

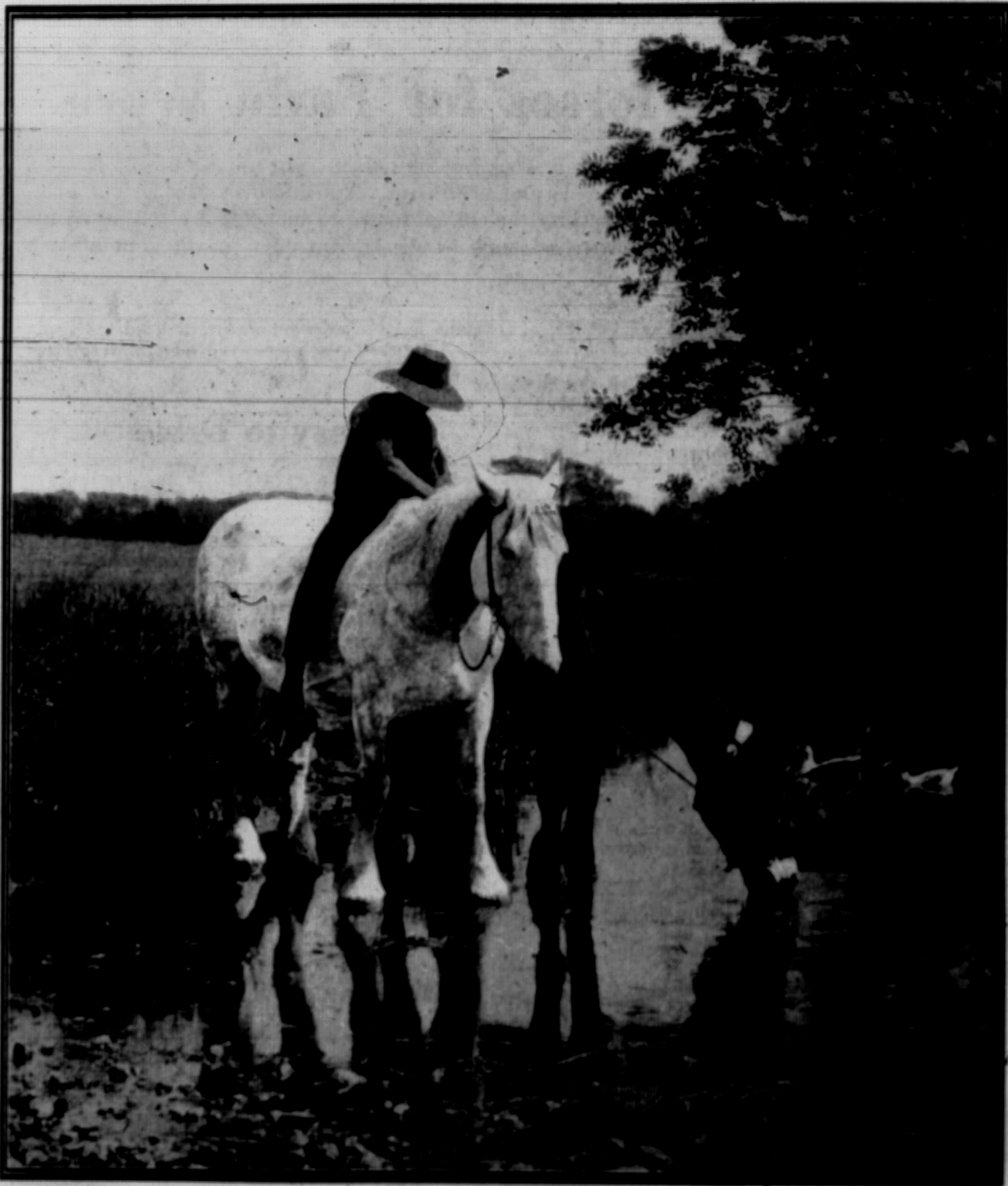
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

September 26, 1917

\$1.50 per Year



AT THE WATERING PLACE
Circulation Over 35,000 Weekly

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Save the Horses for Farm Work



THE average farmer has enough work for his horses right on the farm. He can ill spare them to pull a buggy or a phaeton. And his own time is valuable, too. With farm labor so scarce, he cannot afford to spend half a day or a day to drive a horse to town and back, when he can do it in an hour or two in a Ford.

Costs Less

A Ford car soon pays for itself in the time it saves the busy farmer, costs less to run than a horse. It doesn't eat its head off when idle.

Mr. S. M. Smith, of Holstein, Ont., says: "I can run my Ford car more miles with less expense than a horse." His experience is typical of thousands of others.

Mr. W. A. Fallin, of Vermillion, Alberta, states that he has driven his Ford more than 13,000 miles over muddy roads, prairies and fields in every kind of weather. His entire maintenance expense for three years, outside of one set of rear tires has been only \$3.35.

With the cost of running a Ford less than driving a horse, it doesn't seem good business to drive a horse to town and tire him out so that he is not fit for work on the farm the next day, now does it?

Never Tired

That's the great beauty of a Ford! It never gets tired. It whisks you to town and back, or takes the children to school, or your wife to visit a friend, 15 miles down the line, without any slowing up for breath or any urging with a whip. You

don't have to say "gid-dap" to a Ford. And as for hills, well, it scurries over them like a squirrel climbs a tree.

Easy to Drive

It is as easy to drive a Ford as to drive a horse. It is just the car for country service. Narrow roads or sharp turns do not bother it. It can turn completely around in a very little larger space than a horse and buggy. It is not afraid of a traction engine, a street car, a train or another motor car. It never "shies." It stands without hitching.

The initial cost of a Ford is small—\$495 for the touring car. If you care to sell it at the end of one year, you will find many buyers who will offer you the first price, less \$125. Consider, therefore, how much pleasure you can have in a year for \$125; how many hours of tedious travel, and how much horseflesh you can save. Don't you think it is a good "buy"?

No progressive farmer can afford not to own a Ford. The more you look into this, and think it over, the more you will realize that it is so.

Touring Car - \$495

Runabout - - \$475

F.O.B. FORD, ONTARIO

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited

FORD . . . ONTARIO

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A colored notice in this issue of The Guide shows that your renewal is due.

The editors hope that you have enjoyed reading The Guide and that you will send \$1.50 for your renewal at once. A blank coupon and addressed envelope are enclosed for your convenience.

Several weeks' notice is given so that subscribers will have time to send in their renewals, thus not missing any issues.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied.

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The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what time your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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

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Our Ottawa Letter

Parliament is prorogued—Railway Act is missed—The end was a troubled one.

(By The Guide's Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Sept. 21.—The seventh session of the twelfth parliament soon to pass by effluxion of time came to a troubled close at six o'clock yesterday afternoon. Its closing hours were marked by doubt and indecision. Within a couple of hours of the actual prorogation uncertainty existed as to whether the house would really rise. Indecision marked its final actions in regard to the legislative program, to be disposed of. As a result of this indecision one of the most important pieces of legislation of the session got lost in the shuffle. This was the general Railway Act on which the railway committee of the House of Commons spent six laborious weeks. As a result of its labors the House of Commons passed a Railway Act which, while by no means perfect, was a vast improvement on any of its predecessors. Why this bill was not proceeded with by the Senate railway committee is the big mystery of the closing hours of the session. Apparently, some unseen force was at work. When it became apparent that the measure was not likely to pass the upper house, it was decided to put through a bill already dealt with by the Senate and which provided for the payment of railway employees fortnightly instead of monthly. To this bill was added a number of non-contentious clauses from the left over railway act, dealing more particularly with the demands made upon parliament by the railway employees. The presence in the Senate of a representative of railway employees in the person of Senator Robertson is probably one reason why the session was not allowed to close without their wants being attended to, another reason of course being the near approach of a general election. Other bodies interested in the revision of the Railway Act including the grain growers of the West, were not so fortunate. They will have to be content for the present with the railway law as it stands.

One of the apparent reasons for the failure of the Senate to deal with the Railway Act was the opposition that developed to a clause in the bill affecting the rights of a Mackenzie and Mann owned power company to distribute power on the streets of Toronto. Strong exception was taken to the inclusion in the general Railway Act of a provision directly affecting only one company and one city. It was argued that this matter should have been dealt with in a special bill, if at all. There was no reason, however, why this particular matter could not have been left out of the bill, but it was made the excuse for non-action in the part of the upper chamber which has always been rather favorably inclined to the railways.

Nova Scotia Lists

Serious trouble developed during the last couple of days of the session of the War Time Election Act. In the upper house an amendment was moved by Senator Ross, a government supporter, having for its purpose the creation in Nova Scotia of an electoral list on a Federal basis. This despite

the fact that when the bill was introduced in the lower house Hon. Arthur Meighen, the solicitor general, explained that the principle of the bill was the provincial franchise, plus the addition of the female relatives of soldiers and the subtraction of naturalized citizens of alien enemy birth.

Senator Ross' amendment quite naturally caused a rumpus, and opposition members in both houses threatened to delay prorogation until next week. With the object of arriving at a compromise various conferences were held and opposition members succeeded in procuring a modification of the amendment as originally moved. Yesterday on the eve of prorogation, however, Liberal members from Nova Scotia entered vigorous protests against their province being singled out for special treatment.

The government explanation of its action, as given by the solicitor general, was that it was discovered that down in Nova Scotia the lists which are made by municipal officers are revised by the sheriffs who, in view of the fact that the Liberals have been in power in that province for over 30 years, are all appointees of that party. In the other provinces, it was claimed a judicial review of the lists is provided for and it was thought better to apply the same system to Nova Scotia.

Exempting Farmers' Sons

With the session over the capital promises to be a quiet place for the next week or two. Sir Robert Borden is off on a fishing trip and it has been announced in the government newspapers that nothing will be done in regard to cabinet organization until he returns. The hope is still held out in some quarters that a Union government will be formed. Some significance, however, is attached to the publication this week of the letter addressed by Sir Robert Borden to Mr. Davies, a Liberal of Vancouver, who favors a Union government, rather intimating that a coalition administration might not be attempted until after the election. This is believed by many people to mean that the election will be fought almost entirely on party lines, although reorganization of the government is almost certain.

J. H. Rainville, the Deputy Speaker of the Commons was responsible for the development of an interesting situation in the house this week. Some days ago, Mr. Rainville undertook to address to his constituents in Quebec province a letter in which he made the definite promise that farmers and the sons of farmers would be exempt from military service when the call to arms under the military service act is issued shortly. Mr. Rainville in his letter was slightly boastful of his success in persuading the government to exempt farmers and stated that farmers of his constituency could send their sons without fear before the exemption tribunals. Ernest Lapointe, Liberal member for Manawaska, read this interesting document in the house and asked the prime minister if it was true that the government

had decided to exempt agriculturists from military service.

Sir Robert Borden in his reply was inclined to evade the question. No doubt he desired to let the deputy speaker down easy. The prime minister contented himself with explaining that the Military Service Board had not as yet completed the framing of its regulations, and that nothing definite could be stated until they have been submitted to the Governor-in-Council for approval. The Military Service Board has itself intimated, however, that there will be no class exempted. Doubtless farmers and the sons of farmers liable for military service under the first call will be leniently dealt with. It is pointed out in this connection, however, that it would not be fair to exempt any particular class. While the disposition will be to exempt men engaged in productive occupations, discontent would be created, it is said, if exemption were allowed in the case of a farmer having five or six sons, one or two of whom could be spared.

Election in December

The adoption by the house of the War Time Elections Act providing for a Dominion franchise based upon the provincial lists, with additions and subtractions, makes it practically certain that the general election which must intervene between now and the next meeting of parliament cannot take place until late in November or early in the month of December. There is a possibility that in the event of making of the lists occupying a longer period than is anticipated, the elections may be held at a still later date. Owing to the necessity of having the result of the soldiers' vote brought from the other side and counted, a full month is liable to elapse after election day to definitely decide the result in many constituencies. The signs therefore point to the next session of parliament beginning late in the coming winter and running into the summer months.

SCREENINGS TO STAY IN CANADA

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—An order-in-council has been passed prohibiting the exportation of "screenings" except under license. This action of the government is the result of recent investigation of the feed situation in Canada by the minister of agriculture.

Heretofore, and even now, the best demand has existed for them in the United States.

The minister of agriculture has called a conference in Winnipeg for September 25. Invitations to attend have been sent to representatives of the various grain growers associations, elevator companies, livestock associations, the secretary of the grain exchange, and the chairman of the board of grain supervisors, and the provincial departments of agriculture. An officer of the federal department of agriculture will also be present. A thorough discussion of the whole subject will take place and such conference cannot fail to be of immense practical benefit at this time.

In order to save for the Indians of Canada their large timber holdings against loss by forest fires, the Indian Department at Ottawa is obliging licensees to pile and burn their "slash" after taking the logs out of the woods. The precaution will save numerous bad fires.

QUEBEC BRIDGE SPAN PLACED

The central span of the Quebec bridge was placed in position last week without a mishap. After being floated down on pontoons to the bridge site, hoisting operations began on Monday. The end of the first day's operations saw it 28 feet in the air with 122 feet yet to travel. On Tuesday it was hoisted 44 feet, some delay being occasioned by the breaking of a bracket connected with the hoisting apparatus. On this day the unlucky thirteenth link, which was the one to break last year, was successfully negotiated. The span was finally bolted into position at 4.30 p.m. on Thursday, and communication over the St. Lawrence between the north and south shores established. The pinning up of the central span to the hangers that are to permanently support it marks the successful accomplishment of an engineering feat without equal in the annals of cantilever bridge building, and gives to Canada the credit of creating a structure the largest of its class in the world.

A history of the bridge and some details of its immense proportions follow:

First idea of the Quebec bridge over the St. Lawrence originated in Quebec in 1853. Estimated cost, \$3,000,000.

A charter obtained to construct the bridge in 1882, by M. W. Baby, of Quebec.

Company re-organized in 1906 by S. N. Parent, ex-premier of Quebec, and work begun.

Bridge collapsed Aug. 29, 1907, with a loss of 70 lives. Monetary loss, \$8,000,000.

Dominion government decided to re-construct bridge, a contract being let to the St. Lawrence Bridge Company, April 4, 1911.

Centre span fell into the river September 11, 1916; 14 men losing their lives. Financial loss, \$500,000.

The dimensions of the bridge are: Length from shore to shore, 3,239 feet; width between anchor buttresses, 1,800 feet; length of central span, 640 feet; height of central span above water, 150 feet; number of railroad tracks carried, two; street car tracks, two; and roads, two. The bridge has a central span 90 feet longer than the Forth bridge, hitherto the holder of the world's record.

The steel used in the bridge weighs 180,000,000 pounds and cost \$11,000,000. The masonry pier work cost \$1,500,000.

The trip between Halifax and Winnipeg will be cut down by half a day when the bridge is completed.

Before the government commission investigating the O'Connor report in reference to the prices of bacon and ham, General-Manager Fox of the Davies Company stated that the paid up capital of the firm was now \$2,500,000, Sir Joseph Flavell holding 51 per cent. of the stock. The figures of the company on surplus without deductions since 1913 were given as follows: 1913, \$340,905; 1914, \$377,350; 1915, \$607,428; 1916, \$1,757,180; 1917, \$1,379,904. The evidence also showed that the company holds large blocks of stock in the Harris Abattoir, a competing firm.

The Trades and Labor Congress of the Dominion in session at Ottawa stated that labor was opposed to conscription, but refrained from taking any action regarding the military service act.

Hon. W. J. Connolly, agent-general for Western Australia, has been in Western Canada studying immigration and grain handling problems.

Load to the Limit!



The Allies Want One Hundred Million Bushels of the New Crop of Wheat, at the Head of the Lakes before Navigation Closes.

—and every farmer who has grain to ship should help to get it there.

The boys at the front, the munition workers, and all other military helpers in Britain, France and Italy want bread—and they want it made from YOUR wheat.

The railway equipment is not perfect and war conditions have created additional serious difficulties for them, still, if their cars are properly used, they can move everything the terminals can handle. Authoritative figures show that if only one ton were added to the load of each railway car above its minimum capacity, it would release for use in Canada, 10,960 more cars! Think of that! **Seven Hundred Million pounds of carrying capacity being hauled empty over the country, and going to waste** when it should be carrying supplies to those who fight our battles. There is room for two or three more tons of wheat in the average car going through that should be filled.

Maximum Capacity of Cars

The G.T.P. have 60,000 and 80,000 lb. cars. The G.T.P. maximum is 66,000 lbs. on 60,000 lb. cars, and 88,000 lbs. on 80,000 lb. cars. The G.T.P. 80,000 lb. cars are numbered C.G.R. 80,001 to 81,510, and 250,000 to 250,999.

The C.N.R. have both 60,000 lb. and 80,000 lb. cars; the 80,000 lb. cars are known as D.W.P. and start from numbers 30,000. On the C.N.R. cars the maximum is 66,000 lbs. for the 60,000 lb. cars, and 88,000 lbs. on the 80,000 lb. cars.

The C.P.R. have three different sizes, 40,000, 60,000 and 80,000 lbs. There are only a very few 40,000 lb. cars. The 60,000 lb. cars can be loaded to 66,000; the 80,000 lb. cars can be loaded to 84,000 lbs., on the series running from numbers 100,000 to 129,999; 200,000 to 212,999; 140,000 to 149,999; 150,000 to 152,738.

OTHER SERIES CAN ONLY BE LOADED UP TO 88,000 LBS.

Where do you as a Grain Grower Come in on this?

You get your cars and you load them—how full? To the minimum?—or **maximum?** Do you put in just what you have to in order to get the car away, or do you **go a little farther?** If every shipper put an extra two loads into his car it would make a saving of one car in every ten that is loaded with wheat. In other words, nine cars loaded to maximum capacity, is equal to ten cars loaded only to the minimum. If country shippers can put the same quantity of wheat into 90 cars as is usually put into 100 cars, it is not hard to see how that 100,000,000 bushels can be put through on time.

Put that extra Two Loads into Your Car!

It helps you and you are doing another patriotic service. You have helped with your money—you have answered the call for greater production—**NOW** make every car groan under a full load.

We shall gladly furnish further information or shipping instructions upon request if you address Department 14.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.
WINNIPEG—REGINA—CALGARY

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 26, 1917

PRICE FIXED FOR WHEAT

On another page we publish in full the official statement of Dr. Robert Magill, Chairman of the Board of Grain Supervisors, showing why the prices of wheat were fixed as they were. We have published this statement in full because it is of paramount interest to every wheat grower in the prairie provinces and deserves careful study and consideration. The reasons for fixing the prices at the figures stated are fully set forth. While it was generally expected that the Canadian prices would be somewhat higher than the American prices because of the higher cost of production in this country, the new prices are generally satisfactory. Every wheat grower who has a fair crop will get a good return for his labor. The cost of production this year is much greater than before the war, but the increase is not as great on the average as the increase in the prices of wheat. There was practically no profit in wheat growing at the prices prevailing before the war.

It is to be hoped the Food Controller will now fix the prices of flour as recommended by the Board of Grain Supervisors. It is also important that if possible a minimum price should be fixed for the 1918 crop. By special Act of Congress the minimum price of wheat in the United States for the 1918 crop has been fixed at \$2.00. There is no doubt about the need for the biggest possible wheat crop in 1918. If the government of Canada desires to ensure the highest possible production in Western Canada it can only be done by a guaranteed minimum price. If such a minimum is not guaranteed there will be a very strong tendency on the part of farmers to seed larger acreage to other grains which are bringing high prices and for which the prices are not fixed. This matter should receive the very early consideration of the Canadian government. The time to fix the minimum price on the 1918 crop is now. The government has power to fix such a price by order-in-council. Farmers are beginning now to lay their plans for next year's crop. Many of them are deciding what grain they will sow. In most cases it is natural that they will sow what they believe to be the most profitable crop. The United States in fixing a minimum price of \$2.00 for the 1918 crop has also taken the power to stop the importation of wheat from any other country if it is found desirable. It is a big problem in an exporting country like Canada to fix the minimum price on the most important crop a year in advance. But the government should attack the problem and give a decision at the earliest possible moment.

THE SASKATCHEWAN LOAN SCHEME

What is termed the Saskatchewan Greater Production Loan has been launched in that province. It has been made necessary by the success of the Farm Loans Act. The applications to the Farm Loans Board to date total \$2,500,000 and the condition of the money market precludes the possibility of securing the required amount outside of the province. Unless it is forthcoming, many farmers will be cramped financially and production will be hindered just when it is imperative that it be increased. The loan has been launched with the idea of making surplus capital within the province available for distribution under the Farm Loans Act. Two million dollars is being asked for and will be raised by the sale of debentures bearing five per cent. interest.

The loan has many features to commend it to the investing public. First of all is the absolute security it offers. The debenture is a strictly gilt edge proposition, being secured by first mortgages under the Farm Loans Act. The rate of interest should prove an attraction.

There are millions of dollars in savings accounts in the province of Saskatchewan bearing only three per cent. This loan offers facilities of re-investing such money at nearly double the rate of interest. Another very strong attraction is that the government will buy back the debentures at any time upon three months' notice. This is a new feature in government loans and should be a great aid in securing the money required.

The denominations in which the debentures are issued offer accommodation to all classes of investors, being as low as \$20 and as high as \$1000. The interest is paid half yearly. All that is necessary to do is to clip off the dated coupon which will be cashed at par at any branch bank. The debentures offer a splendid opportunity for farmers of Saskatchewan to invest money at a fair rate of interest knowing that it goes to help their needy brother farmers and increase agricultural production. The Saskatchewan government is to be commended for designing a scheme to make available the surplus capital of the province to the farmers upon whose prosperity the prosperity of the province chiefly depends.

WEST IS IN DANGER

Before the Conscription Bill was introduced in parliament, feeling throughout the prairie provinces was running high in favor of the organization of an independent Western party. The Western people generally have lost confidence in both the old political parties. Both have been protectionist and both have been dominated by the big financial, transportation and industrial interests. The West has been looked upon somewhat as a poor relation by the Eastern politicians and as a magnificent field for exploitation by the big interests. The headquarters of both political parties have always been in the East and Eastern views are dominant in both. If the West remains divided between the two parties it will have no voice in national affairs. If the West becomes united in one party, however, organized to secure a square deal for the Western people it can accomplish much.

The introduction of the Conscription Bill upset all political calculations. The old party alignments were broken and public attention was withdrawn from other pressing national problems. Then came the proposals for a Union government or a National government. No doubt Premier Borden was sincere in his coalition proposals, but the rank and file of the Grit party and the Tory party have no sympathy with the proposal for coalition. Each one of them wants the honors and the plunder of office and they do not want to share it with anyone else. It is not at all probable there will ever be any real Union government in Canada, at least before the general election.

The next outstanding event was the introduction of the War Election Franchise Bill, which was undoubtedly aimed chiefly to ensure the return of the Borden government at the next election. The prospects are, judging by the present situation, that the Borden government will come back to power, although as Sir John A. Macdonald said, "An election is as uncertain as a horse race." Following along with these various political moves has come a suggestion that the two old political parties should get together in various constituencies and nominate "win the war" candidates who would have no affiliation with either of the parties, but whose sole duty would be to help win the war. Already in a number of Western constituencies this fusion movement is gaining ground. At the risk of being charged with a lack of patriotism we are pre-

pared to state that this "win the war" candidate movement in the West is dangerous to the best interests of Western Canada. If the new government to be returned only to deal with the war, and the war alone, it might be advisable to elect "win the war" candidates. But the new government will have all the problems of the general administration of the affairs of the country. "Win the war" candidates will be men who have been affiliated with one or other of the old parties and no doubt it will be arranged that they will be pretty equally balanced. They will be expected to go down to Ottawa and sit on the back benches. They will make one or two patriotic speeches during the session and vote as the party whip tells them to. They will be expected to keep mum on the tariff, the railway question, banking and other vital questions in which the West is intensely interested. Altogether it appears to us that these fusion candidates if elected will give mighty little satisfaction either to themselves or to the constituencies which they will represent.

In our opinion, and in this matter we know we represent the views of a very large number of people in this country, the wisest move for the Western people to make is to elect independent Western candidates. The rural vote in the prairie provinces will control the election of at least thirty-eight out of the forty-three candidates to be elected in the three prairie provinces. Every one of these should be independent, owing no allegiance whatever to either the Grit or the Tory party. If these were united in a Western party with a Western leader they would be a real power in the House of Commons. They could and would assist the government in the prosecution of the war just as effectively and much more wisely than any group of "win the war" candidates that could be elected. Neither of the two old parties have any monopoly on patriotism. The record of the West speaks for itself. The West stands for the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion and its representatives would do the same. But when other national questions came up in which the West is especially interested, such a Western party would be able to put the views of the West before the House of Commons in a manner in which they have never before been presented. Support would be forthcoming from individual members of both the Eastern parties and the West could no longer be ignored nor left free for exploitation. Western Canada will never get a square deal in Federal legislation until there is an independent Western party in the House of Commons.

THE QUEBEC BRIDGE

The successful connection of the centre span of the great bridge at Quebec caused a feeling of relief throughout Canada. The progress of no building enterprise in the history of the country was followed with more interest than the three days' work of hoisting the 640 foot span 150 feet into the air and securing it to the great cantilever arms reaching out from the north and south banks of the river. The collapse of the first bridge in 1907 with a loss of 70 lives and \$8,000,000 expenditure delayed the completion of the bridge for nine years. The second disaster, which occurred last September, when a part of the hoist mechanism gave way and precipitated the centre span into the St. Lawrence, cost 14 lives and a monetary loss of \$500,000 besides adding another year to the delay. This evidence of the difficulty of the work together with the importance of the project from the transportation standpoint, created great interest in the final stages of the construction of the

bridge. Its completion which will be effected in a few weeks will mark a forward step in Canada's transportation system. It is the last link in the National Transcontinental Railway. Besides opening up direct railway communication between the city of Quebec and the country south of the St. Lawrence, it will shorten by one half day the trip between Halifax and Winnipeg.

PARLIAMENT IS CLOSED

On Thursday last the long parliament of Canada was prorogued. On September 21, 1911, this parliament was elected, the big issue being the reciprocity question. The ordinary life of a Canadian parliament is five years, but by a unanimous vote last year the British parliament was asked to amend the B.N.A. Act and extend the life of the Canadian parliament by one year. A similar resolution was brought before parliament a few months ago, but the Liberal party voted solidly against it. The government therefore decided that it could not ask the British parliament to extend further the life of the Canadian parliament. The life of the present parliament consequently automatically expires on October 7, and no parliament can meet in Canada after that date until after a general election is held. The expiration of the life of parliament, however, does not affect the standing of the government. The present cabinet may carry on the business of the country in the ordinary way until the money voted by the present parliament has been exhausted. It is therefore not necessary for a new parliament to be called together until new supplies are to be voted. A general election in Canada must now be held. Under the new franchise bill it will require some time to get the lists in shape for the election and it is doubtful if the election can be held before the end of November, which

seems to be the time most frequently mentioned for the election.

Not only has the present parliament been the longest in the history of Canada, but the problems with which it has dealt have far overshadowed in importance and magnitude those of any other parliament. But the problem of the new parliament to be elected will be equally as important, and the people of Canada have a heavy obligation laid upon them to select candidates capable of meeting these problems of the future.

GIVE THE COLLEGE A CHANCE

In a few weeks the agricultural colleges will be opening their courses to students for the ensuing college year. Every argument for increased agricultural production is an argument for a large attendance at these courses. During the war and the reconstruction period that will follow it the need for trained men on the land will continue to be imperative. To meet this need a continuous supply of trained men should be turned out by the agricultural colleges. It has been stated unofficially that in enforcing the military service act a liberal measure of exemption will be applied to those engaged in farming. Young men exempted could do no better service than to equip themselves for producing a better crop next year. There are also many young men who are below military age, but who are eligible for enrolment in the agricultural courses. These courses are arranged so as to not seriously affect production. The busiest part of the fall season is over before they open and the students are let out in time to help in with the following year's crop. The facilities that are provided for giving instruction in agriculture can be used to the fullest extent without entailing an extra burden on the country and the need for increased pro-

duction demands that they be fully utilized. Western agriculture lends itself particularly to freeing young men for several months each winter and there is no place where this comparatively slack time can be spent to better advantage than in an agricultural college or school. Give one of them a chance to help you increase the 1918 crop.

The full Board of Wesley College met in Winnipeg last week and settled finally the controversy connected with the discharge of the Rev. Dr. Bland from the faculty. It was with very great surprise that the announcement came that the full board of twenty-six members has unanimously decided not to reinstate Dr. Bland upon the teaching staff. The great body of Methodists throughout the West will be greatly disappointed at the manner in which Dr. Bland has been treated. But if he is not appreciated by the board it is safe to say that he stands higher in the esteem of the general public and the hearts of the people of Western Canada than ever he did before. Party politicians and the moneyed interests do not wait outspoken, democratic teachers in our educational institutions.

The fixed prices of wheat have put the wheat gambler out of business. After the wheat was out of the farmers' hands this summer, the speculator got busy and pushed the price up an extra dollar; the millers promptly put up the price of flour and the bakers boosted the price of bread. The little game is spoiled for the present year by the price-fixing plan. It would be a very fine thing for Canada if the price of wheat could be fixed each year to allow a reasonable profit to the wheat grower and fixed prices on flour and bread. Gambling in food should be made a crime.



1916



1917

1916—BEFORE AND AFTER TAKING—1917

Families of Fallen Heroes

Something is being done to Brighten the Lives of War Widows and Orphans

By Mary P. McCallum

One hears everywhere of the splendid things Canadians are doing for their soldiers on the battlefields and for their wounded heroes in the country's convalescent hospitals, to make their lives as happy as possible under the circumstances of war. But there is a sadder and less apparent heroism of whose misfortune, and recompense if any, we hear little. What of the heroic sacrifice of the war-widows and their children? Because they perform must, enact their part of the world drama on this side of the Atlantic ocean does not make their sacrifice any the less heroic, and perhaps lacking the atmosphere and excitement of battle a little more difficult to hear.

When one of our wounded heroes, halt, maimed, broken, disfigured, and incapacitated comes home we meet with the town's best band hilariously pounding out, "It's a long way," with horns of every description shrilly shrieking their welcome, and with great displays of flag-waving, and by vociferously cheering crowds. The mayor standing high on a baggage truck delivers a brief address of welcome in which he eulogises the bravery of the town's heroes and promises everything possible for the welfare of all heroes who are spared to return when the struggle has ceased. We everyone corroborate the mayor's last word and spend ourselves in working for Canadian heroes returned and overseas. But how do we enhance and glorify the heroic sacrifice of the mother of five whose bread winner has paid the supreme sacrifice for the country's cause? How do we make her lot easier to bear? How do we help to make up to the widow and her children for the terrible loss of bread-winner, husband and father? Perhaps to tell you what the city of Winnipeg is doing will help you in each individual community to plan how best to help the widows in your midst.

Winnipeg's 1,500 War Widows and Orphans

In Winnipeg there are upwards of 1,500 widows and orphans of soldiers. The fathers of these children have been hastened to eternity by the weapons of autocracy in the hands of German soldiers, and each has left behind in the heart of a woman the dull pain of loss and bereavement and discouragement and a sense of overwhelming desolation. They must face alone the task of mothering and fathering their children. The only cheering thought of the future is that there must be no more war to make their daughters widows and to take their sons as it has taken their husbands. The memory of their married life before war destroyed their happiness is cherished and sacredly enshrined and makes them brave to face the future for his children.

What The Government Does

If the widow's husband were a private her pension since the beginning of the war has been fixed at \$32 per month. If she has children she receives \$6 additional for every child under seventeen years of age. Thus a widow with three children receives \$50. If her husband were a laboring man he would get at the beginning of the war in the neighborhood of \$65 a month since wages for day-laborers in 1914 were \$2.50 and \$2.75 per day. The \$50 without a husband's care and keep left the widow in much the same financial circumstances as when the husband provided for his family. This is true of the widows of privates who before the war were occupied in a number of positions such as drivers, some classes of clerks, all kinds of unskilled labor, etc.

Financially a widow in those circumstances would have been as well provided for as before the war took her husband, had the prices of living not gone steadily up since the beginning of the war. A dollar in 1914 can only secure about 60 cents worth of life's necessities now, groceries, fuel, clothes and rent. The pension of the widow has remained fixed since the beginning of the war while the cost of living has almost doubled. Her task of making ends meet is doubly difficult.

The widows of privates who before the war were earning the salaries of skilled laborers, tradesmen and professional men are in very much worse positions today. They must contend not only with the high cost of living but must accustom themselves to subsistence on \$50 after living on \$100, \$125 and \$150 per month.

Resolutions from various organizations have been forwarded to Ottawa asking that pensions should

be increased commensurate with the increased cost of living. The other day an official of the Great War Veterans-association said that there was good reason to believe that the government would almost double the pensions in a very short time. The pension commissioners said recently in Winnipeg that it was expected that by an order-in-council the pensions would be increased.

Assistance By Voluntary Organization

So much for government assistance. Needless to say there are many families who cannot subsist on the pension provided. Unforeseen things happen such as sickness and accidents. To assist these cases there are a score or more of voluntary organizations in the city of Winnipeg who keep in close touch with the wives and widows of soldiers and their children. Among them the various organizations comprised of the returned soldiers themselves, such as Returned Soldiers Association, Great War Veterans Associations, Army and Navy Veteran Association, look after the dependants of their comrades. In addition there are the ladies auxiliaries to these associations, the Next-of-Kin Association and the auxiliaries to the various battalions who all assist in any needed relief work for the soldiers' families.

Perhaps the best work done for the war widows and their children is that done by what is known as the Widow's Committee. This is a small organization conceived first by Mrs. R. D. Waugh and Mrs. John Nairn. It was formed when Winnipeg's war widows numbered three and since that time has visited every woman in the bitterness and sorrow of the first shock on reading the curt notice from the war office which begins, "I regret to inform you" and has since kept in close touch with every single family. Their work demands a great deal of money and this they get almost entire-

ly from the generosity of the public. It owes it to these heroes to increase it immediately before the winter with its additional expenses sets in.

How The Farmers Have Helped

Last year the farmers on the farms near Winnipeg sent as a Thanksgiving offering to these victims of the war tons of potatoes, cabbages, turnips and carrots. The vegetables were sent to the committee and the committee distributed the produce according to the size of the family. On one railway line the farmers were notified as to the time the freight would be in the nearest town and the farmers from near and far to that town met the train and added the vegetables and produce they could spare to that given by the others up the line. That was a very practical way of paying their debt to the war widows and one that is as equally practicable for the farmers in every district in the West. There are always a few potatoes that can be spared or something else that will as easily help the widows through the winter.

Many of the farmers' wives send in butter and eggs to the committee and the committee distributes it to the widows most in need of it. Almost any of the products of the farm would be very gladly welcomed by these widows in their straightened circumstances.

Mrs. Waugh stated particularly the need of similar organizations in the smaller towns throughout the West, for the Winnipeg committee is continually receiving calls for help from widows through the country. The committee feels however that its first duty is to the widows of Winnipeg and advises very strongly the forming of similar committees where there is the need and the work to do. Even one widow with a family needs someone to be a friend to her, for her pension is too small to keep her family even in the bare necessities of life. If there is one widow in your community that community owes that woman a greater debt than it can ever pay because, for the sake of that community as well as for the maintenance of the Anglo-Saxon ideals of democracy she gave her husband.

Looking After The Little Ones

Winnipeg has a very successful baby clinic and milk depot. Here two doctors are in charge who examine babies in the morning and prescribe for them, and in the afternoon visit urgent cases. Nurses are assisting who prepare food at the Depot for the babies and further instruct the mothers in the care and feeding of their children. The city is divided into eight districts for visiting purposes. A nurse has charge of each district. Every week the births registered are secured from the vital statistics department of the city administration offices and the names of parents of new-born babies in each district are placed in the respective visiting nurses' book and at the first opportunity the nurse visits the home. Babies born to all soldiers' wives in the district are looked after by the visiting nurse. Special efforts are made by those in charge of the clinic and depot to encourage mothers of soldiers' babies to patronize the clinic. No charge is made for food for soldiers' babies. Thus Winnipeg's baby clinic is doing everything it possibly can that every child born in Winnipeg shall have an equal opportunity to begin life aright. It is said that the one greatest thing the war has brought to the people of England is the recognition that every child born shall have the same opportunity to begin life physically fit and well cared for during infancy. To England whose movement for better babies has been a decade behind that of America this is a marvellous awakening, and one for which a country in such dire need of future citizens as England is, should be justly thankful.

Remuneration for hospital treatment for soldiers' wives and widows is not different to that of anyone else except that in certain cases where financial need is great the patriotic fund makes an allowance of one dollar a day to the hospital. There are no maternity hospitals or nurseries for soldiers' wives as are so common in England and France. There are no nurseries where the wives or widows of soldiers may leave their children while they go out to work, except that older children may be left at the kindergarten. Mothers are however encouraged to give all their attention to their fatherless children. I was talking the other day to a

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KING GEORGE CHATTING WITH A WOUNDED TOMMY AT NETLEY HOSPITAL

ly by subscriptions and donations. The assistance constantly being volunteered is always enough to cover the expenses. The committee finds when money is needed that there are many kind friends of the widows who are glad to give their money. The little organization of only eleven members tries to be nothing more or less than a real friend in time of trouble. The widows know that at any time of the day or night a telephone call will bring to their assistance one of the committee.

One of the legal firms of the city has volunteered to do all the legal work the widows may require and nothing is too trivial or too great for them to undertake in behalf of these widows who have given their all. One of the large drug firms fills all prescriptions that bears upon it the stamp of the War Widow's Committee. Many of the widows who have no children are being helped through business college and normal school by the funds of the committee and so are given the blessed hope of independent work. Last year at the beginning of the winter season the committee gave to each widow a ton of coal and a cord of wood. It was hard enough to buy the winter woollens for the children without having to buy fuel for the winters in this country. Some families of course need more help than others, for example there are three families of fatherless children in the city of Winnipeg of nine children each. Needless to say the pension is absolutely inadequate. In fact the committee is of the unanimous opinion that no pension at the present time is adequate and that the government

Canada's Wheat Prices Fixed

Reasons for setting Prices as they are---What the Farmer may do---Should adopt the U.S.A.
Federal Grades---Exports of Wheat and Flour

By Dr. Robert Magill,
Chairman of the Board of Grain Supervisors

The Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada carried on enquiries during the weeks between the date of its creation and the date on which the United States authorities fixed prices for United States wheat with the view of being in a position to fix fair and just prices for Canadian wheat. The board heard a very considerable amount of argument turning on such important matters as the cost of producing wheat in Western Canada, the increase in the cost of production since the war broke out, the shortage of labor, the increased cost of living and more especially the increased cost of flour and bread, the shortage of the supply of wheat available for Great Britain and her Allies, the necessity of stimulating production for next year and the probable effect of the cessation of war upon the price of wheat. The commission appointed by President Wilson to fix the price of wheat in the United States undoubtedly took into consideration such matters as these, and the prices set by that commission embody their conclusions on all such matters.

When the Board of Grain Supervisors met to decide the prices for Canadian wheat, they considered that they had there a definite starting point. It is needless to illustrate the argument that the prices of Canadian wheat, if fixed by law at all, should be fixed with close reference to the prices fixed in the United States. Even in normal times producers of grain in Western Canada seemed to think that if they got the prices that obtained in the United States, they should be satisfied. Under the present conditions, there is, however, an argument that is perhaps even stronger than that, namely the advisability of setting prices that would not make it impossible for the United States government to assist Great Britain and her Allies in financing the war should assistance be desired in the matter of financing wheat supplies.

The Board of Grain Supervisors consider that the prices fixed in the United States could not be seriously objected to from the point of view of the producers and the endeavor of the Board of Grain Supervisors was to adapt as far as possible the prices fixed in the United States to Canadian grades and Canadian conditions of handling.

United States Set Minimum Price

The United States Congress has enacted a minimum price of \$2.00 per bushel for the wheat crop of 1918. Congress also enacted that the president may impose a duty upon foreign wheat imported into the United States while that minimum price is guaranteed. So far, therefore, as the price of wheat in the United States is concerned, the position is that a price has been fixed for the present crop and that a minimum price has been guaranteed for next year's crop.

The Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada consider that the fixing of a minimum price by the United States for the 1918 crop is a matter which should be considered by the government of Canada.

Hitherto the inspection of wheat in the United States was subject to the state legislature, chambers of commerce, boards of trade or grain exchanges. This resulted in a lack of uniformity in the standards, and a lack of uniformity also in the application of the standards by grain inspectors. It has long been a commonplace in Canada that the federal system that obtained in the Dominion secured a greater uniformity and a closer application of the standards than existed in the United States, and that one result of this was that, grade for grade, wheat in Western Canada was better and therefore worth more than in the United States.

An examination of the standards enacted by the United States Congress indicates that the new Federal Inspection Act will result in considerable changes so far as wheat inspection in the United States is concerned. There will be greater uniformity, but in addition to that the standards set approximate more closely to those set in the Canada Grain Act and provided the grain inspectors in the United States apply the standards enacted by the United States Congress, there should not be the same disparity between corresponding grades in Canada and the United States that has hitherto existed.

There is a difficulty, however, arising from the fact that according to the new grading system in the United States there is a distinction made between Dark Northern Spring Wheat and Northern Spring Wheat, and the Dark Northern commands a premium, grade by grade, of 4 cents over the Northern in the prices fixed recently at Washington. The Board of Grain Supervisors consider that the words "Dark Northern" denote a type of wheat rather than a grade, and that the type of wheat thus called Dark Northern is the type of Hard Spring Wheat grown in Western Canada. Practically all the Hard Spring Wheat grown in Western Canada is what is classified under the Canada Grain Act as Hard Red Fife; in other words, it is what in the United States is now called Dark Northern Spring Wheat. The Board of Grain Supervisors, therefore, consider that in the fixing of prices between United States and Canadian wheat, as far as western wheat is concerned, the comparison should be between what is known in the Canada Grain Act as Hard Red Fife and the United States Dark Northern Spring Wheat. The board also consider that the specification of No. 1 Dark Northern in the new United States standards is about equal to the specification of the Canadian No. 1 Hard and No. 1 Northern.

WHEAT PRICES FOR 1917 CROP

The Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada have fixed the prices for Canadian wheat of the 1917 crop, identically the same as the price is fixed for similar grades of wheat by the food controller of the United States. The American and Canadian prices are shown herewith with the corresponding grades.

UNITED STATES		COMPARATIVE		CANADA	
(Basis Duluth and Minneapolis)				(Basis Fort William and Port Arthur)	
1 Dark Northern	\$2 21	1 Manitoba Northern	\$2 21		
2 " "	2 18	2 " "	2 18		
3 " "	2 15	3 " "	2 15		
1 Dark Hard Winter	2 21	1 Alberta Red Winter	2 21		
2 " "	2 18	2 " "	2 18		
3 " "	2 15	3 " "	2 15		

The Board of Grain Supervisors recommend in their official report that Canada should adopt a grain grading system similar to the new Federal grain standards, which became effective in the United States on August 1, 1916.

