

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

October 9, 1918

\$1.00 per Year



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Circulation over 50,000 weekly

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SFACTION

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EXTRA POWER BELT

GOOD YEAR
MADE IN CANADA

A little more money for a great deal more wear

Extra Power, the highest priced belting ever offered to farmers, is easily the most economical belting to buy.

Remember that. It is not only a better belt—with the weight and grip that clings to the pulleys, a belt that saves you trouble and worry, but Extra Power *actually saves you money.*

To understand that, you must know what a belt really is, how it is made, what gives it strength and wear.

Belting is simply cotton and rubber.

The cotton is the strength of the belt.

The rubber is used to protect the cotton.

Without rubber protection the cotton would quickly fray out, wear, and rip apart. But well protected with fine rubber it wears like iron.

The expensive part of a belt is the cotton. Especially is this so to-day, for cotton costs three times as much now as before the war. Protected or unprotected it stands as the big item in the cost of a belt.

The difference between poor belts and Extra Power is entirely a matter of the quality of rubber used to protect the cotton, the quantity of rubber, and the care and skill used in applying it.

If you buy a poor belt *you buy expensive cotton*—And leave it unprotected or poorly protected.

Does that sound like good business?

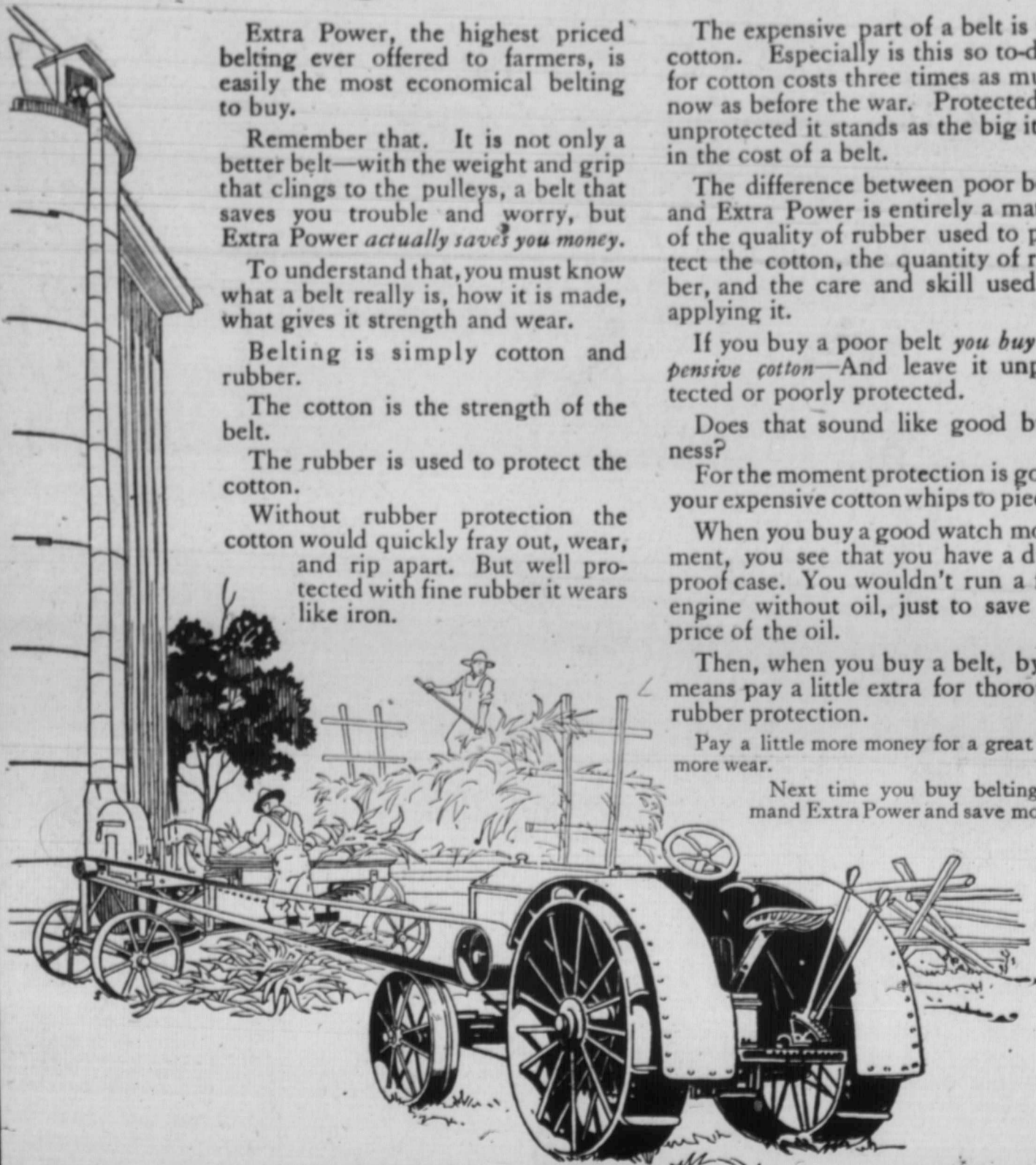
For the moment protection is gone, your expensive cotton whips to pieces.

