "Gay Lad 16th," a big smooth fellow, weighing well over 2,300 pounds, of wonderful smoothness, well rounded symmetry, and also quick and agile on his feet. He was originally purchased from Messrs. Harris & Sons, Harris, Mo. He is a bull of the latest type and will be very hard to beat anywhere. With the above mentioned sires, together with the younger bulls coming along, Mr. Colliout has a wonderful line up when one contemplates the massive broad-tanked, full-folled females which will mate with these sires, it must be admitted that there is a splendid future ahead of this herd. Space will not permit the writer to go into the merits of these females, suffice to say, they are on a par with the males and will have to be reckoned with in the show ring this summer, when the herd will compete at some of the leading Western fairs. Mr. Colliout is in the Hereford game to the finish, and with the good healthy rivalry among the breeders of Alberta, the kind of rivalry which makes for good business and good stock, it is quite safe to predict that the Colliout herd will stay well to the front for long years to come.

## LIVE POULTRY

**BROILERS**—Market your early hatched Cockerels as broilers. They pay best in that way. Separate them from the Pullets when they weigh about 4 pounds. Feed them live and crushed oats in early or butterballs for two or three weeks. Get them ready now. If you have any ready now ship them to us. We can handle any amount and will pay the highest market price. When you ship to us you always receive highest prices and prompt remittances.

Broilers, per lb.	25c
Old Hens, in good condition, per lb.	25c to 25c
Ducks, per lb.	25c
Turkeys, per lb.	25c
Young Roosters, per lb.	25c
Geese, per lb.	15c
Old Roosters, per lb.	15c

Eggs—Highest Market Price

The Prices quoted are for Poultry in good Marketable Condition and are F.O.B. Winnipeg.

We are Preparing Orders to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

**Siskind-Tannenbaum Grocery Co.**  
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## Live Poultry and Eggs WANTED

EGGS—We are paying highest market price. Egg crates supplied on request.

Old Hens, per lb.	25c to 25c
Ducks, per lb.	25c
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Old Birds in Good Condition.

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STONY PLAIN, Alberta. The Kentucky State Fair, 1917, Champion "Bramble's Charm," 220122 and "Ames River," 148, brother to the world's champion, are at the head of my herd of Berkshire Pigs. I have also for sale, Champion Tamworth Hogs and Oxford and Shropshire Sheep. Officially tested Holstein Cattle. Bull Calves for Sale. Write for Booklet. Booking Orders for Delivery at Any Time.

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WATER PROOF COLLARS

Keep their shape and freshness unimpaired in all weathers. Cleaned instantly with soap and water. Stylishly cut, with the correct finish. 25 cents at all stores or direct.

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# LOUDEN HAY TOOLS

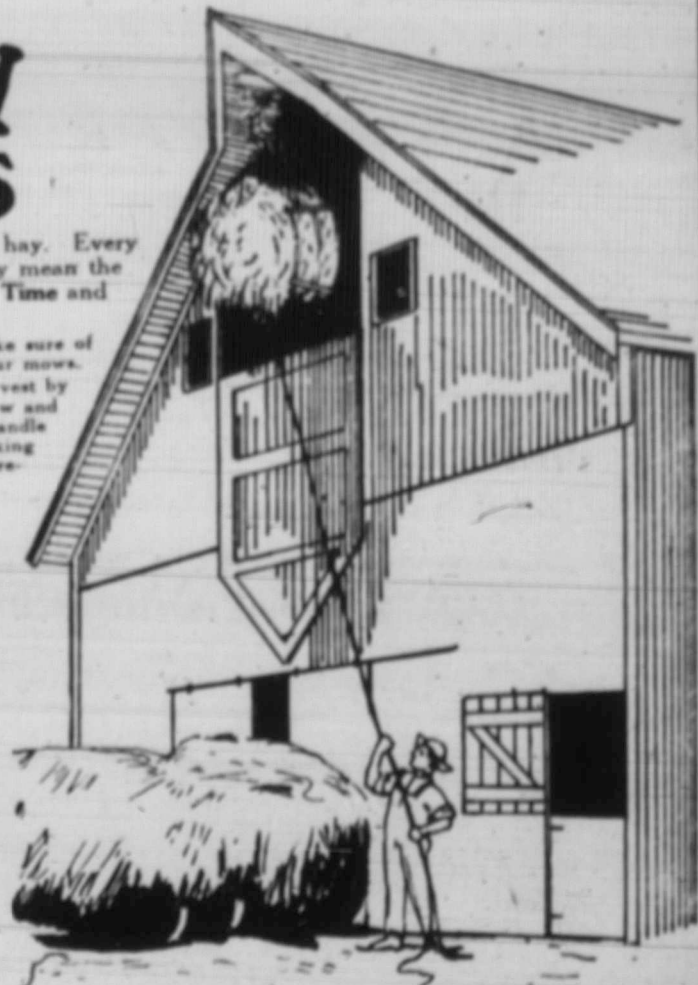
**Save your Time. Reduce the Labour** of handling your crop of hay. Every extra hour spent in unloading your hay or sheaves in the barn may mean the loss of valuable feed. Time and weather wait for no man. **Save Time** and the weather won't catch you with your crop half in.

Equip your Barn with a Louden Hay Carrier Equipment if you would make sure of saving every moment of time and ounce of energy possible in the filling of your mows.

Do you know that **You Can Save the Wages of an Extra Hand** during harvest by letting your horses lift the loads from the wagon, carry them back into the mow and spread in a nice even shape ready for feeding. Five to seven minutes will handle your biggest loads and the work will be done without any heavy back breaking work on your part or that of your men. Think what a profit such a saving represents on the small amount of money required to fit up your barns.