The Board also recommends that the Canadian food controller fix definite prices on flour manufactured in Canada from Canadian wheat.

The prices for the commercial grades of wheat have not yet been fixed by the Board, but it is expected that they will be within a very few weeks.

The spreads on street wheat at country elevators have not as yet been fixed by the Board, but it is expected that the Board will either fix a flat price for street wheat at country elevators or a maximum margin of spreads for street wheat.

The Board will fix prices on rejected grades in the near future.

The Allied Wheat Purchasing Commission believes that wheat from mixing elevators is not as good as unmixed grain. The Board of Grain Supervisors, without admitting this contention, provides that the Allies must not penalize wheat from mixing elevators by more than four cents per bushel.

The prices on tough and damp wheat will be fixed later by the Board in proportion to the moisture content. Two cents per bushel on wheat for domestic consumption and four cents per bushel on wheat exported must be paid to the Board by the purchasers of grain to create a fund to cover the carrying charges on street wheat at country elevators.

Farmers will get the same price for their wheat whether they sell it immediately or hold it until spring.

The Wheat Export Company mentioned at the close of this article is the representative of the Allied governments.

In Canada the regular grain trade will handle the wheat in the usual manner.

Prices to Buyers and Sellers in U.S.A.

Taking the terminal point, Duluth, in the United States, as corresponding with the terminal point, Fort William, in Canada, the United States millers and the Allies must pay to the United States Grain Corporation which buys all the American wheat, for No. 1 Dark Northern Spring Wheat the price of \$2.21 per bushel. In addition to this, both the United States millers and the Allies must pay to the United States Grain Corporation one per cent, or a little over two cents a bushel more, on the grain they purchase, this assessment being mainly to defray the operative expenses of the United States Grain Corporation, although some of it may be utilized for the purpose of meeting carrying charges on wheat. In addition to this, the United States Food Controller's Department has a written contract with the Allies according to which amongst other things the Allies must pay a further amount not specified to meet any deficits that may arise. In other words, the Allies and the United States millers must pay the United States Grain Corporation at Duluth for No. 1 Dark Northern Wheat \$2.23 per bushel and the Allies a further sum not specified.

The United States Grain Corporation will pay for No. 1 Dark Northern Wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth a sum of \$2.21 per bushel.

It is difficult to ascertain what the farmers will receive in the United States for No. 1 Dark Northern Wheat if they sell it to the country elevators. So far as the Board of Grain Supervisors can learn, there has not been fixed by the United States anything in the way of a stated spread between street and terminal prices. The contract above referred to between United States authorities and the Allies would seem to give the United States Grain Corporation power to assess the Allies in order to create or enlarge a fund from which carry-over charges for the country might be paid wholly or in part by the Allies, together with the one per cent, levied on the mills. It would appear, however, from conferences that the board had with Julius Barnes, that the plan being followed by the United States Grain Corporation is to let competition regulate the price of wheat at country points and thus to let competition fix the spreads between street and terminal prices, the United States Grain Corporation, however, reserving the right to investigate complaints should such be made.

How It Was Decided

It is easy to say that there should be a parity of prices as between the United States and Canada, but it is not so easy to define what parity means.

The Board of Grain Supervisors cannot aim at anything like arranging a minimum for the crop of 1918, and as applied to the crop now being harvested, parity may mean, first, what the millers and the Allies pay to the Wheat Corporation, namely, \$2.23 (plus an indefinite amount so far as the Allies are concerned); second, what the United States Grain Corporation will pay at Duluth, namely, \$2.21; and third, what the farmer will receive at the country point in the form of street price.

The Board of Grain Supervisors decided, as intimated above, to regard the Dark Northern Spring Wheat of the United States as equivalent to Manitoba Northern. They decided next that as the United States Grain Corporation would pay \$2.21 at Duluth for No. 1 Dark Northern Spring Wheat, so buyers in Western Canada should pay on the basis of \$2.21 at Fort William. The board further decided that as the United States millers and the Allies were paying an additional one per cent, so Canadian millers and the Allies should pay an additional two cents a bushel, this amount to be paid to the Board of Grain Supervisors and to be utilized for the purpose defined later. In addition, as the Allies are under contract to pay an unspecified amount to the United States Grain Corporation, the Board of Grain Supervisors decided that the Allies should pay a further amount, not exceeding two cents a bushel, to the Board of Grain Supervisors to be added to the other assessment of two cents per bushel.

Why Increasing Price Was Not Set

The matter of carrying charges on wheat in Canada is a much more important one from the point of view of the producers than it is in the United States, and a system of fixed prices that did not take into account the carrying charges at country points might easily work out a great injustice to the producers. The board have had under consideration the advisability of adding an increment per bushel to the fixed price at the terminal point. Mr. Julius Barnes, however, who has charge of the wheat operations of the United States Grain Corporation took very strong objection to that method of meeting the charges. He did not object to the charges being met, but he objected to that particular method on the ground that it would put the terminal price at Fort William entirely out of line with the price at Duluth and Minneapolis, and would thus lead to discontent and agitation among producers in the United States. He suggested, therefore and indeed strongly advocated that a fund be created by the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada out of which the carrying charges on street wheat should be met, and that that fund be created by an assessment upon the Allies for the wheat they purchased. He pointed out that the United States Grain Corporation was levying a tax of one per cent upon the United States millers



THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF GRAIN SUPERVISORS WHO HAVE FIXED THE PRICES FOR THIS YEAR'S CROP.

Left to right:—W. A. MATHESON, Lake of the Woods Milling Co.; W. B. BEST, Ottawa, representing labor; Controller AINEY, Montreal; W. R. BAWLF, Winnipeg; J. STEWART, representing the British government; Dr. MAGILL (Chairman), Secretary, Winnipeg Grain Exchange; J. C. GAGE, Winnipeg; T. A. CHERAR, Winnipeg, President United Grain Growers Limited; H. W. WOOD, Calgary, President Canadian Council of Agriculture; L. CLARKE, Toronto, Member Harbor Commission; S. K. RATHWELL, Moose Jaw, representing unorganized farmers.

and the Allies, and also had a contract which enables it to levy a further assessment upon the Allies thus creating a fund out of which to pay administration expenses and any other necessary expenditures. To meet the objections of Mr. Barnes the Board of Grain Supervisors, therefore, decided to adopt this method, hence the board decided to collect from the Canadian millers and the Allies the two cents per-bushel above referred to, and further, a sum not exceeding two cents per bushel from the Allies, and the board proposes to meet the carrying charges on street wheat out of this fund thus created. The expenses of the Board of Grain Supervisors will be small, so that nearly the whole of the funds so created will be devoted to meeting the carrying charges on street wheat at country points during the coming year.

Exactly What The Farmer Can Do

If the price of grain at the terminal point be fixed by law, it would seem to follow that consideration should be given to street prices at country elevator. So long as the price of wheat is left to free and open competition, there may be no necessity for state regulation of street prices, but "fixed" prices at one point would seem to require that due care be taken that prices at country points should not be unduly depressed. The proposal of the Board of Grain Supervisors, so far as street prices at country elevators is concerned, is that there should be a recognized margin at which country elevators could purchase, this margin to be defined as closely as possible and also that the carrying charges on the wheat sold to (not stored in) country elevators, that is to say, storage, interest and insurance, should be paid out of the fund created as above. Under this system, the producer would get the maximum amount he is entitled to in relation to the fixed price at the terminal point, and if he could not ship his grain immediately through lack of cars, he would not be taxed the carrying charges. Putting it in another way, under this system a farmer can take his wheat to the shipping station and if he can get a car he may load it over the platform and ship it to Fort William, thus securing the whole of the fixed price at the terminal point minus freight and commission. Or he can sell to the country elevator at a spread regulated by the Board of Grain Supervisors, and on the principle that if his grain lies in the elevator for three months, he (the farmer) does not pay the storage, interest and insurance, this being paid for out of the fund created as above intimated. If he is not satisfied with that he can store his grain in the country elevator and pay storage upon it.

Objections to this System of Price Fixing

No system of fixing prices on Canadian wheat could be devised that would work out to the satisfaction of every individual, but it does appear to the Board of Grain Supervisors that the above system would work less injustice than any other.

About the only objections to this whole system are: First, that this is a rather cumbersome way of meeting carrying charges, and that it would be simpler to add to the fixed price at the terminal point from time to time say half-a-cent per bushel every ten days. This objection is a strong one, but the reply is simply that our friends in the United States are very much opposed to it on the grounds indicated above, and that it is most advisable to endeavor to satisfy them in this respect.

Second, that if the spread at which country elevator operators purchase is regulated by the board, and if the carrying charges on the wheat sold on the street are met in this way, Canadian farmers will be receiving relatively more for their wheat than United States farmers. The board believes this to be correct, because practically all the money assessed on the Canadian mills and the Allies would be devoted toward the purpose of defraying the carrying charges, and to this extent the Canadian farmers who sold their wheat to the country elevators would be in a relatively better position. The board do not consider, however, that it is an objection to the scheme; indeed, the board consider that this is an argument in its favor. The farmers who must sell to the elevators are

The farmers who grow small quantities of wheat, say less than car lots, or farmers who live far from the railway stations, or farmers who are pressed to pay their bills, and it appears to the board that where the state fixes the prices these farmers have a claim to special consideration.

Third, it may be objected further that if the carrying charges on street wheat are met, the carrying charges on stored grain should also be met. The board consider, however, that the line must be drawn somewhere, and that if the farmer does not choose to sell his grain to an elevator he can ship it to a terminal point. If he desires to hold it in storage for a term, he should do so at his own expense.

Flour mills located in the interior west of Port William and Port Arthur have had in the past, as a rule, to pay for the privilege of having cars of wheat diverted to their mills. Mills, for example, at Kenora, Keewatin, Winnipeg, Moose Jaw, Calgary and anywhere in the west, desiring to have cars diverted from the ordinary channel to their mills have had to pay for the privilege. The board consider that mills located in the interior might not be able to, and indeed in some cases would not be able to, secure wheat unless they were permitted to pay the cost of diversion. But the board also consider the cost of diversion should not be more than one cent per bushel.

Grain out of Hospital Elevators or Mixing Houses

The United States Grain Corporation is prohibiting the mixing of grades of wheat at the terminal points in the United States. This means a revolution in the method of handling grain in the terminal markets of the United States. The Board of Grain Supervisors has no authority to attempt anything of this kind, but it has had to consider at what price grain out of elevators that are mixing elevators should be sold. The buyers of grain, that is to say, the Allies and the mills do not agree that grain out of mixing houses is in quality equal to the average of grain out of public terminal elevators, and they object very strongly to being compelled to pay the same price for it. The Board of Grain Supervisors cannot pronounce upon the matter of the grade and quality of mixed as compared with unmixed wheat. This belongs to the Board of Grain Commissioners. The Board of Grain Supervisors accordingly decided that the fixed price of grain in store at public terminal elevators should be a maximum price for grain of corresponding grades out of private elevators, hospital elevators or mixing houses, but that the grain out of the mixing houses cannot be less than grain out of public terminals, grade for grade, by over four cents per bushel. The board further decided that the buyers shall pay the fobbing charges in addition out of such elevators.

In other words for wheat out of mixing elevators shall be a maximum and a minimum price, the maximum being equal to the price fixed for wheat out of public terminals and the minimum being four cents less. The price actually obtained will depend upon the quality of the wheat and upon the quality in case of dispute the authority shall be as provided for in The Canada Grain Act.

Following the example of the United States, the Board of Grain Supervisors fixed prices on Alberta Red Winter Wheat corresponding with those of Manitoba Spring Wheat.

The board decided to postpone the fixing of prices on Ontario Winter Wheat until more definite information as to its qualities could be obtained.

Commercial Grades and No Grade Wheat

As the commercial grades for Manitoba Spring Wheat have not yet been fixed by the Grain Standards Board, the Board of Grain Supervisors postponed fixing the prices for these grades.

For wheat containing an undue percentage of moisture it was decided to postpone the fixing of prices until definite information can be obtained as to the prices paid for such. Prices for wheat rejected on account of weeds and also rejected on account of smut were considered and a provisional list of prices was drawn up. The board will meet again at as early a date as possible to finally fix the prices on these grades. At the

moment there is not sufficient information upon which to base them either as regards our own commercial grades or as regards the prices paid in the United States.

Should Adopt United States Federal Grades

For many years the inspection of grain in Canada has been under the control of the Federal Government. Now the inspection of grain in the United States is under the control of the United States Government. To this extent the Canadian principle of Federal inspection has been adopted in the United States. The Board of Grain Supervisors consider that an attempt should be made to ascertain whether the specifications of the grades adopted by the United States could not also be adopted in Canada. The wheat grown in the Western provinces of Canada is nearly all Hard Spring Wheat and corresponds in its qualities with the Hard Spring Wheat grown in the Dakotas and Minnesota. There is everything to be said in favor of and nothing to be said against having similar specifications for the grades on the two sides of the line, and the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada would respectfully urge upon the Right Honorable the Minister of Trade and Commerce the advisability of his authorizing the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada to investigate and report on the question whether the specifications of the grades as adopted in the United States should not be suitable in Canada.

In this connection the Board of Grain Supervisors specially desire to call the attention of the Rt. Hon. the Minister of Trade and Commerce to the fact that there has been a great deal of dissatisfaction in Western Canada in the past by the inspection of what is called "No grade grain," that is to say, grain containing an excessive percentage of moisture. In the new Federal grades of the United States the percentage of moisture to be allowed in straight grade grain are definitely prescribed. The Board of Grain Supervisors consider that the percentages thus prescribed could and should be acted upon by the Canadian Grain Inspection Department. The price fixed being the same on both sides of the line and the type of wheat being the same, it is evidently desirable that the inspection in the two countries should be as far as possible along the same lines. The matter of moisture content has been investigated by authorities in the United States, and the investigations have been conducted upon a very large scale. There is, therefore, a strong presumption in favor of the adoption of the percentages of moisture as enacted by the United States.

Exports of Wheat and Flour to the United States

The Board of Grain Supervisors are in harmony with the United States Grain Corporation in believing that the first call upon the surplus of wheat in Canada is from the European Allies, and the price being fixed as they are, producers in Canada have nothing to lose by such regulation of exports to the United States as will result in very little wheat being shipped to the United States for consumption there. The understanding between the Board and the United States Grain Corporation is as follows: It may be advisable to permit a certain amount of Canadian wheat to be shipped to the United States in the common cause, but for all such shipments Mr. Barnes will take the responsibility. He must approve, he must purchase the wheat and distribute it, and the Board of Grain Supervisors, at his request will permit the wheat to be exported; in a word, wheat shipments across the line either way must be subject to the approval and permission of the United States Grain Corporation and the Board of Grain Supervisors.

The Board of Grain Supervisors consider that no wheat should be shipped from the Canadian seaboard without permits from the board, and that permits should only be given to shipments to the Wheat Export Company.

The Board of Grain Supervisors consider that the policy of the United States food controller in regard to flour should be adopted by the food controller in Canada, and also that shipments of flour from Canada into the United States and from the United States into Canada should be subject to

How the Farmers of Blackie Stuck

And Won in the Fight to Determine the Survival of the Fittest

Blackie is about 40 miles south-east of Calgary, on the line to Lethbridge. The district is typically prairie. You can drive for miles without finding a gad big enough to lick a dog with. You couldn't sell a grub hoe or a brush breaker there in a thousand years. The settlers found the country all ready chopped, logged and stoned, and the agriculture of the district was not predated with a period of chopping and root pulling and brush burning. But this meant that there was neither fuel nor building material. From the first the settlers required lots of lumber. It was a big item in the homesteader's first bill of expense. Now that the homesteader has developed into a prosperous farmer and is turning the money which the combination of big yields and high prices has furnished him in the last two or three years into a modern house and a good barn, his lumber purchases are mounting up. It has been the same with coal. The old stove in the corner of the shack took several tons a year, and the hot water boiler in the basement is taking several tons a year more. And this explains why the backbone of the Blackie Co-operative Association business is a flourishing lumber and coal trade.

Blackie's Enthusiastic Co-operators

There is another big factor besides the field for a lumber and coal business, however, in the success of the association. It is the enthusiasm for co-operation of its manager, O. W. Bowlus, and of the farmers which the association serves. This enthusiasm has carried the association through a period of strong competition. "The only hope of salvation along economic lines is the co-operative movement manifest throughout the world," said Mr. Bowlus. "Some master mind will be developed to take each different centre of co-operative effort and combine them in one single corporate body, where each individual will work for the good of all and not for the good of the preferred classes. We in Blackie began working out the problem by incorporating under the laws of Alberta. We were organized two years ago last February, starting with a capital of \$864 and engaged in the lumber business. During this time we have had to fight for our existence with two line companies and they have each retired from the field. To show the extent of our present business, our monthly balance sheet is frequently between \$25,000 and \$30,000."

The shares in the Blackie association are \$10 each. At the first meeting \$1 of them were sold. The present paid-up capital is \$5,295. Besides this there is a reserve fund of \$1,249. The members of the association have followed the practice of leaving their profits with the company, though nothing is paid on reserve fund or undistributed profits. The interest paid on the capital is eight per cent.

A Good Accounting System

Mr. Bowlus is a staunch supporter of the idea that no co-operative enterprise can be successfully carried on without a thorough-going system of book-keeping. "We have found that the one thing necessary for a successful career is a perfectly working accounting system," he said. "We distribute the profits on the basis of the amount purchased by the stockholders and when we have accumulated sufficient capital to carry on our business the profits will be returned to the purchasing stockholders in cash. Then the shareholder will be getting lumber and other commodities at actual cost plus the expense of conducting the local yard. The rate of the rebate on purchases is set at a meeting of the shareholders. It generally runs around eight and ten per cent. The par value of shares is only \$10, and if one is not inclined to make the investment of this small amount he will have to stand out in the cold until he can see differently."

"It is possible to departmentalize a co-operative business so that profits may be distributed according to the net profits made on the purchases in each department," continued Mr. Bowlus, in reply to the question concerning the division of the patronage dividends. All thoroughly organized modern businesses are so systematized that the manager can determine just where the leaks are and where the profit is made. If a great corporation like the Hudson's Bay Co. can conduct its business in such a manner that they are able to determine just what the profits are in any department, the same thing can be done with a co-operative business. It is also possible to extend a co-operative association's work almost indefinitely. There is no

By R. D. Colquette

limit to the different lines of activity in which it may engage, save those set by environment."

A Fight for Life in the Lumber Business

The lumber business of the Blackie Co-operative Association, as has been noted, has not been developed without a fight. It had the strongest kind of opposition from line companies to buck against. In this fight it was victorious. They quit. They auctioned off most of their lumber and the co-operative company bought the rest. While the fight was on, however, the co-operative company kept its prices above cost. But let Mr. Bowlus tell the story. "During our fight with the old line companies to determine the survival of the fittest, we never sold lumber at a price that did not afford a small profit while our competitors sold for less than cost. One argument we used was that if you want to get goods for less than cost for just a single transaction, then go to our competitor. But if you want to continue to live in this community and purchase lumber at actual cost as long as you live here, help us in our fight in establishing a co-operative society. The farmers in this community stuck together most loyally, and now no line company who was familiar with our plan of organization would have the temerity to come here and try to establish a business."

The lumber trade is now on a flourishing basis. At the time of my visit the company had 14 open contracts on which it was supplying lumber. Assistance is given a farmer in making out bills of material, the plan followed being to have a cash payment made when the first lumber is taken out and the balance paid in at intervals while the contract is open or when it is closed. During the building season the lumber situation was somewhat unsatisfactory and for a time it was difficult to get shelving and finishing. Mr. Bowlus solved the difficulty, however, by making a trip to the R.C. mills and closing a contract for a large amount of lumber—so large that he will not let me give the figures—and having it delivered. That solved the lumber problem in Blackie for this year. It is the custom to charge the usual retail prices and distribute the profits according to the amount of lumber purchased.

The company handles a lot of coal. Most of this is taken right off the cars by the farmers who load their own wagon and save expense. The company has competition in the coal business. It was feared at the time of my visit that there would be some difficulty in filling coal orders during the coming winter and only 10 cars had been promised out of an order for 50. The coal companies, however, had promised definitely to send cars at stated intervals.

Running An Egg Circle On The Square

One of the activities of the association is the managing of a flourishing egg circle. The membership at midsummer was 61, 22 having been added this year. It was organized by the local U.F.W.A., of which Miss Wilderman is president. Mr. Bowlus officiates as secretary of the association. The clerical work of the circle is done by Miss Greer, the stenographer in the office of the association, who

takes particular pride in this branch of the work. The eggs are shipped to the Dominion egg marketing service in Calgary. The association had been shipping eggs to customers before the egg marketing service was installed. As soon as it was put into operation, however, its services were taken advantage of. The service has done considerable work towards improving the quality of the eggs that are being shipped. At first they were not up to the standard, and men were sent out to interview the customers and explain the method that should be followed to supply a first-class article and secure thereby a top-notch price.

The patrons of the egg circle deliver the eggs at the office of the co-operative association. Here they are re-packed in cases. A plan is made out on forms supplied by the service showing the exact location of each customer's eggs in the case, each customer being given a number by which his eggs are identified. The plan is shipped with the case. When a case is completed it is forwarded to Calgary, where the eggs are graded. It is customary to send a notice by post card notifying the service of the number of eggs shipped that day and the total number of cases in the shipment. After being graded the eggs are sold to the trade by the egg marketing service, and within a week the report comes back to the association showing grading of each patron's eggs and the money received for each grade. The patrons later call at the office and secure the money coming to them. Three grades are utilized, namely, highest grade, cracked and one's and two's, the latter being taken together. There is a difference of two cents between the highest grade and the one's and two's. Below this losses are all deducted.

The egg marketing service pays the express on the shipments. The association gets two cents per dozen for handling and to pay expenses, which include handling, drayage, postage and stationary. Instructions are given as to the probable cause of deterioration in any eggs that have fallen below the standard. The association also distributes pamphlets and circular letters regarding the care of eggs on the farm. There has been some dissatisfaction with the grading but since size is taken into consideration this has been usually found the cause of fresh eggs falling into lower grades. A report of each week's shipment is made out and forwarded post free to the poultry branch at Ottawa.

Large Quantities of Eggs Shipped

A considerable number of eggs are handled by the association. For the week of May 4-10 for example, 630 dozen of eggs, delivered by 31 members, were shipped. For this the association received \$222.25 and distributed \$209.30. One Saturday 10 cases were sent out. The average for the season runs from 10 to 18 cases per week. As the net prices received from the eggs run all the way from one cent to six cents per dozen above the local stores prices, it will be seen that a considerable amount of money is saved by the farmers through the egg circle. Besides this there is a big improvement in the quality of the eggs marketed. As a result of the work at Blackie egg circle activities were being taken up at the time of my visit in High River. One of the local stores was taking charge of the work there. There is a strong demand that the Blackie association take up the work of marketing poultry in addition to marketing eggs.

Some Co-operative Principles

There is a difference of opinion amongst the co-operators of Alberta as to whether or not a co-operative association, affiliated with the U.F.A., should confine its business to U.F.A. members.

Continued on Page 29



We're in this Co-operative Organization Too!



Miss Greer, who looks after the Circle Work



The Office and Yards of the Blackie Co-operative Association, Ltd., which does a Flourishing Lumber Trade

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY MARY P. McCALLUM

RESPONSIBILITY OF OFFICE

Not very long ago I heard of a club in one of our Western towns which will have to cease to exist because none of the members will accept office. It is a musical club and has been in existence for nearly ten years. It has been a constant source of joy and pleasure and education for its members and has given many scores of hours of happiness and pleasure to the people of the town. Now, after ten years of achievement and usefulness, it must be sacrificed because a half dozen of its members feel they cannot accept the responsibility of office.

Now is the time of year when many new clubs and organizations will be formed to carry on the ever increasing work which devolves on every person in these times. To lead and carry on the work of these organizations there must be an efficient body of officers. If the officers cannot be found to lead the work, no matter how much needed it is that work is going to suffer as a consequence. Not that all the work devolves upon the officers. The officers are just the leaders and whose work to be efficient must have the support and sympathy and co-operation of every member of the organization. But some few persons must accept the responsibility of leading, planning and administering the work of every organization.

That organizations themselves are necessary is a platitude now-a-days. More and more are we learning that individuality must give way to the state. The person is not so important for himself as he is in relation to the community of which he forms a part. Persons have too long been concerned only with their own individual aggrandisement and well-being and too little concerned with matters that vitally concern the community or state as a whole. No matter how scrupulously careful and sanitary a person may be in his habits he cannot avoid taking typhoid fever if his neighbors permit all manner of unsanitary conditions to prevail on the lot next his own. Neither can a person work for better child laws which will affect all children in the community or state at the same time. Strength in working for any cause comes from numbers. Each worker in an organization either stimulates the other workers to greater effort or deters the work, for one cannot belong and remain neutral.

Club work in making farm life happier and easier and pleasanter is only beginning on its wonderful career. The work that may be accomplished by clubs and organizations among farm people is so great that only the fringe of its possibilities has so far been touched. One has only to read the history of the women's club movement in the United States to learn how they have influenced life in the republic even to the extent of much legislation on the statutes of the Union. To learn a little of what may be accomplished through boys' and girls' clubs, one has only to read how through the boys and girls of the Southern States the land is being reclaimed from the waste and devastation of the Civil war. And we all know what is being accomplished by the farmers' organizations in the prairie provinces and of what wonderful possibilities are unfolding through the work of the many farm women's clubs.

But opportunity through club work will have knocked at the door in vain if a few persons in every locality will not accept the responsibility of offices. Women from one end of Canada to the other are calling for conscription of woman power. They want to do the thing for their country that their country most needs them to do. Club work along lines of betterment is work for one's country, so before we clamor too loudly for the work we think our country most needs in place of what we are doing now, let each woman ask herself if she is doing all she can for her country in her present position. If there is a Homemakers' Club or a Woman's section of the Grain Growers, or an Institute that is lagging behind for want of officers let each woman ask herself how much time, energy, strength, thought, initiative and inspiration she can bring to the club through one of those offices and let her begin her work through that organization just as wholeheartedly and enthusiastically as if her government had said: "Your Homemakers' Club needs a president; let us see what you can do with the position." I wonder if we are serving our country in our utmost capacity in our own little

corners today or are we overlooking the things at hand for some far away "greener hill."

MARY P. McCALLUM.

TO CURE MEAT

In response to a request some time ago for methods of curing meats, I am glad to print the following recipes from L. M.

Dry Method

1 pint salt; 2 tablespoons brown sugar; 2 tablespoons black pepper; 1 tablespoon red pepper; 1 teaspoon saltpetre. Rub well into the meat.

Liquid Method

For every hundred pounds of meat use 9 pounds of salt, 5 ounces of saltpetre, 1 quart molasses, 1 pound of pepper, 1 tablespoon of soda. Dissolve and cover the meat in the brine. Leave in pickle from two to six weeks, according to the size of the pieces.

I have received so much help from the articles on this page that I am glad of the opportunity to give these recipes for curing pork. We have used both methods. Last fall we used the first. I parboiled the slices for frying before cooking it, and this made it like fresh pork. I trust she will find them satisfactory.

L. M.

Habits to Maintain Health

Real food economy is practised only when the following are observed:

- 1—Drink plenty of water. It helps to throw off the wastes which poison the body.
- 2—Take plenty of exercise. It also helps to throw off the wastes which poison the body, as well as keeping the body in a normal condition.
- 3—Thoroughly masticate the food. It makes possible more thorough digestion. "To bolt food is to remain unfed and cruelly to irritate the organs of digestion."
- 4—Do not drink water when food is in the mouth. It increases the tendency to swallow the food before it is thoroughly masticated.
- 5—Choose foods suited to body requirements.

PRE-ELECTION POINTERS

- 1—Are you measuring up this year's achievements of your school board and municipal council against the opportunities and possibilities presented to them?
- 2—Do you know what things they should have done that they have left undone?
- 3—Have you someone in mind who is capable of taking the places of those who have failed you and who you know will do the things that should have been done this year?
- 4—Do you know what things should be accomplished for your school district next year? Is it to be a better heating and ventilating system, a better school equipment, the installing of a sanitary drinking fountain, equipment for hot lunches, sanitary indoor closets, the building of a fence or the planting of a wind-break, school nurses, free dentistry and medical treatment for the scholars, about the school grounds, the need of financing school gardens, or boys' and girls' clubs, or the one hundred and one things which should be for the greater facility and efficiency in educating your children?
- 5—Do you know what things should be accomplished for your municipality next year? Is it to be a hospital, municipal nurses and doctors, a recreation centre, a creamery, better sanitation, promoting school fairs and the many other things which different municipalities require?
- 6—Are you ascertaining of the present members of these two boards what are their attitudes on the things you women think must be attacked next year?
- 7—Do their statements re their attitude on these questions warrant another term of office?
- 8—Are you lining up women from amongst you for places on these two boards since women are eligible for all elective and appointive offices within the municipality?
- 9—Are you planning to ask all candidates for office on the school board or the municipal council their attitude to the reforms you know are so much needed? Inasmuch as you fail to take cognizance of and a hearty interest in the affairs of your school district and of the municipality, and of the attitude of those who seek to represent you to the needed reforms, even so do you fail to do your duty. Municipal elections will come all too soon for what women must know before that time.

M. P. McC.

NATURE OR NURTURE?

In regard to heredity there are many gaps in our knowledge, and it must be borne in mind that most of the studies of biologists have been made upon plants and lower animals, and so their generalizations can only partly apply to human beings. In the scheme of evolution the higher the animal the more important becomes its period of growth. This is emphasized in man by prolongation of the period of infancy and the many subsequent years of development required before complete growth is obtained. The whole period of growth is a time of plasticity, when the career of the individual is no longer determined by its ancestor. Another point may be noted in this connection, namely: the contention of Weismann that acquired characteristics are not directly passed on by inheritance. This means that while animals pass on the traits inherited by ancestors, they cannot transmit other traits that have been acquired from their own actions or environment.—Henry Dwight Chapin, M.D., in Good Housekeeping.



EVERY ONE A WINNER
The Largest Family at the Saskatoon Fair.

This is a picture of the prize-winning family at the Saskatoon Exhibition. A prize of \$50.00 was offered by the fair board for the largest family in attendance. The proud winners are Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Meyers and their family of twelve children from Vancouver, B.C. You can see from the picture what sturdy and healthy young Grain Growers they are.

FOOD ECONOMY

A bulletin has been issued by the Manitoba Agricultural College asking for the observance of food economy in the dining room, and contains so many excellent suggestions for everyone at this time that I am taking the liberty of reproducing its main points here.

The seriousness of the food problem the world over makes the waste of food at this time unpatriotic and unmoral. Numerous organizations throughout Canada are springing up with the avowed purpose of preventing waste by voluntary action. The following suggestions are practicable and recommend only what is customary with thrifty people.

Avoid Waste

- 1—By leaving no crust or piece of bread on your plate. ("Waste a crust, waste a bullet.")
- 2—By taking no more butter than you need. (All butter left on your plate is wasted.)
- 3—By taking no more sugar than you need. (Sugar is wasted every day in many tea-cups.)
- 4—By serving no more than the individual can eat for. (It is better to have a second serving than to leave food on your plate.)
- 5—By eating no more than the body needs. (When too much food is taken it is just as much wasted as by carelessly leaving it on plates.) We live not by what we eat, but by what we digest.

DO YOU KNOW YOUR COMMUNITY?

In pursuing the study and practice of democracy it has often been insisted that first hand knowledge of existing conditions must be a necessary preliminary to successful endeavor in the direction of improving these conditions. Yet, how little is commonly known about actual conditions in the community—social, economic, municipal, pathological? Subjoined are 25 questions with which you may do two things. First, test yourself as to your present knowledge of conditions about you. Second, failing to take 100 per cent. in your self examination—go after the information till you can pass with honors, and you will find that the acquired knowledge will be a stimulus to complete service as a member of the community.

- 1.—What proportion of the people in your municipality speak a language other than English?
- 2.—Who is responsible in your district in case of a person being discovered in destitution?
- 3.—What proportion of the municipal electorate usually vote at the annual elections?
- 4.—What proportion receive and examine copies of the municipality's annual financial statement?
- 5.—How much money did it take to run the municipality last year?
- 6.—Was any delegate sent to the Union of Municipalities' convention?
- 7.—What work does your local medical health officer do and what salary is he paid?
- 8.—What proportion of municipal expenditure is for education?
- 9.—Does your council deliberately and in detail plan its work and expenditure for the year?
- 10.—Is there general heart confidence in the integrity and honesty of your council in regard to finance?
- 11.—Is the annual financial report made out with satisfying frankness and detail?
- 12.—Is there any civic improvement organization or any association which concerns itself with local public questions?
- 13.—Is there reason to believe that money is systematically wasted in your local road work?
- 14.—Has a night school or other direct means for assisting adult education ever been tried in your district? Is there need?
- 15.—Who has been affected in your neighborhood by the Workmen's Compensation Act recently brought into operation? What is the effect?
- 16.—Has there been definite effort to impress higher ideals of citizenship in the past five years? With what success?
- 17.—Do the young people of the churches about you really study together? What use do they make of their study?
- 18.—How many people have received public charity in your municipality in the past year?
- 19.—Are adequate means taken to secure purity in sale and handling of food? Who is responsible? What is done?
- 20.—What amount does the average family expend weekly for tobacco? For candy? For picture shows?
- 21.—Is the average farm vegetable garden reasonably complete?
- 22.—How many cases of tuberculosis have resulted fatally in your municipality in the past year?
- 23.—How do your boys and girls learn to buy and sell? Do they learn at all?
- 24.—Is infantile mortality higher than normal in your district? If so, why and what means may be taken to reduce it?
- 25.—Would the answers to these questions interest your association branch? Can you get them for it?

THE LOCAL LEADER

The old politics had local "bosses" who did things in the interests of party. The new democracy will have leaders who are the co-operative activity of others in the interests of the community. One of the inspiring things about the rural movement in Western Canada is that it is producing and preparing these leaders in many localities at the present time.

Some of these are young and filled with the buoyancy and optimism and expectancy of youth. Some of them are grey with years, but are still young in heart and have never given up the faith that "the best is yet to be." All of them have caught something of what in these days we are coming to call the vision. To one it has come as the farmers' cause, to another as the co-operative spirit, to another as political independence, to another as the organized community and to another as complete democracy. But

to all of them it has come as a clarion call to personal activity in the cause of human betterment.

By their less enthusiastic neighbors they are frequently regarded as hobbyists who have become foolishly enamored of a will-o-the-wisp or a passing fad. By the critical or censorious, sinister construction is frequently put upon their actions as if they were seeking self-advertisement or personal advantage. But to all who have recognized the epochal and fundamental nature of the things such men are setting themselves to realize, they are known as the dynamic and vitalizing element in the life of our time—as the heroic pioneers of the brighter and better day that is to be.

I am meeting these men day by day in every quarter of the province and contact with them is a genuine joy and inspiration. Here is one who read Henry George for the first time in 1890 and has been commending him ever since. Another with a patriarchal beard that might indicate 60 years has eyes that flash with the ready humor and keen mentality of 18 or 20 and is effectively serving his local branch as secretary. Another, a farmer of powerful if not ponderous build is known over a quarter of the province as a fully informed student of Marx and Kautsky and Hillquit and MacDonald. Another is a debating enthusiast and is laying plans and devising topics in July for a series of debates to be run off between his own branch and two or three neighboring branches during next winter. Another has what the neighbors call the "young democrat craze" and is giving time and energy to enlisting the boys of his own and neighboring branches in public discussions of practical economic and political questions. Another is giving his attention to interesting the branches of his district in municipal reform, especially in securing more efficient and reliable councillors. Another is out after the library problem and aims to get every branch to become an information centre for the community. Another, recognizing the necessity of making the local meeting successful, makes it a point to have at least one attraction on the program of every meeting held. Another is making the joint meeting the special feature and is seeking to arrange such co-operative gatherings with a variety of other local associations, home economics societies, reading clubs, Epworth leagues and lodge fraternities in order to mutual exchange of ideas. Another has the wider acquaintance hobby and is seeking to introduce his branch to other movements having ideals somewhat related to our own, e.g., the Single Tax League, the Non-Partisan League, the Union of Democratic Control, the Colden Club, the Dominion Grange. Another is inclined to be musical and has gradually won his branch to exercise itself in learning and frequently singing a number of popular choruses. Another, a public school teacher, also with musical ability, has a group of little girls who have a little song prepared fresh for each monthly meeting of the branch association. Another teacher whose specialty is in physical drill frequently entertains the association with a small class at dumbbells or club swinging.

And so leaders are being made. The example of the few having its effect on the many. The spirit is catching and as the years pass and our young people and children find themselves more and more in an atmosphere of mutual regard and helpfulness they will of necessity become imbued with the spirit, they will more and more naturally enter the service and take up the tasks and in the good time to come democracy will come to its own.—W. R. W.

BARN AND HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT

One of the problems of rural life is that of the heavy toil necessitated by present conditions in the average country home and farm stead. The heavy physical labor of carrying supplies, food, fodder, water, etc., is one of the things that tend to drive many from the rural sphere. In recent years many labor-saving devices and general conveniences are being introduced. Water supply in the stables and the house,

electric lighting plants, dumb waiters, fodder and grain carriers are becoming much commoner than formerly. John McDougall, in his book "Rural Life in Canada," has the following paragraph on this subject:

"The conditions of toil are often unnecessarily hard. Labor-saving devices in the home are sometimes scantily provided, while those for barn and field are ample. 'Evil is wrought by want of thought, as well as want of heart.' Let us glance at a single illustration—the supply of water in the house. The agricultural survey of 1910 found that in Prince Edward Island 97 per cent. of the farm houses obtain water from wells outside of the house. All carry the water by hand. In Nova Scotia only two per cent. of the farm houses have water piped to the house. In New Brunswick 95 per cent. obtain water from wells and springs. In English-speaking Quebec 92 per cent. carry water by hand. These conditions are general. This lack is due perhaps chiefly to the fact that the equipment introduced so liberally out-of-doors is not regarded as labor-saving by the man who has no dread of toil, but rather as a means of adding to the efficiency of his labor and thus multiplying his output. But the wife suffers nevertheless and the daughters leave. The household science courses offered by the agricultural colleges point the way to a solution. With wider knowledge of the possibilities of achievement through fuller equipment the daughters of the farm will vie with their brothers in advance."

THE WIDENING VISION

A farmer-dropped in the other day—one who came as a boy to Manitoba back in the eighties and who in spite of 30 years hard work still has youth in his heart—and in conversation referred to some men he knew who look at the Grain Growers' Association only from the business point of view; asking only the question, "What do I get out of it?" "What value does the dollar I pay bring back to me as an individual?" In his view there are few, very few, who take this position. The great majority look on the association as a great social and educational agency which a man supports with his dollar and his personal influence, because of the good it is doing at large and because of the benefit which the community will derive from its activities. The narrowly personal and material view is just the kind of thing that has hampered and retarded the progress of agriculture and rural life in the past and it is a matter for profound congratulation that there is an increasing recognition of the value of common interests and the necessity for investing in enterprises that operate for the good of the community. The Grain Growers' Association still stands for the development of this more generous view of life and for the promotion of social and community ideals as well as the securing of more equitable economic conditions. The dollar is an investment which makes one a partner in a great epochal enterprise, the returns from which will benefit not one alone, but many, and not for a brief season, but on into the future and to children's children. It is something, association with which tends to enlarge one's life and to increase its deeper satisfactions beyond all computation in mere dollars and cents.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION

The following questions are suggested to help out your winter program when you come to arrange it. Cut them out or keep this issue till you need them. They may be debated, or made the subject of brief addresses, or otherwise adapted to particular circumstances.

Is our patenting system the wisest way of dealing with new inventions and discoveries?

Should capital punishment be abolished? Ought the citizens be compelled to exercise the franchise?

Will the war increase the dangers of militarism?

Should limits be set to freedom of speech?

When in its history was Canada most favorably inclined to Free Trade?

Should the State save the criminal's family from suffering on account of his criminality?

How can we teach economics systematically to our young people?

Should democracy be suppressed in time of war?

Should medical service be municipalized or nationalized?

What good reasons are there for not prohibiting the use of tobacco?

Do conditions in our churches tend to exclude the poor?

What can be done towards making school teaching a frequently chosen life work?

Should we cultivate reading aloud in our home life?

Would the retention of the "meatless day" principle be a good thing to retain in time of peace?

Should insurance—life, hail, fire, etc.—be under governmental administration?

Would two seasons' management of a vegetable garden be more useful to the average Canadian youth than a two year course in algebra or geometry?

Would our public education be better under federal administration? Should our educational system furnish definite instruction in regard to banking, grain-selling, co-operative business and municipal service?

Should every rural child be given practical instruction in soil cultivation and care of domestic animals?

FIRST THINGS FIRST

A letter came to hand this morning from a busy farmer, one of our young men who is hustling around getting his harvesting completed and his threshing done. No one in his district knows more about 4.30 a.m. starts and 9.30 to 10.30 p.m. finishes on the day's work than he. He's a worker, as our common colloquialism has it, "from the word go." But, the striking thing about his letter is its closing sentence, which is this: "It will not be long now till our fall activities will begin again."

Now, what do you suppose a busy farmer who has been on the jump especially for the past four weeks, means by saying "our activities will begin?" Well, it simply means that the most real activity of his life in his service of the community and of the nation through the organized farmers. That is the substratum and basis of his mentality and about that activity he is supremely concerned when he is on the seed drill, or the binder or the grain wagon. When we have 90 per cent. of our local members thinking in this way and planning during busy harvest days for the "beginning of our fall activities" the Grain Growers' cause will get some boost. Nil desperandum. Its comin' yet for a' that.

QUOTABLES QUOTED

We suffer in that some have taken to themselves meadows and arable land that belong to the community. Such land we would take once more into the hands of our communities wheresoever they have not been honestly purchased. But where they have been purchased then shall the case be agreed upon in price and brotherly love according to the circumstances of the case.—Winstanley.

Despotic government is almost impossible where direct taxation prevails. Every revolution in English and American history has come out of determined opposition to an unjust indirect tax. Direct taxation is almost necessary to the existence of free government.—Pierce.

The origin of the sentiment and notion of justice in human intercourse lies in the natural and divine phenomenon of division of labor and exchange of products and services.—Lambert.

One thing at least is certain—this country has made a botch of individualism, that is a competitive individualism working within the setting furnished by the traditional, ethical and legal forms.—Sellars.