When you buy a good watch movement, you see that you have a dust-proof case. You wouldn't run a fine engine without oil, just to save the price of the oil.

Then, when you buy a belt, by all means pay a little extra for thorough rubber protection.

Pay a little more money for a great deal more wear.

Next time you buy belting demand Extra Power and save money.



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A WORD TO THE WISE

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

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

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what date 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.

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



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

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Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 250 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Man. VOL. XI. October 9, 1918. No. 41.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISING

Published every Wednesday. Subscriptions in the British Empire, \$1.50 per year, except Winnipeg city, which is \$2.00 per year. Foreign and United States subscriptions, \$2.50 per year. Single copies, 5 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display: 25c. and 50c. per square line. Livestock Display: 15c. per square line. Classified: 5c. per word per issue. No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.



**To Old
Subscribers**

**Special
Renewal
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**3
YEARS
FOR
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DOLLARS**

Renew your Subscription today and save \$1.50

The **GRAIN GROWERS' Guide**
WINNIPEG, MAN.



The Guide Seed Fair which is to be held in Winnipeg, on November 12 and 13 promises to be an event of interest to westerners. Over 2,500 people are eligible to enter samples. Dr. James Robertson has contributed a gold medal to the person securing the highest score on a sample of wheat, and \$500 in cash prizes will be distributed. The first prize for wheat is \$100; second prize, \$50; ten other prizes; the first prize for oats is \$35; for barley, \$15; for potatoes, \$18. All those who secured seed from The Guide last winter are entitled to enter the Seed Fair without charge. Those with a fair sample should arrange now for an exhibit. Any person wishing further details should address The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. Write today.

The Message from Berlin to President Wilson, designed to make it appear that the Kaiser and his war lords are ready to meet the Allies with a view to peace terms, is dealt with on the editorial pages this week. That move was unquestionably calculated as a blow at the morale of the Allied peoples; but, as so often before, Berlin once more failed to calculate correctly. That "peace proposal," so called (which is as far as possible from being a true description of it) was, of course, designed also for its effect upon the minds of the German people, as well as for its effect upon the Allied peoples—especially, it may well be believed in the case of the latter, for its effect upon the subscriptions to the Victory Loan in the United States, to say nothing of the coming Victory Loan in this country. But the plotters at Berlin are no longer able to deceive the free peoples of the world.

England and France, as they are today, are rapidly sketched in the article in this week's Guide from the pen of R. L. Richardson, M.P. for Springfield, Man., and editor of the Winnipeg Tribune, who was one of the party of Canadian newspapermen that crossed the Atlantic a couple of months ago and visited the front.

In **Livestock Circles and Sale and Show Directory** is a regular feature of the livestock section of The Guide. It includes items of particular interest to livestock breeders, keeps them informed of the latest developments in all matters concerned with sales (both private and public auction), shows, purchases, importations, breeding operations on various up-to-date farms; in short, news of any importance in connection with livestock matter will be found here.

The weekly articles which President H. W. Wood of the U.F.A. is contributing to the Alberta page of The Guide should be perused carefully by every reader. Under the title "When Farmers Organize" Mr. Wood deals this week with some of the conditions in protest against which the farmers' movement in the West was first organized. He also gives a brief sketch of the development which has taken place in the 17 years that have intervened. The articles by President Wood are read each week, we are sure, with interest by thousands of Western farmers.

One of the services that The Guide renders to its readers is the answering of veterinary questions. This service is given free of charge. It is necessary, when making enquiries, to describe the symptoms fully and clearly.

Somebody Can Tell You

If its about something you saw advertised maybe that somebody is us. We try to keep track of all these things. Give us all the information you can and we'll try to supply the rest.