Louden Hay Tools are not confined to one or two lines. Sling Carriers are here for the man that prefers them to Fork Outfits. Forks are made up ready for shipment to the man who would rather have them. Prompt shipments of any such goods can be made from the factory or our various branches. Write to your nearest distributing centre.

The New Louden Catalogue is ready for distribution. Just clip out and send the coupon to our nearest branch house. It will go to you by first mail. It contains the latest and best information on all kinds of barn and stable fittings and as well gives a great deal of other valuable information. Clip the Coupon and forward At Once.



**Fill Out and Mail To-day**

Without cost to us, send books or information on lines checked below:

- Hay Tools.
- Stalls and Stanchions.
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- Horse Stable Fittings.
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Name \_\_\_\_\_  
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The Louden Line includes:

- Litter Carriers.
- Feed Carriers.
- Horse Stalls.
- Cow Pens.
- Hay Carriers.
- Barn and Garage Door Hangers.
- Overhead Carrying Systems for Factories, Warehouses, Garages, etc.
- Cow Stalls.
- Water Bowls.
- Bull Pens.
- Hog Pens.

**LOUDEN MACHINERY CO. OF CANADA, LTD.**

110 Crimea St., Ouelph, Ont.  
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 Alberta Engineers write:  
**ALBERTA DAIRY SUPPLIES Ltd.**  
 Edmonton, Alta.

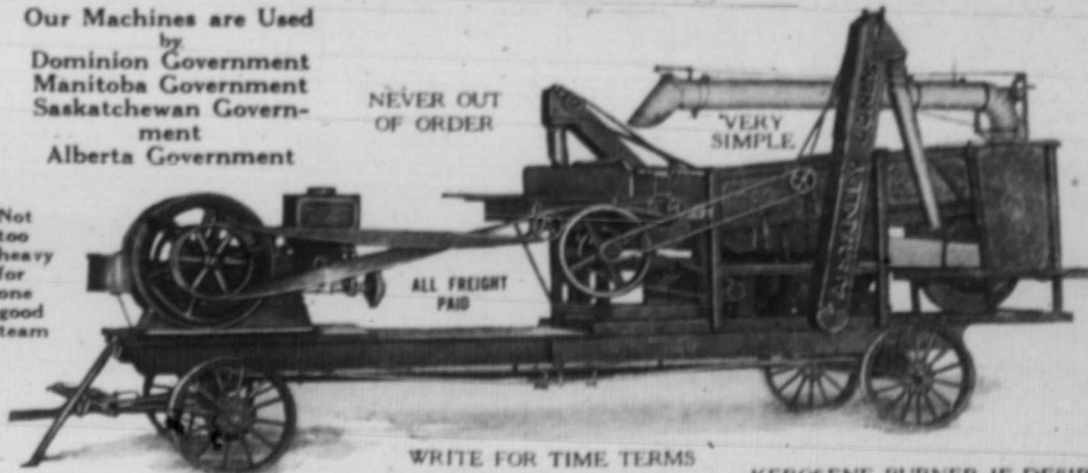
## A. STANLEY JONES North Battleford SASKATCHEWAN

DON'T BUY any small thresher without knowing all about this one

OUR MACHINES THRESHED THE WORLD'S PRIZE WHEAT OATS FLAX BARLEY AND GRASS

Our Machines are Used by Dominion Government Manitoba Government Saskatchewan Government Alberta Government

Not too heavy for one good team



NEVER OUT OF ORDER

VERY SIMPLE

ALL FREIGHT PAID

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KEROSENE BURNER IF DESIRED

Sold in West for last SEVEN years

Repairs stocked in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta

Is a Separator chosen by Government good enough? And chosen, not because it was cheapest, but BECAUSE OF ITS WORK

It can be fitted with either straw carriers or blower. Special grate behind cylinder saves 80 per cent of grain right there. Cylinder bars of solid steel—NO WOOD. Platform included. A man and one helper can thresh with this machine quicker than they can stack. Nothing fancy or flimsy, made solid, strong and honest, with frame work of hard wood as heavy as many big rigs. **DON'T TAKE A CHANCE**—your grain is too valuable this year. **SAVE ALL THE GRAIN** with this machine.

When the crop is cut will you be running around to arrange for someone to thresh you out, or will you be independent with the **Right Machine** waiting all ready in your yard to pull in at the **Right Moment**.

28-in. Separator, 9 H.P. Engine with Straw Carriers, Magneto, Platform with Double Truss Rods and Freight Paid **\$870**

If a Blower is wanted and Straw Carriers are deducted it would come to **\$1025**

If you already have a Tractor buy the machine you can use without lots of help, with Trucks, All Belts and Fittings. Freight Paid **\$500**

The Question is NOT if you CAN afford it, but CAN YOU AFFORD TO DO WITHOUT IT!!  
 WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND GET FULL PARTICULARS, WE CAN'T TELL ALL HERE.

# COLGATE'S

## "HANDY GRIP"

When you buy a shaving stick see how much SOAP you are getting, and whether you can use all of it.

### The Thrifty Shaving Stick

The most economical form of shaving soap is the stick—we make Shaving Stick, Powder and Cream, so we are in a position to give this disinterested advice.

The "Handy Grip" is the Thrifty stick that gives a plentiful, softening lather, using up but little soap. No waste in Colgate's—you can unscrew the last half-inch and stick it on a new stick, as illustrated.



Stick the stub on the refill and use the last bit.



The box locks—cannot come apart in your travelling bag.



### Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream

is highly recommended by dentists. It polishes the teeth to natural whiteness without the use of harmful grit, leaving the mouth clean and wholesome. You will find the flavor delicious. Send 6 cents for a trial tube.

### Coleo Toilet Soap

is a splendid soap for all toilet purposes, because it is so soothing to the skin. Guaranteed to be made entirely of vegetable oils.

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