We must cease worshipping Democracy with a capital D, while refusing to analyze the actual behaviour of a clumsy democracy which has little group spirit.—Sellars.

Oligarchies have never succeeded in being more than intermittently charitable.—Sellars.

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OFFICIAL CIRCULAR NO. 17

The dates of the 10th Annual Convention of the U.F.A. have been set by your directors for January 22-25, 1918, the convention to be held, circumstances permitting, in Calgary. This is a preliminary notice to your local so that you may be advised of the date, and may have ample opportunity to make whatever plans may be necessary for your representation. For a number of years I have emphasized the necessity of every local being represented at the annual convention if the decisions of that convention are to be truly representative of the organization, and the organization is to make maximum progress and secure maximum benefit. There will be no need for me to again repeat any of the arguments supporting this contention. They should be sufficiently strong at any season, but they must necessarily be much stronger this year when both external and internal affairs call for the most careful and representative deliberations that can be given them. In political affairs as a people we are reaping what we have sown by our indifference in the past to matters of public interest, and serious and humiliating as the present situation must be to all right thinking people, the end is not yet.

Your own organization will not be what you think it ought to be unless you play your part on the one occasion each year when for a few days you take the direction of this organization out of the hands of the board of directors, and assume control of it yourselves. In the internal affairs of the U.F.A. there will be a number of very important policies in regard to which the convention will be asked to come to a decision. The U.F.A. is growing rapidly, and without doubt we shall show another encouraging growth in membership this year. Our importance as an organization, with what is now a national, one might almost say international reputation, demands a little closer attention to business perhaps than we have been apt to give it in the past. Our interprovincial work and the advent of the United Grain Growers, open up a still wider and broader field in which we must either go forward or cease to be a factor, and which it would be folly for us to ignore even if we had the opportunity to sit still and do nothing. These are some of the things which in a general way will call for attention at our convention in January next.

For the benefit of our new locals, I would again remind you that single fare convention rates will apply to our convention on all railways, and that the fares paid by all delegates are pooled, or averaged, so that each delegate pays the same fare whether he comes from near or far. The pool rate to Calgary as a rule works out at about \$6.00 per delegate, but as the organization is continually spreading, and delegates coming from more distant points, if you want to be absolutely safe this year the railway fare of your delegate may be estimated at \$7.00. If you are going to pay the living expenses of a delegate you need to provide from \$15.00 to \$20.00 in addition, or roughly, you can estimate the out-of-pocket expenses of your delegate at from \$25.00 to \$30.00.

You should have at least one delegate at the convention. The representation to which you are entitled under the constitution is one for every ten or major portion of ten paid up members. You should have at least one delegate. Each local makes its own arrangements with its own delegates, and in some cases the delegates are paid railway fare only. That however, is a matter for you to decide among yourselves, and if your local is not able to secure a proper and efficient representation by mutual arrangement with one or more of your members, you should at once take steps to raise the necessary funds to send one of your number, paying his expenses out of these funds. Later on, probably with my next circular, I propose to enclose a card or form on which you will be asked to advise us as to whether we may expect one or more delegates from your local. It will not be necessary to give us the name, but we want to know whether you will be represented, and if so, by how many delegates, and that information is being asked for as much in your own interests as in ours, because to insure proper accommodation and the least inconvenience to those attending the convention, we will need to have some idea of how many we may expect and with that knowledge we can make the necessary provisions to look after them on their arrival. Please start to talk over this among your members, and I hope that

you will do so from the point of view that you intend to be represented this year.

Convention Resolutions

All resolutions for the annual convention must, under section 9 of the constitution, be in the central office on or before December 1 of each year. The same applies to amendments to the constitution. Regular standard forms are provided on which to send in resolutions, and are in the possession of the secretary, or can be secured from the central office. Under the resolution passed at the last annual convention, each resolution sent in by any local must be accompanied by a fee of 50 cents to help defray the cost of printing, etc. With the early harvest, it is hoped that all locals will be able to start their winter season in good time, and you are urged to make a special effort to get together at the earliest possible moment, so that you will have an opportunity to give all matters which you wish brought before the convention adequate consideration.

Farmers Visiting Ontario

The Ontario people, through their organization, the United Farmers of Ontario, which is making very excellent strides, have always been very appreciative of and set considerable store by the assistance of the representatives of western farmers' organizations and the introduction of a little of the western spirit into their members. I am in receipt of a communication from Mr. J. J. Morrison, secretary, 6 Francis Street, Toronto, asking for any assistance that he can get from us this winter, and suggesting that any of our members who propose to go east this winter, and are willing to address a meeting of one or more of their locals, should communicate with him at the earliest opportunity, giving the probable time and place of their stay. I strongly recommend this idea to your attention and can assure you that whether you consider yourself a speaker or not, any little assistance or information that you can give a local of the U.F.O. when in Ontario will be very highly appreciated by those who are carrying on the fight down East.

Alberta Page of The Guide

At our convention of secretaries, considerable discussion took place in regard to the official circular, Alberta page of The Guide, etc. Some thought the circular was too long, others thought it was too short. The whole discussion was from the point of view of having to read the circular at meetings. A suggestion which would seem to meet with considerable favor was the idea of sending a copy of each circular to all the members of each local. There are of course difficulties in the way of doing this in the matter of expense, but the idea is under consideration and it is possible that some plans may be laid before you at the convention, or possibly even before you get to the convention. Meanwhile most of the central office news will be found in the Alberta section of The Guide, and if each secretary in sending out a notice of the next meeting would call attention to the issue in which any subjects to come before the local are discussed, considerable progress could be made towards bringing about the same results.

The central office fully appreciates the difficulty of reading the official circulars to the assembled members of the average local, and preventing a certain proportion of them from going to sleep while the reading is being done, but as the criticism of either side quoted above would indicate, the only thing that we can do is to try and use our own judgment in striking a happy medium and leaving it to the secretary or board of the local itself to reduce the circular to a point where it will not be too tedious, but will none the less bring the real point of the circular before the local and provoke rather than retard discussion. The circular is intended primarily to give information which will enable the secretary to answer the most likely questions which will be put to him, and the central office has no objection, in fact it would rather welcome

the idea, of secretaries placing the contents of the official circulars before their members in their own language, merely using the superfluous or detail parts of the circular for the purpose of answering questions or making further suggestions to add to the interest of the discussion.

Why You Should Be a U.F.A. Member

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a short article on reasons why you should be a member of the U.F.A. Extra copies of this article can be secured free on application to the central office. Probably a few of our locals would lose nothing by reading this paper at one of their subsequent meetings. Others may wish to use it by sending copies to non-members in the locality, with an appeal that those to whom it is sent join forces with the local. If any of our locals can use the article in an way, we shall be only too glad to hear from them.

The central office will welcome any reasonable suggestions that will add to the pleasure or comfort of delegates or visitors who expect to attend this coming convention. We want to make everyone feel thoroughly at home, and we want all the details of the convention to run as smoothly as possible. If you have any suggestions to make for the improvement of the details of the convention itself, or for the better accommodation of those attending it, the committee in charge will be very pleased to give your recommendation the utmost possible consideration.

By P. WOODBRIDGE, Secretary.

THE BELGIAN RELIEF PAPER

I am publishing herewith a letter received from Dr. A. J. DeBray, re the paper Pro Belgica. This paper has reached the central office regularly and contains perhaps as complete a report of the situation in Belgium and the work of the Belgian Relief Committee as anything else that can be secured in the same concise form. I feel sure that many of our members and locals who have taken an interest in Belgian Relief work would be glad to have this paper in their homes and in subscribing for it they would also be showing practical interest in the state of the Belgian people.

Sir:
"For a year and a half I have taken the liberty to address you 'Pro Belgica,' a paper authorized by the organization for Belgian Relief and published on the initiative of the Consul-General for Belgium.

This paper is published in a spirit of propaganda in order to make known to the public the unhappy situation in which the Belgian people are. You know that situation and are aware of the services rendered by Belgium to the Allies who have on numerous occasions expressed their gratitude.

I would be much obliged if you would help carry on that work of patriotic propaganda by paying the small amount of the subscription to the paper which you have received, that is to say, \$2.00 for the two first years; and also if you should bring 'Pro Belgica' to the notice of those of Belgium's friends who would willingly give one dollar a year to help this propaganda in favor of the Belgians.

If, which is not likely, you would not be desirous of giving that very small help to this work, I would pray that you return the paper with the mention 'refused.'

DR. A. J. DEBRAY,
32 Sumex Avenue, Montreal, Quebec.

The Publicity Branch of the Alberta Department of Agriculture has recently issued an Alberta Settler's Guide, which will be found very useful to prospective settlers in that province. It is splendidly illustrated, and gives much valuable statistical information on temperatures, rain-fall, and cereal production, a synopsis of the Canadian North-West land regulations, of the regulations covering grazing leases and of timber berths, of quarantine and Canadian Customs regulations. A table of passenger and freight rates, and special settlers' rates will help to clear up many difficulties for intending settlers.

Alberta

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

BUY YOUR LUMBER DIRECT
FROM MILL TO CONSUMER
F.M.T.C. (C.A.S.U.M.P.)

SAVE 20% TO 40%
Why pay Middlemen's profits when you can buy the highest quality lumber, shingles, lath, doors, windows etc., direct from us at lowest saw-mill prices? Read what our customers say.

PROMPT SHIPMENT.
Gen. Tracy, Mayravn, Sask., writes: "Your lumber was the best I ever bought, and I saved enough on my order by buying from you to pay for the carpenter work on my barn. I wish to thank you for your promptness in shipping my order. I am well pleased in every way, and wish you every success."

HIGHEST QUALITY.
M. E. Mattice, Westlea, Alta., writes: "I received the lumber in good time, and in first-class shape. A number of my neighbors have called to see the lumber, and they say it is the best they have seen in Alberta. I saved \$275.00 on my order, and besides, I got the best of quality, whereas, if I had got my lumber here, I would have received No. 2 grade for No. 1."

LOWEST PRICES.
W. J. Atkinson, Pessant, Sask., writes: "I must say that I was delighted with the quality of your lumber. I could not wish for anything better. I submitted the same bill to another Company and the best they could do was \$12.50 against your price of \$308.00."

PERFECT CO-OPERATION.
G. R. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer, Prince Albert, S. S., writes: "Mr. C. P. Johnson arrived in S. S., and has given the best of satisfaction. Everything was in order, and the parties who ordered are more than satisfied. I am pleased to recommend the lumber our Association received from you, as being the best of grades and better by far than we have received from other Companies."

What we have done for others, we can do for you. We make a specialty of such orders, and mark and invoice each order, so there is no confusion. We allow inspection before payment. Farmers, Contractors, Secretaries, write for our terms and prices delivered, freight paid to your nearest station. Place your order with us. We can give you prompt shipment.

The F.M.T.C. LUMBER CO.
STANDARD BANK BLDG. VANCOUVER B.C.

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—Attention!!—
CANMORE COAL

Highest Grade Steam Coal
Produced in Canada

Canadian coal for Canadian farmers equal to the best American Steam Coal. Semi-Anthracite, Smokeless, Sparkless, Low Ash, 14491 B.T.U.'s. Ask your dealer or write us for descriptive circular.

Birnie Lumber and Coal Co. Ltd.
General Sales Agents
CALGARY CANADA

BOB LONG
UNION MADE
GLOVES OVERALLS

The Best is none too good for the Farmer.

Known from Coast to Coast
R. G. LONG & CO. LIMITED
VANCOUVER CALGARY



FARM LOAN DEBENTURES

To Local Secretaries

Enclosed herewith I have pleasure in handing you a circular and questionnaire explaining the Greater Production Loan issue of Saskatchewan farm loan debentures. These are put up in concise form and I trust that you will take the time to carefully read and understand them. There are many reasons why the S.G.G.A. should earnestly and sympathetically support this, the first serious attempt to float in Saskatchewan such a series of debentures, and to correlate in a truly co-operative manner the interests of the investing farmers and the borrowing farmers of this province. In this letter, however, I shall enumerate only the following:

For many years the S.G.G.A. has been championing the cause of the borrowing farmer. Convention after convention has declared itself on this important question, and pressure was brought to bear upon the provincial government from time to time to organize machinery through which it would be possible for the borrowing farmers of this province to secure their requirements at a rate of interest and under conditions of re-payment which would be less burdensome to them. To this request the government of the province has responded and the legislation by which this request was given effect to passed the legislature by unanimous vote, thus lifting at one stroke this whole undertaking out of the realm of partizan politics. It is gratifying to be able to state that this issue of debentures and the offer of them for sale to investing farmers in Saskatchewan also has the approval of recognized leaders of the principal divisions of political opinion in this province.

When in response to the earnest solicitation of the S.G.G.A. the government of Saskatchewan saw fit to organize the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, its success and its great power for service to the farmers of this province could be assured in no other way than by the unstinted and loyal support of the farmers themselves. The same is true of the work which is being carried on by the Farm Loans Board.

There are millions of dollars lying in the banks and drawing interest at three per cent. which when finally released for re-lending to farmers draw a rate of interest nearly three times as great as that which is paid to the depositing farmer. This issue of debentures offers an investment as readily redeemable as a savings bank deposit with a rate of interest of five per cent. as compared with three per cent., while at the same time providing monies for loaning to the borrowing farmer at 6½ per cent. rates and with conditions of re-payment which are highly advantageous to him.

The direct results of this undertaking, valuable as they are, are not in my opinion the most important which are attained. The borrowing public generally will gain immensely by a general reduction in rates of interest on monies borrowed from other sources and the province as a whole will become more self-conscious and more firmly rooted in its own strength by the successful working out of this plan of keeping Saskatchewan money in Saskatchewan for the development of the province, rather than sending it abroad through the banks and other financial institutions all too frequently for investment finally with the big interests of this and other countries. I bespeak, therefore, your kindly co-operation in this matter and would ask that if at all possible this letter and the circular enclosed therewith be discussed at your first meeting and that wherever possible you will forward this project.

J. B. MUNSSELMAN.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE A DUTY

There has recently been issued by the department of education a statement which shows that the School Attendance Act, which received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor in March last, has already resulted in a considerable improvement in the attendance of children in the schools of the province, the percentage having risen from 58 to about 70 per cent. during the year.

Seeing that compulsory attendance at school has been legally in effect at least since June, 1915, it may be wondered why a new act was necessary. As a matter of fact the former act failed largely to achieve its purpose because the onus of prosecution rested on the local authorities, who, perhaps naturally, hesitated to

create ill feeling amongst their friends and neighbors by instituting proceedings against them. In order to meet this difficulty the act of the present year substitutes attendance officers for the local authorities, and as the services of the provincial police are being very largely utilized for this work it may be regarded as certain that the act will from now on be much more stringently enforced.

According to C. Nivins, the superintendent of public schools for Regina, the three main causes of the low percentage of attendance in the past have been epidemics, removals and careless irregularity. With regard to the first of these causes, however, sanitary science has so advanced that epidemics are now well under control, so that this cause is now far less operative than formerly. The second cause is altogether beyond the control of the school boards, or indeed of any authority, whatever, being subject almost wholly to economic exigencies. Careless irregularity then remains as the one chief cause of the low percentage, with a few subsidiary causes, of which shortage of labor, a desire on the part of parents to avail themselves of their children's earnings, and the rigorous weather conditions of the Western climate are the most prominent.

Mere carelessness on the part of parents is absolutely no excuse and should be rigorously dealt with, as it is in the interest not only of the children that their education should not be neglected, but also of the parents, the community of which they form a part, and even of the nation at large. When non-attendance is due to purely climatic conditions, especially in the winter months, no fault can be found. Even when absence from school can be traced to shortage of labor some latitude may perhaps be allowed, more especially in the country. If, however, absence is traceable to mere acquisitiveness on the part of parents, who keep their children from school needlessly, merely to enlarge their store of earthly goods, and regardless of the injury, both physical and mental, which their children may thereby suffer, no condemnation is too severe.

There is no doubt that the majority of parents are fully alive to the importance of the regular attendance of their children at school when open. These require no urging. They see their duty clearly, and do it. Unfortunately, however, there are again many who are blind to their own, their children's and their country's interests. These are the people who need to be constantly watched in order that these various interests may not suffer. If it is the duty of the state to provide a school for every child, it is no less the duty of parents to see that every eligible child attends school when the school is provided. No country can ever hope to attain to its highest state of efficiency unless the mental and intellectual capacities of its people—of the whole of its people—are developed to the highest degree. We have in Saskatchewan a fine system of schools and an equally fine body of efficient teachers; and as a consequence of the present stirring of educational enthusiasm, both the school system and the teachers as a body may be expected to become in the near future finer and more efficient still. It is the duty, therefore, and it should be the pleasure, of every parent to see that the children avail themselves of every opportunity to secure the education which will mean so much to them in the coming years, and which will fit them for the great responsibilities which the future is going to bring. Never in the world's history have such problems been presented as are being developed before our eyes by the great world-war, and for at least a generation it will need all the intelligence and all the skill of which the human race is capable to deal with them wisely and well. A great responsibility rests upon the state with regard to the settlement of these problems, but the state will be powerless unless it receives the support of every individual in it. After all, state action is only individual action writ large, and one way, and a very effective way, in which every parent of young children in Saskatchewan can help in the solution of the immense difficulties of the future is by seeing that

their children take every advantage of the education which is placed within their reach.

S. W. YATES.

IS YOUR LOCAL A SUCCESS?

In connection with the prize competition which is being inaugurated among our locals, it should be interesting to check up your local and see where it stands on the basis of the grading suggested. The activities of the locals may be described under five heads, as follows: Extension work, educational activities, business co-operation, public endeavor and patriotic enterprise. However, we have not separated these activities under such heads, but have just assigned a value to each of the 19 divisions suggested. We do not wish to imply that a local may not be a success without attaining a high standard in all the points mentioned; but we have tried to indicate the lines of activity which should have careful consideration by all our locals.

Here is the proposed system of grading, but before this is finally adopted, we will be glad to receive any suggestions regarding the matter. There will be a total of 1000 points in the credits allowed and it is planned to apportion the different credits as follows:

Number of life members, 60; total number of members, 100; number of women members, 60; holding regular and interesting meetings (including business and social meetings), 100; prompt reports and answers to letters from Central and satisfactory remittance of fees, 60; distribution of our literature, 50; attendance at district and annual conventions, 40; having Grain Growers' community hall or an especially provided meeting place for the local, 40; salary of secretary, 60; being incorporated and co-operative trading, 30; beef ring, 30; egg circle, 30; special study circle and community library, 60; patriotic contributions and activities, including help to any unfortunate members of our association, 50; study of Farmers' Platform and endorsement thereof and showing public spirit, 50; entering seed grain competition, 30; having a local badge or banner, or maintaining a rest room at trading point, 30; contributions to our legal and extension funds, 60.

In grading a local on its extension work we will take into account the increase in its membership during the year, and we will also take into account the limitations of its field. It is not desirable for a local to spread over too much territory, neither should one local encroach on the field of another. Also the number of women members which a local can secure is limited by the number of people in the community who are eligible for such membership. These facts will be taken into account to a considerable extent.

While we suggest many lines of endeavor, we urge each local to undertake only those activities which can be successfully carried out in its community. We will make an allowance for a local which devotes its energies to fewer lines and attains to distinguished success in its chosen activities. We must depend on each local to guard against dissipating its energies in an attempt to cover too large a field or too many activities, thus doing superficial work. It is possible that some locals will not find it feasible to take up some of these lines, but will be able to do good work in other equally important activities. In such case they may be given equal credit, if we have been previously advised in the situation and a satisfactory arrangement has been made.

The main object of this competition is to call the attention of each local to the various lines of activities which it should engage in, and cause the members of each local to consider the elements which are essential to success. Then, too, we want to have on file in the Central office the information which will show us at a glance just what each local is doing, in order that we may give all our locals the most intelligent co-operation and help.

We would say that a local is a success when it holds regular and interesting meetings, secures as members the largest possible percentage of the residents of

the community, gets most of those to become life members, has the best district meetings and summer rallies, makes a success of its co-operative trading, does good work in all its chosen lines of activity, answers correspondence and furnishes reports promptly, and helps to carry on the larger work of our organized farmers' movement.

Kindly favor us with any suggestions you care to make as to this competition. It will take careful organization and planning to make your local a real success. Put your very best into it, and if you do not win the prize, you will nevertheless do some good work which will be of great benefit to your community as well as to yourself.

I. H. M.

TEN LITTLE TATERS

Here are a few witty little verses describing the fate of Ten Little Taters, modelled on the Ten Little Nigger Boys with which we are all so familiar. But after all, one wonders whether the Ten Little Taters or the ultimate consumers are the more to be pitied; the Ten Little Taters are indeed eaten up, but it is the ultimate consumer who is "dished" in the end. Poor ultimate consumer!

Ten little taters
Growing on a vine,
Local buyer got one,
Then there were nine.

Nine little taters
Shipped away by freight,
Railroads got one,
Then there were eight.

Eight little taters
Another ride were given,
Transfer got one,
Then there were seven.

Seven little taters
Sold Commissioner Dix,
Commission man got one,
Then there were six.

Six little taters
In a store arrive,
Retailer took one,
Then there were five.

Five little taters
Eaten up and then—
The "ultimate consumer"
Paid for the ten.

FARMING A BUSINESS

Norris Boyd, secretary of the Hardy local, writing recently to the central secretary, expresses the opinion that the time has arrived when farmers should demand of the government a recognition of their rights as citizens and business men. He maintains that the action of the government in regard to the control of wheat is an act of pure discrimination against the three wheat-growing provinces, inasmuch as, after having opened up the United States market for wheat in April last, they subsequently appointed a board to take control of the crop, with power to dispose of it as they see fit. Many farmers, he says, will remember how they were fleeced by the financial interests for a period of three years prior to the war, and that when they had an opportunity to meet their obligations, the government stepped in and prevented it, thus causing hardship to farmers and their families for generations to come. Had the government fixed the prices of commodities, including both what the farmer has to buy and what he has to sell, they would have shown much better judgment. He declares that farmers must demand recognition as business men, and decline to be considered merely as farmers and as tools of the government. It is to be understood of course that these are Mr. Boyd's personal views, for which we do not accept any responsibility.

Central Secretary:—The German Canadian Association of Langenburg, Sask., is making a contribution of \$100 to the Returned Soldiers Association fund. Kindly deliver the enclosed cheque to the proper parties.

PAUL MITCHKE,
Secy-Treas.

Please ship one more car of the same kind of coal which I have just unloaded, this is fine. If you have the same coal shipped there will be no trouble in disposing of a number of cars.

WM. CYR, Secy.
Brook G.G.A.

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We Stake Our Claim

To the Farmers' Business on the Service we give. The farmer stakes his claim to Service on his loyal support. This combination has been a powerful factor in our success. Practical up-to-date service and attention

To The Farmers' Business

has rewarded us with his continued support. We have country elevators at 300 stations. Our **Commission Department** is always at your Service. Try it!

—BILL YOUR CARS—

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Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator

Head Office: **REGINA Co. Ltd., Winnipeg**

Commission Dept.
Terminal Elevator Dept.
WINNIPEG

GRIND YOUR OWN GRAIN With a Real Good Outfit

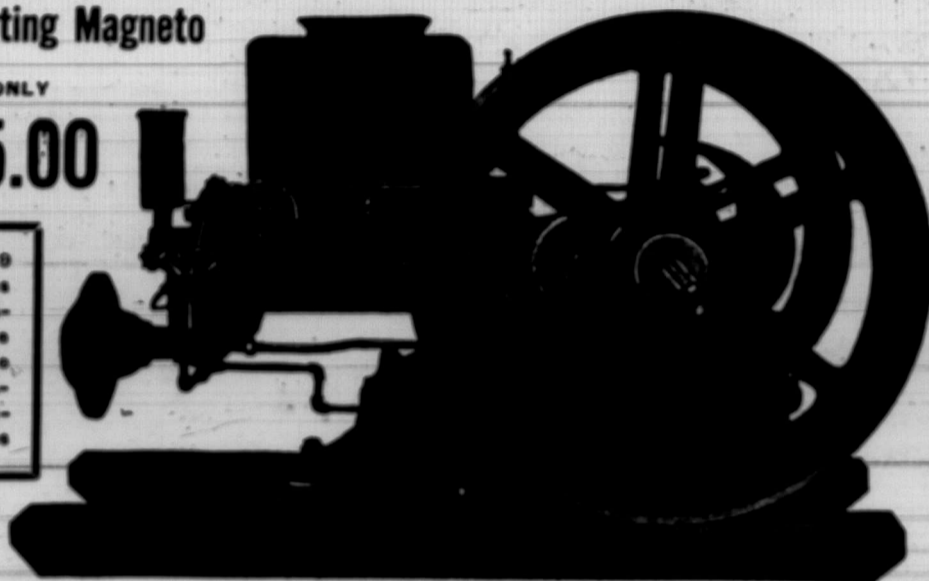
REMEMBER! We Guarantee Every JUDSON Engine or Grinding Outfit to always give you the Service you have a right to expect. Try one for thirty days at your own work; if you are not absolutely satisfied we will take it back and return your money and any freight charges you may have paid.

THROTTLE GOVERNED ENGINES FOR KEROSENE AND GASOLINE

Self-Starting Magneto

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\$225.00

Our 7 and 9 H.P. Engines will successfully handle any of the Small Portable Threshing Machines



Proven to be the Only High Grade Engine Sold Direct to the Farmer.

WRITE US YOUR REQUIREMENTS We will quote you on a complete outfit

Economy of Fuel 1-3 Cents

Judson Engines are Fuel Savers— Demand this in an Engine

In competition we ground 100 lbs. of barley—at a cost of 1-3 cents with our 7 H.P. engine, while it cost some of our competitors as high as 5c. We not only save you money on the cost of an engine, but we save you money on fuel when using a Judson Engine. Send your order now, and start to save money.

Note the Solid Iron Base of Our Engines, in contrast to Wood Base and Tin Tanks used by others. Equipped with Self-starting Magneto, does away with all batteries and is always ready to start. These engines are shipped complete in every way, with pulley, so that when engine reaches you it is all ready to go. A complete Book of Instructions goes with every engine, telling you just how to start the engine and take care of it.

Judson Engines are the only engines offered for sale to-day that show the actual brake horse power as well as the rating of each engine listed.

Rated Horse Power	Brake Horse Power	Diameter Pulley	Shipping Weight	Price of Gasoline Engine only, with lift and throttle governor and self-starting magneto	Price of Throttle Governed Engine, for kerosene and gasoline, with magneto
3 H.P.	4.00 H.P.	14 x 4	660 lbs.	\$107.50	\$125.00
5 H.P.	6.02 H.P.	18 x 6	1000 lbs.	165.00	175.50
7 H.P.	8.50 H.P.	20 x 6	1375 lbs.	205.00	225.00
9 H.P.	9.75 H.P.	22 x 6	1600 lbs.	260.00	285.00
10 H.P.	11.10 H.P.	22 x 8	1925 lbs.	325.00	350.00
12 H.P.	14.02 H.P.	20 x 10	2275 lbs.	375.00	400.00
14 H.P.	16.10 H.P.	20 x 10	2450 lbs.	420.00	450.00

Don't buy an engine until you are shown surplus power the engine has over and above the rated horse power. Note the extra power in a Judson engine.

JUDSON BALL BEARING GRINDER



Ball Bearing Self Oilers Shake Screen Feed

Lever for Throwing Out of Gear When Starting

\$35.00

The Reversible Grinding stones are of unusual type and are made of special hard, chilled iron. They are mounted with concave surfaces instead of flat, which decreases by fully 25 per cent. the power required for grinding. Two sets of grates shipped with each machine, one set coarse, and one set of fine.

No.	Capacity	Weight	Price
No. 1	4 in. dia.	60 lbs.	\$25.00
No. 2	5 in. dia.	75 lbs.	\$30.00
No. 3	6 in. dia.	100 lbs.	\$35.00
No. 4	8 in. dia.	150 lbs.	\$45.00
No. 5	10 in. dia.	200 lbs.	\$55.00
Extra Burrs, per set	4 in. dia.	\$1.75	
	5 in. dia.	\$2.00	
	6 in. dia.	\$2.50	
	8 in. dia.	\$3.00	
	10 in. dia.	\$3.50	

Double Beater for each Grinder (Extra) \$12.00

"IDEAL" DUPLEX FEED MILL



Complete with Eight Grinding Burrs For Grinding all kinds of Small Grains

This is the fastest grinder on the market for small engines. It has the "duplex" principle of double burrs, that is two sets grinding at once, and not one pair only, as in other machines. It has force feed, and will grind more grain with the same power than any other small mill on the market. This is one of the distinguishing features of this mill that has made it famous.

Relief spring on burrs so that small nails or hard substances, can pass through without injuring them. Complete with eight burrs.

No. 5.—Horse power required, 2.5; Pulley, 4 in. dia., capacity, 10 to 12 bushels per hour; weight 100 lbs. Price \$17.50

No. 6.—Same as No. 5, without legs. \$15.00

No. 6.—H.P. required, 3.4; pulley, 4 in. dia., capacity, 15 to 25 bushels per hour; weight, 150 lbs. \$25.00

Extra Burrs for No. 5, \$1.50 set; for No. 6 \$2.00 set.

IMPROVED ROLLER MILL

RUNS EASILY GREAT CAPACITY

Note Features—The only Roller Mill made with Expansion Rolls so that nails or other substances cannot injure rolls.



Rolls can be placed at any distance for coarse or fine crushing as desired. Shaft extends on either side of roll making it possible to place pulley on either side—size of drive pulley, 12 inch diameter by 6 inch face. These mills have greater capacity than the plate type and can be run with less horse power.

No. 200125—No. 2 Roller Mill. Horse power required, 3 to 10 H.P.; speed 400 to 800 R.P.M.; weight 150 lbs. Price, complete, as illustrated, with sacking elevator \$88.50

No. 200126—No. 2 Roller Mill, without sacking elevator. Weight 150 lbs. Price \$81.50

BELTING FOR USE IN MAKING A GRINDING OUTFIT

In making up a Grinding Outfit allow:

Length of Belt	Price of Premier Brand Extra High Grade Rubber Belt
20 feet of 4 inch belt for 3 H.P. Outfits.	4 inch 30 cents.
25 feet of 5 inch belt for 5 H.P. Outfits.	6 inch 35 cents.
30 feet of 6 inch belt for 7 and 9 H.P. Outfits.	7 inch 40 cents.
40 feet of 7 inch belt for 10 and 12 H.P. Outfits.	8 inch 45 cents.

We have all belts free of charge for our Grinding Outfits.

C. S. JUDSON CO., LIMITED DEPT. G.G. WINNIPEG, Man.

OUR CATALOGUE IS READY FOR MAILING. IF YOU HAVEN'T GOT A COPY WRITE FOR ONE.

Wheat Growing Costs in Saskatchewan

By Wiljames Thompson, Saskatoon

When the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada decided to fix a maximum price of \$2.21 per bushel of 60 lbs. for No. 1 wheat, the question promptly arose, what does it cost to grow wheat per bushel basis for the 1917 crop? Moreover, the fixing of a price for the 1917 crop is going to very materially affect the plans of farmers and prospective farm settlers in supplying the increased world need for a large and successful crop for 1918.

Saskatchewan has 100,000,000 bushels of wheat to sell. Nominally all of this will find its way to Europe. If therefore, the price fixed is a profitable one, no other equal area in the Western hemisphere is justified in expecting a larger rush of land seekers to make permanent homes in a land of unlimited possibilities in its industrial development and social and commercial prosperity. There is no public evidence, however, showing the exact factors that influenced the Canada Board of Grain Supervisors to fix the same price limit for wheat as adopted by the United States Grain Markets Board. There is a very material difference in the wheat market standards of the two countries. Unless the price limit is based on an equal ratio of values, Canada stands to lose millions of dollars, the strain of which will fall chiefly on the farmers of Western Canada.

Economic Conditions in Canada and U.S.

The economic conditions of the two countries are in many ways radically different, both as a direct result of the war and from many economic handicaps caused by limited capital supply, high interest rates, tariff injustices, transportation costs, long hauls, limited markets, over booming of towns and cities, scarcity and inefficiency of labor and land speculation by absentee promoters and syndicates.

As a direct result of the war, Canada is also under a greater handicap compared with the United States. Canada is short a half million men, engaged in war and war munition work; the United States in proportion is ten million men better off in keeping stable labor supply, wages and production costs. Canada has been involved in the war for three years; the United States only about six months. It is reasonable to assume in the light of above facts that the Canadian public will not be satisfied with the price fixed for their wheat production, unless there is also some equitable adjustment of the other important factors that burden the farmer, making his daily efforts a gamble, and the calling of agriculture a delusion and a snare.

Wheat Growing Cost Investigations

The United States has for years been conducting both national and state wide investigations into farm production costs, but in Canada no authoritative definite statement of farm costs for wheat production or any other farm product has been made.

It is true that in 1913 the Saskatchewan government did appoint a Grain Markets Commission. Sessions were held in various parts of the province, and the commission also visited Europe and the United States where market conditions were studied. To determine the cost of wheat production, the commission confined itself to only one question, as part of a questionnaire, covering various farm products. The commission was evidently not satisfied with the results from its enquiries addressed to 1,000 farmers in the province. Here was the question, "What does it cost you, on an average to market 1,000 bushels of wheat? Include every item of expense until grain reaches Fort William."

It is not a surprising fact that the commission should report thus, "It must be admitted that neither the evidence received from the farmers direct, nor that received from them through the Minister of Agriculture nor that received from the Department of Agriculture, is altogether satisfactory. It is not sufficiently definite and authoritative to be entitled to unquestioning acceptance."

In fairness to the farmer it might be argued that the question of the commission was not submitted in such a way as to help anyone gain much of an analytical insight and clear understanding of the several cost factors that entered into wheat production. Even in the analytical statement of costs which the commission published it does not show a cent

of cost represented in such items as might fairly be charged under the head of (a) interest on money invested in the land, (b) interest on investment in equipment, (c) crop management, (d) crop insurance, (e) value of depreciation in soil fertility, (f) loss cost in crop failure.

Farmers Sell Their Wheat At a Loss

During the time that the commission was taking its evidence, thousands of farmers were claiming that they were selling their wheat at 20 to 50 per cent less than it cost them to grow it, only charging implement costs and wages, but without any allowance for their labor or interest on their investment.

What would an itemized statement of costs look like if the farmer had the benefit of expert cost accountant service, such as all large factory corporations control in determining the selling prices for their products? The following statement of costs of wheat growing in Saskatchewan is submitted in the hope that it will stimulate discussion and wider investigation on the part of farmers, and the various authorities:

Wheat Growing Costs Per Acre of 20 Bushel Yield.

(Limited to 10 Mile Haul to Railroad.)

1.—Interest on land at \$30.00 per acre, at 8% per year	\$2 40
2.—Plowing (Based on current wage costs, ten hour day)	3 00
3.—Double Disking	1 50
4.—Double Harrowing	1 00
5.—Seed (1½ bushels per acre at \$2.50 per bushel)	3 75
6.—Drilling	1 00
7.—Formalin (treatment of seed)	1 00
8.—Gopher Poison	25
9.—Twine	40
10.—Taxer	20
11.—Cutting and Stooking	1 50
12.—Threshing at 20c. per bushel, from Stook	4 00
13.—Hauling to Railroad	2 50
14.—Storage, Insurance, Selling Commission	1 00
15.—Repairs and Depreciation on Machinery	2 00
16.—Management (Time and Brain Expense of the Boss)	2 00
Total Cost per Acre	\$27 50

NOTE—No cost item allowance for crop failure, crop damage and loss of fertility to be replaced.

Control Both Farm and Factory Costs

Some of the above items may appear unusual, but they are submitted with the assurance that the writer, having taken a leaf from his experience in growing wheat, and with extensive inside knowledge in determining factory costs in the production of packing house products derived from farm animals, is reasonably assured that if the farmer sold his product under the same conditions of control as prevail among factory corporations, he would add all the items in the above statement, and several more besides that might be named, not the least of which would be the protective tariff, and the freight both ways between purchaser and consumer. The scientific factory cost accountant is a new profession in modern business, and is important as a factor in explaining the high cost of living.

The average yield of wheat in Saskatchewan for 1917 will not exceed 15 bushels per acre, and 75 per cent, of the crop will not average 12 bushels per acre. This means that the great majority of Saskatchewan farmers will be under the necessity of selling their wheat at less than it costs them to grow it, if \$2.21 per bushel is to be final as a price limit. Thousands of farmers will no doubt make good profits at \$2.21 per bushel for wheat, but if they do it will be at the expense of the future, and due to many of the items not being all allowed for, or by being allowed in other operations, such as sale of livestock and other farm products in which the ratio cost of production is not so great as in wheat growing.

The real public need of the wheat price problem is a minimum rather than a maximum fixed price as well as a controlled price for the labor supply and the materials needed for production.

FOR 120 BUSHEL OF WHEAT

You can convert your Ford Car into a Powerful

STAUDE Mak-a-Tractor

Guaranteed to do the Work of 4 Horses

\$265 will convert your Ford car into a STAUDE MAK-A-TRACTOR—the price of 120 bushels of wheat. It is the most efficient and inexpensive light farm tractor that has ever been placed on the market. When the Staude Mak-a-Tractor was first introduced in Canada people said it was impossible to get the power of four horses out of a Ford car and allow the motor to run continuously in high gear. They said the engine would overheat and the added strain would rack the car to pieces in no time. But we knew different—we knew the possibilities of the wonderful Staude-Ford Radiator which has six times the cooling efficiency of the ordinary Ford radiator and is sold as a part of the Staude Tractor attachment—we knew that the remarkable forced-oiling system (also regular equipment) gives positive feed to all motor bearings—we knew that the wonderful cooling and oiling systems made the seemingly impossible "possible"—we knew that the Staude Mak-a-Tractor had made good on five thousand farms before it came to Canada—we knew it did the work of four horses on these farms and that it could be turned into a pleasure car in twenty minutes by replacing the regular wheels.

I Came—I Saw—I Conquered

With the confidence born of success we decided to demonstrate this remarkable farm implement in the Brandon Tractor Demonstration in July of this year. It was there—it was an instantaneous success—it plowed the full allotted space as well as taking part with other tractors in plowing the headlands at the finish—and it was operated by a lady. Today it is making good in the three prairie provinces of Western Canada, proving beyond doubt all that we have said for it.

Proof From The Farm

"With the Staude Mak-a-Tractor purchased from you this spring, I have plowed 100 acres, drilled 150, disced 70, harrowed 250, and packed 240, making in all 850 acres. Besides this 10 trips to town were made—about 200 miles on the road. This work was accomplished with eight barrels of gasoline and 20 gallons of cylinder oil, costing altogether \$110. The repairs in connection with the car and tractor amounted to \$16.50.
"We plowed as much as seven acres in 10 hours with a 14-inch gang plow and one section of Diamond harrows, and one of our men drilled 31 acres in 12 hours with a 20-run drill.
"To all appearance this work has not had any bad effects on my Ford, as I am running it back and forth to the farm, a distance of 90 miles, and it seems to be running just as nicely now as it did before this work was done with it.
"From the experience I have had with this, I feel that I could cheerfully recommend it to any farmer."
L. I. WATSON, Regina, Sask., Canada.

Make Short Work of Your Fall Plowing

Let the Staude do it. If your Ford is in good running condition it will do the work of four horses. In ordinary work on farms Staude Mak-a-Tractor will pull two 12 inch bottom gang plows in virgin sod, making a furrow six inches deep—it has steadily maintained a speed of 2 1/2 miles an hour and has plowed seven acres in an ordinary working day.

It easily pulls a 16 section concave disc over freshly plowed fields. It easily pulls an 18 foot roller over plowed fields. It does the same work pulling a 4-horse—16 foot drill for seeding. It pulls a 7 foot binder in heavy grain, hour after hour, at a steady speed of 2 1/2 miles per hour. It has pulled a 10,000 pound thresher on dirt road. In one test it hauled a 9,200 pound load of wheat up into a farm elevator on high gear. The proceeds of but 120 bushels of wheat will buy the Staude attachment complete with the wonderful Staude-Ford Radiator and perfect Force-Feed Oiling System. Order yours today (prompt delivery guaranteed). Haul your wheat to the elevator. Do all your fall plowing with it. Prepare for 1918 on a large scale. You will do more work at a lower cost and more than pay for the Staude before next spring.

Western Canada Auto Tractor Co.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

CLIP THE COUPON

It will bring you full particulars of the Staude Mak-a-Tractor which develops eleven times the power of a Ford.

WESTERN CANADA AUTO TRACTOR CO.,
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Please send me full particulars regarding your Staude Mak-a-Tractor and name of your nearest dealer.

Name

P.O.

Province

Farmers' Financial Directory

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President.
SIR JOHN AIRD, General Manager.
H. V. F. JONES, Ass't. General Manager. V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches.

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000
BANKING BY MAIL

This Bank will open a Savings account in your name and your deposits and withdrawals can be made entirely by mail. Interest is allowed at the current rate. Write for particulars.



THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

"Industry and thrift have annexed thereto the fairest fruits and richest rewards."

Full compound interest paid at highest bank rate on Savings Deposits of One Dollar and upwards

Branches and Connections Throughout Canada

WINNIPEG OFFICE 426 Main St. F. H. REID Manager

Bank of Hamilton

Head Office - Hamilton

61 Branches in Western Canada

DIRECTORS
Sir John Hendrie, K.C.M.G., President
Cyrus A. Birge, Vice-President
G. G. Dalton W. E. Philp
Robert Hobson W. A. Wood
J. Turnbull L. Pittblado, K.C.
J. P. Bell, General Manager

Capital Authorized: \$5,000,000
Capital Paid Up: \$3,000,000
Surplus: \$3,500,000

\$2.00 WHEAT

NOW'S THE TIME TO BUY GOOD FARM LAND. Farmers in the West the past two years with prices at \$1.00 and \$1.25 per bushel have been paying for their lands out of one crop. What may they not do with wheat and all farm produce at their present prices?

We have some excellent properties belonging to Trust Estates under our care which will appeal to the farmer and investor, and which must be realized upon. Send for list.

The Standard Trusts Co.

(Head Office, Winnipeg) STANDARD TRUSTS BUILDING SASKATOON

MONEY TO LOAN

In moderate amounts on improved farm property occupied by the owner
PROMPT ATTENTION CURRENT RATES
Full particulars from our agent in your district, or

UNION TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

REGINA, SASK. WINNIPEG, MAN.

SASK. GREATER PRODUCTION LOAN

The Saskatchewan Government announced on September 19 the flotation of a loan to be offered to the people of Saskatchewan. It is known as the Saskatchewan Greater Production Loan.