Put It Up to the Men Who Know

The Advertising Service Department of The Guide is at the free disposal of its readers in the following ways: To furnish the name and address of any advertiser or any other firm with whom you wish to communicate; to have any advertiser or group of firms place his or their literature in your hands without other cost than writing us asking that this be done; to tell you where you can get repairs for any machine you are using; to give you the names and addresses of, or to see that you are supplied with information from, all firms in any line or lines in which you may be interested. In writing us, please write your name and address plainly and state definitely and clearly exactly what you want us to do. Many subscribers do not get replies to their letters because they do not sign their names. Address your letter to

Advertising Service Department

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OF THE DENTIST CHAIR**

Every modern scientific achievement in the dental establishment in the hands of skilled dentists—makes the work painless. Our work is incomparable in finish and appearance. Have you been dreading to have your dental work done? No need of it, we have scores of satisfied patients who will tell you so.

"DIDN'T HURRY A BIT."

Are you dissatisfied with the fit of your artificial teeth? If so, try our Patent Denture System. Wholesale Vulcanite Plates, \$10.00 set

- Expression Plates, from — **15.00**
- Gold Crowns, 22 kar. gold. **7.00**
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Painless extracting of teeth. Gold Filling. Porcelain Filling. Silver and Alloy Filling. Every bit of dental work carries the Robinson stamp. When you get tired experimenting with unskilled dentists, give us a trial. Hundreds upon hundreds of testimonials from patients. I have no other office in Western Canada. Do not be deceived by unscrupulous dentists who try to make you believe they have no system.

Remember the location.
DR. ROBINSON
Dentist and Associate
Birks Bldg., Smith and Portage
WINNIPEG, CANADA

LUMBER

**Direct from our Mills
at Wholesale Mill-Prices**

Our direct method of selling LUMBER is so simple and easy to take advantage of and the saving is so great and your security so complete, that we are unable to understand why some farmers continue to pay their local dealer from \$8.00 to \$15.00 per thousand profit, this amounts to \$150 to \$300, and up, on a carload.

Send us your bill of lumber and without cost or obligation to you we will promptly tell you the exact cost delivered Freight Paid to your nearest station. A carload requires about 22,000 feet. If this is more than you require, club with your neighbors. We will load and invoice each order separately. We guarantee quality, count and measurement in every shipment.

A Post Card will bring our General Price List, or send your bill for our quotations. Do it today.

We Wholesale to a Nation, instead of Retail to a Neighborhood

Consumers Lumber Co.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

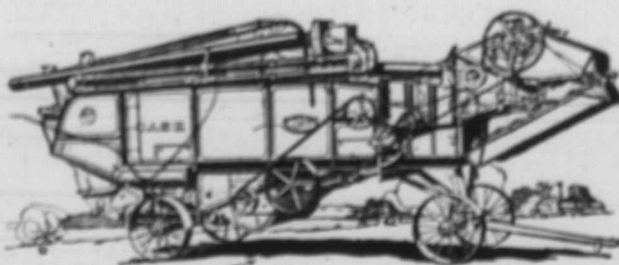
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

CASE

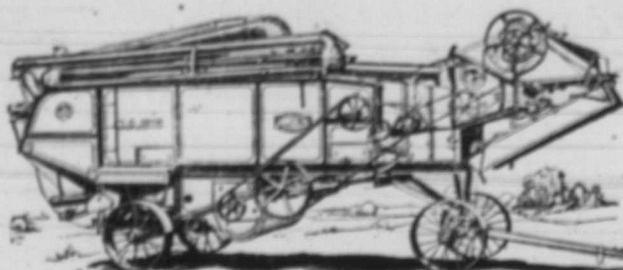
THRESHING MACHINES



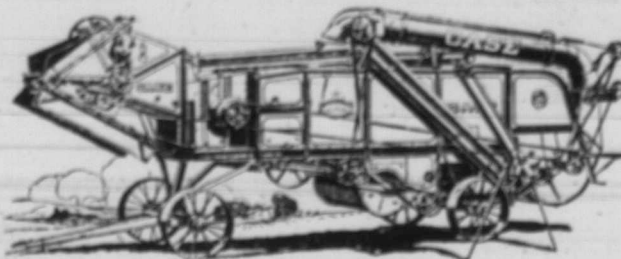
28 x 50



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36 x 58



40 x 62

Here are pictures of four sizes of Case Threshers. There are seven in all

ECONOMY

Save All the Grain---Use Less Power

YEAR after year—for 76 years—Case Threshers have been bettered.

Sometimes only the slightest details were changed. Other years radically new ideas were incorporated.

And so Case Threshers kept always in the lead.