The object of this loan is to raise money within the province to provide the necessary funds for the carrying out of the scheme for rural credits under the Farm Loans Act, the purpose being to supply money at cost to farmers requiring it for the development of their farms and the bringing about of increased agricultural and live-stock production in Saskatchewan.

The Farm Loans Act came into operation a few months ago, and already applications for loans from farmers for productive purposes have reached a total of over \$2,500,000.

With the money markets of the world practically closed by the war for all but purely war loans, the people of Saskatchewan must supply the necessary money required to carry on the work designed to be done under the Farm Loans Act, and provide for greater production in Saskatchewan with consequent increased development of the province and enlarged prosperity for its people.

The Saskatchewan Government has, therefore, decided to ask the people of Saskatchewan to patriotically subscribe the necessary money for this purpose through the medium of a provincial domestic loan.

Ten-year Saskatchewan Greater Production Loan bonds will be issued in denominations of \$20, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, bearing interest at five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. A unique feature of these bonds is that they will be redeemable at par at any time upon the giving of three months notice to the provincial treasurer.

This is the first loan of its kind ever floated in Canada. The government is merely acting, as it were, as a clearing house between two classes of our people, those who have money to invest and those who require to borrow to develop their agricultural and livestock business. To the man who has money to invest the government offers gilt-edge security and interest at five per cent. on his money, which is higher than that paid on deposit accounts, while to the borrower the government will loan the money through the Farm Loan Board at the actual cost at which it can be secured plus the cost of administration.

A province-wide campaign of newspaper advertising has been decided upon by the government and has been entrusted to the Saskatchewan Division of the Canadian Press Association to carry out. Advertisements will appear in every daily and weekly publication in Saskatchewan this week. Our readers should watch for and carefully read these announcements and do their part to make this patriotic campaign for greater production in Saskatchewan in these days of stress and food shortage a splendid success by subscribing for one or more Saskatchewan Greater Production Loan bonds.

DO YOU CARRY INSURANCE?

The handsomest compliment and present for a wife is wrapped up in a policy of life insurance on which the payments have been kept up. A woman's husband was dying and a friend inquired about her financial position. She had an interest in a house and also a life insurance policy. That did not take the place of her husband or compensate her for the loss, but it lifted a large burden off her shoulders. A marriage license and a life insurance policy should go together. Every man accepts the responsibility for his wife and children while they are living, but as a rule he neglects to provide for them properly when he is gone.

Men are careful to insure their property, but neglect life insurance; yet, when we stop to consider, there is no comparison between the two, because a building may burn, a life must die. When a building is burning men ask the question, "Is it insured?" Every day we see funerals on the street, yet no one asks, "Did he carry insurance?" There

The
Bluebird

The Bluebird has for ages been the symbol of happiness.

How to attain this ever-elusive state has been the study of men and women from the beginning of time.

Centuries of experience have shown that contentment is the one thing needful to secure happiness.

Contentment is possible only where food, clothing and shelter are assured from year to year.

In other words, poverty makes happiness or contentment impossible in a world such as the one in which we are living.

Life insurance is the great enemy of poverty and therefore conduces much to the happiness of our people.

But far greater in importance than our own happiness, is the happiness of those dependent upon us.

The Life Policy captures the elusive Bluebird of Happiness, and keeps it a captive in the home.

Write for Booklet entitled "Ideal Policies."

Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada
Waterloo-Ontario

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of The Dominion Parliament

HEAD OFFICE: Weyburn, Sask.

Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Alberta Farms
PROMPT SERVICE AND BEST CURRENT TERMS
Associated Mortgage Investors
Granite Bldg. Rochester, N.Y.

REFINED
ALL THE NEATNESS AND STYLE OF THE FINEST LINEN MAY BE YOURS IN
CHALLENGE COLLARS
— THE MOST DESIRABLE WATERPROOF COLLARS ON THE MARKET —
AT YOUR DEALER'S, OR DIRECT —
25c
THE ADJUSTOR CO. OF CANADA

Quick Service

WHEN a farmer applies to these institutions for a loan everything possible is done to hurry matters along.

If you require a mortgage loan on improved farm land security we invite you to call upon our nearest agent or write us giving full particulars of your property.

THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY

THE HURON & ERIE MORTGAGE CORPORATION

(UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT)
COMBINED ASSETS, OVER \$24,000,000

MANITOBA BRANCH
Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner Building
Winnipeg

SASKATCHEWAN BRANCH
2119 Eleventh Ave., Regina

ALBERTA BRANCH
McLeod Building, Edmonton

"I WILL INSURE NEXT YEAR"

In nineteen cases out of twenty, men canvassed for life insurance agree that they should be insured, and intend "some day" to obtain insurance—but too many are disposed to procrastinate. "I will insure next year" they say—forgetting that if only one could count upon "next year" there would be no need for life insurance.

The Great-West Life Policies offer the protection of insurance on most attractive terms, and at the same time offer a remarkably good investment. The leaflet "Deferred Dividend Policies" gives convincing proof in this direction, and a copy will be mailed to any interested person on request.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Dept. 47
Head Office . . . WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER HOUSES

WE have a few home properties for sale in Shaughnessy Heights, West End, Kitsilano and Fair View districts, at prices which will appeal to anyone desiring of buying a home in the beautiful city of Vancouver. Now is the time to get a bargain; we invite you to make our office your headquarters for information on Vancouver property.

Ceperley, Rounsefell & Co. Ltd.

Established 1886.
Real Estate, Insurance, Loans
739 Hastings Street, W.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

METALLIC METALLIC ROOFING CO. CEILING

are three things a man should know when he is dying. (1) Is he at peace with God? (2) It is satisfactory to know that he has helped the betterment of humanity. (3) That he knows he has made provision for his family to the best of his ability. Provision by life insurance for his loved ones is the most practical form of applied Christianity. A poor man's best investment is an insurance policy. That home has a strong anchor which can boast of such a document amongst its treasures.—From an address by Mayor Davidson, of Winnipeg, before the Life Underwriters' Association of Canada.

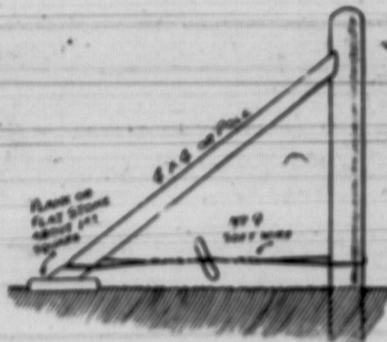
Canada's Wheat Prices Fixed

Continued from Page 9

the approval and permission of the Canadian food controller and the United States food controller.

Present Machinery Will Be Used

To carry out the whole of the above policy in regard to the price of wheat and the distribution of it, a very considerable machinery would be required if it were necessary to create de novo an organization for that purpose. This would involve very considerable office space and a large staff. The Board of Grain Supervisors have carefully considered this matter and they have authorized the executive to make an arrangement with two organizations, namely, the Lake Shippers' Clearance Association and the Winnipeg Clearing House, which organizations already do work of the kind that needs to be done and which could undertake the work needed to be done by the Board of Grain Supervisors at much less cost than it the board created a new staff for the purpose. It is, therefore, the intention of the board to ask the Right



A Single Anchor Post Arrangement

Hon. the Minister of Trade and Commerce to approve of arrangements along this line. The two organizations named have been perfected, a recommendation along this line will be sent to the Right Hon. the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The president of the Wheat Export Company considers that if the Allies are to absorb the carrying charges on wheat at country points along the lines of the plan indicated above the Wheat Export Company should have the right to name one or two auditors of the accounts for carrying charges in order to protect themselves and that these auditors should be paid out of the general fund. The Board of Grain Supervisors consider that this is a reasonable request and they ask the approval of the Right Hon. Minister of Trade and Commerce.

CANADA'S BACON TRADE

The following figures show the Canadian exports of bacon to the United Kingdom, France and Italy in pounds, for fiscal years ending March 31:—1913, 36,632,597; 1914, 23,629,861; 1915, 72,941,299; 1916, 144,228,591; 1917, 297,284,673.

Canada was slow in building up her bacon export trade in the British market. It was not until the bacon hog was bred instead of the fat hog that a grip on the trade was secured. During the three years of war Canadian bacon has to a very large extent replaced the high-grade Danish bacon, formerly the chief source of Great Britain's external supply. If this trade is to be held it is imperative that the greatest care be taken to preserve the true bacon breed and to provide for a constant and regular supply.

Idle Money Is National Waste

The Province of Manitoba

Will pay you for your Cash Surplus

5%

Repayable one year from date of deposit

4%

Payable on demand

and keep it working with the farmers of Manitoba under the Manitoba Farm Loans Act

Make Cheques Payable to—

The Manitoba Farm Loans Association

Winnipeg

Manitoba

Does It Pay

to carry life insurance? There is only one answer, either from a financial or peace of mind point of view. The ever-increasing amount of life insurance written, not only by our company but other representative institutions is an evidence of its merit.

It is good business to carry Fire Insurance and every sane business man believes it is, then it should be equally good business to carry Life Insurance. A Fire Policy may become a claim, while a Life Insurance Policy must, either by death or maturity.

Write us to-day, stating your age, whether married or single, and we shall be pleased to forward you particulars of a policy best suited to your needs.



THE Manufacturers Life Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE . . . TORONTO, CANADA

P.S.—Have you received our Booklet "FACTS"?

BIG MONEY in TRAPPING THIS YEAR

RAW FURS

FREE Hallam's Trappers' Guide—44 pages illustrated; English or French; tells how and where to trap; what bait and traps to use; lists of useful information; Hallam's Trappers' Supply Catalog—44 pages; illustrated; of traps and specialties; supplied at low prices. Hallam's Raw Fur News—Gives latest prices and advance information on fur market. Address, using number given below.

John Hallam

515 HALLAM BUILDING, TORONTO.



APPLES

Having bought very advantageously, a considerable quantity of Apples in British Columbia, we are able to offer same as below. These are exceptionally favorable prices for the varieties and grades quoted, and the Apples are being supplied by thoroughly dependable Growers' Associations. The fruit will be the very best obtainable.

Cars will be assorted, mainly from the following varieties: Cox's Orange Pippin, Grimes' Golden, Jonathan, Wagner, King, Spitzenberg, Stayman Winesap, Rome Beauty, Yellow Newton. The bulk of the cars being made up from the first five varieties named. No Ben Davis will be included unless asked for. The cars will be as well assorted as possible as to varieties. Any special requests for particular varieties will be complied with as far as possible.

PRICES:—Per box. Carloads, No. 1, \$1.90; No. 2, \$1.75

F.O.B. any Station in Saskatchewan.
(Minimum Car consists of about 630 boxes.)

Per box, less than carloads, No. 1, \$1.95; No. 2, \$1.80
F.O.B. Regina, Moose Jaw or Saskatoon.

Terms:—Deposit of \$50.00 per carload (or 25c per box) with order, balance Sight Draft attached to Bill of Lading.

All the Apples are wrapped and packed in boxes containing from 40 to 45 pounds net. The proportion of grades is estimated to be about 60 per cent. No. 1 and 40 per cent. No. 2, although if locals desire to vary these we will do our best to meet their wishes.

Look out for our prices on Apples from Nova Scotia within a few days.

See your local Secretary or write the Central.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association
Farmers' Building, Regina

The Quick and Easy Way

With a Cyclone Portable Grain Elevator you can elevate from 1,200 to 2,200 bushels per hour. Never has there been a grain elevator so strong, so easy to handle, or so capacious as the

Cyclone Portable Grain Elevator

Loads Tanks, Cars, and Granaries in double quick time.

This elevator is operated perfectly by the famous 3 h.p. type "Z" engine. If you already have an engine you may use it, the truck being strong enough to carry engines up to 6 h.p.

Regular length of elevator is 20 feet and when raised to extreme height the outlet is about 17 feet from the ground. Swivel discharge spout is three feet with an additional five feet of flexible extension, extra links of which can be furnished.

See your dealer today or write us for full information.

Manufactured by
The Hart Grain
Weigher Co.,
makers of the
famous "Perfection"
and "Hartley"
Thrashing
Machine Sloggers.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Ltd.
SASKATOON WINNIPEG CALGARY

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

The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

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

CORN MEAL MUSH—FRIED

Editor, Guide:—The writer thinks the editorial "Food value of corn" in The Guide of June 20 of considerable importance provided sufficient Canadians are able and do appreciate just how true the facts therein really are. Do you know what fried corn meal mush is? Yes! Well just make a few inquiries about your neighbourhood and see how few there are that know this most valuable of foods. You may find one or two old fellows who may say: "Sure, we used to eat it down home, down east—never any in the west though." The rest of them will laugh at you as the suggestion may bring to their minds Hungarian goulasche (or worse).

Call on Eaton's or your grocer or your miller and ask them for a sack of white corn meal. Eh? No-o-o—got oat meal and—oh yes, we have corn meal—sure. How much, please? "Is it white corn meal?" you ask. "Sure—well—I'll see—yes, here it is." And here he comes stammering along with a sack of yellow corn meal, may be rice meal or worse. But he won't have any white corn meal unless he happens to be a southerner and has a few sacks for his own use.

I put in the first six months in Saskatchewan looking for white corn meal. Finally Eaton's promised to get some. That's a year ago, but all the white corn meal I have eaten in Saskatchewan came from Kansas, 15 cents per five pound sack plus 60 cents postage—15 cents per pound it costs and its well worth it and cheap at any price if you ask me. So if you will put the facts before the people here, show what Jim Patton and all the other big and little corn kings think of corn meal mush—fried. Induce some Canadians to use it once and thereby create a supply of it here. I will have much for which to be appreciative.

A FRIEND.

WOULD DEPORT ORIENTALS

Editor, Guide:—I have wondered how long it would be before the newspapers of Canada would lift a voice about the large number of Chinese. When I visited Swift Current in 1905 I suppose there were not half a dozen Chinese here. Now I estimate that there are 500 or 600 in Swift Current. As to Chinese entering the hardest occupations, here at least they are forcing their way into the softer jobs and into business. The hard work of the community is done by white men.

We as white citizens, whether we are British born or from the United States, must think of the future. Now is the time to act to prevent a serious race problem for our children. The negro problem in the southern states is bad enough, but the negro is willing to remain in large degree a servant class. Not so with the Chinese. The hard fight for existence in China has made him economically our superiors. The Chinese are honest and saving, but this country should be a white man's country and the time to act is now. I say form an Anti-Chinese League and demand the exclusion and deportation of all the orientals. This would not be so hard to accomplish now as we might think. Years hence it will be more difficult.

P. STILL.

Swift Current, Sask.

PARCEL POST UNSATISFACTORY

Editor, Guide:—I noticed that in one of your leaders recently you complimented the government on the parcel post which they gave this country. I will place a few facts and figures before your readers and will then be glad to learn how you can by any stretch of imagination compliment the government on this business.

Some time ago I had occasion to send to the old country for some goods. The parcel came by post and weighed 11 pounds, postage 75 cents. By the same mail I received two pairs overalls from

Winnipeg, weighing eight pounds, postage 56 cents. The first parcel came from an inland town in the south of Ireland and travelled past Invermay west to Humboldt for revenue purposes and thence back again to Invermay.

Last week I received a small parcel of stationery from Brandon, Man., weight one pound three ounces, postage 25 cents. Compare those prices with the prices from Great Britain, more than 3,000 miles away, and then congratulate your government. We hear they are about to take over the C.N.R. and if the rates are fixed on the same scale as the parcel post, God help us is what I say.

There was a great blow about the parcel post which in reality was a clever dodge to protect the extortion of the express companies. As far as the parcel post being a benefit to the people it is a case of a mountain that labored to bring forth a mouse.

WM. EWSON.

Invermay, Sask.

A BIT OF PARTY BUNCOMBE

Editor, Guide:—In the press report of the political convention held in Brandon recently, it was stated that a committee was appointed to try to arrange for a candidate that would be acceptable to both parties and that the opinion was expressed that in case of suiting both parties, then R. McKenzie would most likely withdraw. This I should say was a bit of political buncombe. The men who were at the convention were not figuring on playing into the hands of the politicians. We were after something more worthy. I nominated Mr. McKenzie because I believed that he was the best man available. He is a farmer and knows the disabilities under which the farmer works. He is also a man of large business experience, which is imperative for efficient representation. He is pledged to support a vigorous win-the-war policy, but he is evidently not acceptable to either party, which fact should determine every farmer to support him and so overthrow the political power that is continually robbing them of their rights as citizens and producers.

JAMES H. FRY.

Kirkella, Man.

PATRONIZE YOUR ELEVATORS

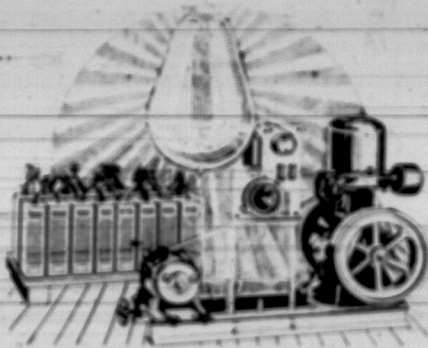
Editor, Guide:—As a farmer who travels around some, I will give some ideas gleaned from my experience. I come across members of G.G.A.'s who are actively engaged in turning other grain growers' wheat away from the local cooperative elevator, to a capitalistic company that exploits the farmer and puts the profit of handling farmers' wheat into his own pocket. But private members are not the chief sinners. Leading local officers are also doing this. The Guide tells us on its front page that our farmers' movement stands for "education, organization, co-operation." Now for a member of a G.G.A., and especially for an officer, to use his influence in diverting a farmer's wheat to a private company is opposed to education, organization, co-operation. He is lining his own pocket and defeating the farmers' movement in a thorough fashion.

It is strange how a man cannot see how utterly inconsistent his position is, who occupies say the position of president of the local association, and at the same time is actively engaged in privately persuading farmers to be disloyal to their own local cooperative elevator, of which both he and they are shareholders. The cooperative elevator has been built at considerable expense by the local farmers, and if these farmers will only loyally stand by their own company and their own property, we can overcome the evils and extortions in grain buying we have been up against for many years. No man can faithfully serve two masters—he cannot be working for his own pocket, his private interest, and be at the same time a successful leader of the farmers. He is likely to weaken, to disunite his local association and ultimately to bring about its death. By means of the Co-operative



More light and better light, and at less expense, is the call from the farmer of this great Canadian West today. The **EATON Electric Lighting Plant** answers the call with a lighting system that in efficiency is one hundred per cent., in operation is simplicity itself, and an outfit that opens up a new avenue of economy to the progressive and thrifty farmer. The illustration above shows how you can light the several buildings, all from the one plant.

We issue a circular that illustrates and describes the plant best suited to your particular requirements, and you will be pleased to learn that you can now procure your plant at an **EATON** price. This means that in sections of the Western Country where formerly there was one electric lighting plant, there now will be three or four, since the **T. EATON CO.** have gone into the business of selling Electric Lighting Plants, and that you can now buy your plant we repeat—at an **EATON Price**. Send for the circular.



58E5000—80 Ampere battery, capacity 16 to 32 lamps, 17 C.P., 20 watts. Price, F.O.B. Winnipeg **375.00**

58E5025—110 Ampere battery, capacity 23 to 43 lamps, 17 C.P., 20 watts. Price, F.O.B. Winnipeg **410.00**

If engine omitted deduct 50.00.

With the engine running, the capacity of either the above outfits can be increased to twenty-two more lamps. Willard P.A. Battery furnished as standard equipment.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA



Free Tuitions at the Manitoba Agricultural College
FOUR FREE SCHOLARSHIPS, Value \$25.00 Each, Open to Young Men and Young Women

An Opportunity in Leadership

Young man or young woman of the West, you cannot serve your country better than by training yourself for greater usefulness in agriculture and in the farm home. We believe we are right in making a special appeal to you to enter the Manitoba Agricultural College this fall.

The war with its problems has brought greater responsibilities for every one of you. How are you planning to prepare yourself to meet these responsibilities? You must be prepared to meet not only your personal future but to take your part in the future of the nation, the community, the farm and the home. In all these interests, leaders, trained and capable, will be needed—leaders who have knowledge and skill, and who are trained to think clearly and to act justly.



Students in Agronomy Class Judging Grain

A Winter at the M.A.C. Will Increase Your Earning Power and Open the Door of Success to You

The Manitoba Agricultural College not only enables its students to gain skill in farming and in housekeeping, and knowledge that leads to higher production and economy of time and resources, but it also trains students to "think clearly and to act justly," to speak and write effectively. In short, it trains for leadership.



Learning Draft Type

Young women over 15 years of age, young men between 15 and 25, young men over 20 who have been farming and have not been called to the colors, should come to the Agricultural College to prepare themselves for greater opportunities and for better service. The estimated value of the crop in the three western provinces this year is the highest yet. Hundreds of you young men and young women can well afford to spend a winter at college. Such a course will increase your earning power, will enable you to render better service on your farm, and fit you to take a leading place in the life of your community. You can be spared from the farm after threshing, when college opens. The college closes in time for spring work. Write for folder describing the first year course in either agriculture or home economics. State which folder you want. Write today to Department "G."

Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.

Prizes Open to All

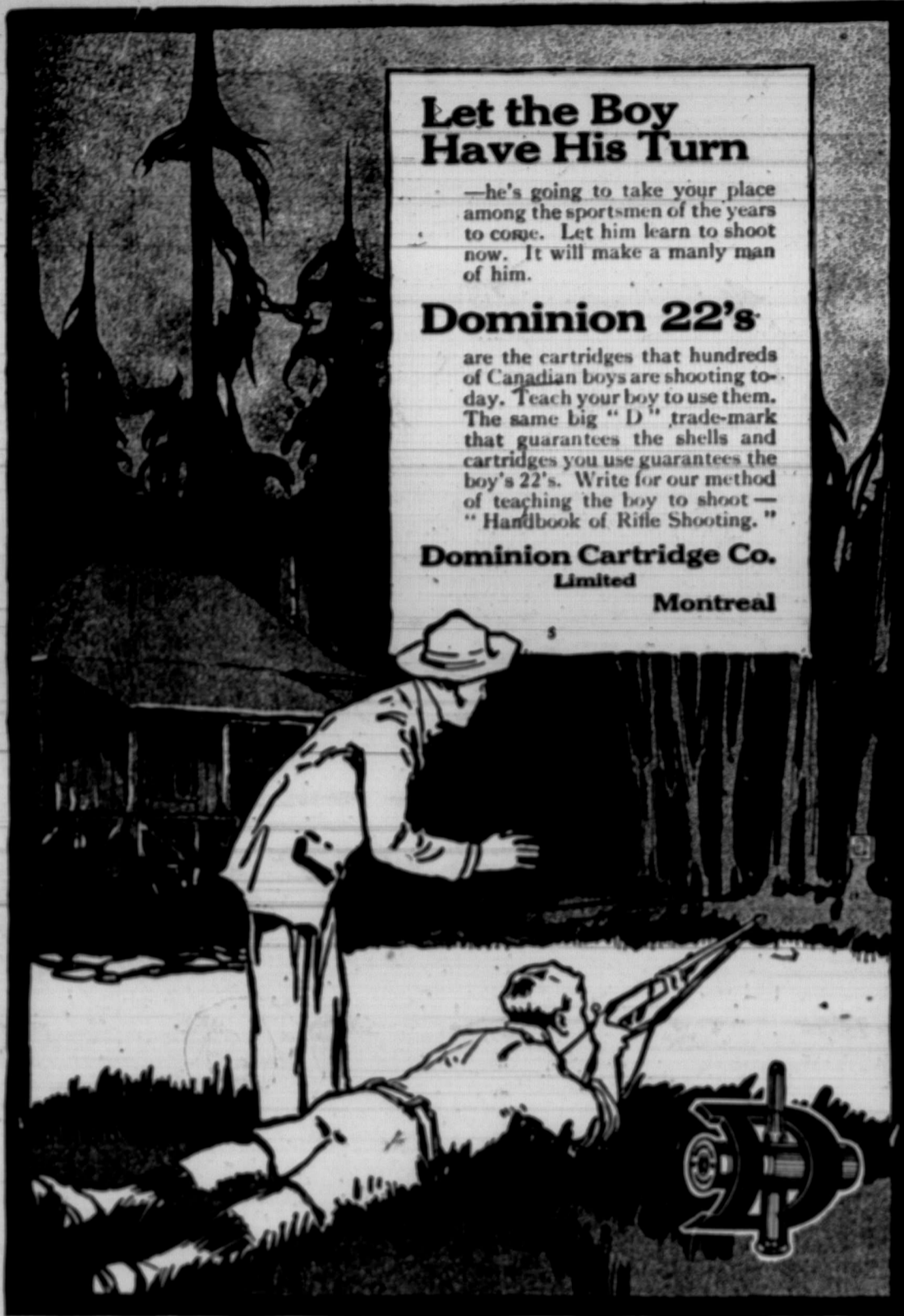
In order to bring home to the young men and young women on the farms of Western Canada the advantages offered by a course in Agriculture or Home Economics at the Manitoba Agricultural College it has been decided to offer four free tuitions, open to young men and young women throughout Western Canada. Two of the prizes will be awarded to young men and two to young women, irrespective of the province in which they reside.

The above prizes (to the value of \$25 each) are offered for the four best letters on either of the subjects: 1.—The advantage of a course in Agriculture; 2.—The advantage of a course in Home Economics. The competition is open to prospective students only. The prizes will be granted in the first year's course when the winners enter the college.

Those wishing to compete may secure information about the college from students they know, or may receive a folder by writing to the college. The articles should not be long, and should be written with a view to persuade students to take advantage of a course at the college. When completed, the articles should be signed by the authors, and mailed to Dept. "G," Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.



Students in the Carpenter Shop



Let the Boy Have His Turn

—he's going to take your place among the sportsmen of the years to come. Let him learn to shoot now. It will make a manly man of him.

Dominion 22's

are the cartridges that hundreds of Canadian boys are shooting today. Teach your boy to use them. The same big "D" trade-mark that guarantees the shells and cartridges you use guarantees the boy's 22's. Write for our method of teaching the boy to shoot — "Handbook of Rifle Shooting."

Dominion Cartridge Co. Limited
Montreal

Canadians and the United Grain Growers Limited the price farmers get for wheat has been raised by from three to five cents a bushel, say \$30 a car. How foolish for any farmer to ship his grain elsewhere through the advice of a neighboring farmer, enabling the latter to put from \$5 to \$10 commission into his own pocket as a reward for disloyalty. A farmer who is turned against his own company is fooled. Fixing the grade, the weighing and dockage are all done outside. No company buying our wheat can affect or alter these to our gain. And if a farmer will only thoroughly examine into it he will find no party gives a higher price than the Winnipeg Grain Exchange price. I have tested this repeatedly and found it as stated. The truth is that farmers gain all along in standing by their own co-operative elevator or the United Grain Growers Limited. In Saskatchewan the local co-operative elevator has an agent in the person of the operator on the spot and I have found he can do all any other agent can, except perhaps he gives a somewhat smaller advance on a car. This, however, is a trifling matter.

OBSERVER.

Sask.

ENCOURAGE WHEAT PRODUCTION

Editor, Guide:—As a farmer will you let me express my opinion re the setting of prices on grain. The result will be less effort and less production for 1918. Harvest was early this year with ideal fall weather to prepare land for the next crop, but does the government think the farmers are such fools as to work on such an uncertainty and let the combines and trusts go on charging him the same old prices which are going up and soon would be ahead of \$2.21 a bushel for wheat? They can set the price at 50 cents a bushel if they please, but everything we have to buy will have to come down to that level and then leave an inducement to produce as much as possible in this national crisis. Something has got to be done quick or it will be shown in the preparation and acreage of 1918.

Now, just a few lines on grading. They do not grade our wheat according to law. No matter what weight our wheat is, color is the principal point. My experience last year was that wheat going 63 pounds to the bushel should have graded No. 2, but they gave me No. 3, and my last car they couldn't grade it less so they made it No. 3 tough so as to get as much as possible out of me. I lost the price between No. 2 and No. 3 on 8,000 bushels of wheat. How is it, Mr. Minister of Justice, that millers are allowed to buy wheat graded No. 3 and sell it after milling as No. 1 flour. I may mention that most of my wheat went to Calgary to fill up the government's White Elephant Elevator. Not another bushel of my wheat goes to Calgary. We get it in the neck by Winnipeg grading, but in Calgary it is worse still. Now is the time for the government to take hold, or after threshing is done they will find a lot of farmers on the coast or down in California, instead of preparing land for the next crop. We want to know where we are at so as not to find ourselves without a dollar after the 1918 crop. We've worked too long on dead horses to be fooled again.

C. BLUNDELL.

Rocky Coulee, Alta.

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Editor, Guide:—In your reference to the post office savings banks in two recent issues you seem to have overlooked the fact that the government now has on sale War Savings Certificates at every bank and money order post office in Canada, and these can be procured for as small a sum as \$8.60. They bear interest at over five per cent per annum. By this scheme the government has not only made use of the post office to secure them funds, but also has obtained the co-operation of the banks. One cannot enter many banks in Canada now without being confronted with the very striking advertisements which are used by the department of finance to forward this scheme. The branch banks are assisting this plan to the best of their ability. In one small village a chartered bank branch has procured over \$25,000 for the government since this system was inaugurated early in 1917, and I am sure that this is no exception. Doubtless this fall many thousands of these certificates will find their way into the hands of the Western farmers.

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Manitoba.

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means much to you. It represents all the knowledge that has been accumulating for years in the manufacture of

STITCHED CANVAS BELTS
THE BELT OF SERVICE

PLEWES LIMITED
DISTRIBUTORS WINNIPEG

FOR EXPERT PERSONAL ATTENTION
CONSIGN YOUR GRAIN—

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Jas. Richardson & Sons, Ltd.

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Track Buyers and Exporters
Established 1857

Top prices; careful checking of grades, liberal advances and prompt adjustments. We are big buyers of

OATS, BARLEY, FLAX AND RYE

Phone or wire our nearest office for prices any time after your grain is shipped

Western Offices: Long Distance Phones:
Grain Exchange, Winnipeg Main 3522
Grain Exchange, Calgary Main 2268
Canada Building, Saskatoon 3241

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Managing the Noble Farms

How C. S. Noble Has Organized His 15,000 Acre Farm Business

It is not given to many men to manage a system of farms comprising over 15,000 acres, mostly devoted to crop production. There are men or companies, and too many of them, who have much more land than this in Western Canada. They are not farming it, however. They are waiting to farm the farmers who will come later and pay high for the privilege of working the land. Not so The Noble Foundation, Limited, of Nobleford, Alberta. Its president and managing director, C. S. Noble, commenced seeding operations last spring on a series of farms comprising 15,000 acres, most of which is under cultivation, and two out of every three acres of which is producing crop this year. He had 15 square miles of crop in this season, 11 square miles being under wheat. In 1916 he handled 150,213 bushels of wheat. This included 54,395 bushels from 1,000 acres, breaking the world's previous 1,000 acre record yield by 3,275 bushels. He also delivered to the elevator 93,237 bushels of oats and 2,442 bushels of flax. The 1916 bill for wages and horses was \$47,187.96. As many as 170 men were employed in the busy season, and 250 horses and 400 cows are on the farms constantly. The purchase of the Cameron ranch, east of Nobleford, in July, brings the total acreage owned up to 31,000 acres. It is the intention to bring as much as possible of this under cultivation as quickly as conditions will allow.



C. S. NOBLE

There might not appear to be much of practical value to the ordinary half section or section farmer in a study of the methods by which this colossal grain growing enterprise is managed. But the factors making for success on large and smaller farms are not so different after all. On each a good system of management must be followed to secure best results. Besides there are matters of general interest in connection with the Noble system of management as representing the machinery by which Canada's biggest grain farm is efficiently managed.

A System of Farms

The Noble Foundation farming enterprise is based on the unit system. The holdings are comprised of several farms of varying sizes. They are as follows:—

Farm Name	Acres
Grandview Farm, East of Nobleford	5,760
Mountain View Farm, West of Nobleford	3,200
River Side Farm, Carmangay	1,760
Prairie Farm, Nobleford	1,600
Marquis Farm, Barons	1,280
Crescent Y. Ranch, Calgary	2,000

The whole system is managed from Mr. Noble's office at Nobleford. To assist in the office he has the secretary-treasurer of the company, M. C. Cranston, and a stenographer to help in the office work. Another bookkeeper has recently been engaged. Here a sketch of each farm with the fields numbered is kept. During the winter Mr. Noble maps out a plan of crop production and summer following for the farms for the following summer.

This plan is not absolutely final, but may be changed if conditions demand it. Each farm is charged with the amount of capital invested in land, buildings, and equipment. Annual charges for interest on capital depreciation, together with general running expenses are made. Each also has to bear its share of the overhead expenses, apportioned according to its acreage. Each farm is credited with all that is taken off it. If seed grain, for instance, is taken from one farm to another, it is credited to the farm producing it and charged against the farm to which it goes. So accurately are these accounts kept, that it is possible to figure the cost of production per acre on each of the farms. To facilitate the management a private telephone line runs from the central office to each farm and also to the city of Lethbridge.

Distinct Farm Units

Each farm is in charge of a foreman, who is provided with an automobile. He is in supreme command on his farm, and is subordinate only to Mr. Noble at the central office. He has complete charge of the men and of the operations on his farm. The organization of the individual farms may be said to have three divisions. First there is the house in charge of a housekeeper, who keeps accurate account of the cost of feeding the men. Then there is the farm mechanic and a stable man. The other division comprises the men who are kept at work in the fields. A report of all the work done is submitted to the central office, and all orders for repairs, and other items of expense, go through this office. A monthly report is gotten out, so that a foreman is in a position to compare his operations with those of the foremen of other farms.

The problem of securing sufficient men might be thought to be a serious one, but no trouble has been experienced in securing plenty of them. Good wages are paid and poor or disagreeable men are not tolerated. The rate of wages is fixed at the central office, but the foremen have the right to hire or fire men as circumstances require. No provision is made for keeping married men, except that in some instances a housekeeper is secured in this way. It is put up to each individual man to work honestly and efficiently. He is put on his honor, and the poor men sorted out. No "pushers" are employed, except that in harvest time, head binder operators and stokers are selected and paid extra. Each man looks after his own team during the farming season, but the stable man keeps the stables cleaned out and looks after the feeding. In busy seasons, however, when more work is required and everyone is working at high pressure, the teams are cleaned, fed, and harnessed for each teamster, who when he comes in leaves his team in the yard. No Sunday work is allowed except in the stable and in the house, and then only what is absolutely necessary.

The regular men are employed by the month. A time sheet is kept by the foreman, and wages may be drawn at the end of each month, at which time



The Private Elevator at Nobleford



Harvesting scene on one of the Big Farms of the Noble Foundation, Ltd., of Nobleford, Alta.

OK CANADIAN

POTATO DIGGER

Made in Canada
 FREE to potato growers—our 48-page booklet, "Money in Potatoes"
 CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO., Limited Dept. 487 GALT, ONT.



Saves exactly HALF the cost

Digs the crop clean and in half the time. New stone shield. Side delivery of vines. The O.K. Diggers are light in draft. Made in sizes and styles to suit every condition of soil.

Get My Price

Galloway's New Book of Patriotic Prices



It's FREE

High prices are hitting the farmers hard, and they are going to hit you harder. You are compelled to pay more and more for everything you buy. But I am going to protect you as I have always protected my farmer friends. I am going to give you patriotic prices that mean a big saving to you—and give you besides the highest quality goods possible to obtain or build. Don't take my word for it, just send for my New Big Free Book.

This book shows everything for the farm and home. General Merchandise, Wearing Apparel of every kind—Clothing, and Underwear, Boots and Shoes—to say nothing of the Great Galloway Line of Masterpiece Gasoline Engines—the wonderful Galloway Sanitary Cream Separators, and the Galloway Low Down Crop Producing Manure Spreaders.

Get My Price on a Galloway Separator

Save from 15 to 25 per cent.

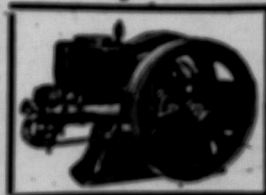


Why pay the high prices charged by the agents and dealers? I will save you from 15 to 25 per cent on price, and give you the best cream separator possible to build. How do I do it? I'll tell you! I manufacture in tremendous quantities in my own world's greatest factories, and sell direct to you, without the excessive profits added for the jobbers. You, and I'll sell you for cash or on time, and give you 30 days to decide whether my machine suits you or not. Remember, I claim the Galloway to be equal or superior to the highest priced separators made. It is most sanitary—will run easier and clean closer than the best of them—and I leave you to be the judge. Let me tell you all about it in my latest Free Book. Fill out the coupon below and I will send the book to you by first mail, all post-paid.

Remember, a Galloway Cream Separator Brings a Pay Check every week and will pay for itself from the extra profits you get from your cows.

Get My Price on a Masterpiece Engine

Save \$50 to \$200



A size for every purpose from 1 1/2 h.p. to 15 h.p., both stationary and portable. Let me tell you in my Free Book all about this great line of gasoline engines. Let me tell you how they are built, with Hercules cylinder head, Masterpiece engine, economy carburetor and improved fuel feed and oiling devices. You can't afford to buy any engine without getting a copy of this book, which tells the merits of the fine engine business, and how many of the engines have on the market are of light weight and of small bore and short stroke. Don't be fooled. Compare the weight, bore and stroke of a Galloway with most of the other engines on the market, and you have the answer.

Get My Price on a Galloway Spreader

The Big Crop Builders



Many styles and sizes, each one fully guaranteed. Read these features that make for strength and efficient service: Endless apron. Five feet. Double chain drive. All-steel gear, and many other exclusive features. Very light draft, and large capacity. Read all about how it is made in my catalogue. I have one for you. Fill out the coupon and mail it to me and I'll get the book by first mail, post-paid.

To the Women Folks Don't forget that more than half of this book is devoted to YOUR needs. It contains the same bargains—the same big savings for YOU that it does for the men who need farm machinery. You will find here everything you or your family needs to wear, and the prices are such that you will be glad you sent for the book. More than 25,000 families bought from my Spring book and were glad of it, and so will you be if you give the Galloway Way a trial. Send for the book to-day and become a satisfied Galloway customer.

Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada Ltd. Dept. 11 Winnipeg, Man.

Please send me your FREE Catalog of Patriotic Prices.

The Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

NAME

ADDRESS

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OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

Gombault's Caustic Balsam IT HAS NO EQUAL

For the Human Body

It is a powerful...
We should say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Persistent, thorough use will cure every old or chronic ailment and it can be used on any case that requires an outward application with perfect safety.

Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for
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Diphtheria
Sore Lungs
Rheumatism
and all Stiff Joints

REMOVED THE SORENESS—STRENGTHENED MUSCLES
Gombault's...
Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express postpaid. Write for booklet to The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder...
\$0.500 \$1.000 bottles to...
Guaranteed for inflammation of lungs, bowels, kidneys, fever, diarrhoea, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, pack the tin. Agents wanted. Write address plainly to Bell, V. K. Kingston, Ont.



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will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for man and horse. Reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Gout, Warts, Strains, Bruises, stings and inflammation. Price \$1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by **W. F. YOUNG, P.O. Box 406, Lyons, Ont., Montreal, Can.** Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Association Auction Sale DAIRY CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE

Pure bred males and females and grade females
CALGARY, OCTOBER 29 to 31.
Animals will be judged October 29. Dairy cattle and swine will be sold on the 30th and sheep on the 31st.
ENTRIES CLOSE SEPTEMBER 29
For information and entry forms write the secretary—
E. L. RICHARDSON
Secretary and Managing Director.
Alberta Livestock Associations
CALGARY, ALTA.

HORSES

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

Walter Harland Smith, Manager Horse Dept.
Union Stock Yards of Toronto Limited
Keble Street West Toronto



Every Farm Should have an "Ayrshire"

The Cow For Profit

Rich milk—high in butter fat—docile and good feeders.

WRITE W F STEPHEN Secretary
CANADIAN AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSN
Box 501 HUNTINGDON, QUE.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

SASKATCHEWAN GREATER PRODUCTION LOAN

Make Your Dollars Work for Saskatchewan

The world's crying need to-day is more food—more grain, more cattle. Saskatchewan must help meet that need. She has the land, the men and the money. Vast areas of land are available; her citizens are eager to help in the fight; but the wealth of the province, a large portion of which is lying idle, must be utilized. The "Saskatchewan Greater Production Loan" Bonds provide the solution. Every citizen of Saskatchewan should invest every available dollar in these bonds and help increase Saskatchewan's production and prosperity.

The Loan

THE SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT at the last session decided to help the Saskatchewan farmers to increase their production by loaning money to them at as near cost as possible. The Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act authorized the government to loan money for this purpose to the extent of \$5,000,000. The Saskatchewan Government appeals to the people of Saskatchewan to loan to the government the money that the government in turn will loan to the farmers of this province.

The Purpose

CO-OPERATION is the key-note of this loan. It will establish another link in the chain of co-operative enterprises for the advancement of Saskatchewan. You invest your savings in government bonds, redeemable on three months' notice, and the money is loaned by the government to farmers requiring it for development work.

Doubly Secured

THE whole of the resources of the province are behind the Saskatchewan Greater Production Loan Bonds. They are the safest investment the government or any one in the province can offer. The government in turn is amply secured by first mortgages on the farms to be developed by the funds loaned by it.

How To Buy Greater Production Bonds

Take advantage of this great patriotic opportunity. Buy a Bond at once. You can get it from any of the following: Provincial Treasurer (Loan Office), Legislative Buildings, Regina; or the nearest branch of the Union Bank of Canada or the Northern Crown Bank; or the Secretary-Treasurer of your municipality. (If you buy Bonds otherwise than through a bank make cheque or money order payable to the order of the Provincial Treasurer at Regina.)

Government of the Province of Saskatchewan

Department of Provincial Treasurer, Regina, Sask.

A Profitable Investment

THESE bonds are for 10 years and bear interest at 5% per annum. This interest is payable half-yearly. All the holder of a bond has to do to get his interest is to clip one of the coupons attached to the bond and present it to any bank. It will be cashed at once.

As Good as Gold

THESE bonds are as good as gold and just as convenient. They are the safest investment you can make and can be turned into cash at any time. If you know three months ahead of the time you want the money, all you have to do is to give that much notice to the Saskatchewan government and the government will give you, in cash, the full amount. But if you need cash immediately the security is of such a character as to ensure an advance.

Everybody's Opportunity

You can buy \$20 Bonds, \$100 Bonds, \$500 Bonds, or \$1,000 Bonds. Thus everybody has an equal chance to share in this great opportunity to secure a profitable investment backed by all the resources of the province, and at the same time help increase the production and prosperity of Saskatchewan.

cheques are made out. Upon undrawn wages, four per cent. interest is allowed. The cheques are kept in envelopes and marked off the books when taken out. A man leaving in the middle of the month brings in a statement from the foreman. Accurate accounts are kept of each man's time and wages, and by referring to a ledger it can be instantly seen how much is coming to him. Men are hired until after harvest and threshing are completed, after which the staff is greatly reduced.

Time Cards Furnished

Each man is furnished with a daily time card, on which he records the kind of work, hours of work devoted to each operation, miles travelled per day, horses used, and the number of the field in which he was engaged. These cards are kept in a box in the dining room, and when a man puts in his filled card each evening, he takes out a blank for the following day. By running over these cards and comparing them it can instantly be seen what each man has been doing, and which man is doing the best.

On each farm there is a large bunk house. A bedroom is provided for each two men, and there is also a recreation room where the leisure hours may be spent in playing checkers, cards, or other games. The dining room is situated in the farmhouse, and a large bell that can be heard all over the farm calls the men to their meals. Each man looks after his own washing, which may if he wishes be sent to the town to be laundered. In harvest time, in addition to the bunk-house, cars and tents are provided, the men furnishing their own blankets.

Men are engaged for various periods. A few permanent employees are required. Others are hired for the summer, while stookers and harvest hands are paid by the day. No difficulty has been experienced with men leaving at harvest time. Good wages and a square deal are relied on to hold them through the busy season.

Organizing the Farm House

The house is usually occupied by the foreman. Accommodation is provided for the housekeeper and her help. Each farm is made to contribute to the upkeep of the house as much as possible. Cows are kept to provide milk and butter. Chickens are raised, and a well cultivated garden is provided. A few pigs and cattle are raised to provide meat, and hams and bacon are cured for summer use. A weekly record of the meals given is kept by the housekeeper. This shows the meals given to outside employees, inside employees, members of the family, and guests. It also indicates the value of the farm products used, and an estimate of the cost of each meal.

Two big tractors have been running this year, but for the most part horses are used in the farming operations. Four-horse outfits are generally used, but this rule is altered according to the nature of the work, and a man may drive as many as eight horses. A monthly account of horse expense, including the feed, etc., is kept by the foreman. It is the policy to cull out the poor horses, and sell surplus stock by auction twice a year. A few mules are also kept on some of the farms.

What the Farms Produce

The farm crops include wheat, oats, and flax, and some corn for feeding purposes. Marquis wheat is the main crop, the seed used all being first generation registered wheat. For this year's seed, seed plots were sowed in 1916, all the bearded heads and undesirable types of heads being removed. The best of the selected wheat is reserved for the seed and before planting it it is thoroughly tested. This year the germination test ran 100 per cent. Banner oats are grown, all being registered under the rules of The Canadian Seed Growers' Association and fully tested. A large amount of grain is sold for seed purposes, last year's shipments including five cars of wheat shipped to Manitoba. The yield of grain from the different fields is accurately tabulated when the crop is being delivered to the elevator. During the busy season, a report is made to the head office every day of the number of bushels delivered to the private elevator. In case of fire it is possible, therefore, to calculate to a bushel the amount of wheat in store, in order to make a proper claim.

Some Big Yields

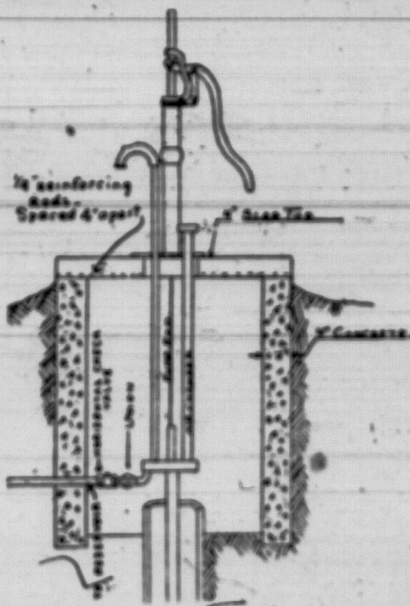
Beside the 1,000 acre record previously referred to, the accounts show some

enormous yields in large fields for the 1916 crop. One 300 acre field averaged 51.56 bushels. Another of 625 acres averaged 49.5 bushels. One 394 acre field of oats averaged 123 bushels, and many other satisfactory yields were recorded.

Besides the farm properties, a hotel, a store and an elevator are operated in Nobleford. A large garden is kept to supply the hotel, and also to supplement the gardens on the various farms. Owing to the fact that the system is comprised of various units, it is capable of indefinite enlargement. Mr. Noble's faith in the grain growing possibilities of Southern Alberta was further evidenced this year in the purchase of the Cameron ranch mentioned above, which contains 15,360 acres, and which it is planned will soon be brought under cultivation. It is expected that six sections at least of this ranch will be broken and seeded to winter rye this fall.

A SANITARY WELL.

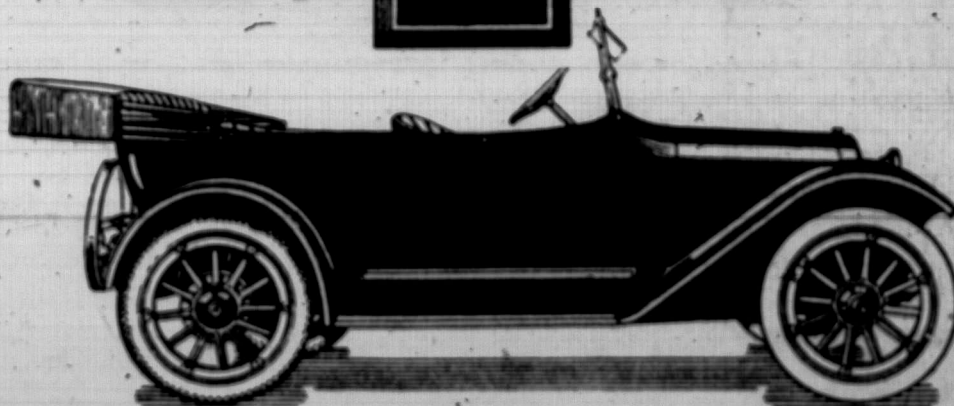
The chief source of contamination of farm wells is surface drainage. A well should be so constructed that not a drop of surface water can enter it. The illustration shows one plan which can be adopted for safeguarding the family drinking water against contamination from this source. Provision is first made for having the top of the well higher than the surrounding ground, so that the surface water will drain away. The curbing is of concrete, four inches thick and lined with a coating of pure cement. The top consists of a



concrete slab four inches thick and reinforced with quarter inch rods, four inches apart and imbedded near the under surface. A good foundation for the curbing is necessary to prevent settling, so that the wall will not crack. An underground pipe carries water to a tank for storage purposes and an air chamber assists where pressure is required. A valve is necessary on the pipe running to the spout to stop the flow in this direction when pumping into the tank. If the tank is elevated above the level of the spout water can be obtained from the spout by simply opening this valve, provided, of course, that there is water in the tank.

It is often observed that milk is poorer in fat in summer and becomes richer again in the fall and the farmers have generally assumed this to be due to the watery condition of grass as compared with the dry feed received during the winter. Tests have shown that the cause of this is not grass feeding but the temperature. For some reason there is a tendency for the milk to be richer in fat during cold weather and to become poorer when the weather becomes very warm regardless of the feed consumed. A second factor of importance as influencing the richness of milk is the fatness of the cow at time of freshening. A cow high in flesh at calving time gives very much richer milk for some time than would be the case were she thin.

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On account of its power, flexibility, comfort and easy clutch, this model appeals to lady drivers. The car is extremely well finished, nicely appointed and fully equipped.

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- 37 H.P. 4 cylinder valve-in-head motor,** extremely powerful, smooth, flexible and efficient.
- Cooling—**Water circulated by centrifugal pump through large honeycomb radiator.
- Clutch—**Cone type, extremely easy to operate.
- Brakes—**Positive in action and easily operated.

- Rear Springs—**Semi-cantilever, making the "Baby Grand" one of the most comfortable riding cars.
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- Ignition—**Remy.

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- 15-16 inch 4.00
- 18 inch 4.00

Order from this advertisement. Give make and number of old share.

The John F. McGee Company

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Your poultry will be coming along nicely now and you will be looking for a market that will render you dependable service. Please Note: We pay cash (Bank Money Order) on receipt of goods. We give honest weight. We supply crates for shipping, on request, free of charge to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and buy any quantity.

Spring Chickens, per lb.	16c-18c
Old Hens, per lb.	15c-16c
Roosters (any age), per lb.	12c
Ducks (any age), per lb.	15c-16c
Geese (any age), per lb.	13c
Turkeys, per lb.	18c-20c
Butter, per lb.	34c
Eggs, per dozen	35c
Pigeons, per pair	20c

All Prices F.O.B. Winnipeg

Siskind-Tannenbaum Grocery Co.
406 Pritchard Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

EGGS, BUTTER LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Hens, any size	16c	Roosters	12c
Young Ducks	15c	Turkeys, in good condition	18c
Young Geese	14c	Spring Chickens, best market price	15c
Geese	13c		

These prices are for live weight F.O.B. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash for all produce received.

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

LIVE POULTRY Wanted

Old Hens, per lb.	15c-16c
Roosters, per lb.	12c
Ducks, per lb.	15c-16c
Turkeys, per lb.	21c
Geese, per lb.	13c

Eggs, 36c per doz.
Butter, 34c per lb.
Spring Chickens, highest market price

These prices are good for 15 days, F.O.B. Winnipeg. Please let us know what you have and we'll forward crates and egg cases for shipping.

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Standard Produce Co.
43 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY

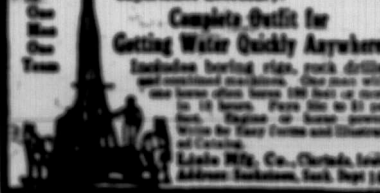
Hens, per lb.	16c
Roosters, per lb.	12c
Spring Chickens, per lb.	15c
Old Hens, per lb.	15c
Turkeys, in good shape, per lb.	21c
Young Geese, per lb.	13c
Old Geese, per lb.	12c

These prices are for live weight F.O.B. Winnipeg. If you cannot make crates let us know what variety and how many you have and we will forward crates for shipping.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co. Winnipeg

Make Big Money Boring Wells

Have water on your own farm. In spare time make wells for your neighbors. It means \$1000 extra in ordinary years, double that in dry years. No risk—no experience necessary.



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Poultry

MARKETING CHICKENS IN THE FALL

Many farmers have some surplus chickens and fowls that they plan to sell each fall. No doubt everyone sells them in the manner reckoned to bring in most money. We can all learn a whole lot in improving our marketing methods, and from my observation of the various methods adopted in selling poultry I think the loss to the farmers in this line is very great. For a few years I did as I saw others do—bundle any chickens I did not want into a box and take a minimum price of seven to nine cents a pound alive for the lot, or feed them up a little after freeze-up, scald and pluck them, draw them and remove heads and feet to suit the local store-keeper, who paid from 10 to 12½ cents a pound. Good sized chickens so dressed brought from 40 to 50 cents. The great majority still follow either of these two plans of poultry disposal.

For the last three years I have tried a much better way. I never have time to tinker with chickens in October, so I let them pick up the scattered wheat and other grain till the first heavy snow comes. They are then about five pounds in weight, healthy, but only half fat. I then fix up pens to hold about 50 birds, keeping roosters all together and pullets and hens together. In the pen for 50 birds there is just room for the roosts and a long feed trough. This eliminates all danger of the birds fighting. The place is kept warm and clean, the birds have warm water and are fed regularly and on no account must one feed be missed. The feed consists of ground oats two parts and either wheat or barley chop two parts, whichever is available. It is fed in mashed form mixed with sour skim or buttermilk. I feed sparingly at first and never more than they will clean up in twenty minutes. Coming off the range to close confinement and heavy feeding they lay on flesh quickly, and in about 20 days are plump and firm in flesh and are generally so uniform that I often have 40 birds not varying half a pound.

I plan to have them dressed two weeks before Christmas or two weeks after to get the best market. I starve them 24 hours and kill by bleeding through the mouth. They are dry plucked and the head and feet washed, the body neatly trussed and tied with white cotton in a presentable shape while they are still warm. The head is wrapped in tissue paper and after each is thoroughly cooled it is packed in boxes, or if the weather is cool a barrel is equally good. My chickens have generally averaged about six pounds each dressed and cleared about 23 cents per pound after paying freight and commission. This seems so much better than the general way of marketing chickens that I think the comparison is worth passing on to others. The little extra labor and preparation are nothing in winter time. The grain they consume will net the highest price possible and there is a whole lot of satisfaction in getting \$1.35 for a chicken instead of 45 cents.

T. W. W.

Man.

TUBERCULOSIS IN FOWLS

Q.—I am having trouble with my chickens. There seems to be no particular ailment except that some of them get lame. They stand and move around all day; their combs get pale; they refuse to eat and die after several weeks, some quite suddenly. It affects young and old alike. My chickens spend much of their time with the pigs as they are housed in the same building with a partition between. The room occupied by chickens is quite modern as a poultry house and is cleaned regularly. The chickens are heavy. I have tried several house killers with little success. What will destroy lice on chickens? —C. E. Alberta.

A.—The fowls are affected with tuberculosis. The full symptoms of the disease are lack of appetite, inactivity, dullness, and later on lameness of the bowels, lameness and a gradual wasting away. On opening a diseased carcass you will find the liver covered with small white spots. There is no cure for the disease. It is caused by filthy or unsanitary conditions, lack of sunlight

in the poultry house and a general lack of vigor and vitality in the stock. Kill off all diseased birds and burn the carcasses. Change conditions as much as possible so as to get them sanitary.

In the majority of flocks where tuberculosis is present the old-fashioned roosts or perches are used and the droppings are allowed to collect on the floor where the entire flock runs over them. This disease is a disease of the liver, and the germs are discharged with the increment. In this way the fowls running over the manure distribute the germs wholesale throughout the entire poultry house, and also over the surrounding soil. Feed of any kind thrown on the ground or on the litter will readily be contaminated, and in this way the disease spreads. Stock lacking in vigor and vitality cannot throw off the germs as easily as strong, healthy and vigorous stock, and as a rule we find the weaker birds become affected first.

As a further precaution change the roosts, putting up a three feet wide platform along the wall of the house. Eight inches above this arrange two perches. In this way the droppings will collect on this platform and the hens will not be continually running over them. In addition to this thoroughly clean out the poultry house, removing a few inches of the old earth floor, if such a floor is used. Put in clean sand, gravel or earth. Whitewash the poultry house thoroughly, adding zenoleum to the whitewash. Use an abundance of air-slaked lime, especially on the dropping board, and also around the corners of the poultry house. If possible cultivate the surrounding soil, and also apply air-slaked lime to it. Feed only good, clean food. See that the drinking pail or trough is kept clean. It is largely a question of cleanliness in controlling or preventing a further spread of this disease.

The best way to destroy lice on chickens is to dust them some reliable insect powder which can be purchased at almost any country store. For red mites on roosts apply zenoleum and apply with a potato-bug sprayer once a week for a month or so. If this liquid is applied early in the spring, repeating the application once a month would be quite sufficient to control any red mites.

PROF. M. C. HERNER, M.A.C.
Winnipeg

EATING EGGS FROM TUBERCULOUS HENS

Q.—Is there any danger in eating eggs from tuberculous hens? —J. Mc., Moosemin, Sask.

A.—Our information is that there is very little danger of the germs of tuberculosis rendering eggs unfit for human consumption. Some years ago the theory was advanced that the eggs of tubercular hens were unsafe, but this theory has since been discredited. Hens that are badly affected seldom lay, and those which have tuberculosis are generally attacked in organs other than the ovaries. If the disease were present in the ovaries the eggs might be contaminated, but its presence there would probably prevent egg laying. If germs were present in the eggs they would very likely be killed in cooking, though there is some uncertainty in this regard, because some prefer eggs very soft, and it is doubtful if the interior of soft boiled eggs has been heated long enough to kill the germs. Regarding the use of healthy looking chickens and hens from tuberculous flocks, we would say that there should be little danger in eating them, although if when they are being dressed they are found to be seriously affected with tuberculosis it might be wise to dispose of them in some other way. The flesh of tuberculous hogs and cattle, as you know, is sent to the fertilizing tank in packing houses by government inspectors—that is, when the inspectors do their duty.

The use of hydro-aeroplanes for detection of forest fires is being considered by certain governmental and private interests in Canada.

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VANCOUVER, B.C.

Fall Garden Suggestions

RIPENING TOMATOES

As soon as convenient after the first frost has killed the vines, partly ripened tomatoes should be picked and allowed to ripen. There are several methods that can be adopted in ripening tomatoes. One is to place them in the direct sunlight in a window facing south. Another is to place them on the floor in a dim corner of the room where no direct daylight can reach the fruit. The third method is to place the tomatoes in air-tight paper bags in a dark cupboard. Still another method is to place them in a box and put them in the basement of the house where no light can reach them and where the atmosphere is somewhat damp.

Experiments at Brandon with these four methods of ripening tomatoes showed that the first method mentioned ripened the fruit the quickest but 40 per cent. of the ripened fruit was soft. Those placed in a dim corner of the room took longer to ripen but showed only 17 per cent. of soft fruit. The paper bag method proved to be good for perfectly sound, green fruit, which requires a longer time to ripen, but of the partly ripened fruit only 50 per cent came through in good condition. Those ripened in the basement all came through in good condition though the period of ripening was a few days longer than in the case of the first two methods. At the Indian Head experimental farm the most satisfactory method of ripening tomatoes was found to be to place partly colored fruit in an air tight box and keeping it in a cool place.

DIGGING AND STORING POTATOES

Unless tops freeze off do not harvest the main crop of potatoes until maturity. If the tops freeze it is well to delay digging until the tops separate easily from the tubers, but care should be taken to see that they are dug before any are frozen.

Three methods of harvesting, depending upon the size of the area in crop, are commonly followed. The oldest and most suitable for small potatoes, such as kitchen garden, is digging by hand. In modern days when labor is costly this method is not advisable for large areas. The second method is to turn the tubers out with a plow; this is quick and cheap but very wasteful of potatoes and also of the pickers' time. Many of the tubers remain partly or completely covered, and if not uncovered they are lost, while if uncovered by hand the time consumed is considerable.

The third and best method of harvesting is with a potato digger. Many forms of this machine are on the market. The cheapest is a modification of the double furrow plow, having, instead of the ordinary mould boards, three or four tines on each side, which permit of a rather imperfect separation of potatoes from the soil. The most expensive but most efficient diggers elevate the potatoes and soil, shake the tubers from the dirt, separate the tops from the potatoes and leave the latter in a neat row or in boxes or heaps as may be desired. Where large areas are grown the more expensive potato digger is a good investment. This necessitates, of course, more capital and requires four horses to operate, but will dig from three to five acres or more a day.

Potatoes in storage should be kept at a temperature of 32 to 40 degrees F. in an atmosphere of normal humidity, neither too dry nor too damp, and the room should be kept dark. If these conditions are provided small quantities can be kept very easily. Larger quantities must receive some form of ventilation in order to permit fresh air to enter and disease laden air to get away. With good ventilation and clean tubers, from which the diseased and injured ones have been removed, a cellar or pit that will keep the potatoes at as low a temperature as possible without freezing will be found to result in satisfactory storage conditions. In large bins, spaces underneath and around the sides should be arranged, and open slatted columns in the centre. A high temperature should be avoided for the reason that it causes evapora-

tion from the potatoes, thus decreasing the weight and lowering the vitality and market condition of the tubers.—**PROF. R. BRACKEN.**

PLANTING FALL BULBS

Few farmers in the West realize the possibility of growing bulb plants in the flower garden. Tulips and daffodils, especially the former, do extremely well. The bulbs of these plants may be planted about the beginning of October and should be planted about four inches apart, either in rows or massed. The soil should be prepared the previous summer by digging in a heavy coating of well rotted manure. Root development begins early in October under natural conditions and continues throughout the fall. It has been found in the West that if bulbs are planted later than the end of October there is less chance to get good bloom owing to lack of root development in the fall. A good selection insures a mass of color from the last week of April until the first of June.

The following are some of the varieties recommended:—Early Tulips: Vermilion Brilliant (bright vermilion), Proserpine (crimson pink), La Reine (white), Artus (scarlet), Chrysolora (Yellow). Late flowering: Isabella (rosy pink), La Candeur (white), La Merveille (orange red), Darwin Tulips: Clara Butt (apple blossom), Europe (carmine red), Parnecombe Sanders (scarlet), Pride of Haarlem (carmine pink), Daffodils: Princess, Golden Spur, Emperor, Posticus and Victoria.

Bulb plants may also be planted for winter use. They give very satisfactory results and by the use of different kinds a succession of bloom is possible from Christmas until spring. The following kinds are recommended for use to give length of season: Roman hyacinths and Dutch Hyacinths, Daffodils: Golden Spur, Van Sion, Victoria and Emperor, Tulips: Prince of Austria and Murillo.

FALL WORK WITH CELERY

Celery will stand many light frosts but hard freezing is liable to injure it and it should never be handled when frozen. It is seldom safe to allow it to remain unprotected in the ground after the early part of October, but by covering the plants with straw or other material it may often be left until later if well banked up. The plants should be lifted with a spade after the earth banking has been removed. Most of the soil should be shaken off the roots and the outside leaves removed before storing. It should be stored in a cold, moist cellar. A good plan is to pack the plants closely upright in boxes 12 to 18 inches wide with the bottom covered with several inches of moist sand, a little of which is worked in amongst the roots. There is no need of having the sand between the plants. For winter use celery should be left out as late as possible in the fall, so that the cellar where it is to be stored will be thoroughly cold before it is put in.

PLANTING EVERGREENS

Q.—I can get some native evergreens for planting. Would there be any difficulty in getting these to grow? How large trees should I select and how should they be cared for?—Mrs. G.M., Sask.

A.—Evergreens, when young, are rather difficult to grow, and require some protection and good cultivation during the growing season. If they are planted in good soil they should start quite readily and should make a fairly reasonable growth during the following season. When once they become well established they will grow very rapidly providing the soil conditions are favorable. The best results in planting evergreens are obtained by planting small trees. Mr. Ross, of Indian Head, provided protection for the trees by planting rows of sunflowers at intervals, the stalks of which he allowed to remain during the winter to act as collectors of snow, which would provide protection for the young trees during the winter. Something of this kind would be advisable, particularly if the trees are growing in an exposed situation. A light coating of manure between the rows in the fall should also have a beneficial effect.

Have You Already Appointed A Personal Executor?

If so, have you faced the following possibilities?

1. That he may be unwilling to act.
2. That he may die before your estate is fully administered.
3. That he may be ill or away when your estate needs him most.
4. That his training may not qualify him to deal with the kind of property of which your estate is made up.
5. That his financial resources may not be sufficient to make him responsible for the amount of property which is given him to manage.

If any of these possibilities suggests to you that it is advisable to protect your Estate by safeguards additional to those which you have already supplied, our officers are happy to be consulted.

National Trust Company Limited

323 Main Street, Winnipeg

ALLAN S. BOND, Assistant Manager

D. H. COOPER, Manager

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Ewe Lambs for Breeding Purposes

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Capacity 1050 Bushels



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Weather Proof and Vermin Proof
Ready to Erect. Tight at Every Point.

The best granary on the market. Send for full information and read what agents have to say about it and the large quantities they have sold.

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THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO.

Of Manitoba, Limited

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

The Metal Shingle and Siding Co., Limited, Winnipeg.

Write me fully about Granary.

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At wholesale car lots. Winter Apples, Salt, Sugar, Portland Cement and Plaster, Lumber, cheap for Granaries Cedar Fence Posts. Get our prices before ordering elsewhere.

McCullom Lumber & Supply Co. Winnipeg, Man.

The first here to ship direct from Factory to Farmer

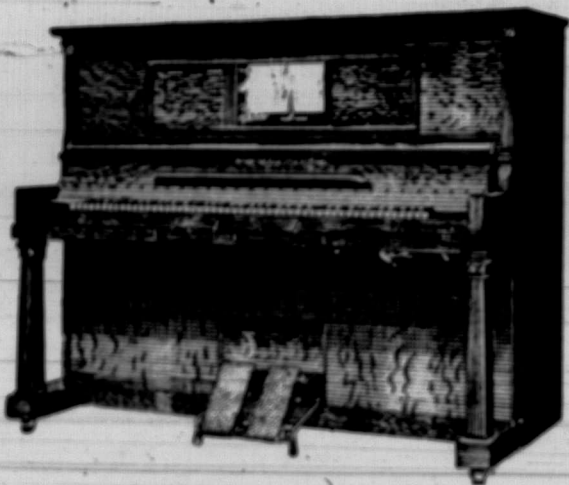
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When You Order Fruit

Many Prairie Housewives are Buying Direct from the Grower—B.C. Shippers' Troubles

By W. E. McTaggart

In British Columbia, along the banks of the Fraser River as it nears its mouth, live hundreds of farmers. These farmers are not farmers as we know them on the prairies. They are fruit farmers, cultivating intensively—oftentimes a much abused word, but not here—a small acreage. This small acreage is wonderfully productive. The fertility of the soil, the long warm days of summer as well as the winters with their mild coastal rains has enticed many men to adopt agriculture as their means of livelihood. While enjoying life in this section of British Columbia where cold winters do not make life unpleasant for some periods of the year they have been growing fruits for those who grow grain and livestock and till the land in large blocks. Some of these fruit farmers have one horse, perhaps three or four cows, but in any case not very many.

Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, black raspberries, currants, black, white and red, loganberries, plums and other small fruits are grown in abundance in this land of luxuriant growth. But the luxuriant forests, with their big fir trees towering towards the heavens in all their majesty, keeping guard as it were at the western portal of the Dominion, had first to be felled. The stumps had to be torn from their roots to make way for the settler and his family. Those of you on the prairies who know what pioneering in Ontario was like can quite well realize what some of these people at the coast had and have to endure. But when these forest monarchs, after being made into lumber, were sheltering prairie people in snug, warm homes from the cold wintry blasts, the fruit farmer was cultivating his few acres, caring for the canes and the tender plants that he might reap a good crop.

The Small Fruits

These small fruits require a great deal of attention. That's why the size of the average fruit farm in this district does not average more than ten acres—many are but five acres. But five acres when planted with bush fruits requires a great deal of attention. The strawberry plants must be replaced every two or three years; the raspberry canes become too big and must be kept in check lest the canes grow about in confusion. Then the smaller bushes, currants and the like, require to be pruned regularly with pruning shears and knife.

All told in the lower Fraser Valley small fruit district the acreage in fruit could be dropped onto a good sized prairie farm and then there would be room to spare for a small sized town. But this section produces a good many cars of fruit every year. Fifty cars of raspberries or more in car lots alone is no small quantity, yet if all the shipments were gathered together they would total a good many more cars than that.

It is from this section of British Columbia that the average prairie housewife secures her berries and currants for preserving, that is if she orders direct from the grower, a plan which is growing in favor every year. Stone fruits, such as peaches, plums and cherries are mostly shipped by the larger shipping concerns, many of whom are co-operative in the Okanagan Valley, where 80 per cent. of the fruit shipped from British Columbia is grown. Apples, too, come from this Okanagan Valley, but the Kerehees, situated south-west of the Okanagan, ships a large quantity of stone fruits and apples, while the Kootenay country extending from the Arrow Lakes to the Alberta boundary ships large quantities of stone fruits and apples as well, while the boundary country, situated between the Kootenay and Okanagan Valleys and paralleling the international boundary, also ships large quantities. Vancouver Island is famous for its strawberries and preserving cherries.

Stone Fruits and Apples

Stone fruits and apples in nearly every district in British Columbia are bought by the large packing houses, and contracted for by the co-operative firms as well, at the beginning of the season for the entire crop. That is, if Jim Smith living at Kelowna grows pears, plums and apples, the Kelowna Growers' Exchange, being a co-operative organization, contracts at the beginning of the season with Jim Smith to handle his entire crop. Then as the fruit ripens, Jim Smith picks his crop into orchard boxes in which the fruit is hauled to the packing houses. Here it is turned over to the co-operative packing house and packed in crates, later to be sold through their salesmen scattered throughout the prairie provinces. Jim Smith doesn't know how much he will receive for his fruit until it has been sold. Then packing and selling charges must be deducted from the selling price from which also is subtracted a charge for carrying on the business of the exchange.

On the other hand, "independent shippers" contract at the beginning of the season for the crops of the growers at so much per pound for each fruit. Then when the growers haul their fruit to the packing house they know at once what they will receive, the shipper taking all the risks of the fluctuating markets.

When the growers haul their fruit in these orchard boxes to the packing houses they are given credit for so many boxes of fruit. The fruit is packed in the crates with which all prairie consumers are familiar. The packer grades the fruit, eliminating culls or poor fruit. In some packing houses the packer disposes of the culls, while in others the grower is obliged to take those which came from his orchard. Naturally growers do not haul many culls to the packing houses. This in short is the manner in which stone fruits and apples are handled in British Columbia.

Small Fruit Direct to Consumer

But small fruits grown in the lower Fraser Valley are handled differently. Most of the business is done independently. That is, the grower secures his customers by advertising in The Guide or in other ways and then ships direct to them. This method of buying fruit is growing in popularity every year and The Guide played no small part during the past season in bringing this about.

Let us take a particular order and work it out in detail. Mrs. Jones, who lives, say, six miles from Mithredosa, has seen Mr. Catherwood's advertisement in The Guide and writes to him asking for prices of fruit. Mr. Catherwood, who by the way has his fruit farm on the banks of the Fraser, sends his price list. In this price list Mrs.



BRITISH COLUMBIA ORCHARDS AND SOME OF THIS YEAR'S FRUIT PICKERS. The beautiful situated town of Penticton at the western end of Okanagan Lake and pretty Mrs. Jones who worked in the Okanagan in the orchards overlooking the Lake and Town.



We have not raised our prices on
**WATERLOO BOY
GAS ENGINES**

2 h.p.	\$46.50	With Magneto	\$57.50
3 h.p.	\$72.50	With Magneto	\$83.50
5 h.p.	\$115.50	With Magneto	\$126.50
7 h.p.	\$154.50	With Magneto	\$167.50
9 h.p.	\$249.50	With Magneto	\$262.50

Mounted on Skids.
The best mechanical help you can get. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back promptly. Sizes 12 to 14 h.p. Will run your grinder, churn, pump, saw, cream separator, etc., and give entire satisfaction in any weather. Prompt Delivery Guaranteed.

Write to-day for full information

**New Farm Machinery
CATALOG
Just Out!**

Send for your copy to-day and learn all about WATERLOO BOY MACHINERY.

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**—no floor draft
—no gas or dust**

You are assured of these by a "HECLA." Think of what it means to the housewife to have her house heated with a

HECLA FURNACE

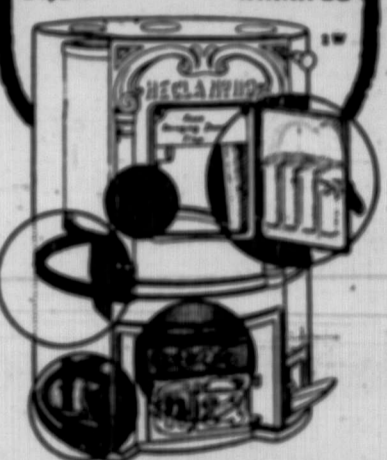
They are big items towards the comfort and health of the family—especially the children. The picture below shows some of the "HECLA" exclusive features—the patented funnel joints, the steel ribbed fire pots—the convenient and scientifically correct water pan—the individual grate bars—the air jets in the door which turn the gas into heat—the easy method of attaching water heating coils—and these are several other features not shown.

A furnace is something you buy to last for years. It's well to take time to buy right in the first place. A "HECLA" heated house brings coal full satisfaction.

If you have any intention of changing your present heating system or of installing a system in a new house

Send To-day for Your Copy of "Comfort and Health"—Free

**Clare Bros. Western, Limited
Dept. E WINNIPEG**



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

Jones will read that strawberries will be ready about such a date and that raspberries will be ready at a certain time. After Mrs. Jones has looked over the prices and talked to her friend, Mrs. Smith, they decide to order two crates of strawberries, three of raspberries and one of black currants to be shipped to Minnedosa station, express collect. She sends a money order to Mr. Catherwood and he in turn acknowledges the order, sending a receipt for the money received. Now all this may take place about the middle of June. Then when strawberries begin to come along nicely—but just here we had better let Mr. Catherwood tell how he handles this order himself. Here's his letter—

"We had an entirely new experience this season and it caught us unprepared in some instances to cope with it. In the first place the girls took much supervision and time. The raspberry crop was very light, very late and very slow in ripening when it did start. The girls did not get as many berries as they expected each day and we had to do our very best to keep them satisfied for we want them next year again. Then (the irony of fate) orders from all over the three prairie provinces came pouring in at the rate of from 20 to 40 every day and are still coming strong. Our ad. in The Guide brought us a lot of orders. We had a bad rain just in the strawberry week—then our light raspberry crop made us unable to fill a lot of orders. We did our very best, however, and have learned a lot also, and although we have had quite a lot of kicks for not keeping up with our correspondence, still we have also many encouraging letters too. We have increased our acreage again and we intend to have a larger office staff next season and we think we can diminish the complaints and also increase our business."

"Re Mrs. Smith. Our usual system is when an order is received to put it down and acknowledge it and say the order will be filled when the fruit is ready. When it is ready we send a card or an invoice with the fruit, and this was done with the raspberries we sent to her. We hoped to be able to fill all our black currant orders, but at this time it took every available picker on the raspberries and cherries and we expected we would still get the black currants, but we could not get the help and we had to let over two acres of these go and never touched them. It was a case of 'choosing the least of two evils' in this case. I am writing to Mrs. Smith and trust she will accept our explanation. We want her next season as well as all the others and we think we can give them satisfaction if anyone can. I do not know whether to advertise in The Guide again or not, if it is the cause of all this extra work perhaps I had better not. It keeps one busy all day just returning money and saying orders are too late, we have everything booked up long ago, and we cannot get other growers to fill orders as they all appear to be filled with orders too."

Growers Anxious to Please Customers

Now this is an actual case of how this business was handled this year. There is probably no other business with so many attendant risks than the fruit business. Just as Mr. Catherwood says, a rain may spoil the berries, making it impossible for them to be picked, for wet berries never keep on a journey.

It has been suggested that the fruit growers should notify their customers a week or so in advance of the time they expect to ship the fruit. If this were the case a grower might decide to ship certain orders during a certain week, but then it might rain, or it would be impossible to secure pickers, or perhaps there might be a tie-up on the railroad, making it impossible for him to ship. The average fruit grower in British Columbia is most anxious to do business in the right way and to settle all differences to the entire satisfaction of the customer. This has been demonstrated on many occasions.

From personal experiences with the growers of this famous Fraser Valley, I would say that every grower is most anxious that their customers be satisfied. Some of these growers have been growing fruit in this district for nearly 30 years. Those that are now in the business are going to remain, that's why they are so anxious to attend to their customers' every requirement.

One grower has 17 acres in raspberries and 10 acres in strawberries. He is known as the Raspberry King. British Columbia has several kings, all of different fruits. British Columbia fruit growers, particu-

larly those on the banks of the Fraser, are mighty fine men. Some of their problems have yet to be solved just as the problems of us who live on the prairies have to be. They are solving some of them year by year, bearing their burdens as patiently as are many who live amongst us. The war has taken many growers, help is scarce and nature is peculiar, but the spirit of fairness is ever present with the growers who sell to the prairie farmer and to the prairie farmer's wife.

B.C. POTATO CONDITIONS

R. C. Abbott, markets commissioner, of Vancouver, summarizes B.C. potato conditions on September 15 as follows: "We have been asked to make as definite a statement as possible for the benefit of the growers and consumers. We herewith state our opinions, based on actual conditions as we find them in our daily surveys of crops. We find in many districts potato tops looking well, but on examination made after digging we find the percentage of marketable tubers, in regard to size, to be away below normal. The up-country districts we figure will run around 60 per cent normal; west of Yale on the Mainland about 48 per cent; and the islands about 55 per cent. This will decrease our tonnage away below what our first estimates were, which were made on the basis of increased acreage and normal crop."

"The United States reported 100,000,000 bushels more than former years. They have already cut this to 50,000,000 bushels. Other provinces in Canada report a good crop. In our opinion the United States will knock another 100,000,000 bushels off their estimate and Canada will be very much disappointed in our yield."

"While every means possible, on the part of some, is being brought to bear on the growers to let their potatoes go at a price far below cost of production, we believe the growers are warranted in demanding not less than \$20 per ton field run, sacks returned, freight paid for evaporating purposes and \$25 to \$30 according to grade for commercial stock."

FILLING THE SILO

Distributing and packing silage in the silo is frequently neglected. Unless the blower has a distributor attachment there is a tendency for the cut corn to fall in one place in the silo. If the silo is filled in this way, the finer and lighter portions of the stalks are frequently blown to the outside and the heavier parts, ears and butts of stalks, are deposited in the center, thus causing an uneven distribution of grain and stalk and a consequent uneven quality of silage. Uneven distribution is frequently the cause of soft places and air pockets, which later result in spoiled silage. When the lighter portions are blown to the outside they do not pack well and the silage spoils near the wall. Such spoilage, which really results from careless filling, is often attributed to the silo.

Packing the silage is equally as important as distribution. Good silage can be had only by uniform packing and uniform distribution of the corn. The entire surface, especially the outer edge, should be packed firmly. The best help obtainable should be stationed in the silo. That is where the silage is ultimately made, and success or failure depends on the ability of the men to distribute and pack the corn.

The larger cutter with the corresponding large capacity frequently saves money in filling the silo, but it may result in a waste of the storage capacity of the silo. If the silo is filled rapidly the corn has little time to settle. Slow filling allows the corn to settle as it is stored, with the result that more corn can be placed in a given space. To overcome this disadvantage of rapid filling woven wire may be extended above the top of the silo, thus increasing its capacity until it can settle. Patent roofs are made which serve the same purpose. Redding in two or three days will accomplish the same end.

Corn cut at the proper stage should require no additional water. When the crop has become too dry, water will add to the keeping qualities and palatability of the silage. Water may be run into the blower or directly into the silo. In the latter case it must be well distributed. Silage made from fodder requires large quantities of water.

**MEN'S ULSTER
OVERCOATS**



**SPECIAL
\$16.50**

Genuine snaps in stylish coats for fall and winter wear. Heavy brown and blue chinchillas, 50 ins. and 52 ins. long; belted backs; both patch and plain flap pockets; heavy twill linings; brown coats fashioned with both roll and notch style collars, blue with roll collars only. Coats worth \$16.50 wholesale to-day.

We will refund your money if not found equal to any \$20.00 coat retailed in the West. The cloths were stocks bought early at a bargain price and made up specially for our city trade. Only a few hundred coats. Send in your order to-day.

Prices F.O.B. Winnipeg.

McLEAN & GARLAND, LTD.
Head to Toe Outfitters
Corner Market and Main Streets
Winnipeg, Man.

FACTORY PRICES
1-PLY 36 LBS.,
READY TO LAY
COMPLETE WITH
NAILS and CEMENT

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Full weight 35 lbs. per square, full measure 168 lbs. square feet per roll. Immediate delivery from stock in Western Canada. Heavier grades at equally favorable prices as follows.

	One Ply	Two Ply	Three Ply
Winnipeg	1.25	2.00	2.45
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Samples in advance if desired, but you run no risk in ordering from this advertisement. We guarantee every order satisfactory on arrival, or the purchase price in full and charges paid will be refunded. Send all orders or request for samples direct to—

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your new house or barn, write for our

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and sketch blank.

Fill in this sketch blank and let us quote you on your building requirements.

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in carlots of 10,000 to 25,000 feet quoted freight prepaid to your station. Fall building saves money and solves the labor problem.

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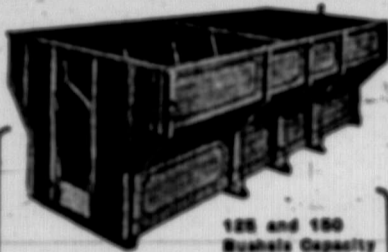
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of even thick-
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125 and 150 Bushels Capacity

HERO Tanks are made of selected, well seasoned lumber. Tops capped with 2-inch strip. Extra heavy bottom 1 1/2-inch. Strong angle iron knees 1 1/2 inch. Lined with hardwood. Angle iron joint between sides and bottom ensures fast-tight construction. Braces are adjustable to overcome sagging. Large stock on hand. If your dealer does not carry this line, write direct to

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

THE LIVESTOCK SITUATION IN DENMARK

A great deal has been said about the effect of the war on the livestock situation in Europe, both in the neutral and warring countries. In 'The Breeders' Gazette' of September 13 F. Rasmussen, of the Pennsylvania State College, quotes from a report of the Royal Danish Agricultural Society. Since Denmark has been directly under the intense competition of both Britain and Germany and since she is also our strongest competitor in high-class garden products on the British market, war's influence on her agriculture is very interesting. The report of the livestock census of Denmark in February, 1917, reveals the following facts:

The total number of horses and colts was 538,000 as compared with 515,000 at the same time in 1916. In May, 1915, the total number was 326,000. During the last year there has been an increase of 23,000, or 4.5 per cent. The price of working horses in 1916 was \$400 to \$450 a head, which is double the price paid at the beginning of the war.

The total number of cattle in February, 1917, was 2,453,000, compared with 2,250,000 in July, 1915, and 2,463,000 in July, 1914. This shows an increase of 7 per cent. last year, making the total number about the same as at the beginning of the war. The number of bulls has increased 12,000 since 1914, and the number of steers 6,000. This increase no doubt is brought about by the extremely high price of meat, and the practice of fattening bulls to sell at about one and one-half years old rather than fattening them as steers. Large fat bulls were selling at from 20 to 24 cents live weight. In May, 1916, the price for first-class dressed beef carcasses reached the price of 38.5 cents per pound. During the latter part of 1916 the prices decreased considerably, owing to an organization of German buyers which established a maximum price and a rigid classification based upon quality, permitting only small quantities to reach the highest class.

The number of cows has decreased 170,000, or 13 per cent., the reduction being principally in the number of older cows. There are 375,000 heifers, or about the same as in 1914. There is a great increase in the number of calves, which in 1914 numbered 609,000 and in 1917 754,000, an increase of 24 per cent.

This shows that the high prices of meat and of dairy cows and the prospect of the shortage of cattle in other countries at the close of the war have stimulated the raising of calves.

The greatest decrease of any kind of livestock is, as would be expected, in the number of hogs kept. This is because the hog is the greatest competitor of man for grain, especially in countries where pasture and forage crops are little used and where the main growing and fattening materials for hogs are skim milk, barley, rye, corn and oats. Another reason for the decrease may be found in the maximum price established in England, which is the principal market for Danish pork. In February there were 1,981,000 hogs, or 2,000 less than in 1916. In July, 1914, the total number was 2,497,000, a reduction from 1914 to 1917, or 20.7 per cent. There was a decrease of 33 per cent. in the brood sows, a decrease of 29 per cent. in the number of small pigs and a decrease of 14.3 per cent. in the number of fattening hogs. The number of boars has decreased 12 per cent. This ratio would indicate that the reduction is rapidly increasing.