Today—and for a long time past—Case Threshers have been the choice of a large per cent. of the purchasers.

No thresher—we are quite sure—offers so much for the money. So much in long service, performance, grain saving ability and easy maintenance.

If such a thresher existed it would be a strong competitor. As it is, Case stands alone.

Case steel threshers may be had in seven sizes, ranging from the small 20x28 to the large 40x62 inch.

All can be operated by either steam or gas tractors.

The newest addition to the line—the 20x28—is especially adapted for individual use. It operates on 16 to 18 brake horsepower. With it a farmer can do his own threshing at the exact time he desires.

An illustrated description of the line of Case Threshers will be sent upon request.

Write for a copy now.

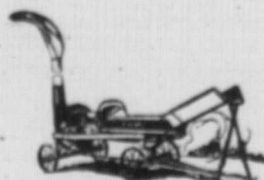
J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Inc.

Founded 1842

1256 Erie Street

Racine, Wisconsin

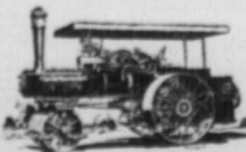
CANADIAN BRANCHES—Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon.
EASTERN CANADA—Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited, Toronto and Montreal.



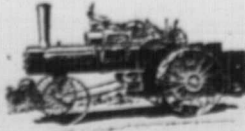
Silo Filler, 3 sizes



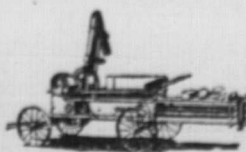
Road Grader, 3 sizes



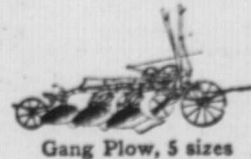
Road Roller, 2 sizes



Steam Tractor, 7 sizes



Hay Baler, 2 sizes



Gang Plow, 5 sizes



Kerosene Tractor, 4 sizes

The President principles of peace mu "For the ma be announce pared to assu bilities." His caref called forth, the Austria for a confid representati war. To t dispatched hour of its ceedingly b that its me minds of t cellor, and of the prin are fightin secret dipl The first the overm Not less ne about of under cov make pea first forma though Jo a century League o necessity, that Lea says:—

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The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 9, 1918

The League of Nations

President Wilson has set out clearly the principles on which the terms and conditions of peace must be based, as he sees them. "For the maintenance of these principles," he announces, "the United States is prepared to assume the full share of its responsibilities."

His carefully reasoned statement was called forth, no doubt, by the proposal from the Austrian Chancellor to all the Allies for a confidential conference of diplomatic representatives with a view to ending the war. To that proposal from Vienna was dispatched by President Wilson, within an hour of its arrival in Washington, an exceedingly brief note of rejection, so pointed that its meaning must have penetrated the minds of the masters of the Austrian Chancellor, and made them understand that one of the principles for which the democracies are fighting is that there shall be no more secret diplomacy and no more secret treaties.

The first thing necessary to be achieved is the overmastering of German militarism. Not less necessary, then, will be the bringing about of a League of Nations, constituted under covenants and arrangements that will make peace and justice secure. This was first formally proposed by Sir Edward Grey; though John Bright had a vision of it half a century ago. It must be, of necessity, a League of all the Nations; and equally of necessity, as President Wilson makes plain, that League cannot be formed now. He says:—

If formed now, it would be merely a new alliance confined to the nations associated against a common enemy. It is not likely that it could be formed after the settlement. It is necessary to guarantee the peace; and the peace cannot be guaranteed as an afterthought. The reason, to speak in plain terms again, why it must be guaranteed, is that there will be parties to the peace whose promises have proved untrustworthy and means must be found in connection with the peace settlement itself to remove that source of insecurity.

In declaring that there can be no peace by bargain or compromise with the war lords of the Teutonic alliance, President Wilson says:

They observe no covenants; they accept none but force and their own interests. We cannot "come to terms" with them. They have made it impossible. The German people must by this time be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war upon us. We do not think the same thoughts, or speak the same language of agreement.

If it be, in deed and truth, the common object of the governments associated against Germany and of the nations whom they govern, as I believe it to be to achieve by the coming settlements, a secure and lasting peace, it will be necessary that all who sit down at the peace table, shall come ready and willing, and pay the price, the only price that will procure it; and ready and willing, also, to create in some fashion the only instrumentality by which it can be made certain that the agreements will be honored and fulfilled.

That price is impartial justice in every item of the settlement, no matter whose interest it crosses, and not only impartial justice, but also the satisfaction of the several peoples whose fortunes are dealt with.