The sheep and lambs in February, 1917, numbered 270,000, compared with 254,000 in 1916. The number of chickens was 8,248,000, as compared with about 8,000,000 in 1914.

The total area of Denmark is 15,388 square miles, with a population of 2,385,000. It has been possible to develop such a livestock industry because of the great quantities of grain imported from the United States, South America and Russia. Up till February, 1917, the livestock industry, except hogs, had not suffered. In fact, there had been an elimination of many inferior animals at good prices.

Your Questions Answered

POISON HEMLOCK IN HAY

Q.—What information can you give me re water hemlock? It is very prevalent in the hay sloughs around here, and I suppose has been so for years. I was not aware of it until last summer. It is impossible for us to pull all the water hemlock out of the roots, as one cannot distinguish it as easily in a large slough. It grows all over the sloughs here. It is mostly in evidence as the haying season approaches, and the task of pulling it all out by the roots would seem to be a tremendous one. I have heard of cattle dying from eating the plant, but have heard of no ill effects through hemlock being in the hay. If some were inadvertently pulled in the course of haying do you think it still retains full measure of poisonous qualities? What is the best remedy if one discovers stock has been poisoned by it?
J. C. Kilwinning siding, Sask.

A.—Water hemlock is a perennial plant that grows from three to six feet high, quite smooth, pale green dotted and streaked with purple. The bulletin, "Farm Weeds of Canada," issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture gives a very splendid description of this pest. It flowers in July and August, and ripens seed in August and September. It grows in low land along water ways right through the Dominion. The roots are intensely poisonous to stock, particularly cattle. The roots look like small parsnips and have a strong aromatic odor that seems to attract stock to them. The whole plant contains poison, although it is true that it is most abundant in the roots and seeds. The Bureau of Plant Industry of the U.S. Department of Agriculture says regarding this weed:

"Both the tops and the roots of this weed are poisonous to cattle. The roots and seeds, however, contain much more poison than the leaves and branches. Even when dry the roots and seeds are extremely poisonous to cattle, and it is dangerous to feed hay containing any parts of the plant. A very small quantity of the root is sufficient to kill a full grown cow. The poisonous effect of this weed is so quick acting that any medical treatment is seldom effective. If administered in time, however, two or three doses of lard or bacon grease will sometimes prove effective."

Hand pulling is the best treatment for this dangerous weed. The plants should be carefully pulled up to dry and then burned. The poisonous principle will contaminate water if the pulled plants are thrown into sloughs where they may be trampled down by stock. It is important to recognize and destroy this plant or else keep animals away from localities where it grows too abundantly.

FIRE GUARD REQUIREMENTS

Q.—What are the fire guard requirements as they apply to railway companies in Canada?

A.—Fire guard requirements recently issued by the Board of Railway Commissioners applies to the C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.P., Great Northern and the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railways. The requirements are practically the same as in former years. It is necessary that each company should at all times maintain and keep its right-of-way free of dead or dry grass, weeds and other unnecessary combustible matter. Wherever the right-of-way adjoins grain crops it is also necessary to keep the strip between the right-of-way and the edge of cultivation free from grass, weeds, etc. This strip need not exceed 10 feet wide. The railways are required to plow a fire guard through stubble lands next their right-of-way. The owner or occupant of the land may plow this guard on notification from the railway company. It must be at least 4 feet in width and about 100 feet from the main track. Remuneration for this is at the rate of \$1.75 per mile for a four foot guard, and this amount must be paid by the company within 40 days from the receipt of a written statement from man plowing the guard. The minimum amount is to be \$1. Similar guards may be plowed at the same rate between the right-of-way land on which timothy, bromo, alfalfa or other similar hay crops are being grown. Such fire guards are to be completed before the grass has become inflammable. Copy of the laws regarding this may be obtained from the

Board of Railway Commissioners at Ottawa.

CEMENT FOR FOUNDATION

Q.—Can you advise me of the number of barrels of cement necessary for a concrete foundation 24 ft. by 26 ft. and 7 ft. high, the wall to be one foot thick.
G. P. Valley Stream, Man.

A.—This foundation should be made of concrete mixed in the proportions of one bag of cement to two and a half cubic feet of sand and five cubic feet of crushed stone or pebbles. Sand is considered those particles passing through a one-quarter inch screen, and gravel those particles from one-quarter inch up to two-inches in size. The amount of cement required per cubic yard of this mixture is one and one-quarter barrels. For your wall you would require 35 barrels of cement, 13 cubic yards of sand and 26 cubic yards of gravel. This foundation will contain about 28 cubic yards of concrete. This is figured for a wall one foot thick, placed centrally on a footing 60 feet wide and six inches thick, which is the best way to build a stable wall.—Canada Cement Company, Montreal.

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Write! Don't outline stumps any longer. Send postal note for most valuable stump Puller! Book our published pictures—prices—terms—letters from Kirstin users and all about our Special Agent's Proposition—all Free. Write.

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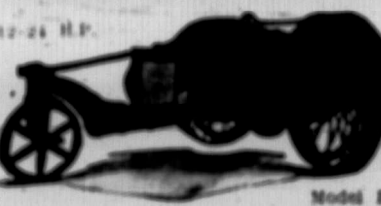


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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. 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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FIFTY COLONIES ITALIAN BEES EIGHT dollars per colony. Wm. McLeod, Norgate, Man. 37-3

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

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Last winter and spring, during the months when most farmers do the bulk of their advertising, The Guide established a big lead over other farm papers in Western Canada in regard to the amount of classified advertising it carried. That this was no temporary "spurt," and that The Guide's position as the best medium for classified advertising among Western Canada farm papers is definitely established, is clearly shown by the fact that the lead has been well maintained during the summer months of June, July and August. Here are the figures for these three months:—

Table with 5 columns: Livestock, Poultry, Seed Grain, Miscellaneous, Total. Rows: The Grain Growers Guide, Nearest Competitor, Second Nearest Competitor.

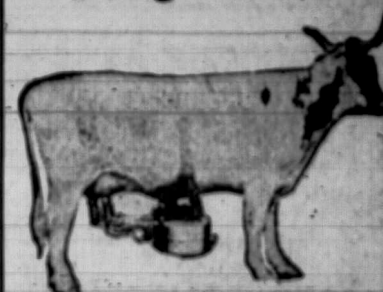
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Winnipeg, Man.

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OMEGA HAS NO RUBBER TUBES

Short transparent celluloid tubes take the place of long rubber ones. They do not decay or harbor germs and are easily and quickly cleaned. This is an exclusive OMEGA feature; another is that the pail and milking parts are suspended from the cow's back and the teat-cups cannot fall to the floor and suck up filth.

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for illustrated booklet describing the many exclusive features of the OMEGA.

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Legs blacked, swollen, painful, paralyzed by black leg. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose pkg. Blacking Pills, \$1.00. 50-dose pkg. Blacking Pills, \$4.00. Use any injector, but Cutter's simplest and strongest. The opportunity of Cutter products is due to over 12 years of specializing in Vaccines. Also, vaccines ONLY. ISSUED BY CUTTER & CO., 15 WASHINGTON, WASH. D.C. The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, California.

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Make your waste lands profitable—get the full value of the rich soil in the stump lot. C. X. L. Stumping Powder is **The Economical Way**

to blow out the stumps, blast the boulders, dig ditches and tree holes and break up hardpan. It does these things easier, quicker and cheaper than is otherwise possible. Safe as gun powder.

There is money in agricultural blasting. Ask us for our proposition. Send for free booklet "Farming with Dynamite."

Canadian Explosives, Limited,
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Six-year-old apple trees

Spade planted

Soil-bound roots

Planted with C.X.L.

A Toronto Pumping Engine Ensures an Unfailing Water Supply

The man who has one of these wonderful little 1 1/2 H.P. TORONTO Engines doesn't have to waste any time or do any worrying about his water supply. Simple, sturdy, always on the job, it's ready to start with a turn and pump away as long as you like without any fussing or bother. Connect it with the TORONTO Pump best suited to your conditions, with a TORONTO Pressure or Overhead Tank and Water Bowls, and you have an ideal water system. Write for Booklet and full information.



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Pumps with Every Wind that Blows

For over thirty years our Windmills have been noted for their wonderful work in light winds. Troughs or water systems don't run dry when supplied by TORONTO Windmills. With this light-wind ability we have combined sturdy strength and self-regulating features that enable Toronto Windmills to stand up to the fiercest gales, and to stop and start themselves when water is needed.

Write for our Illustrated Booklet telling all about them.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. (Western Branch) Limited
Dept. "E" WINNIPEG and REGINA
FOUNDRY PRODUCTS, LIMITED, Calgary, Alta., Distributors for Alberta.

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

SNAPS IN Clyde Stallions

We have a dozen good Clyde horses taken in exchange, from 7 to 12 years of age, and 1500 to 1,900 lbs. in weight.

A good many are imported horses, nearly all licensed in Saskatchewan—all are sound and guaranteed pure. All are well broken and quiet to handle. These are tried and proven sires of merit and we're glad to sell these horses from \$300 to \$400. Some we took in at \$1,000 but we must make room for more young horses that are coming in and are going to sacrifice these aged stallions. We have 100 stallions on hand and can please you if you want something extra good.

Vanstone & Rogers
North Battleford Sask.

Tax the Titles

In Canada They Are as Much In Order as Powdered Periwigs

Thorstein Veblen has recently written a book entitled, "The Foundations of a Durable Peace," in which he estimates the relative importance of the various forces that brought about the great war. After an exhaustive survey in which no fact of value is overlooked, he deliberately concludes that two factors are mainly responsible for the present struggle—a fight between the leading capitalistic nations for economic supremacy in the as yet unexploited and backward districts of the world, and the caste system, the latter of which he ranks high as a determining element in this colossal conflict. It was but a decade ago that Veblen gave to the world two truly epoch-making volumes, "The Theory of Business Enterprise," and "The Theory of the Leisure Class." Unfortunately all of Veblen's work is tough reading, much too difficult, subtle and brain-exhausting for the ordinary reader. To him who will dig deep in these works, however, the purest of refined gold will be found. They are books to delight and stimulate every Radical, and to fill their minds with unalloyed joy. In his most recent work, and especially in "The Theory of the Leisure Class," Veblen tests the validity of the claim made by the idle rich that they justify their existence because of their cultural importance to a mechanistic age. It need hardly be said that this claim does not survive the acid test. Their cultural work consists, in great part, of reaping where they have not sown and gathering where they have not sowed. Nevertheless, by the hocus poeas of their paid advocates and sycophants, they have managed to maintain and fortify themselves in every nation and in every age. The "culture" they inject into the body politic is a deadly virus which poisons society, breeds disaffection, engenders class-hatred and, unless exterminated, finally leads to the triumph of tyranny.

Ideal versus Puppet Loyalty

A few weeks since a number of glittering baubles were tossed into Canada by the Imperial government; and Knights, Barons and Barons blossomed forth overnight. It is difficult to say just what purpose the British authorities sought to serve by bestowing these "honors" on our educationalists and captains of industry. They may have been gratefully received by the recipients but they induced nausea among the mass of the people. They did not, and could not, make Canada more loyal; because this young democracy is loyal to ideals and principles, and not to puppets and the Grand Dukes. Their bestowal did not make for harmony but caused heart-burning among our New and Old Rich from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It has always been so. When confederation became an accomplished fact and the newly knighted John A. MacDonnell attempted to form the first coalition government in Canada, the jealousy engendered through the disbursement of titles among the fathers of confederation made his task almost insurmountable. And now every pork-packer in this fair Dominion imagines that he also should be "My Lord of Beaverdam."

If the leisure class, the new rich, and effete civil servants in Canada desire these baubles, let them pay through the nose for them—pay not into party funds, of which more anon, but into the public exchequer. It has always seemed to us that the French displayed a keen sense of the fitness of things when they laid a tax upon conspicuous expenditure. One servant maid, 100 francs; two maids, 400 francs; three maids, 1,000 francs; and so on in a progressive scale. Limousines, sailing yachts, country chateaux and the frills and fopperies of an enervated civilization were stopped at the tax collector's gate and forced to yield abundant toll. And why not? If you insist upon dangling your wealth and superiorities before the half-famished proletariat, it is the merest justice to pay for the sport. And it is mean sport, and cruel sport, that creates class distinctions on the lucky turn of fortune's wheel. There-

fore, let our belted knights pay the state for tolerating them.

Throw Titles on the Scrap Heap

Titles in Canada are an anachronism. They are as much in order as the powdered periwigs of George the Third, and smell as much of tyranny. The Americans may have been over sanguine when they asserted that all men are born free and equal, but at least they were aiming at democracy's ideal. And a state cannot be essentially democratic if invidious and false distinctions are set up by artificially created expedients. England itself is attempting to shake itself free from titles, sceptres and coronets, as witness the recent letter of Wells in the London Times and his article in the New Republic on Kingship. The United Kingdom has been shaken to its foundations by this war; and outworn creeds and an effete aristocracy are being swept into the dust bins of Time. It will do no harm if the titles also are thrown on the scrap-heap. My Lord This, and Your Grace That, are as much in order in this age of reason as the nose-rings of a Fiji Islander in the proboscis of Sir Sam Hughes.

And besides they are totally unjust. We have no animus against the gentlemen who have lately been honored by Lloyd George's government—nor incidentally against their good wives who will now scintillate, coruscate, sparkle and bedazzle in many a pink tea-tourney. The titles have been bestowed ostensibly for efficiency in war work. But what of the countless thousands, who quietly and unobtrusively, have done their bit from Sydney and Halifax to Prince Rupert and Vancouver? What of the boys who charged with the dawning of the morning at Vimy Ridge? What of the innumerable heroes in this war.

"The bravely dumb who did their deed,

And scorned to blot it with a name,
Men of the plain heroic breed
Who loved Heaven's silence more
Than fame."

Of course some of these titles are perishable goods, that will wither overnight. They will not go down to the third and fourth generation of them that hate them. And how much the grandson, who is trying to live at peace with the world, will hate and despise these invidious distinctions in the days to come! For, remorselessly and inevitably, and rightly the whole Anglo-Saxon race is sailing on the tide of Time toward the sunrise of a new and better day—a day in which the common people will at length and at last come to their own. It is for that good day that the farmers, the artisans and the toilers of this land are working, a day they have willed to come. It is worse than a blunder, it is a crime to fasten upon the youth of a distant generation the insignia of false class distinctions so coveted by the social climbers of our age.

Plutocracy versus Aristocracy

It is argued, of course, that a plutocracy is coarser, cruder and more directly harmful to the State than an aristocracy of birth. We do not believe it because, while great wealth may, and often does, denote nothing more than the successful plundering of the people, there is always a remedy at hand. Such fortunes may be broken up through inheritance taxation, through state-regulation and state participation in profits. Moreover, if wealth, like titles, is often inherited, there is an old maxim whose worth has often been tagged, which well expresses the outcome. Three generations from shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves. Wealth will not long remain in the hands of the inefficient and unfit, but is quickly dissipated by the leisure class. In that sense the cure is inherent in the situation; and the drones are quickly driven to work. But hereditary titles, like Tennyson's Brook, sparkle on for ever. Birth, not ability, thus becomes the test of distinction. Mr. Fielding, Mr. Gladstone and David Lloyd George have become elevated to the people because of their refusal

to fall down and worship this Golden Calf.

Lord Northcliffe may have his faults, and may not be exactly a democrat, but he deserves abundant credit for the policy adopted, with respect to the granting of titles, by the London Times. In a number of the Thunderer which has recently come to hand, we are pleased and proud to find this bulwark of Britain's institutions come out unequivocally for the smashing of the "pay and take a title" practice that has debauched party politics in the United Kingdom for these many generations. The leader writer of the London Times, says:—

"We understand Mr. Lloyd George's difficulties. He is Prime Minister without any established party machine or party chest. His position, we believe, is infinitely more secure in the country than that of many former ministers who have entrenched themselves with all these time-honored advantages; but he may well feel that this is not the moment, nor he the man, to disappoint the hungry mouths. We are quite familiar, too, with the plausible arguments which positively approve the system of party "honors" as better than an undisguised plutocracy. If "honors" must be bestowed for no ostensible public service, let the real reason for their bestowal be frankly stated in every case. If party-funds must continue, let their sources be published and audited



PEACE RIVER PRODUCTS
Raised on the farm of Sheridan Lawrence, Fort Vermillion, 200 miles north of Edmonton. The two pumpkins weighed 80 lbs.

like those of any other business transaction. And let the accumulated funds in existence at this moment, when the old parties have, or ought to have, disappeared, be diverted by common consent to some national object. There is a great future for the statesman who has the courage to get rid once for all of a cynical traffic and incidentally to restore the value of decoration for real service to the State."—The London Times, June 8, 1917.

With almost all the above we heartily agree. We believe, however, that no title should ever be bestowed, for the future, upon any British or Canadian citizen. In the meantime, since it is openly admitted that many of these honors are bought, tax them and tax them to the hilt. It is only when the pocket nerve is touched that many of our social climbers will appreciate these baubles for what they are worth. If dog collars must be worn, a tax must be paid for the tag.—Observer.

Farmer's Daughter—Oh, George, the harvest hands threaten to quit, and papa is away!

Young Foreman—Yes, I know. I wired him this morning for instructions.

Farmer's Daughter—What did he answer?

Young Foreman—He said, "Hold hands till I come."

Farmer's Daughter—Well it means an awful lot of spinning, but I guess we can do it, can't we?



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Dependable Spark Plugs Developed for McLaughlin Motors

This particular Champion was developed especially for McLaughlin-Buick Motors. It has the special Buick terminal and an extension base that places the spark exactly where it is needed to insure the greatest efficiency in the performance of your McLaughlin Motor.

The patented asbestos lined copper gaskets in all Champions completely absorb the terrific strain of cylinder explosions under all conditions of driving.

This exclusive feature accounts for their absolute dependability. You can get "Champion" for any motor, gas engine or tractor at supply dealers everywhere.

Back of each Champion Spark Plug is the unconditional guarantee of "Complete satisfaction to the user—Free repair—Replacement or money back."

Champion Spark Plug Co. of Canada, Limited
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Look for "Champion" on the porcelain and be certain.

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Cars—\$1.20

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We buy raw furs from trappers and Indians. We tan and manufacture them in our own tannery and workshops at Brandon and can sell you

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Write for our Fur Booklet

Wheat City Tannery
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Finished PLOW SHARES



F.O.B. Regina, Sask.

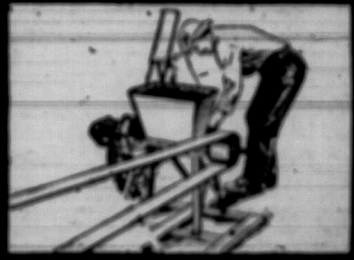
12 inch, each	\$3.00
13 and 14 inch, each	3.50
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That's what the Lawrence Auto Power Equipment is guaranteed to be. Every farmer having an automobile, practically any make, needs one of these equipments. It pays for itself in a very short time by the gasoline saving alone. Think of having your power wherever the work is! Just drive your car up to the job, drop one pin through a universal joint and start to work.

Absolutely no injury to your car. Power comes direct from engine and the motor is the only part of the car in motion. Tires, gears, differentials, etc., are not in operation, and there's no chance to harm any part of the car.

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 - Portable Grain Elevators
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 - Electric Light Plants

And all other farm machinery that a stationary engine will run. Hundreds are now in use and all give complete satisfaction. It is simple, cannot get out of order, and will last for years.

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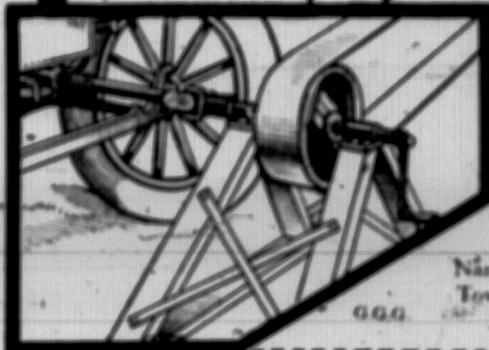
Patent pending Guarantee

It is guaranteed to be satisfactory in every respect, and if you are not satisfied after a good trial on your own farm, we will promptly refund your money. Hundreds now in use. It is no experiment, but a proven success.

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Please send me your Big Illustrated FREE Circular on your complete farm power for \$35.00.

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The pictures shown give a few uses of this great labor and money saving equipment. A special cooling device gives ample radiation.



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Carpets
or
HARDWOOD
FLOORS?**

**Of course, there is no comparison in the appearance;
but there is in the price—**

Do you know that you can replace those softwood carpeted floors with hardwood at practically the same cost? No experienced help is required to lay them—a hammer and saw are the only tools you need.

Imagine the improved appearance of your home if modernized in this respect. Consider the reduction in housework by eliminating the weekly scrubbing and daily sweeping.

See to it that your new home is built with hardwood floors, or that your present worn out softwood floors are covered with hardwood that will last a lifetime.

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Cream, Eggs**

If you have any Live Poultry to sell it will pay you to get our prices. Shipping coops furnished and quick returns guaranteed to every shipper. On Cream and Eggs our price is as usual the very highest.

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And How to Feed**

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and Two Teams—**
during your busy season. No need to pay out your money in wages when a

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Grain Elevator**

will do the work at less cost. For track loading it has no equal. Hoop swings in any direction without stopping the feed—this allows elevator to be placed where other elevators cannot go. Will deliver grain into bins that you cannot possibly fill any other way. Can be adjusted to deliver grain or feed into barn lofts.

**Swinging or Tilting Hopper
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Winnipeg, Man.

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Portable
Swivel
Hopper
Elevator**

is manufactured and backed by people who live in Western Canada.

Extras in stock at all principal distributing centres.

Capacity 15 to 20 bushels per minute with a 2 1/2 h.p. engine



HOOVER WILL NOT FIX PRICES

On September 5 and 6 about 90 livestock men from all over the United States met in Washington to advise with the secretary of agriculture and Food Controller Hoover on the livestock problem. After much discussion Mr. Hoover declared that he had no direct authority for fixing prices of meats but pointed out that through licensing the packing houses specifically provided for in the food control act, regulation of the prices of meats could be accomplished. The Western stockmen emphasized strongly their demands of many years for the control of the packing houses, and the resolutions committee finally recommended the licensing of these plants. It is stated unofficially that Mr. Hoover will accept this suggestion.

An arrangement by the proper authorities for the discount by Federal reserve banks of livestock loan notes drawn for as long a credit as twelve months was strongly recommended.

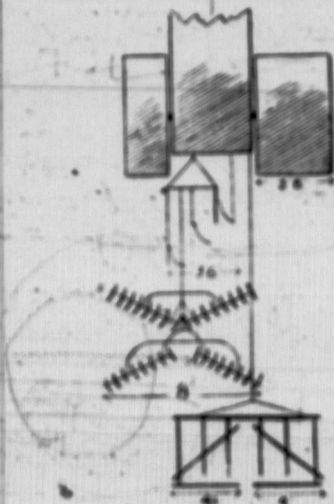
The importance of reliable daily information as to market quotations was pointed out, and it was recommended that the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture at the earliest possible date arrange to furnish such information by wire to the press and to all markets, and that when such arrangements are completed the sending of unofficial reports to the daily or weekly press or to the public markets be forbidden.

The difficulties of the dairymen at the present time were strongly emphasized, and it was pointed out that the efforts to prevent the marketing of dairy calves for meat purposes are not well directed. The average dairy farmer finds it necessary to dispose of his calves at the earliest age at which they may be used for meat purposes, because first his entire milk output is needed to supply his customers, and second because of the high price of feed stuffs that have been prevailing it is unprofitable to carry the calves for any length of time. Restrictions on the sale or slaughter of calves would reduce the milk supply.

That the most economical method of producing meat was to market lambs from 70 to 80 lbs. was pointed out. The real need of the sheep industry and food production was more ones producing 70 lb. lambs. The idea of bringing lambs to full grown sheep before they were marketed was to be deprecated.

A TRACTOR HITCH

The development of the large tractor has brought the necessity of evolving a hitch suitable for drawing a plow, disk and a drag harrow. The one shown in the illustration is designed to secure a proper alignment of the various implements. A three-furrow gang, plowing three feet six inches wide, is followed by two eight-foot discs. These are so arranged as to give a double stroke both before and after



the plowing. One section of the drag harrow follows directly behind the right hand sections of the discs. On the following, round the wide drive wheel of the tractor, three feet eight inches wide, thoroughly packs the soil and is followed by the outer section of the drag which leaves a rough surface. Four tillage operations—plowing, discing, packing and harrowing—are performed and in the order favored by good farming practice.

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A big, handsome range with every modern improvement. It will lighten your wife's work—save her time—improve your meals—and save fuel.

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Oven of heavy steel braced with cast iron bars. Perfectly ventilated.

Fire Box, Linings and Duplex Grates extra heavy. Air ventilating space behind linings prevents warping and prolongs service. Special Duplex draft keeps fire burning at both ends of fire box. Twenty-eight inch wood can be used with special wood linings. Easy to interchange wood and coal grates.

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Riccardo Stracciari—great Italian baritone—makes his American debut on Columbia Records.

His initial offering is that classic baritone solo, the "Largo al Factotum" aria from Rossini's "Barbiere di Siviglia." And never has baritone equaled Stracciari's magnificent rendering of this rollicking air. You will marvel at the new master's sweetness of tone; his flexible, resonant voice; his marvelous control; his subtle artistry.

Hear These Wonderful Selections

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| 48181
12-inch
\$1.50 | Largo al Factotum. (Make Way for the Factotum.) From Barbiere di Siviglia. (Rossini.) Riccardo Stracciari, baritone. Orchestra accompaniment under the direction of Giorgio Polacco. | A5981
12-inch
\$1.50 | Ave Maria. From Cavalleria Rusticana. (Mascagni.) Lucy Gates and Frank Gittelsohn. Soprano solo with violin obligato. Orchestra accompaniment. |
| 42337
10-inch
\$1.00 | Minuet in G (Beethoven). Francis Macmillen, violinist. Piano accompaniment. | A5984
12-inch
\$1.50 | Raymond. (Thomas.) Overture. Part I. Philharmonic Orchestra of New York under direction of Josef Stransky. |
| A5980
12-inch
\$1.50 | Forgotten. (Cowles.) Vernon Stiles, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment. | | Raymond. (Thomas.) Overture. Part II. Philharmonic Orchestra of New York under direction of Josef Stransky. |
| | Souvenir. (Drdla). Francis Macmillen, violinist. Piano accompaniment. | | |
| | Daddy. (Behrend). Vernon Stiles, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment. | | |

Lucy Gates sings "Ave Maria" with a tenderness that brings a little ache to your throat. It is all the richer, all the sweeter, for the haunting melody of Gittelsohn's violin obligato. On the back is "Sing, Smile, Slumber."

Josef Stransky himself leads the New York Philharmonic through the brilliant measures of the "Raymond Overture"—Macmillen's throbbing violin renders the incomparable Beethoven "Minuet in G" and on the other side, Drdla's "Souvenir"—Vernon Stiles contributes "Daddy" and "Forgotten" with the tender sympathy such matchless things require.

These are only a few of the splendid Columbia Records for October. There are dance records; popular song-hits that everybody is singing; whistling pieces; saxophone numbers; bagpipes; hymns—a brilliant, varied selection for you.

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Monthly Record List on Sale the 20th of Every Month.



Columbia

GRAFONOLAS and DOUBLE-DISC

Records

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On Skids With
BUILT-IN MAGNETO

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Absolutely the one great, convincing engine value.

Fairbanks-Morse Quality at a Popular Price

That's the story in a nutshell. This new "Z" Engine puts dependable, efficient, economical "power" within the reach of every farm.

"More Than Rated Power and a Wonder at The Price"

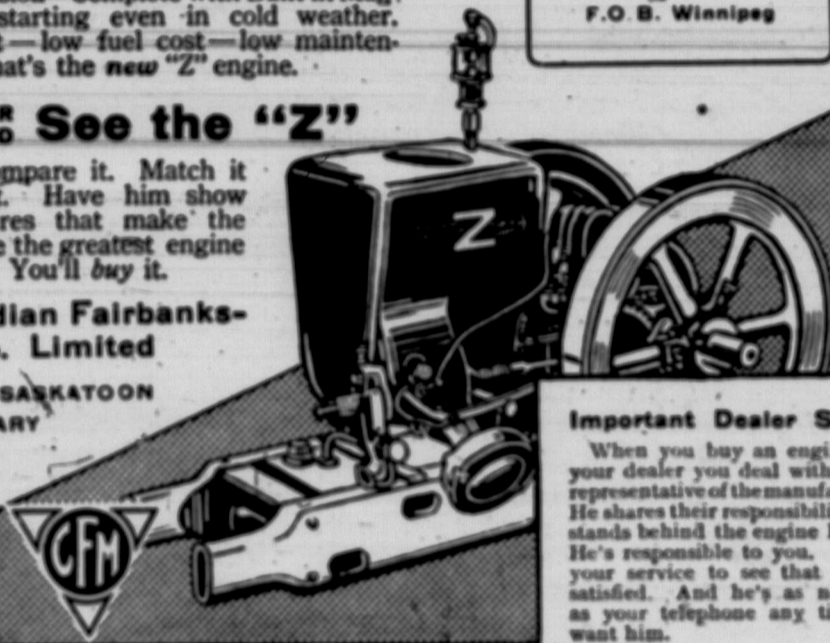
Simple—Light Weight—Substantial—Fool-proof Construction—Gun Barrel Cylinder Bore—Leak-proof Compression—Complete with Built-in Magneto. Quick starting even in cold weather. Low first cost—low fuel cost—low maintenance cost. That's the new "Z" engine.

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Inspect it. Compare it. Match it point by point. Have him show you the features that make the new "Z" engine the greatest engine value offered. You'll buy it.

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FARM MANAGEMENT

LABOR INCOME

Labor income is what the farmer receives in the year from his farm in return for his labor and management. It is nearly analogous to wages or salary, plus profit if any is made, or minus loss if the farm does not pay. It is what is left of the gross receipts after paying all farm expenses and allowing interest on the capital invested. Total receipts or gross income include all values received from the sale or exchange of the farm products and from outside work such as money made on a contract of teaming, but does not include income from investments outside the farm. Any increase in the farm inventory due to increase in the value of stock, equipment or land should be reckoned as a receipt. From the gross income two classes of deductions are made.

1. Farm Expenses.—These include wages, machinery and building repairs, seeds, fire insurance, taxes, threshing bills, etc. A decrease in the inventory for the year is counted as an expense. Household and personal expenses are not counted. Expenses should include the value of labor furnished by the family in farming operations, such as milking, care of poultry, etc. It does not include payment for household labor. All business expenses incurred in conducting the business of the farm come under this head.

2. Interest on Capital.—This is reckoned at the usual rate of money on good security in the neighborhood. Capital includes the value of land, houses, buildings, stock equipment, feed on hand and cash necessary to carry on the farm business. It includes the value of the farm house but not of the house furnishings. Money owed is not subtracted and property owned by the farmer outside his farm is not included. The annual interest charge at the current rate on the total capital invested must be allowed before the farm can be given credit for returning anything to the farmer for his labor and management.

When the total under these two heads, viz., farm expenses and interest on capital, are added together and subtracted from the total receipts for the year, what is left is known as

True Labor Income

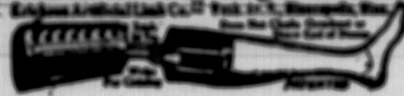
Labor income, therefore, represents what the farmer receives in return for his labor and management of the farm. In addition to labor income he receives a house in which to live, and whatever meat, butter, eggs, vegetables, fuel, etc., that the farm has furnished for the family living. If a farmer has a labor income of \$500 it means that he has this much left over after paying interest on investment and farm expenses, including the value of work done by members of the family, besides having a house and the products that the farm furnishes for his living and that of his family. Labor income is comparable to wages paid to a hired man when a house, garden, fire-wood, milk, etc., are furnished.

What is left of gross income after running expenses are paid is the result of two factors and the farmer's earning power as laborer and manager and the earning power of his capital. It is possible, therefore, for a farmer to receive less than nothing for his labor and still continue in business. The deficit is made up by the interest on the capital invested. Many farmers work for nothing and farm surveys have shown that in some districts fully half the farmers are working for less than hired men's wages. If they loaned the capital invested in the farms out at the usual rate and hired out to their neighbors they would have more money at the end of the year than they receive as independent farmers.

Labor income is the best criterion of a farm as a successful business enterprise. Further articles dealing with the effect of different factors of farm management on labor income will be given in succeeding articles. The next one will deal with the variations in the labor incomes of different farmers.

THE MARTIN DITCHER AND GRADER
DIGS YOUR DITCHES
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EASILY QUICKLY CHEAPLY
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12 inch	\$3.00	SP. 27	\$4.00
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W. A. DRYDEN, President, Brockton, Ont. H. M. PETTIT, Secretary, Freeman, Ont.

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WE ARE OPEN TO BUY—Home- grown, Western and Thrifty. Alfalfa Seed and Alfalfa Clover. Spring Rye, Buckwheat and Peas Seed samples. Our Seed Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and Corn. Seed of Grain see sub- scription card for 1918 CATALOG

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New Patented Cream Whipper Sent Free



It Whips Cream! Beats Eggs! Churns Butter!

Does the mixing for the kitchen. No Leaking or Splashing. Easily operated. Strong and Durable.

This cream whipper will be sent FREE, all charges paid, to anyone sending me now subscription for The Grain Growers' Guide at \$1.50. Your own subscription will not count. Send the subscription 10-day.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Boys' and Girls' Clubs

Hindrance and Development Capital—Shallow Sowing

AN ESSAY ON INVESTMENT

Last summer a competition was conducted amongst the school children in British Columbia for the best essay on National Thrift. The following was one of the essays entered. There is no doubt where this B.C. boy stands on the question of speculation. His essay is well worth careful reading and study:—

National Thrift and Saving

The success of the war loans that Canada has raised within its own borders demonstrates that there is a considerable quantity of native capital in the Dominion. In the past the country has been paying huge sums of interest on foreign investments. If we can raise all the capital necessary for our future development inside Canada, we will have discovered a form of national thrift immensely productive of results. However, to do that, our Canadian capital will require careful and economical handling in order to prove sufficient.

There are two ways in which capital can be invested—to the development of the district, and to the hindrance of the development of the district in which it is invested. Development capital buys plows and tractors with which to plow the prairie, and this kind earns interest directly. Hindrance capital buys the land it thinks development capital will need, so as to sell to development capital at a greater price. Thus it then takes more development capital to earn a given amount than it otherwise would. In this way hindrance capital earns its interest indirectly, as a sort of parasite sharing the results of the work of the genuine working capital. Thus capital is divided against itself, and one part nullifies the effect of the other. If in a row-boat one quarter of the rowers row backward and three-quarters forward, the forward motion will be slow. So will the progress of Canada be slow unless we eliminate wasteful methods. Let us employ every dollar we possess as though one who had directed the investment of it all. This would be the case if every investor, being loyal to his country, would see all his money is invested helpfully.

The amount of capital Canada could absorb is almost unlimited. There are large areas which will be productive when irrigation is applied to them, or, if slightly productive now, will have their productive power doubled. There are further large areas needing drainage both in the east and in the northern part of the prairie. Besides these, the area of agricultural land that could be redeemed by clearing the forests much exceeds the other two combined.

Yet not one-half of the naturally ready prairie is under the plow. Why? Because hindrance capital is demanding a toll impossible to raise until more development capital is available.

Other capital is needed for railways, to bring distant settlers into touch with civilization to prevent them becoming peasants of the ignorant European type. Canals to shorten trade routes, harbors, docks, dykes, elevators, warehouses and many other things are also urgently required.

Oh, when I think of what Giant Time, if supplied with capital and immigrants, is going to do with our inconceivable area, I see a vision of a future for Canada

transcending the expectations of the most sanguine.

I cannot close better than to make a passionate appeal to investors to withdraw their funds from land and re-invest on the land and farm it themselves. I can remind them also that as hindrance capital buys what it thinks development capital will need, hindrance capital is apt to "think" incorrectly and invest just before a decrease in land values is due, which will give him a loss instead of a gain. So in 99 cases out of 100 the surer, but not always slower, form of investment will prove the best from a selfish standpoint also.

PERCY WRIGHT, Age 18. B.C.

LEARNING BY EXPERIENCE

I saw about your boys' and girls' essay competition in The Guide so I thought I would write to the club for the first time.

Our grain was up some time ago, and I noticed there was one place on our field where the grain was much thicker and higher than elsewhere. I found out that it was because we had gone across with the horses a few times, so that it was well packed. I know now that a packer is absolutely necessary to grow the best crops.

The harrow is a thing that is never used too much. I noticed on one place where I drove the harrow across while coming from another field, that the grain is much heavier too.

For a wet season, a person should not sow too deep. Last year I had a colt for the drill, so I put the drill shallow to start with in order that it wouldn't be too heavy for the colt at first, being afraid he would buck. After driving one round I put the drill deeper. While harvesting last fall I noticed that the first round I had seeded was much heavier. I pulled a few stems out of the ground and found that it was not seeded as deep the first round. I remembered then that I had seeded it shallow in the spring.

PEDER GRAMBO, Jr. Age 14. Domremy, Sask.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CROPS SUFFER

The recent bad frosts brought special chill to the hearts of about 2,000 Minnesota boys enrolled in the state acre yield corn contest. T. A. Erickson, state director of boys' and girls' club work, conducted jointly by the University of Minnesota and the federal government, said yesterday that the corn acres carefully tilled by these contestants had been hard hit in many parts of the state, and poor yields would result from stands that had promised well.

Not only that, but about 20,000 boys and girls engaged in supervised home garden work in Minnesota were sufferers too. Tomatoes and other late vegetables that lend themselves to canning were badly damaged.

The Bishop (at the Dimpleton's dinner table)—"Yes, my friends, it is one of my firm beliefs that we never are given more than we can bear."

Bobbie—"In that case, mamma, I think I could hold another plate of ice cream."



THE PASSENGERS ON THE HURRICANE DECK LOOK RATHER UNCOMFORTABLE



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Any doctor will tell you that the natural clothing which should be worn next to the body is wool, because in all seasons it keeps the temperature of the body uniform—warm in winter and cool in summer.

Jaeger Underwear is made in all weights for men, ladies and children, to suit all seasons.

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Protect Your Teeth

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

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

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



Our Prices:

- Bridge Work, per tooth... \$ 5.00
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If your false teeth do not fit you us — we know how to make perfect plates.

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

Dr. Parsons

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With Fingers! Corns Lift Out

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off—no pain

For a few cents you can get a small bottle of the magic drug frezone recently discovered by a Cincinnati man.

Just ask at any drug store for a small bottle of frezone. Apply a few drops upon a tender, aching corn and instantly, yes immediately, all soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn so loose that you lift it out, root and all, with the fingers.

Just think! Not one bit of pain before applying frezone or afterwards. It doesn't even irritate the surrounding skin.

Hard corns, soft corns or corns between the toes, also hardened calluses on bottom of feet just seem to shrivel up and fall off without hurting a particle. It is almost magical. Your drug store has frezone.





Mason & Risch Pianos

Factory to Home
Twenty Branch Stores

Every owner of a **Mason & Risch Piano** is a persistent, enthusiastic "booster" for the instrument. This is one of the important reasons why **Mason & Risch Pianos** are so easy to sell—and so safe to buy.

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are sold to you **direct** "From Factory to Home" through our twenty manufacturer's branch stores, saving you the factory profit which must be added to every middleman's cost.

Write our nearest Branch for Catalog and details of our **Easy Payment Plan**, also for description and prices of used Pianos, Player-Pianos and Organs

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SAFE Lighting for any farm

Your home and stables are safer once you install this fine electric lighting plant. No longer need you fear fire from dangerous, smoky oil lamps. Better light, too—indoors, outdoors, anywhere—at a turn of a switch. Fine for chores—no lantern to hold—saves time, means more fun, better health, pleasure on the farm.

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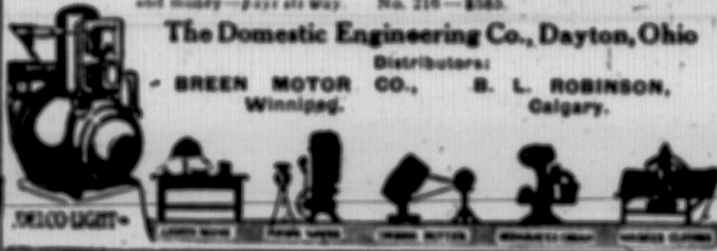
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Besides supplying all the light—clean, clear convenient light—that you need, Delco-Light provides power for small machines. Pumps your water. Does the washing and ironing. Chops feed, churns, runs the separator. Saves time and money—pays its way.

Delco-Light is a simple, economical complete electric plant. Comes ready to use. A child can operate it. Full details, illustrations and literature obtained by writing your nearest distributor. Prices—No. 208—\$485, and No. 216—\$585.

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Prophets of Modern Times

Mazzini—The Prophet of United Italy 1805-1872

By HORACE WESTWOOD, D.D.

In the fifties and sixties of last century when our grandfathers were boys in England, they probably marched down the town and village streets

singing:
"I wish I had a penny!
What for? What for?
To buy a rope to hang the
Pope
Instead of Garibaldi!"

Says a writer in commenting on this: "Boys are readier to chant the exploits of a soldier in a red shirt than the ideas of a prophet in a black coat, and the people are mostly boys." And, perhaps when we recall the struggle of Italy for freedom from the Austrian yoke, we too think of Garibaldi. But behind Garibaldi stands the prophet Mazzini. It was he who inspired the people to action. It was he who gave them the sense of Italy's destiny and possible greatness. It was he who awakened their democratic impulses which others crystallized into action.

Italy Oppressed

When Mazzini was born in Genoa in 1805, Italy was not a nation. It was a series of petty states ruled over by scheming princes and clerics under the dominion of Austria. Freedom was unknown. Dreading the disturbing ideas of the French Revolution, tyranny flourished, and with the downfall of Napoleon, who was ever the friend of Italy, came further suppression and strangulation of opinion. The censor ruled supreme. Half the classics of Europe were under the ban. The press was stifled. Yet in one home the lamp of liberty shone unquenched. The fires of freedom were kept secretly blazing upon the family altar, and we see the youthful Mazzini pondering over forbidden French papers which had been smuggled into the house and hidden behind the innocent looking medical books of his father.