"Impartial justice in every item of the settlement." That is to say, justice to every nation, including Germany. And further, that every nation must be, as a matter of justice, a party to the League to make justice secure and to make law govern international relationships, including Germany, which must first be taught that the militarist ideal of placing might above right is one that results in disaster to the nation that follows it.

Thanksgiving

What Canadians have reason to be thankful for is that the Canadian nation has won, and holds, so high a place among the free nations of the world that are fighting for freedom and human rights. Canada has cause for thankfulness deeper than any words can express that in the hour of crisis, at the great turning-point in the history of the world, she chose the path of duty, of danger and sacrifice and agony, and has walked in it with steadfast resolution. We Canadians at home may well give thanks that, in faithful devotion to the men at the front, we can help them by work, and by saving, and by giving.

So we can prove ourselves not unworthy of the manhood, blood of our blood and bone of our bone, which has given such heroic proof of itself under the merciless test of the battlefields, and made the name Canadian for ever glorious. It is for us at home to show ourselves no laggard wearers of that name, no grudging holders back of anything we have to give.

It is for us to make manifest our thankfulness that we have so plain a duty before us, by being faithful to that duty of self-denying thrift, in order that the men at the front may not lack any of the munitions or other things that are indispensable to them.

Thrift

The war is driving home to us all one of the simplest and most fundamentally true of economic maxims: "When you buy what you do not need, you are wasting labor that the nation needs." The war is compelling even the most careless and inattentive of us to give some thought to that essential truth and to see some of its bearings. In time of peace the wasteful spenders might delude themselves (if, indeed, they took the trouble to give the matter any thought at all) by imagining that they were "benefitting the community" by "putting money into circulation." In this time of strain and stress, even the shallowest-minded person can see through the flimsy falseness of that.

In time of war there is no place for such makebelieve. We must all forego luxuries, avoid waste, and restrict our purchases to essentials. We must all—even those of us who have been accustomed to delude ourselves by saying that we could never save a dollar—save something. Those of us who are already practisers of thrift must now save a little more, when the necessity for our doing so presents itself in its true aspect more vividly to our minds, and its compulsion upon us becomes stronger than the pull of our customary desires.

Whoever in these days freely satisfies his own desires is guilty, in effect, of appropriating to his own use somewhat that is needed by the men at the front. To many it has been a revelation how easy it is to deny themselves small luxuries, and even many so-called necessities, when close spending is felt to be not only a matter of decency, but of patriotic duty, as well. And the habit of thrift, established during the war, is sure to outlast the war, when it will continue to be needed.

Machinery and Supply Depots

There is some discussion of special legislation in the province of Saskatchewan, requiring the number of supply and repair depots to be maintained by farm implement companies. Some advocate that each farm implement company doing business in the province should be compelled to maintain at least a dozen fully-stocked depots for supplying repair parts for all implements handled. The object of such a scheme would be to provide better service to the farmer, and this is the basis upon which it is being discussed.

The cost of maintaining a dozen such depots efficiently would undoubtedly increase considerably the cost to each firm doing business in the province, and it is a well-known fact that such increased cost must be passed along to the consumer. Whatever tends to increase the cost of doing business will increase the cost of what the farmer has to buy. This is a vital subject for consideration in dealing with the problem.

Another system advocated is for a small number, say two or three, large central repair depots, where complete stocks would be maintained and shipments could be made promptly over direct lines of railway. Undoubtedly this would be cheaper, as it would require a smaller aggregate stock and a smaller number of employees, and consequently the service would not be so expensive to the farmer. Another element entering in the problem at the present time is the shortage of raw material and the difficulty that the manufacturers are facing in securing their supplies. Much of this raw material comes from the United States where the first demand is for war purposes and other things must necessarily receive secondary consideration.

The whole problem should be worked out on the basis of service to the farmer and the cost and efficiency of the service to be rendered.

The Grieving of Sir John

The central problem of all Canada's problems of national reconstruction after the war is the problem presented by the vast total acreage of fertile land held vacant under private ownership. This is the problem around which, in any true view of the matter, all the other national problems revolve. The right solution of this problem will be the key to the solving of all the other problems in the manner most truly and justly to the national advantage and welfare.

In the long run, industries in Canada can succeed only as they assume their proper relationship with the country's natural sources of wealth, of which the chief are these: fertile soil, forests, mines, fisheries and water powers. The industry which is Canada's greatest producer of wealth is agriculture. Production from the fertile lands and the rich, natural feeding grounds of Canada is the natural means of providing the principal sources of income for Canada after the war.