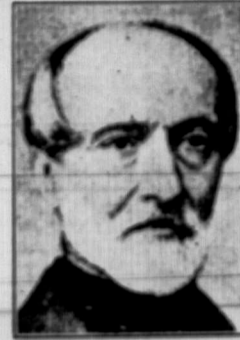
The boy is indeed the father of the man. Behind the harum-scarum mischief of youthful pranks there is ever an alert and impressionable brain, and it is in this period are sown the seeds which ripen into the destinies of peoples. The table talk of the Mazzini's was imperishable fruit. Upon the chance conversation of dinner hours hung the fate of Italy and the future of Europe. Open-eyed, open-earred, the boy listened and then dreamed. It was natural then that at the age of sixteen he made his first vow of knight-hood. Walking the streets of Genoa one day he saw the refugees of a futile insurrection against Austria. Henceforth his life is dedicated to a free and united Italy.

Prefers Exile

Said the Governor of Genoa to Mazzini's father: "We don't like young people thinking without knowing the subjects of their thoughts." Thought is ever dangerous to established interests, especially in the young; for while middle-age has "the caution," youth has "the courage of its convictions." It is no wonder then we find twenty-five year old Mazzini in prison for plotting with the secret society of the Carbonari and in danger of death. But with a Bible, Byron, the Annals of Tacitus and a friendly greenfinch for companions and from his cell window contemplating the view of "sea and sky, two symbols of the infinite, and, except the Alps, the sublimest things in Nature," he conceives his program and formulates his message, demonstrating once again that "Iron bars do not a prison make," and on being released and given choice between internment in a small town or exile, he chooses exile.

Far from kith and kin he does not pine. Labor becomes the great antidote for loneliness. In a small room in Marseilles he gathers together fellow exiles and "Young Italy" is born: a movement, which altho under the most severe espionage and spread secretly through letters and papers carried by fishermen, sailors and travellers, in the space of two years enrolled thousands of followers and created a lodge in every important centre in Italy. In fact it was so powerful that

in 1833 Austria declared membership therein "high treason" and punishable by death. Its motto was "God and the People," its aim, "Italian Unity and Social Reform."



Giuseppe Mazzini

Martyrs for Young Italy

Young Italy was born to martyrdom. All its attempts proved abortive, and many of Mazzini's friends suffered death at the hands of the government. Compelled to flee from France we next find him in Switzerland, still a fugitive, wandering from place to place, oft living in untenanted houses "with mats at the windows, never setting forth outside" save under the cover of night. In utter desolation he cries: "Before me lie the Alps, and beyond them my country, my poor, poor country." He suffers tortures because of the memory of his martyred friends. But it is in this Gethsemane of experience he achieves a lasting faith. He perceives that the supreme mission of life is to labor on for the sake of its ideals because it is duty. He writes: "When a man has once said to himself in all seriousness of thought and feeling, 'I believe in liberty and country and humanity,' he is bound to fight for liberty and country and humanity—fight as long as life lasts, fight always with every weapon, face all from death to ridicule, face hatred and contempt, work on because it is his duty, and for no other reason." And what a lofty pinnacle he reaches through the struggle when he is able to say: "We have made the cause of the people our own, we have voluntarily taken upon ourselves the sorrows of all a generation, we have snatched a spark from the Eternal God, and placed ourselves between Him and the people; we have taken upon ourselves the part of the emancipator, and God has accepted us!"

Like many political refugees he found his ultimate home in London where he was free from political persecution. He writes: "England is my home; Italy is my country." Here he made many friends, chief among whom were the Carlyles. Mrs. Carlyle proved a sort of mother to him, often nipping some of his wilder schemes of revolt in the bud, and when he would foolishly endanger his life admonishes him "the man who has not sense enough to keep his head on his shoulders till something is to be gained by parting from it, has not sense enough to manage an important matter."

Spread of Revolution

Interesting as it would be, the limits of our meditation do not permit the following of his chequered career with any great detail. Suffice it to say that the years in London were spent in stirring correspondence with the leaders of Italian democracy in the hope of stirring them to revolutionary action. Much of it seemed futile. Many plots were discovered and thus the revolutions were still-born. The years, however, were not wasted. Gradually there came the desire for unity. The common people of his native land began to lift up their heads in hope. The vision of freedom burned with new light in thousands of hearts.

The years 1846-48 were epochal years in Europe. Many dynasties trembled in the balance. Italy caught the fever. For it, too, they are years of revolution. The revolution fails. Charles Albert, the Piedmontese King, is unsuccessful in throwing off the yoke of Austria. But the revolutionary spirit spreads. We find Mazzini in Milan and later headed towards Rome, which, too, is in the throes of insurrection, and declares itself a republic. One evening early in March Mazzini entered the city "with a deep sense of awe almost akin to worship. Here at once he was made Triumvir with almost the powers of a dictator.

Short though his reign in the Roman Republic was, it was marked with wisdom and justice. Here we find him living in cheap lodgings and dining on two francs a day, accessible to all, with a smile and a handshake for the lowliest of the working men. To him, Rome the eternal city was the "city of the soul." He idealized

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Young Italy

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ity as the future centre of world-wide democracy. "After the Rome of the conquering soldiers, after the Rome of the triumphant Word, there shall come the Rome of virtue and example; after the city of the Emperors, after that of the Popes, shall come that of the people."

In response to the appeal to the Catholic powers made by the Pope, France treacherously led her armies against the city. Heroically Mazzini and Garibaldi defended the city, but in vain. To the last Mazzini fought the whole assembly against surrender. He protested: "Monarchies may capitulate, republics die and bear unflinching testimony even to martyrdom." At last, however, the city surrendered and the victorious French troops entered Rome. For two months Mazzini lived unmolested in the city, but finally, his life endangered, he succumbed to the advice of his friends and eluding the French police fled to Geneva and then to London, where he remained except for a few brief intervals until the closing years of his life.

Prophet of the New Nation

The actual work of uniting Italy did not fall to him. It was to be achieved by less radical and more practical hands. To Liberalism under the leadership of the great statesman Cavour fell this task. Italy was not ripe for a Republic. It needed for a few generations the strong hand of a monarchy, limited by a constitution, to weld it into national consciousness. But even so, it was the incessant preaching of Mazzini, his untiring efforts, which made even this possible. He was the prophet of the new Italian nation. But to carry the dream into effect it required the more political, less scrupulous, more diplomatic hand of the statesman. Almost to the end Cavour and he were at sword's points. Victor Emmanuel II on more than one occasion made overtures for the co-operation of Mazzini, but his exalted spirit knew no compromise. The diplomacy of Cavour and the arms of Garibaldi won the final battle and in 1861 Victor Emmanuel was declared King of a united Italy, though it was not until 1871 that this was fully achieved.

He died at the house of friends in Pisa in 1872. Loved by all who knew him, yet it was above all the common people who enshrined him in their hearts. To them—the workingmen—his last message was: "Love and work for this great unhappy country of ours—this is the best way you can have of loving me," and with the words upon his lips, "Believe in God? Yes, I do believe in God," his great soul departed from his enfeebled body, which last they laid to rest by the sacred bones of his mother in the cemetery of Staglieno outside his native city.

Of him it might be said:—

"Open my heart, and you will see Graved inside of it 'Italy.'—Not Italy alone—but Humanity."

How the Farmers of Blackie Stuck

Continued from Page 19

Some are strongly in favor of this proposition, others are just as strongly opposed to it. Mr. Howlus belongs to the latter class. To the question, "Should a co-operative association affiliated with the U.F.A. confine its business to the U.F.A. members?" Mr. Howlus answered: "Most emphatically no! Not if they are organized as we are. The one who puts up \$10 has just as much voice in the control of the association as the one who puts up \$1,000 and is therefore on the same footing as to the division of profits. The more the shareholder purchases the larger portion of the profits he gets, and I would make the basis of our fraternity the fact that a member thought enough of our proposition to take stock in it. Of course, we urge all our members to become members of the U.F.A."

"Do you favor the granting of credit to members purchasing goods?" I asked Mr. Howlus.

"To that I would answer, avoid the credit business as you would a pestilence," he replied.

If no manure shed is available the best method of storing manure in the open is by piling it in a compact pile with nearly perpendicular sides. The pile should be left flat on top so that it will absorb the rain water rather than allow it to run off. This not only lessens the amount of leaching, but helps keep the manure moist and thus reduces the fermentation.

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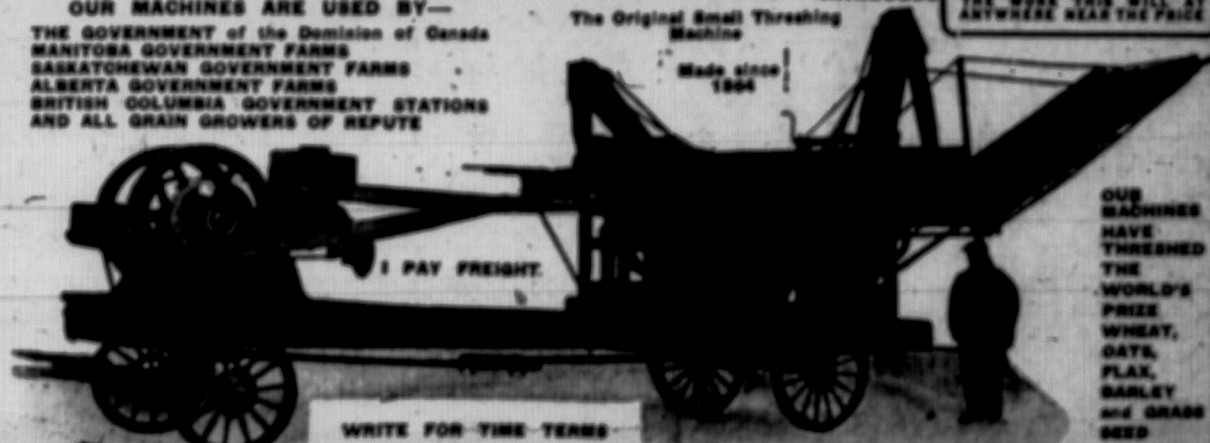
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Rural Schools

THE RURAL SCHOOL PROBLEM

The discussion in The Guide about the rural school problems has attracted quite a lot of attention, but not any more than such important subjects deserve.

Although we live in a very progressive age when almost all phases of human problems are taken in hand by the critics to ascertain if perchance some useful improvement could be made, all reformers run up against the powers that be. The public schools of the provinces are under control of the department of education in each province. The text books are selected by the department, the teachers' certificates are approved by the same authority. All that the ratepayers of the school district have to do is to furnish the pupils and pay the taxes. The parties that come most directly in touch with the school are the board of trustees and the teacher. The board of trustees are supposed to look after the school, engage the teacher and incidentally keep down the taxes, and as there is no remuneration for the office of school trustee, but a whole lot of criticism and unfavorable comment on the work and endeavor of the board of trustees, therefore it is no wonder that persons well fitted to look after a rural school would rather not have anything to do with it. The criticism of the teacher that is not willing to act as scrub-woman and janitor is unjust. It is the duty of the board of trustees to see to it that the school room is kept clean; leave that part out of all future discussion of the school problem. If the board of trustees does not perform its duties, take the whole board before a justice of the peace and let him read the school ordinance for their benefit and point out the duties pertaining to their office.

The question is how can we make the public rural school best serve its purpose and the need of the twentieth century? Do we want any change in the subjects taught? Of course under present conditions a change can not be brought about speedily. Probably that would not be either practical or desirable. One feature of our school system that is very detrimental to the success of the school is the frequent change of teachers. Half the schools change teachers during the year. Right here is a field for quite a bit of improvement. These frequent changes are the fault of teacher, parents and school trustees, probably less the teacher's fault than the fault of the parents. The board of trustees, as a rule, sides with parents and the result is a new teacher for the next term of school. I want these changeable people to know that the public school teacher back in my school district in Norway, that I left nearly 40 years ago, has yet the same district. He just happened to be young when he started. Such a condition is entirely unthinkable in a restless country like ours. Move on! That's the idea.

Make Teaching a Profession

The profession of teaching in these western provinces has not attained the dignity of a profession. It is only a makeshift, a stepping stone to something more permanent. How then can we expect the teacher to love his or her duties while they are waiting for something better to turn up? In our district we kept our teacher for five terms, but then the teacher was fired of the school room and went away to look for something else.

Here is my opinion of starting to improve the public rural school. I would begin to educate the rural teachers especially for this work. Candidates for the course of this special training should be country-born and raised; not any effeminate dude need apply. I don't care how high otherwise they would stand in their studies. I would be looking for a large soul in a good sized, well-equipped body. The training of the teacher should be with the view of a permanent position. After properly qualifying a teacher should be sure of a living. In order not to overcrowd the profession, raise the standard and in time of scarcity be a little less stringent with the examinations. A system of age allowance should be inaugurated, also the pensioning of teachers after so many years of service. A scale of salaries that under present conditions would be reasonable, say, to begin with, \$800 a year on the basis of a second class professional certificate. After that there should be an increase in the salary at the rate of \$150 for each four years of service, until after 32 years of teaching in rural

schools the teacher should receive a salary of \$2,000 per year and then be allowed to resign with a pension of 60 per cent. of the salary. No pensions should be paid to any teacher until after 20 years of service and then only 40 per cent. of the salary. Now that fairly well provides for the teacher. Of course it means a free dwelling on the school ground in addition.

Now for the teaching. We will now take it for granted that the new teachers' seminary is turning out the kind of teacher that is needed by the rural school, a whole souled healthy person that loves the farm and farm life and the farmers' children and with full enthusiasm goes to work and prepares those little folks for their life work. Up to the fifth grade I would not advocate very much change in the course of studies, but after that there should be a radical change. Our present system of education presupposes that everybody is going to college; but everybody is not going, just a few favored ones. At the average school of say an enrolment of about 400 in a city, about 10 finish the high school and of these only about two go any further in their studies. Then why prepare for college when we never get there? Let us prepare for our life work. In the public school after grade five instruct in farming and in manual training of all kinds pertaining to the farmer's work for the boys. The girls should take courses in domestic science. To facilitate the teaching of many subjects moving pictures should be prepared for use in the class room. In teaching of geography and history illustrated lessons should be the rule. Impressions we receive through the eye are far more lasting than what we hear. If Canadian history was taught by moving pictures there would be no such dense ignorance on this subject by both teachers and pupils as there is at present. Our public school system is about 25 years behind times. All other branches of learning that are to fit people for their life's duties are hustling to be up-to-date, but our public school is a fixed institution, fixed like the north star. It is a political department, the head officer is a member of the provincial government. The slogan of all politicians is: "Don't stir up more trouble than you can help; stand well with the party, the rest doesn't matter." If the public school in the rural district is to be improved it is up to the farmers themselves to do it. Let us try to know what we want. Don't wait for the man with the university degree to come and tell you your need. Try to discover it for yourselves, as it is, government and education are in the hands of the learned, and now what are the "Rubes" going to do about it?

So many questions are involved in the school problem that I will not undertake to clear them all in one short article. I just want to see this matter get all the attention it deserves. Some will naturally ask: "Where will we get the taxes to pay the high teachers' salary and the retiring teachers' pensions?" The present system of taxation will not stand when the new rural teachers' salary is to be paid, and an immense lot of changes will have taken place when teachers of 30 years of service are applying for pension. To begin with, people with no children should pay more school taxes than those with children. All vacant land or unoccupied land should pay extra school taxes. The whole municipality should be taxed for all the schools within the municipality. Why should the bachelors and widowers with their votes take large tracts of land and keep it untaxed for school purposes? The first duty of a nation is to foster and train intelligent citizens, not just simply to find a market for its livestock, grain and manufactured goods and to fight anyone that doesn't like it. The public school and its care should be the first duty of the nation. Who shall manage these new rural schools? Well, let the women have a try at it. Why not? It is mostly girls that teach so far and they probably will in the future be in the majority, at least until the ravages of war are somewhat healed. That the women will have universal franchise within five years is a safe guess, but as long as women will pinch their toes and freeze their ears because it is fashionable to wear shoes smaller than the feet and so forth, no radical changes for the better can be expected from the universal franchise.

The greatest power for good or evil is

public opinion. Public opinion gets behind any public movement and it will move irresistibly. Personally, I believe that only parents should be eligible for school trustees. They probably would take the keenest interest in the welfare of the school and consequently the best results would be obtained, and that is just what we want. O. M. OLSON. Alta.

GILDING THE EDUCATIONAL PILL

The problem of how to make country life attractive, and at the same time to induce the people to take up the study of the questions that affect their every-day existence, is one that is claiming more and more the attention of thoughtful people throughout the West, as elsewhere. The people who can or will settle down to hard, serious study of the problems of life are at a discount everywhere; and yet if these problems are to be solved—as they must be if mankind is to make any progress—it is necessary that some such study should be undertaken. Study to many people is something like physic, to be swallowed when it can no longer be avoided; and as the doctor is compelled sometimes to coat his pills with sugar in order that the nauseous stuff may go down without the patient making a face, so it seems to me it is necessary to administer education in small doses and in pleasant form until such time as the patient becomes able and willing to take it without the coating.

Begin with the Children

Let us start with the children, as the future of rural life lies with them no less than the future of all other movements of any real value. Childhood is essentially the time for enjoyment. Then, if ever, life must be merry and free. The absence of enjoyment in childhood can never be fully repaired in after life. It is desirable then that the education of the children should be made as pleasant as possible. It is here more than anywhere else that the pill should be sugar-coated, so that nothing may mar the happiness and joyousness of our child-life. There is enough of the dull side of education to be faced in the schools, and it seems to me that the Grain Growers' Association should do something to make life out of school bright and attractive to the children on the farm.

The summer months provide a splendid opportunity in this direction. I have a most pleasant recollection of a Saturday afternoon, exactly seven years ago, when some thousands of people gathered on the hill sides sloping down into a green valley which had generously been presented to my native town by a lady member of the town council. The occasion was the formal opening ceremony, in which hundreds of children took part, children dressed in all the colors of the rainbow and looking their prettiest and best. A program of dances had been arranged in which both boys and girls took part. There was the Irish jig, given by boys and girls in real Irish costume, and the Highland fling with the tartan and plaid, the stately saraband, the morris dance, the maypole dance and many others equally picturesque and beautiful, while the music performed by a band near by rose upwards and floated away over the hills around. It was a day I can never forget, and I see no reason why many another such day may not be provided by the grain growers of Saskatchewan. They would promote the feeling of fraternity and bind both the children and the older people of the community together in a bond of fellowship.

Introduce Children's Plays

Then again why should not the children's plays be introduced—plays which would be both entertaining and instructive. On another occasion in my native town I saw a play given by a group of children which might well be repeated, perhaps with slight alteration, in Saskatchewan. It is entitled "The Dawn," and portrayed the dawn of an operation and the better days it brought in its train. There were pretty songs, delightful dances, beautiful costumes and visions of fairies, and this too marked a day I can never forget.

But there are long winter days and dark stormy nights when the children cannot go out to play, and for these occasions books might be provided by libraries established by our locals, books

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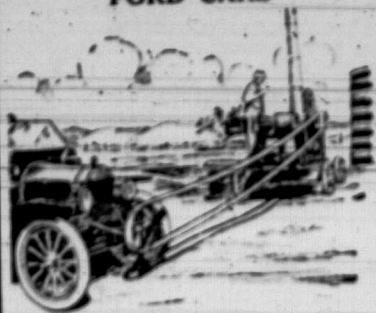
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of an entertaining character such as Hans Andersen's and Grimm's Fairy Tales and Maeterlinck's 'Blue Bird,' all of which would stimulate the imagination, with Ruskin's 'Sesame and Lilies,' Miss Isa Nicholson's 'Our Story,' the story of the co-operative movement in Britain, written especially for children but entertaining and instructive also for older people, and similar books for the more serious-minded children, to whom prizes might be offered for the best essays on what they had read.

In the winter months also socials might be held for both children and adults. These might be made bright by songs of a patriotic and democratic nature, and there seems no reason in the world why a book of such songs, both words and music, should not be prepared by our central association and its use encouraged by all our locals. At these socials recitals might also be introduced, such as the poems of Whittier, the American quaker poet, many of which deal with the subject of democracy, and others of a similar character, all of which would combine instruction with pleasure.

In order to bring out the speaking faculties of our members three or four subjects dealing with farm life, such as the selection of seed, the treatment of summerfallow, etc., might be selected by the directors of a local for use at socials. Each subject should be written on a separate slip of paper, the slips being placed along with others, so that the number of slips, blank and otherwise, would equal the number of adult persons present. These should then be drawn for, the persons drawing the selected subjects being required to speak on them for say, two to five minutes. The uncertainty as to who would have to be the speakers would provide a mild kind of excitement, while the speeches would gradually develop the powers of the members. As facility in speaking is acquired economic and other subjects might be introduced, which would lead gradually to the fixing of real debates.

For this purpose books of reference would be required, and the local libraries before mentioned would do well to include, in addition to the standard economic works, such books as Holyoake's 'History of Co-operation,' Green's 'Short History of the English People,' works by Carlyle, Ruskin, H. G. Wells, Chas. Kingsley and others of a like helpful nature.

By proceeding along these or similar lines an educational work of great value might, I believe, be accomplished, while the plunging of our members at once into the wide and deep sea of economics might repel them for ever. - S. W. Yates.

Families of Fallen Heroes

Continued from Page 7

widow who has just returned from Scotland. She has two children aged three and four. While in Scotland she left them for a time at the day-nursery and took a position in the post office. She said that during the short time the arrangement held she spent more money than her salary in doctors' bills as the result of accidents that could not have happened had she been caring for her children herself. 'The best lesson I learned from that experience' she continued, 'was that I must not deprive my children of a mother's care as well as of the father's who has gone.'

Families of Heroes Entertained

On August 22, the City of Winnipeg entertained the city's war-widows and their children to a picnic at Winnipeg Beach. A special train conveyed the precious freight to Winnipeg Beach, leaving Winnipeg at ten o'clock in the morning and returning at eight-thirty in the evening. Everything that could be done for the happiness of those sorrowed mothers and their children was done. Nearly twelve hundred mothers and their children were the guests of the city on this picnic. Such a lot of happy, excited children you never saw. They were quite the opposite of any picture of orphans your sympathetic mind could conjure. Not a shadow of anything except extreme happiness was on their glowing faces from early morning until late at night. Many of the mothers though were tired before the

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Send us your broken lenses and have us duplicate them. We have installed the machinery for grinding lenses so that we may give you a quick and accurate service. We supply only the best quality in both lenses and mountings.
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THE SLANTING TEETH PREVENT PULLING
This special patented comb with the slanting teeth and the handle to fit the hand is the only one of its kind. It costs four times as much to produce as the ordinary comb, but it is worth it. It directs the hairs on to the cutting blades at exactly the correct angle, to get a perfectly smooth and even hair cut. You can't go wrong with a Duplex. It won't let you.

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THE CANADIAN SALT CO. LIMITED

picnic day began for the little tots were up at dawn of day to be in readiness for the great event.

Two sumptuous meals were provided by the residents of Winnipeg and of the various beaches. There was abundance of everything which children think the best part of any picnic, ice-cream and cake. But mother souls knew the necessity of providing something more substantial and there was lots of real food too. I am sure that if Food Controller Hanna could have seen the quantity of ice-cream those tots devoured he would immediately have placed an embargo on ice-cream, understanding as he would the high cost of butter and some other things. One little four-year-old Cockney said, "My 'ow they do feed ya!" Baskets of peanuts were distributed through the train on the return journey. The day was the children's and they lost not one minute of its enjoyment. There was a rest tent where children might obtain their afternoon sleep but never a child reached the tent that had not fallen asleep in his very act of play.

Each With a Sad Story
But underneath all the happiness in their children's enjoyment one could glimpse a heart, broken and ravaged by war, and expressions of sorrow too deep for words. One very young widow with two little nites of golden-haired children, thinking, mused aloud, "And they every one have a real story, but no one has a story like mine." But she would not tell it. It was her own possession, too sacred to be shared with another.

A widow with two black-haired, black-eyed little girls told me her story. Her husband, an Englishman was impelled to go overseas and do his "bit" and left Winnipeg with the 28th Battalion. He was only there a short time when she received word that he was killed in action. Shortly after she went through the "Valley of the Shadow" and reviving was told this, her fourteenth baby, was dead. The great sorrow was too much for the little life and it was placed with eight others of her babies who had died in infancy. Such woeful wastage of life! Her eldest son is now in hospital in England, recovering from wounds the third time received.

One could not look over the great assemblage without being saddened by the sight of so many very young widows. Some had their little first babies still in long clothes. Nearly all of these little mothers went through the "Mysterious Valley of Motherhood" dully overwhelmed with the realization that he would not be there to welcome them back and that forever he would be missing in the little family circle. Their babies would never for an instant know the greatness of father-love. But they are brave and spend the wealth of their sympathy on the less fortunately situated widows. Their common sacrifice has drawn them so close that they lose their own sorrow in each others.

There is one woeful point which cannot be overlooked in speaking of the children of soldiers' widows. Even the most ardent "feminist" must understand that the influence of real and kindly father-discipline is a force that few little children can evade or to which they can remain immune. Parenthood is a partnership. Both father and mother contribute to the upbuilding of character and moral strength. There is something woefully lacking when children are deprived of father-care. That lack of an indefinable "something" was apparent when one paused to mentally comment on the effect of the circumstances of war on the innocent victims, the children.

The Canadians are in the thick of the fighting about Lens. Each day long casualty lists come in which spell the disaster of the loss of fathers to hundreds of little children. Where will it all end? What will be the ultimate effect on the growing generation? The city of Winnipeg through its many organizations is striving to be a "Big Brother" to the war widows and their children in the city. The terrible thought is that nothing that anybody can do can make up to those children for the loss of father. But it behooves each one of us to catechize ourselves to ascertain what we are doing for those to whom we owe so much and do a little more, in a word, do so much more that it "hurts."

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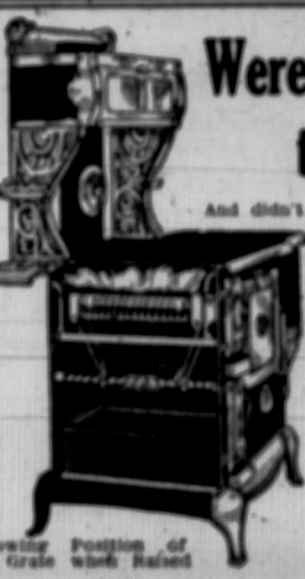
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Cream butter and sugar. Add yolks of eggs. Add Quaker Oats, to which baking powder has been added, and add vanilla.

Beat whites of eggs stiff and add last. Drop on buttered tin with teaspoon, but very few in each tin, as they spread. Bake in slow oven. Makes about 65 cookies.



The Quaker Oats Company

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA

SASKATOON, CANADA

Young Canada Club

BY DIXIE PATTON

THE BLUE CROSS

Although for three years now the mothers and fathers of my boy and girl readers have been giving money and time and work to many patriotic causes, such as the Red Cross, the Belgian Relief, the Serbian Relief and a dozen others, I have never said anything to the boys and girls about their giving. But I have wondered for a long time what the boys and girls would best like to give to, and at last I have decided that because you are farm boys and girls and have horses and love them and know how kind and patient and loving they are, that you would like to help the wounded horses of our soldiers overseas. The fund that has helped to supply relief to the wounded horses is called the Blue Cross and has cured thousands of horses since it was first started.

This organization has sent veterinary requisites, medications, and such supplies as humane pocket killers, portable forges, clippers, waterproof rugs of a special design, many thousands of calico bandages, also flannel bandages and wither pads, wound syringes, pocket cases of surgical instruments and a very large number of fly nets. In the early days of the war the Blue Cross offered its services to the French government, which has no official veterinary hospital equipment as have the British, which gratefully accepted and officially recognized them. It has now four splendid depots in France divided into twelve hospitals, and a very excellent and valuable work is being done, thousands of horses having been cured since the hospitals were opened.

There is a little poem on the middle of this page which I am sure you will all love, and which tells you the need of help from the viewpoint of one of the cavalry chargers of the Scots Greys. Don't you all want to help them? Let me know what you think of the scheme, boys and girls, and I'll tell you more about the wonderful things the Blue Cross is doing for the horses who are doing their "bit." You may send money contributions to Mrs. J. I. Lewis, Treasurer, Blue Cross Fund, Women's Exchange, 272 Carlton Street, Winnipeg, or to me and I will take it to Mrs. Lewis. All contributions sent to me to be given to Mrs. Lewis will be acknowledged in The Guide.

DIXIE PATTON.

MY HAPPIEST DAY

My happiest day was at the water. Two little friends came for me, and off I went with them. My! it was fine. We played with boats and pretended they were transports taking soldiers across to the front and bringing wounded ones back to be treated. It was a busy morning treating soldiers. We made castles with moats around and a draw-bridge with steps down, talking all the while about the soldiers of olden days when they were defending the castles, firing through loopholes at the enemy. Soon it was time to go home. We were then taken back to tea. Coming home through the bush, we played ghosts and frightened each other. I went to bed very tired after spending a very enjoyable day.

GLADYS R. SMITH,

Entwistle, Alta. Age 8.

FAIRIES IN FRANCE

The trenches were half full of mud and water, but our particular trench seemed worse than the rest. It had been pouring rain all day and was now hailing with such energy that even the bombs seemed tired of coming down and killing us. Two more days, and the boys who were in the trenches now, would go back to a little French village for a few days' rest. No mail could reach us on account of the storm and we were the most forlorn

bunch of boys there could possibly be, and Jack Canucks are especially noted for their jocularity of spirit.

My pal and I decided we would retire to the dugout for a little. As we neared the opening of the dugout we heard tiny, squeaky voices. We were not much good for fun just then, but these voices managed to arouse our interest. We knew they could not be soldiers, because they are always loud and gruff. So very cautiously we peered into the dugout. The sight that met our eyes dazzled them so that we were forced to turn away. When we looked again we beheld the corner of the dugout covered with glittering snow and ice. On what appeared to be a tiny chair of ice, sat what we at once recognized as the Snow Queen. On her brow was a piece of ice cut to look like a diamond. About her stood all the ice and snow fairies.

They were talking very quickly, as if some project were being talked over. One sprightly little fairy held an icicle wand with a star of snow on the end. He walked over to the Queen, waved the wand thrice around her head and a blinding snowstorm began. We ventured a little into the dugout. The fairy waved his wand again around the Queen's head. A dreadful wind set in and it grew unbearably cold. We crept a little farther in and tried to keep the snow out. The fairies stayed on and the wand was waved several more times. Just then the scout appeared to tell the glad news that the enemy had been driven back by the dreadful storm. By some miracle the scout had been guided back by a light which always kept in front of him. We were overjoyed and I was sure it had been the Snow Queen's doing, but when I looked around to thank her, she was gone, but in her place was one big, beautiful snowflake which glittered and shone in the sunlight which suddenly streamed into the dugout. We were afraid the enemy might come back as it was clear, but a little farther ahead the storm still raged.

We got our rest sooner than we expected and were soon on our way to the little French village. It was dangerous even there, and the bombs were whizzing about, but we all had the feeling that we were guarded by an invisible power which could even keep the bombs away. We were all pretty weak after the strain we had undergone, so we were billeted in the French peasants' home. I got in one place where the father and son had been killed and the women worked on the farm. There was a dear little French girl there. I told her many fairy stories and the Snow Queen soon won a place in her heart. We were very sorry to go back to the trenches, but when we reached there a light snow had fallen and it looked very pretty. I was anxious to thank the Snow Queen, but did not see anything of her. Just then I heard a loud crash. I opened my eyes with a start. I was lying on the floor of the dugout. I had been dreaming. (The crash I heard was the last bomb of the retreating enemy, but luckily it had injured no one.)

I have never seen the Snow Queen since, even in my dreams, but I always hope to, and every time it snows I am reminded of her.

MARY MACGILLIVRAY,

St. Hilda's College, Calgary. Age 13.

MARY MACGILLIVRAY,

St. Hilda's College, Calgary. Age 13.

The old farmer and his son who had just returned from college were looking at the chickens, when the father saw one of the hens eating a tack.

"What on earth's that air old hen eatin' tacks fur?" he asked in amazement.

"That's easy," answered the son; "she's going to lay a carpet."

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ILLIVRAY, Age 13.

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Women's Problems

FARM WOMEN'S DRESS

Having lived on farms in the west for over fifteen years, I feel in a position to offer some hints in the matter of women's dress on the farm. Before I was married it seems to me that I was more or less "dressed up," all the time, being either attending school or teaching school, and I always feel that I am degenerating if I am not following the styles, even if quite a long way behind.

I read one time that the first signs of returning sanity evinced by the female inmates of an asylum for the insane are an interest in their hair, dress, and appearance. So it is a good, healthy, normal sign in a woman when she pays attention to such matters. And, husbands, remember that a new dress, pair of gloves, or dainty shoes are often a more potent tonic to the better-half than bitters from a bottle.

But one need not be extravagant in order to dress reasonably well. Planning carefully what to buy, and then taking the best care of the articles are great precautions. Two "extravagances" every farm woman must commit in order to be well and comfortably dressed and those are: a real good fur coat, and a good raincoat, which answers as dust coat as well. She may economize as much as she likes to make up for these, but these are absolutely indispensable in this country to appear in public well dressed, with the long drives we farmers' wives have to take.

I do not think a coat and skirt suit much good on the farm, generally speaking. One, it seems, always needs either one of the above coats, and the skirt and coat are worn separately so much that they do not "match" when worn together; the skirt wears out, and we have a useless coat on our hands.

Lots of the cheap, pretty, wash house-dresses advertised in the catalogues are a great investment. Nicely washed and ironed up, they always look well about the house and are quite good enough to wear to a picnic, to the neighbor's or for a drive in the country. Then, if you want to make a quick trip to town, slip a skirt on over a nice, clean one, then your fur or rain coat, according to the season, and you are ready. When you come back, slip off the good skirt, and presto!—you can go to work. A tan corduroy makes a substantial "going to town" skirt.

In hats, I have profited by observation, in seeing so many farmers' wives arrive in town, hair every way, and a big wind-catching hat on one ear. It is best to buy lots of hair nets, they are very cheap, the silk ones, and a close-fitting driving hat that will "stay put." A pretty sweater to wear under the fur coat in winter or under the rain-coat the rest of the year, besides being "comfy" over a light dress of a summer evening, is a good investment.

I had a number of pretty white waists, high-necked and buttoned up the back. To save buying the newer style I took the buttons off the back of a waist and stitched it together neatly on the machine, took off the high-neck-band, cut the waist up the front and hemmed the raw edges, then got one of these separate vestees with lay down collar and inserted it. This gave me several "new" waists at a trifling cost.

White waists usually "go" under the arms and in the sleeves. If the neck is hollowed out, sleeves with worn parts of waists trimmed away, and raw edges trimmed with narrow lace you have a serviceable corset-cover from a "worn out" waist.

I had a black silk dress as good as new, but out of date. It was one-piece, fastened up the back, and with a high collar. After looking at the catalogues I gazed at my black silk respectfully but doubtfully. Then I had an idea. I tipped it off the waist and surveyed the skirt. It was very long, but flared at the bottom which was a hopeful symptom. I measured off a fairly short skirt length from the bottom up, then cut the top portion off. This left it quite wide at the upper part. In emulation of a chosen catalogue style I made several rows of shirring, stitched up the back, opened the skirt at the side front, and behold! My skirt looked fine. I

administered the same treatment to the waist as to the white waists previously described, getting both vestee and cuffs of nice fine organdie, and I had a dress fit for anybody. Also I can wear the skirt with light waists.

When skirts are positively too shabby to wear in public they can be worn around the house in winter. Dark dressing sacques with a poplum, such as you buy from the mail order houses are fit to wear with these, also comfortable, and easy to get into when it is cold.

Stockings are very dear this year, that is, good cashmere ones. I see the mail order houses, some of them, advertising cotton stocking feet which can be sewn to good cashmere upper portions, after the "past redemption" feet have been cut off. I think this a splendid war time economy.

When the tight skirts "came in" I had several with "Rick pleats." Having observed the whims of fashion so long, I knew the tide would turn so I just basted my pleats down, stitched and pressed them, conceding enough to fashion to pass muster as I do not believe in extremes. When the "flare" came again I simply opened up the seams again.

Of course in town one would be out so much that the clothes would wear out and these alterations I have mentioned would not be necessary. But the farm woman with perfectly good articles can not throw them away, and I have mentioned some of the ways in which she can utilize her belongings.

I had a good cravenette raincoat that got both faded and out of date as to cut. I turned it and with a little other material made a serviceable knock-about dress of it, which relieved my canny soul a little about buying a new one. Hoping some one else will tell me some new wrinkles, I will end the list of all that I can think of at present.

ANNIE SHEPPARD ARMSTRONG.

OVERCOMING SHYNESS

By a strange perversity of nature we very often encourage the thing we try to repress. For instances with regard to shyness. In one case I am aware this trouble in the child was due to lack of confidence in herself. The mother, aware of this natural timidity, took upon herself the role of mediator and did the talking if necessary, or at least filled in when the child lacked the courage to do so. This order of things continued till the girl fairly lost all freedom of speech when in company and relied upon her never-failing substitute. Further, this girl was hampered with that difficulty for many years after, nor did she lose it till she was thrown out in the world and fell in with a girls' rooming club, where she was placed entirely upon her own resources. She naturally rose to the occasion, asserted her personality and developed an almost enviable independence of spirit and freedom of speech.

Yet she told me this: when taken back among her early surroundings where someone with a knowledge of her former timidity acts as her spokesman, the old-time spell falls upon her and she feels the original handicap of timidity and embarrassment and allows herself naturally to slip into the background.

Shyness invariably is found in a child who has lived a rather isolated life in the country. This boy or girl should be given companionship and brought out into company. The self-consciousness producing shyness will gradually wear off.

Another form of shyness is often developed by harmful teasing and poking fun at a child where the opposite sex is concerned. If you observe, older brothers and sisters are often the cause of this. An unnatural restraint grows up that developed becomes an awkward barrier. It often arises with this—when a girl speaks to a boy she is repeatedly and tauntingly told: "Oh! he's your fellow!" If a girl or boy is of a sensitive nature he or she immediately hides behind a shield of shyness or unnatural reserve. This false view of friendship and association of sexes is difficult to remove, and it is



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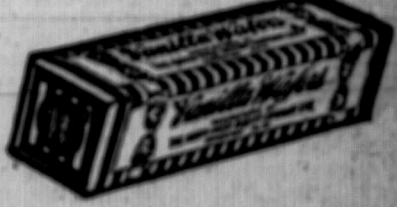
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We Specialize in STENOGRAPHIC — BUSINESS — TELEGRAPHIC — FARM ACCOUNTING — MATRICULATION and CIVIL SERVICE COURSES.

A position is Guaranteed. Room and board secured. Pay after graduation if desired. Admitted with

Business Men's Clearing House and Business Educators' Association of Canada Fall Term 4th of September. Write for new Catalog.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

BUY Hallam GUARANTEED FURS

BY MAIL DIRECT FROM TRAPPER TO YOU



No matter where you live, you can obtain the latest styles and the highest quality in Fur sets or garments from Hallam's by mail. All Hallam garments are high quality Furs—yet can be obtained by you direct by mail at lower prices than elsewhere for the same quality—every Hallam garment is guaranteed.

Why We Can Sell at Such Low Prices Because, in the first place, we buy our skins direct from the Trapper, and sell direct to you for cash, giving you a great share of the middlemen's profits—high store rent—had accounts—salesmen's salaries. Then you are sure of satisfaction when you buy by mail from Hallam. You see the articles in your own home and can examine them without interference—if the goods do not please YOU! in any way—you can simply send them back AT OUR EXPENSE, and we will cheerfully return your money—you are not out one cent—we are thus compelled to give extra good value, as we cannot afford to have goods returned.

The articles illustrated in this advertisement are fair samples of Hallam's great values and will be sent promptly on receipt of price.

1505—Driving Coat of Fine Muskrat, 45 inch length, beautifully designed. Skins are of fine quality; even, dark colors, carefully matched, and workmanship is faultless. Lined with heavy guaranteed brown satin—new style collar, which can be worn as a high Chin-chin or flat as in small illustration. Finished at waist line with half belt. In sizes 32 to 42 bust. \$75.00, delivered to you.

1506—Muff to match to new mink shape (as illustrated), or in pillow style, \$11.00, delivered to you.

1507—Hat to match, silk lined. \$7.50, delivered to you.

FREE

A beautifully illustrated Fur Style Book—giving advance information on furs and fur fashions and containing 125 illustrations of up-to-date Fur and Fur Garments. All these illustrations are photographs of living people—thus showing how the Furs REALLY appear. It shows Furs for every member of the family. Don't fail to send for this book TO-DAY—it is now ready for mailing and will be sent as requested are required.

HALLAM'S 1917-18 FUR STYLE BOOK

Don't forget to send for Hallam's Style Book today—it's FREE—Address, using the number as below.

John Hallam LIMITED

801 Hallam Building TORONTO The largest in our line in Canada.



a question if it ever is removed. Parents are much to blame for not checking this habit when older boys and girls tease little ones into unhealthy and unnatural habits of thinking. Teachers at school too can do much along these lines to restore and develop proper and correct habits of thinking and living.—TED'S MAW.

GETTING THE LYING HABIT

I was the youngest of three girls at home. I was six years old when first things made an impression on my mind. My parents were wretchedly poor and consequently expected things never to break or tear. But such things have a way of happening anyway, regardless of whether one is rich or poor, so of course every time something broke or tore we usually were severely punished for it. My sister, two years older than I, was of a very nervous disposition and very mischievous as well. She always managed to get out of one scrape only to get into another. She got some very hard whippings and soon grew to fear such an ordeal very much, but try as she would to be good, something always did happen for which she could not account and she knew what would follow on it being discovered, so she chose the easier way out. When either of the parents discovered the deed, whatever it was, they would ask who did it, to which she would immediately reply that either I or my oldest sister did it, and we would forthwith get a whipping without being given as much as a chance to deny the accusation. In case we did deny, then we all got whipped in order that they might thus catch the guilty one. My oldest sister got so indignant at such a treatment that she left home when quite young, and as for me, it made such an impression on my mind that I decided that should I ever have children of my own I would never whip them for something they could not help and thus cause them in fear to resort to lying.

And now the time has come and I am mother of two children, the oldest being five years. If he breaks something or does anything which he should not have done and which I didn't see him do, but know he must have done, I ask him in a gentle way to admit to me if he did such and such. And if he seems afraid, I assure him that if he tells me the truth about it I won't whip, and he forthwith tells me. Then I explain to him in a kind way why he shouldn't have done it and to be more careful in future; but if it is something he does for which he has been previously cautioned not to do and I happen to catch him in the act, then I punish him for it, otherwise never.