Manufacturing industry should be developed in just and proper measure relatively to the development of the agricultural industry, which is Canada's first and most important industry. Surely this is a sound proposition, uncontroversial from any viewpoint which sees the national welfare and progress as more important than private

advantage. This proposition is a plain statement of the position of the organized farmers of the West. And yet the West continues to be regarded in certain quarters as cherishing hostility to the development of manufacturing industry in Canada.

The spokesman of the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association has returned to Toronto after his speaking tour through the West, without having made in any of his public addresses any direct disclosure of his sentiments or opinions in regard to fiscal policy. So adroit is Sir John Willison in dwelling on the importance of Canadian manufacturing industry that it may well be doubted whether any listener who has followed any one of his addresses has been able to gather from his actual words any definite idea of what he was advocating. But no listener to any of his addresses (even one who was not aware that the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association is an array of the men who are the head and front of high protectionism in Canada) can have failed to have had left upon his mind the impression that Sir John Willison regards the West as a region in which there is a large amount of hostility to the development of Canadian manufacturing, and that Sir John is deeply grieved that this should be the case. But the truth is that this is not the case at all.

All the West wants is a rightly and justly proportioned development of all possible industries in Canada, with equal rights to all, and special privileges for none. The only policy to which the West is hostile is the policy of protectionism for certain industries at the expense mainly of the country's most important industry, which is of greater value to Canada than all the other industries combined—the policy of taking money out of the pockets of the many Canadians engaged in that industry and putting it into the pockets of the relatively few who reap the profits of tariff protectionism.

Bulgaria and Turkey

With Bulgaria beaten down and out as a factor in the war, and with Turkey staggering under the blows of the Allied forces and nearing collapse, the whole Teuton dream of "Mittel Europa" and an Eastern Empire has gone glimmering. The Pan-German vision of Hohenzollernism supreme from the North Sea to Constantinople, with a vast area of Asia, in addition, brought under German domination, the whole to be protected by tariffs and other restrictions after the war and made a preserve for German trade, has faded away into nothingness for ever. The whole gorgeous fabric of that vision of a far-flung, world-mighty German Empire has vanished.

All the plans for "Mittel Europa" were made with great carefulness at Berlin long ago; and last year the German Industrial and Commercial Council for "Mittel Europa," with Herr Ballin at its head, was established to deal with "the perfecting of the commercial relations between Germany and Austria-Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Roumania, Serbia, Bulgaria and Turkey." Before the war, Germany's exports to the east and south-east were only 32 per cent. of the total of German exports; it was planned to have the triumph of the "Mittel Europa" policy result in their being more than doubled in the years after the war, when Germany would be working to recover its lost western trade.

Both Bulgaria and Turkey were nominally allies of Germany, but in reality little better than vassal states. In one respect only have they stood on an equal footing with Germany; the records of the Bulgarian atrocities against the Serbs and of the Turkish atrocities against the Armenians will hold an enduring infamy side by side on the pages of history with the records of the German atrocities in Belgium and in France and elsewhere on land, as well as at sea.

Transparent Trickery

With the Allied armies pressing forward victoriously on all fronts, the masters of the Teutonic alliance, reading the plain handwriting on the wall and finding themselves in desperate straits because of the crushing blows which have been falling upon the morale of the German people, have crowned the climax of their diplomatic duplicities by launching a peace offensive hoping to realize something out of it by means of cunning falsehood hypocrisy and craft in negotiation. But the knowledge of the minds and the methods of the rulers of Germany, which the free peoples of the world have learned at so great a cost, has made them wary. The latest German peace offensive has thus proved to be a still-born device of Berlin duplicity.

The very terms of the message itself, in which the new Imperial German Chancellor, Prince Maximilian, launched this piece of trickery, contains its own reply. That message to President Wilson proclaims that the German government "accepted the problem set forth by the President" as "a basis for peace negotiations." But President Wilson made it plain beyond possibility of misunderstanding that, as he sees it—and both the peoples and the governments of all the Allied nations are of the one mind in this—there can be no peace by bargain or compromise with the war lords of the Teutonic alliance, who, as President Wilson has expressed it, "observe no covenants."

The whole situation is summed up by President Wilson in these words, which are given in their context in another column of this issue of The Guide: "We cannot 'come to terms' with them. They have made it impossible." And yet, with effrontery equal to their duplicity, they announce to the man who thus characterized them that they accept his characterization of them as "a basis for peace negotiations"! Not with them can the only peace which will end this war be negotiated.



HIS MAD DRIVE FOR WORLD DOMINION



Oct. 7.—Up see my steamer-tr... in-... her off I Alexandra Hotel I met Mr. Jork way back from Vancouver. He said it had been on his way we with me. The set a little at fi but soon I made when he had me taken quite seri which I meant I was he of his o importance of w he imagined I "I am more Mr. Pepps," qu my visit to the great of every made to check t the minds of th the ideas and planning to ma more secure. I great deal, on t lem of dealing thing, I have the word 'Prot used in connect should always u instead. What should always c tariff." "Excellent!" "Excellent! I smoother piece worthy of Sir

Mr. Jork "You flatter you!" replied chest, and grea "Not at all, quoth I. "I s ness of the can that all the ca protectionism. our clear West artists are on dope." "Do you re claimed in an you say confirm have been forc mind more and been in the W shall have to when I return be prepared to trouble in com omiek delusio have become prairie soil." "Well, Mr. patience, at h tinue to think ist tribe, "you 'Productive 'tariff.' When signed with th extracting m pocket, and J man's pocket, names, but th change its n with that I ba

The Vie Luncheon w that Mistress I towa this afte

MR. PEPYS IN THE WEST

*His Opinion of a Piece of Protectionist Camouflage
---and of the Senate---A Morning Mischance*



OCT. 7.—Up betimes, as I had to see my wife off on an early steamer-train to visit her sister-in-law in Regina. After I had seen her off I looked in at the Royal Alexandra Hotel; where, as it chanced, I met Mr. Jorkins, of Toronto, on his way back from his business visit to Vancouver. He greeted me warmly, and said it had been a pleasure to meet me on his way west in August and talk with me. The which did surprise me not a little at first, that he did say so; but soon I made out from his talk that when he had met me in August he had taken quite seriously things I had said which I meant to be sarcastic; so full was he of his own importance, and the importance of what he was saying, that he imagined I was agreeing with him.

"I am more than ever convinced, Mr. Pepys," quoth he, "as a result of my visit to the West, that the need is great of every possible endeavor being made to check the spirit of hostility in the minds of the common people against the ideas and purposes of us who are planning to make tariff protection still more secure. I have been pondering a great deal, on the train, over the problem of dealing with the West. For one thing, I have made up my mind that the word 'Protection' should never be used in connection with the tariff! We should always use the word 'Productive' instead. What we are working for we should always describe as a Productive tariff."

"Excellent!" quoth I, sarcastically. "Excellent! I can conceive of no smoother piece of camouflage. It is worthy of Sir John Willison himself."

Mr. Jorkins Feels Flattered

"You flatter me, Mr. Pepys, I assure you!" replied Jorkins, swelling on his chest, and greatly pleased.

"Not at all, Mr. Jorkins, not at all," quoth I. "I spoke only of the smoothness of the camouflage. The trouble is that all the camouflaging of high tariff protectionism becomes transparent in our clear Western air, even when skilled artists are on the job applying the dope."

"Do you really think so?" he exclaimed in an agitated tone. "What you say confirms the apprehensions that have been forcing themselves upon my mind more and more every day I have been in the West. It is plain, and I shall have to tell our organization so, when I return to Toronto, that we must be prepared to spare neither money nor trouble in combating the pestilent economic delusions which, I do fear greatly, have become so firmly rooted in the prairie soil."

"Well, Mr. Jorkins," said I, out of patience, at last, that he should continue to think me one of his protectionist tribe, "you will not do it by saying 'Productive tariff' for 'Protective tariff.' When fiscal legislation is designed with the deliberate intention of extracting money from one man's pocket, and putting it into another man's pocket, you can give it new names, but that will not in the least change its moral character!" And with that I bade him good day.

The Views of Henry Ford

Luncheon with Snagsby, who told me that Mistress Snagsby was going out of town this afternoon to visit her mother

for a few days; and so I asked him to come to my house and help me "back it," and he agreed to do so. In his office I picked up a Minneapolis paper, and mightily interested to read therein about Mr. Henry Ford, the automobile maker of Michigan, and now he is a candidate for the United States Senate. This is what Mr. Ford thinks about Protective tariffs (or, as Mr. Jorkins prefers to say, Productive tariffs):—

The men who want a high protective tariff are the ones who are trying to get away with poor quality goods or to make a larger profit than they are entitled to.

Mr. Ford says, moreover:—
Nobody should be allowed to hold more land than he can profitably use. I do not believe that anyone should be permitted to hold land out of use.