The result is that my boy never tells me lies, no matter how big the offence. I think lying with children is chiefly caused by their parents' harsh treatment to them for their little misfortunes. MERCY.

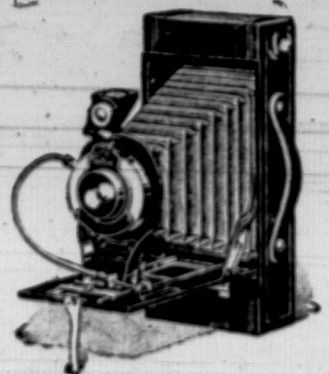
MAKING OVER CLOTHING FOR CHILDREN

Garments which are to be made over should first have all seams ripped open. If they are only slightly soiled, clean off the soiled places with warm water and a little castile soap and sponge off afterwards with clean warm water. If the garment is badly soiled take the pieces after it has been ripped and wash in soapy water, then rinse well in clear water and hang up to dry. When dry or nearly so press by placing over each piece a cloth wrung out of water and iron till dry. This method will make the goods look almost as good as new. If the iron is placed directly on the goods it will leave a shiny appearance.

My little son of three years needed a pair of bloomers so I took an old summer coat of Melton cloth, belonging to his sister, cut off the seams of coat and sleeves, and ripped off facings. I then washed and pressed each piece in the manner described above. The wrong side of coat looked the best so I used the wrong side for the right side of bloomers. From this one coat I made two pairs of bloomers. Now when placing my pattern I put the bottom of the pattern on the least worn places, thus making the parts of the bloomers which would have the most wear, strongest. I was only part of a day making each pair, and with a little navy blue sweater he was neat and comfortable. I did not line the bloomers as they were heavy enough.

For a boy of eight I made over his father's trousers, and by placing the bottom of the pattern at the top of the larger ones I get a good pair of smaller pants. If there is not enough cloth for the bloomers I just make the little straight pants.—E. E. B.

MADE IN CANADA



No. 2C Folding Auto-graphic Brownie

The camera fits the pocket, the picture fits the view, the price fits the purse and the capabilities of the instrument fit the farm. Here in a sentence is the story of the 2C Brownie, the easy-to-work camera that makes the new size picture, 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches.

Completely equipped with either meniscus achromatic or Rapid Rectilinear lens as desired, Kodak Ball Bearing Shutter with snap-shot speeds of 1/2, 1/4 and 1/8 of a second and the autographic attachment enabling you to date and title each negative at the instant of exposure.

THE PRICE
No. 2C AUTOGRAPHIC BROWNIE
With meniscus achromatic lens . . . \$9.00
With Rapid Rectilinear lens . . . 11.00

CANADIAN KODAK CO. LIMITED TORONTO, CAN.

At your dealer's.

Pianos

at the
House of McLean

Need no creation of spurious values in order to offer seeming special price reductions. Sold consistently at "Regular" prices for nearly thirty years, they have proved themselves at those prices the best values obtainable in the West.

We have a good supply of Second-Hand Organs on hand.

THE WEST'S GREATEST MUSIC HOUSE
The Home of the Steinway & Co. Piano and the Victrola
Dept. G.
325 Parage Ave. . . . WUNNIPES

The Queen of FACE POWDERS

Dr. Parlin's Face and Healed Powder is a revolution in face powders. Its special healing composition will make the skin smooth and clear. Five shades—white, pink, peach, pale lavender and orange. 30c and \$1.00 a box. Free booklet. Mail your order today.

Dr. Parlin, Institute de Beauté
Room 1, 121 Vance Street, Toronto, Canada.

CONTROLLING WEED NUISANCE

The reports of correspondents and those who have travelled extensively over Western Canada's great grain growing areas during this summer indicate a marked increase in the weed nuisance. In some northern parts of all three provinces there seems to have been a decrease but in a number of constituencies practically every Guide crop reporter noted an increase and many of them a marked increase. A large number, fortunately stated that a considerable percentage of this increased damage was due to such annuals as pig weed, lamb's quarters, etc. Certainly the damage from other and mainly winter annuals such as wild oats, the mustards, stink weed, etc., is also growing and these are very expensive weeds but except in a few areas the worst weeds, the perennials or those with other means of reproduction than seed do not seem to have gained headway nearly as much as might be expected considering the big labor handicap farmers have been working under. Of the latter, the Canada thistle is the offender growing most rapidly, especially in Manitoba. Of course, the depredations of sow thistles in Manitoba need little comment—they are almost beyond description. Wild oats, mustard and French or stink weed have been the worst offenders in Saskatchewan, while in addition to these, wild buck wheat is mentioned in many reports from Alberta. The increase in the more harmless annuals such as pig weed, lamb's quarters, etc., is easily accounted for through the peculiarities of the season, such as a late spring, frost in June, excessive drought, all of which the weeds were better able to stand than the crops.

But if the indications are correct, that most of the increase has been among the annuals bad as many of them are it is more hopeful than otherwise might be the case. Much can yet be done this fall to make conditions better for next year if there is an open season and if farmers are able to work, right through to freeze-up. The cultivation of stubble land as soon as possible may yet start millions of these tiny weed seeds to germinate. It is late now, but if the soil is stirred to a depth of about two inches with a diamond-toothed cultivator or with a dig harrow many weeds will start. The soil can be left that way to go into winter and in such a condition will retain much more moisture. A large area cultivated this way will be found preferable in many badly infested districts to a small area fall plowed and the remainder left untouched. The weeds thus started this fall can easily be destroyed in the spring by crossing with a heavy harrow or light cultivator. A later harrowing as the crop is coming up will get many more as well as the more harmless annuals that always germinate in the spring.

This fall is the time to do the most effective work. In previous years farmers have been greatly handicapped by having to quit work in the fall and market sufficient grain to square up with some creditor who must be paid. This is where the co-operation of the bank is needed. No farmer should have to stop work one day between now and freeze up if it can possibly be avoided. A Manitoba farmer who was a perfectly good risk and who sold \$12,000 worth of crop in 1916 wanted \$500 just fall to carry him over the busy autumn season but was turned down by his bank even though he offered security on the grain. Such incidents are fortunately not nearly as common as they used to be but there still are some and there is still room for a larger measure of co-operation. Maximum agricultural efficiency in 1918 cannot be achieved without it and that is the aim we should all keep before us.—E.A.W.

WEED NOTICES ON THRESHING MACHINES

There is one section of the Manitoba Weeds Act that is particularly worth while quoting just now. This is section 7, which reads as follows:—

(1) It shall be the duty of every person owning or operating a threshing machine, immediately after completing the threshing of grain at each and every point of threshing, to clean, or cause to be cleaned, the said machine, together with all wagons and other outfit used in connection with such threshing, so that seeds of noxious weeds shall

not be carried to or on the way to the next place of threshing by the said threshing outfit.

(2) Any person not complying with the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and in default of payment to one month's imprisonment.

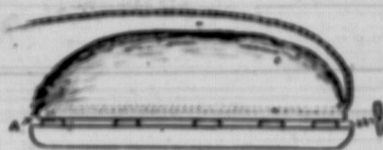
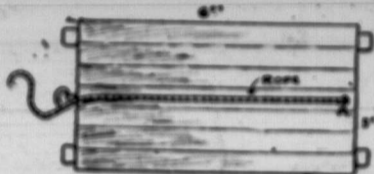
(3) A printed copy of this section shall be affixed and kept affixed to every threshing machine by the owner or operator thereof while being operated in the province under a penalty of ten dollars for every failure or neglect to do so.

No lien under "The Threshers' Lien Act" shall ensue to any person owning or operating a threshing machine and outfit unless such copy is affixed to the threshing machine with which the work was done for which such lien might otherwise be claimed.

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture furnishes to any thresher, upon application, a free placard for affixing to the side of his threshing machine. Upon this placard is printed the section of the act referred to. Farmers should see that this notice is displayed and observed.

A HANDY MANURE BOAT

Where a considerable number of horses are kept and it is desirable to have the manure pile at some distance from the barn, a manure boat, drawn by one horse, saves labor in cleaning out the horse stable. The dumping of the manure is simplified by means of the device shown in the illustration.



A rope is securely fastened to the boat at A. Before beginning to load it is laid lengthwise on the boat and the manure piled upon it. On reaching the manure pile all that is necessary to do is to pull backwards on the rope and the contents of the boat is dumped off at the back. Dumping is made easier by stepping the horse ahead while pulling on the rope.

THE GUIDE AT THE FRONT

The following letter, received from the quartermaster of the Y.M.C.A., Canadian corps, R.E.F., shows how the Western boys at the front are now able to see a copy of The Guide each week:

Editor, Guide:—In a recent letter from T. D. Patton, Y.M.C.A., military area supervisor, he informs me that you are sending several copies of The Guide each month to be distributed by us to Western battalions. I can assure you this thoughtful act will be greatly appreciated. In our 50 Y.M.C.A. centres we touch nearly every unit in the Canadian corps and will be able to dispose of these copies according to your wishes.

We are particularly desirous of placing the best reading matter in the hands of our Canadian boys and welcome magazines that will be instructive and entertaining. At present we are distributing each week some 20,000 copies of periodicals published in Great Britain and also putting libraries in each of our centres. You will be interested to know that there is a real demand for the best in books and magazines as well as the best in music and entertainment. Thanking you for this evidence of your interest and cordial spirit in concurring with our work.

HERBERT J. BURCHMAN.

While Canada spends about four millions yearly in studying agricultural problems, only a trifling sum has been spent thus far on the study of forest problems. More than two thirds of the whole of Canada is better adapted for tree growing than anything else and will pay profits according to the scientific care bestowed on it.

The Farmer's Favorite

Watson's Excelsior Junior Feed Cutter is well known and popular all over Canada. It's the very thing for the man with from five to fifteen head of stock. Can be run by hand, horse, windmill or engine power and will cut up to half a ton of feed per hour. Cuts hay, straw, and corn perfectly, and will with power blowers, blow feed to any part of barn, or into stall directly in front of stock.



Excelsior Junior is simple in construction and fast and economical in operation. It is equipped with specially tempered finest steel concave knives and start, stop, and reverse lever, also blower attachment on the fly wheel. Will elevate up to 20 feet.

Watson's Pole Saws



Built on a firmly braced solid hardwood frame with three 5 inch by 6 inch pulleys; solid heavy fly wheel, hanging well clear of poles and a perfectly tempered steel blade. Money could not buy a better saw than this. Write us to-day.

We carry complete stock of Moline Implements, Mandt Wagons and Monitor Drills.

WE SELL

Wood Box Harrows, Steel Box Harrows, Channel Steel Harrow Carts, Root Pulpers, Straw Cutters, Pulverizers, Grain Grinders, Turbine Seed Sowers, Pile and Cardboard Saw, Wheelbarrows, Horse Powers, Double Frame and Single Frame, Excavators, Steel Jacks, Shovels.

John Watson Mfg. Co.

311 CHAMBERS ST.

WINNIPEG

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

SAVE MONEY ON FARM SUPPLIES

Send in coupon below for our money-saving Catalog of Engines, Grain Grinders, Washing and Pumping Outfits, Harness, Hardware, Cream Separators, Grain Elevators and all Farm Supplies.

Our "Monarch" Extra Heavy Breaching Harness

Order Direct from this Advertisement Wonderful value in a high grade guaranteed, solid brass trimmed breaching harness. Traces are 2 in., 2-ply, with 2 in. 3-ply hame lug, ring style or straight through, whichever desired. Bridles are 4 in. heavy, with solid brass trim and hame checks. Pads are 6 in. wide, felt lined, brass spotted. Breaching is extra heavy with solid brass trace, carrier and buckles. Hames are steel with brass ball tops and line rings. Strapwork is all heavy and of first quality. If this harness does not open up to your entire satisfaction return it for full refund and freight charges.



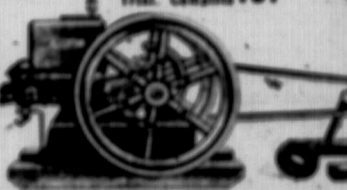
Solid Brass Trimmed Complete \$67.25 Less Collars

No. 70016—"Monarch" Breaching Harness complete, less collars \$67.25

5 H.P. Macleod Grain Grinding Outfit

Complete with Belt and Extra Burrs—Ready to Run, \$187.50. Watson's Magneto 2 Speed in Case Tank 60 Days Free Trial, Canada \$187.50

Guaranteed to be the best grain grinding outfit on the market, regardless of price. The "Macleod" engine combines all the good features of other engines and has a great many advantages not found in any other make. Our three-speed device makes our engine as good as three ordinary engines. Change the speed to suit your need, send your order at once from this advertisement or write us for further information.



Order Direct, To-Day

Every Western Farmer should get our Catalog of extraordinary value in high grade FARM SUPPLIES

MACLEOD'S LTD.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

MACLEOD'S Limited, Winnipeg, Man. Please mail to me free, your catalog of guaranteed Farm Supplies at your Money-Saving Factory-to-Farm Prices.

Name _____ Post Office _____ Province _____

Quick Returns Absolute Security Top Prices

Grain Purchased on Track and
Handled on Consignment

For Shipping
Bills and
Instruction
Forms address
Dept. 11!



WINNIPEG - REGINA - CALGARY
ORGANIZED, OWNED AND OPERATED BY FARMERS

WE ARE RELIABLE

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

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd.

(Try us with a Car.)

Fort William Port Arthur

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

LICENSED AND BONDED

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

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Ship Your Grain —TO— Wood Grain Company Limited

To get best results you want experienced men who understand handling grain on samples. Our salesman has had twenty years' experience on sample markets and six years on Canada markets.

Mark S.L. Fort William or Port Arthur. Notify Winnipeg.

YOUR SUCCESS IN BUSINESS DEPENDS ON THE SERVICE YOU GET

TRY US!

The Smith Grain Co.

Grain Commission Merchants

Liberal advances made on Bills of Lading. Highest possible prices. Prompt returns. Write Us For Daily Market Cards

Licensed WINNIPEG Bonded

The Northern Elevator Co. Ltd.

Grain and Commission Merchants

The Oldest and The Best ... **ASK THE MAN**

Get best results by careful personal attention given to all consignments
209 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

MACLENNAN BROS. GRAIN

Track Commission
Buyers Merchants

Phone Main 1490

700-2 Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg

OATS

Several Thousand
Bushels Wanted

We have a great demand for OATS at the present time and numerous quantities of disposition. For the right kind, we can as a rule pay big premiums. Consign what you have direct to—

LAING BROS.

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

Farmers of Western Canada The Board of Grain Supervisors

have now fixed the price of wheat as follows:

No. 1 Northern, \$2.21. No. 2 Northern, \$2.18.
No. 3 Northern, \$2.15.

all basis Fort William or Port Arthur. Now that you know what you will receive for your wheat, you will be looking for a sound and reliable firm to handle your business. There is one sure way of getting satisfaction and service and that is by marking your Bills of Lading to notify—

The N. BAWLF GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED, WINNIPEG
Ship your grain through us and you will be assured of proper grading and prompt returns.

References: Bank of Toronto, Bank of British North America, or any Commercial Agency.

The Roy Elevator Milling Co.

Capacity:

40 Cars per day

Up-to-date Cleaning and Drying facilities

Consignments Solicited. Prompt Out-turns



Licensed and Bonded by Board of Grain Commissioners

Reference: Union Bank of Canada

Are YOU Missing Something that Millions Enjoy?

Why do you suppose the majority of men on this continent who can afford the money for shaving satisfaction, are using the Gillette Safety Razor?

Why is the Gillette a treasured item of equipment in the kit of practically every officer and of tens of thousands of men in the Canadian Overseas Forces?

Only one reason could possibly hold good with so many level-headed men. It's this—the Gillette gives a shave, day in and day out, that no other razor in the world has ever equalled—and does it handily in five minutes or less. That is why over a million more men everywhere are adopting the Gillette every year.

YOU would appreciate this as much as any other man! The saving of time—the independence of barber shops—the resulting economy—and above all the matchless comfort of the clean, quick Gillette shave—these are real, personal advantages which you must not longer miss.

The Gillette Safety Razor is a leading specialty with Hardware, Drug and Jewelry Dealers everywhere. "Bulldogs", "Aristocrats" and Standard Sets cost \$5—Pocket Editions \$5 to \$6.—Combination Sets \$6.50 up.

Now crop are a and prices and Thurs Export C Friday a In t steady are too h with slow Barle Receipts a of the bar There receipts a
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The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of United Grain Growers Limited, September 22, 1917.

Now that prices for one, two and three Northern are fixed and the details of marketing the wheat crop are arranged, there will be less attention paid to outside conditions, which used to influence demand and prices for our wheat. There was a little delay in the sale of one Northern wheat on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. Canadian mills had secured all they needed for the time being and the Wheat Export Co. had not completed their financial arrangements. However, they came into the market on Friday and took all offerings of the contract grades of wheat.

In the oats market prices have worked lower for the nearby months, while distant futures have held steady. Cash oats are worth one cent less than a week ago, and dealers still maintain that prices are too high for export or eastern domestic markets. Stocks at lake terminals are large, so that even with slow movement of the new crop, there seems no immediate reason for higher prices.

Barley prices declined several cents during the early part of the week, but rallied sharply on Saturday. Receipts are comparatively light, and a good demand naturally advanced prices. Quite a large percentage of the barley passing inspection is grading tough.

There has been considerable fluctuation in flax prices, in sympathy with American markets. Car receipts are practically nil, and local trade is quite limited.

to £30,000,000 (\$121,862,000 to \$145,995,000). A large amount had suffered deterioration from the depredations of mice and weevil. The government's proposal had no necessary relation to bulk handling, but the idea would be so designed that they could when bulk handling was adopted, be incorporated in the scheme. The immediate problem was to conserve the wheat they had, which by February next would represent between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 tons, worth about £50,000,000 (\$243,325,000).

OPENING A NEW ROUTE

The government of Canada is making a trial shipment of wheat from Vancouver to England via the Panama Canal. This grain will be loaded in bulk on the new steamship War Victory, a vessel built in Portland, and now about to make her maiden voyage. The cargo will consist of 100,000 bushels wheat, besides other freight. This grain has already left the government elevator in Calgary for the coast.

Advantage is being taken of the opportunity afforded by this experimental shipment to send a government chemist with the vessel to observe the effects of the climatic conditions along the proposed route upon cargo wheat in bulk. Dr. Burchard, chemist in charge of the government grain research laboratories at Winnipeg, is already in Vancouver for the purpose of installing thermometers and other apparatus in the vessel's hold. Should the trial shipment prove successful and the grain arrive in England sound and sweet, Canada will probably make regular use of the Panama route for shipping grain from Alberta.

NEW FEDERAL GRADING CRITICIZED

Considerable criticism seems to have developed in the northern states of the new federal grain grades instituted on Aug. 1, and a good deal of blame for the slowness of wheat especially, to reach primary markets in the desired volume is being levelled at the new grading system. The Minnesota railroad and warehouse commission a few days ago recommended suspension of the federal inspection rules and substitution of the old grading system in that state. The commission in taking this action wired Mr. Hoover, the food administrator, as follows, according to the Minneapolis Daily Market Record:

"These rules result in the farmer getting less for his wheat than it is worth for milling purposes. They cannot be fairly applied by the local buyer and are causing serious dissatisfaction among grain inspectors, receivers and producers.

"The suspension will in all probability result in wheat moving more freely to market, a larger acreage and better prices to the farmers. We will request substantially the old inspection system, which was fair to all interests. The change of grading rules will not injuriously affect the public because small percentage of crop has moved and that has been bought by millers.

Chairman Charles E. Elmquist of the commission commented further on the contention of the state board that the federal rules are unjust. "The government standard grain rules, effective Aug. 1, were based on the percentage plan were extremely technical and impossible of application by the buyers or sellers at the local stations. In fact, the net result so far is that a large quantity of wheat which would have graded No. 1 under the old Minnesota system has been given lower grades and has sold at lower prices. There is general dissatisfaction among inspectors and producers with the refined system required by the federal government.

"The change to the old Minnesota rules, which will be restored in substantially the old form by the commission in the event of suspension of the new federal rules, will be a positive benefit to the northwest."

It seems highly unlikely, however, that any such drastic change as this will be made as much study and careful thought were devoted to the establishment of the new system which was not done as a war measure at all, but as a step in trade evolution. Much of the slowness of grain to reach primary markets like Minneapolis and Duluth is due to the anxiety of the farmers to get the best price possible for next year while weather conditions are good and leave marketing until freeze

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, September 22, were—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 No. wheat	\$2.21	Prices set
2 No. wheat	2.15	Prices set
No. 3 wheat	2.15	Prices set
3 white oats	.65	\$0.561-0.581
Barley	1.15-1.25	1.13-1.48
Flax, No. 1	3.29 1/2	3.52

Wheat futures are dropped.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	September					Week Ago	Year Ago
	18	19	20	21	22		
Oats—							
Oct.	67 1/2	67	67 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	52 1/2
Dec.	65 1/2	63	62 1/2	62	65	67	61 1/2
Flax—							
Oct.	321	324	325 1/2	330	324 1/2	326	318
Dec.	319 1/2	322	324	325 1/2	324 1/2	319	316

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, September 19, was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in Store
Moore				
Jaw	Wheat	3,463.30	48,321.40	108,326.20
	Oats	1,742.22		41,331.16
	Barley			650.40
	Flax			70.10

Others

430,996.90	1,597,992.50
This week 3,077,197.00	This week 3,731,270.20
Last week 1,275,672.20	Last week 4,360,270.30
Increase 1,801,525.00	Decrease 629,000.10

Oats

1 C.W.	13,171.26	47,801.12
2 C.W.	1,296,195.16	1,554,326.18
3 C.W.	359,969.07	300,640.21
Ex. 1 M.	618,885.25	39,589.07
Others	575,649.64	612,430.18
This week 2,863,872.23	This week 2,554,788.08	
Last week 3,050,070.12	Last week 2,771,651.23	
Decrease 186,197.23	Decrease 216,863.15	

Barley

1 N.W.C.	1,931.02	166,032.22
2 C.W.	97,113.16	56,852.42
3 C.W.	100,654.15	10,252.20
Reg.	49,517.05	43,249.00
Feed	12,106.08	
Others	35,777.28	
This week 297,099.26	This week 276,366.28	
Last week 171,759.45	Last week 375,706.06	
Increase 125,759.45	Decrease 99,319.37	

THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, Sept. 22

CORN—Very limited demand. Prices held remarkably well, considering. No. 3 yellow closed at \$2.05 to \$2.05, other grades at \$1.90 to \$2.01. Receipts today 12 cars, last year 7 cars. Shipments today 8 cars, last year 7 cars. Chicago receipts today 97 cars, last year 206 cars.

OATS—Slow. Demand pretty well filled up. At a little lower price compared with Chicago, exporters would come in. No. 3 white closed at 56 1/2 to 56 1/2; No. 4 white oats at 55 1/2 to 56 1/2. Receipts today 67 cars, last year 66 cars; shipments today 115 cars, last year 18 cars. Chicago receipts today 288 cars, last year 149 cars.

RYE—Mills paid top price, \$1.87, for a few cars choice. General market slow. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.86 to \$1.87. Receipts today 38 cars, last year 37 cars; shipments today 24 cars, last year 29 cars. Chicago receipts today 22 cars, Milwaukee receipts today 12 cars.

BARLEY—Demand much smaller and prices down 3 to 5c. Prices closed at \$1.14 to \$1.20. Receipts today 135 cars, last year 120 cars; shipments today 85 cars, last year 82 cars. Chicago receipts today 56 cars. Milwaukee receipts today 81 cars.

FLAXSEED—Slow. No. 1 seed closed at \$3.52 spot and \$3.50 to arrive. Receipts today 9 cars, last year 16 cars; shipments today none, last year 2 cars. Linseed oil shipments totalled 241,950 lbs., oil cake and meal shipments 312,090 lbs. Duluth receipts today 11 cars, last year none. Winnipeg receipts today 1 car, last year 8 cars.

SHIPMENTS

	1917—Lake	1916—Lake
Wheat	1,107,051.20	2,560,907.40
Oats	107,830.19	563,488.07
Barley	3,208.16	242,189.36
Flax	101,418.29	218,789.42
	-1917—Rail	1916—Rail
Wheat	150,486.00	136,622.30
Oats	129,221.24	366,528.22
Barley	35,640.42	6,494.18
Flax	2,728.22	

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week ending Sept. 21, 1917.

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Pt. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	3,077,197	2,863,872	297,099
In East. Can. Ter.	2,096,541	1,579,328	4,202
Total	5,083,738	4,443,200	301,301
In American Ter.	62,990	40,734	218,000
Total this week	5,146,728	4,483,934	519,301
Total last week	3,260,410	4,412,539	712,075
Total last year	11,133,990	12,079,517	838,117

WHEAT STORAGE IN AUSTRALIA

In speaking of the wheat-storage bill, the Land of Australia, in its issue of July 20, 1917, says:—

"In the House of Representatives on Wednesday the prime minister, moving the second reading of the wheat-storage bill, which provides for the erection of permanent silos, said there were at present 3,500,000 tons of wheat in Australia, the bulk of which was of the 1916-17 harvest. Most of this had been sold to the British government and was held at Australian risk, and at the end of the present year it would be worth £25,000,000."

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, Sept. 24, 1917.

	This Year	Last Year
1 hard	292,838.40	43,130.20
1 Nor.	1,099,194.50	929,456.00
2 Nor.	1,309,512.40	482,765.10
3 Nor.	102,167.40	267,671.50
No. 4	112,486.00	206,246.90

COUNTRY PRODUCE

	Winnipeg Sept. 24	Year ago	Calgary Sept. 18
Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 dairy	27c	22c	36c-27c
Eggs (per doz.)	38c	30c	42c
New laid			
Potatoes			
In sacks, per bushel	65c	60c	
Milk and Cream			
Sweet cream per lb. fat	45c	38c	
Cream for butter-making (per lb. butter-fat)	40c	35c-34c	
Live Poultry			
Fowl (Yearlings)	16c	15c	13c-14c
Chickens	16c	15c	14c-15c
Ducks	15c	16c	16c
Turkeys	22c		
Hay (per ton)			
No. 1 Timothy		\$15	\$17
No. 1 Meadow	\$14-15	\$10	
No. 1 Upland	\$12		\$12-13

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from September 18 to September 24 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS						BARLEY			FLAX				
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	T1	T2	T3	3CW	3CW	Ex 1 F4	1 F4	2 F4	3CW 4CW	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	
Sept. 18	221	218	215	210	190	180	170	212	211	207	67 1/2	65	65	64 1/2	64 1/2	120	116	112	324	317 1/2
19	219	216	213	208	188	178	168	210	209	205	67 1/2	65	65	64 1/2	64 1/2	120	116	112	327	321
20	218	215	212	207	187	177	167	209	208	204	67 1/2	65	65	64 1/2	64 1/2	120	116	112	328	322 1/2
21	217	214	211	206	186	176	166	208	207	203	68 1/2	66	66	65 1/2	65 1/2	121	117	113	325	322
22	216	213	210	205	185	175	165	207	206	202	68 1/2	66	66	65 1/2	65 1/2	121	117	113	326	323 1/2
23	215	212	209	204	184	174	164	206	205	201	68 1/2	66	66	65 1/2	65 1/2	121	117	113	327	324 1/2
24	214	211	208	203	183	173	163	205	204	200	68 1/2	66	66	65 1/2	65 1/2	121	117	113	328	325 1/2
Week Ago	221	218	215	210	190	180	170	212	211	209	66 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	122	118	113	321	314 1/2
Year Ago	166 1/2	162 1/2	160 1/2	154 1/2	140 1/2	134 1/2	112 1/2				54 1/2	54 1/2	54	53 1/2	53	90	85	78	197 1/2	184 1/2

up. With a set price they are practically guaranteed against any loss to speak of.

WORLD'S AVAILABLE WHEAT SUPPLY

Compiled by the Liverpool Corn Trade News, Minneapolis Daily Market Record and Chicago Trade Bulletin.

The following table exhibits the approximate available supply of bread-stuffs in second hands in the United Kingdom, in Argentina and in Australia on the date named:

	Sept. 1, 1917
Total Afloat, estimated	50,000,000
In Store in the United Kingdom	20,000,000
In Store in France	No report
In Store in Belgium, Germany, Holland	No report
In Store in Russia	No report
In Store in Rumanian States	No report
In Store in other Portions of Europe	No report
In Store in Argentina	2,500,000
In Store in Australia	180,000,000
Total in Store reported	182,500,000
Total Supply	232,500,000

Stocks in U.S.A. and Canada

The following table exhibits the approximate visible supply of flour and wheat in the United States and Canada on the date named:

	Sept. 1, 1917
Flour in Canada—equal	450,000
Flour in U.S.—east of Rockies	5,864,000
Flour in U.S.—west of Rockies	485,000
Wheat in Canada	8,837,000
Wheat in U.S.—east of Rockies	15,444,000
Wheat in U.S.—west of Rockies	967,000
Total Supply in U.S. and Canada	30,086,000
Total World's Supply	232,576,000

Largely estimated.

THE RYE SITUATION IN U.S.

Receipts of rye at the principal American primary markets for the week ending Friday, Sept. 21, in cars, were:—

Minneapolis	208
Duluth	517
Chicago	64
Milwaukee	71
Total	860

Closing outside prices for the week beginning Sept. 14 for rye of standard quality were:—

Minneapolis, \$1.84, \$1.82, \$1.87; Duluth, \$1.84, \$1.84, \$1.86, \$1.87.

The Minneapolis Daily Market Record says: The receipts of rye, as reported from Duluth, shows an abnormal request for rye to go to eastern point. The price of rye is very high and suggests that the present is a good time for producers to place this grain on the market. One year ago, rye in the local market sold at \$1.17 to \$1.18, in the corresponding day this season it sold at \$1.87.

There is a possibility that a price may be fixed for rye by the food administration if it occurs that it is too high as compared with wheat prices, as both are largely consumed for bread. In the minds of large producers, such a possibility is being considered. Advice from the interior area is to the effect if prices are not attacked by the government, that rye is a favorable crop to produce. Patches of rye are already seeded, and an unusual acreage is promised if prices are left free to be made upon the basis of supply and demand.

The Livestock Markets

CHICAGO

Chicago, Sept. 20.—Steers are apt to hit \$18.00 any time. They would have already touched this price but for the Jewish holidays the end of last week, which cut off this demand from New York. Fat is the determining price factor, cattle of practically the same quality outside of South selling \$2.00 per cwt. apart. Packers can buy few demand beef steers under \$11.50. Advantages for the week have been 50 to 60 cents per hundred.

A drove of Alberta grass cattle averaging 1225 lbs. made a new record of \$13.50. On most of the steer supply, however, the price is a \$0.25 to \$1.75 market. The killing demand is competing with feeding demand on 1000 to 1050 lbs. Western steers. One drove went to the country for feeding this week from Chicago at \$12.10. Kansas City has some feeders as high as \$13.25 and Omaha up to \$14.00. The bulk of finished beef steers at present are selling \$5.00 to \$6.50 per 100 lbs. higher than a year ago, while stockers and feeders are less than half that much higher than corresponding period a year ago. The right leading western markets the first eight months of the year sent about 55,000 more cattle back to the country for feeding purposes than same period a year ago, but with the marked increase in receipts of western range cattle of late at Chicago and outside markets the movement to the country on feeding account will show a big gain the balance of this year compared with same period of 1916.

According to the recent government crop report the seven surplus corn states on Sept. 1 reported 2,000,000 fewer stock hogs on-hand than a year ago, with the same states reporting an estimated corn crop 480,000,000 bushels larger than a year ago and 250,000,000 bushels larger than two years ago. With these conditions existing there undoubtedly is a good opening for the cattle feeder. Practically twice as many feeding cattle were forwarded to the country from Chicago last week as went from here corresponding week of 1916.

Quality has never been so good as the season on the hog market. The eastern demand has been somewhat restricted on account of the tremendous prices for fresh pork, and some of the markets in

Revolution?

No.

Evolution?

Yes.

An established business and its methods cannot be changed over night

Farmers have been in the habit of selling their grain basis inspection certificate. It will take time for them to be convinced that the sane and best method of disposing of their grain is on

Sample Market

and the best place

Fort William

The first car sold on sample at this market brought **One Cent** per bushel premium over the inspection price. The farmer that received this premium is now convinced that Sample Trading is the best method. In future he will sell on the

Fort William Sample Market

With the prices for the contract grades fixed for the current year, we desire to be frank and state that, as a rule, it will not be possible to receive large premiums for One, Two and Three Northern on the sample market. The reason is obvious. On the lower grades of wheat, however, and on oats, barley and flax there is a decided advantage in marking your shipping bill "Sample Trading," and instructing your agent to get a bid from this market before disposing of your product.

We have the facilities here. Our trading room is second to none in Canada; all the railways converge here; our membership now numbers 165; we have the buyers here to provide strong and active competition.

Isn't It Worth Trying Out? It does not cost you anything.

Further information cheerfully given. We solicit correspondence, as it is our desire to co-operate with the farmers to the end that they will get full value for their grain. Address:

The Secretary,
Fort William and Port Arthur Grain Exchange
Fort William, Ont.

Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association Annual Auction Sale

Brandon, Man., Wednesday, October 24th, 1917

The sale is open to Pure Breds and Grades. Pure Bred Rams and Ewes, Grade Ewes and Wethers.
ENTRIES FREE, and entries close October 1. Entry Forms and Rules governing the sale mailed on application to the secretary.

OUR SLOGAN—One Million Sheep for Manitoba by 1919.

GEORGE GORDON, President,
Oak Lake, Man.

W. I. SMALE, Secretary,
Brandon, Man.

the east have been 25 cents below Chicago. Beef is supplanting pork for the poor man's table.

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Sept. 22.—The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited reports receipts at the Union stockyards for last week as follows:—Cattle, 6,849; calves, 430; sheep and lambs, 1,973; hogs, 1,413.

The receipts this week have been a little lighter than last, but prices have been steady on all except the poor and unfinished kinds. On the real choice fleshy cattle the market has been very strong. A load or two of straight choice steers brought around the 19 cent mark and some extra choice heifers and cows went up as high as \$8.50. There has been a very good demand from eastern buyers for choice feeder cattle which has helped the market on this class considerably. Quite a large number coming forward with the good veal kinds selling up to 10 cents with the heavier kind around 7 to 8 cents.

The supply of sheep and lambs has been very liberal on this class, but the demand has been very keen from all points and real choice lambs sold as high as 15 1/2 cents. Sheep are worth from 8 to 10 1/2 cents.

The run on hogs has been very light and while the demand has been very good the prices have been very erratic, going between the 17 and 17 1/2 cent mark all week.

CALGARY

Calgary, Sept. 22.—The Calgary office of the United Grain Growers Limited reports this week a Alberta stockyards receipts as: Horses, 248; cattle, 2,498; hogs, 1,520; sheep, 1,421. The corresponding week a year ago was: Horses, 169; cattle, 2,199; hogs, 899; sheep, 801.

A large proportion of the best cattle have been brought and contracted in the country for direct shipment east. The demand for heavy fat cattle was even better than last week and although some of the eastern buyers dropped off the market on account of the high prices, others immediately took their place. We sold a few fat steers at 19 cents per lb. We also sold a load of good butcher cattle weighing around 1175 at \$9.95, a high price for this class of stuff. Good fat cows were bought after at \$7.25 to \$7.50, and we sold old cows at 8 cents and \$7.75 with one or two at \$7.65. There is a good demand for fat bulls and open and real fat open would fetch 7 to 8 cents, with medium \$5.00 to \$6.50, and common \$3.25 to \$4.50. Top bulls are worth \$6.25 to \$6.50. Heavy veal calves 375 and over sell for \$7.50 to \$8.00 and the lighter sorts \$10.00 to \$10.50 per 100 lbs. Good feeder steers 900 to 1050 are in great demand and dealers are asking \$7.50 to \$8.00 for them. We bought and shipped to Mr. Hannaford, of Halden, one load of stocker cows at \$5.00, and a load of heavy feeder steers at 8 cents. Top price on cattle a year ago \$6.75.

Receipts of hogs are very light. Prices dropped at the beginning of the week to \$16.50. We sold one load of hogs on Thursday at 17 cents and all Friday's hogs at \$16.75 with the killing assumed. Top price on hogs a year ago \$11.35.

Very few sheep were offered for sale. We sold a small bunch of fat wethers for Mr. Thomson, of this, at 12 cents, with a few fat ewes at \$10.50.

Calgary receipts from Jan 1 to Sept. 6, inclusive, are 35,153 cattle (including calves) and 83,324 hogs.

THE HIDE MARKET

The recent demoralization in the hide market by which prices dropped several cents is due to a variety of causes. Hide merchants state there is now no demand whatever for country hides. There seems to be some of these held over from last year, there has been considerable heavy killing right along and some time ago the British government placed an embargo on all imports of hides, leather and hoofs and skins in order to reserve the skins for more necessary products.

Not a hide dealer has a traveller on the road in Western Canada today. Whatever trading is being done is mostly in hides from working horses, which are of a higher class than hides from the country and are still to be the only hides "bright" leather can be made from as they are better taken off and better treated in salting.

All United States army specifications for leather goods, including harness, necessitate bright leather. It is impossible to say when the leather market will resume its former place or how long the present "wariness" may last.

The fourth annual sale of livestock of the Colony Farm, Escondido, B.C., is to be held on Thursday, October 18, at the Farm Arena. The stock to be sold will consist entirely of horses, young and old, including cycle-stales and shires.

The foundation stock of Colony Farm is too well known throughout Canada and the United States to require an introduction to those interested, comprising as it does the celebrated stallions "Welcome (1904)" etc., together with the famous blood mares "Aerona," "Foggy Point," "Kinky Lady Bess," etc.

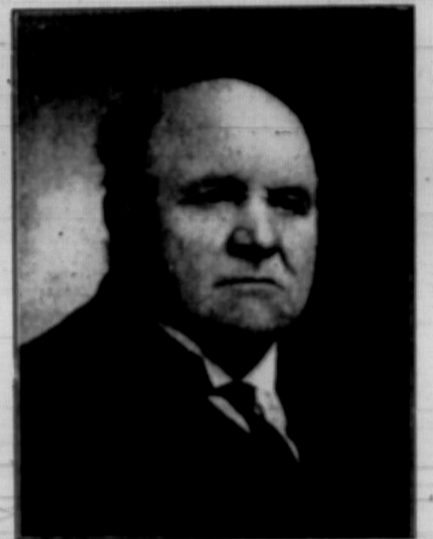
Many lots, head will be disposed of at this sale as it is the intention of the government to reduce the number of horses so as to make room for their ever increasing herd of pure bred Holstein-Friesian cattle, and owing to the demand for draught animals occasioned by the war we predict a representative gathering of horsemen, especially of those who are looking to future profits in their line of business.

John Bayne, Yorkville, Ont., is offering for sale, 2,000 breeding ewes of all ages, bred from Cheviot, Leicester and Oxford Breds, also 2,000 ewe and wether lambs.

LARCOMBE WINS AT PEORIA

S. Larcombe, of Birtle, Man., swept the boards at the Twelfth International Soil Products Exposition at Peoria, Ill., winning the world's championship with his half bushel of wheat against the best that could be put up against him. All wheat prizes went to Manitoba. Mr. Larcombe also got second for wheat in the dry farming section.

The following awards were won by Manitoba exhibitors:—S. Larcombe,



Mr. S. LARCOMBE

Winner of the World's Sweepstakes for Wheat at the Twelfth Soil Products Exposition, Peoria, Ill.

Birtle, sweepstakes in wheat; A. Cooper, Treeshank, second; W. J. Carruthers, Methven, third.

Sweepstakes in oats—M. P. Mountain, Nelsgirth.

Sweepstakes in rye—John Strachan, Beulah.

C. Depepe, Swan Lake, took first in two-rowed barley.

Flax—J. S. Pritchard, Roland, first; David Pritchard, Roland, second.

Dry farming section—S. Larcombe, second for wheat; C. Depepe, first for barley.

Sheaves, oats—S. Larcombe, third, Hungarian Millet; A. T. Trissman, Whittemouth, second.

Potatoes—Larcombe, second; H. C. Williams, East Kildonan, second for yellow onions, first in yellow mangels, third in tomatoes, first in cauliflower, first in sugar beets, first in garlic. A. P. Stevenson won third in crab apples.

HAY GOING TO U.S.A.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says: Considerable hay is going to the United States, some of which is shipped direct to the American government. Most of the hay going across the border grades good No. 2. The big stocks held at Montreal have been considerably reduced of late, and a much better feeling is reported in the local market, although there is very little change in prices. Some lots of Canadian hay shipped to American markets have sold at \$15 to \$20 per ton for No. 2.

FRENCH WOUNDED EMERGENCY FUND

Previously acknowledged \$1.00
Gen. West, Kays, Man. 5.00

Total \$6.00

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged \$4,000.00
H. M. Smith, Beaver, Man. 7.00

Total \$4,007.00

LUMP JAW

For twenty years the only cure has been Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure. Use it no matter how old the case. Thousands of us will refund the full price paid Fleming's Vee-Pocket Veterinary Adhesive is now FLEMING BROS. LIMITED 47 GERRARD ST., TORONTO, ONT.



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If, after the free trial, you decide to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument, send us only \$1.00. Pay the balance on easiest kind of monthly payments. Think of it! A \$1.00 payment, and a few dollars a month to get this wonderful new style outfit—Mr. Edison's great phonograph with the Diamond Stylus reproducer, all the musical results of the highest price outfits—the same Diamond Amberol Records—yes, the greatest value for \$1.00 down, balance on easiest monthly terms. Convince yourself—free trial first. No money down, no C. O. D., not one cent to pay unless you choose to keep the instrument. Send coupon.

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Happiness is life—and real happiness is found only in a real home. And by a real home I do not mean a house with a yard or farm around it. Oh, no! A real home is the place where the happy and united family gather together for mutual enjoyment and recreation. And the Edison makes this possible, for it stands supreme as the greatest home entertainer. It will mean more than entertainment and recreation, more than an hour of amusement, yes, it will mean genuine pleasure of the lasting sort—helpful entertainment and culture of the most beneficial kind. It will mean the family united—a new bond.



Entertain Your Friends

Get the New Edison in your home on free trial. Entertain your family and friends with the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until your sides ache at the funniest of funny musical shows. Hear the grand old classic music. Hear the crackling literary books, the waltzes, the two-steps, the marches, the dances and quartets. You will be awestricken at the wonderful grand concert as sung by the world's greatest singers. You will be moved by the tender, sweet harmony of quartets singing beautiful melodies that you have heard all your life. Take your choice of any kind of entertainment. All on free trial. Then, after the trial, send the outfit back at our expense if you choose. Or keep it on our great rock-bottom offer. Send the coupon today!

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