In regard to the railroads of the

assembled, in 1867, it consisted of seventy-two Senators; now it numbers ninety-six. And of the whole number of more than three hundred Senators since 1867, not more than five, at the most, have been men of any historical importance. They were George Brown, Sir John Abbott, Sir Mackenzie Boell, Sir Oliver Mowat and Sir Richard Cartwright. What others are to be added to the list? None.

There is ample accommodation for newspaper men in the Senate chamber; but none of them think it worth while to attend and listen to the Senators; who, indeed, hold only short sittings, and often take a day off altogether. A salaried employee of the Senate furnishes, free of cost, summaries of the Senate discussions to all the newspaper representatives in Ottawa; but the

Most men (even the man who used to labor under the delusion that he could never save a dollar) can save, or increase their savings, when the necessity of Thrift becomes more vivid to them and stronger than the pull of their customary desires. Now, as never before we are living in days when we are counselled to Thrift, not merely by the Wisdom which at all times gives that counsel, but by Decency and by Patriotic Duty.

United States, Mr. Ford says:—

I do not believe that the people are going to be willing to let the railroads go back into the hands of the crowd that were running them for their own benefit, after the war.

And he sums up his principles and convictions about the proper functions of a Government by saying:—

Whatever will open up greater opportunities for comfortable, happy living for the ordinary man, and teach him and his family how to make the best use of those opportunities, is the proper function of the government. It should not be any part of the government's concern to help men make great profits or to enable men to live and grow rich without serving humanity.

Thoughts on the Senate at Ottawa

Thinking over these utterances of Mr. Henry Ford, I marvelled greatly in my mind thereat, saying to myself that

for any man holding such views and opinions as Mr. Ford's to aspire to a seat in our Canadian Senate would be the height of the ridiculous. It would be, indeed, unthinkable. But then, of course, our Senate is not elected by the people as the Senate of the United States now is. Nor is it even elected by the Provincial Legislatures, as the United States used to be elected by the State Legislatures until 1913, when a change was made by a constitutional amendment, and now the people choose their own Senators.

With us it is different. When a chair becomes vacant in the "upper chamber" at Ottawa, the Government in power appoints somebody to succeed to the vacancy and hold the chair down for the rest of his life.

In the half century which has passed since Confederation, more than three hundred men have been appointed to the Senate. When the Senate first

newspapers very seldom consider any of it worth printing; only rarely, indeed, does the Senate figure in the newspapers, and when it does, it is given only a small modicum of space and of printer's ink. But the country pays for the printing of a Senate Hansard, where all the talk of the Senators, year after year, is embalmed in a long array of portly volumes bound in calf.

The Record of the Senate

"Can you name half a dozen of the present Senators?" I asked Snagsby this evening. And he could not. Nor could I myself. Nor can any average Canadian from Halifax to Victoria. Nor, I make bold to say, has any average Canadian citizen at any time since the first Dominion Day in 1867 ever been able, if he were asked, to give the



The winds, blowing in a sudden gust, brought the door shut with a bang!

names off-hand of half a dozen Senators. One of the reasons why changes of Government have occurred so seldom in the Dominion is, beyond question, the Senate. The prospect of a life seat in the "upper chamber" has attracted to the Government in power strong supporters in the constituencies; the expectation of becoming a Senator has assisted greatly in party discipline, both

inside and outside the House of Commons.

When a change of Government did take place, and the new Government found its bills thrown out by a hostile party majority in the Senate, there has been talk of Senate reform; but as the older Senators died off, and supporters of the Government were appointed to succeed them that talk has always died down, so that by the time the Government has had a majority in the Senate, no more was heard of it—until the next change of Government, when there has invariably been a repetition of the whole performance.

Once the party in power has been in power long enough to have secured a majority in the Senate, that majority has gone on increasing as the Senators of the opposite party have died off, and the Senate has continued to be (until the next change of Government) "the most docile second chamber in the English-speaking world," as Mr. Porritt has called it, its only function being to say ditto to the party majority in the House of Commons.

Snagsby came in to-night when I had written thus far, and when I told him what I was writing, asked me if I meant to do a book about the Senate. And so I gave over writing, and began to talk of all manner of subjects; and sat up late, not observing how the time was passing.

A Matutinal Misadventure

Oct. 8.—I was not up betimes this morning as is my wont, but somewhat later than usual, by reason of my having sat up so late last night smoking and talking with Snagsby. On looking out of my bedroom window, to see what manner of day 'twas like to be, as it is ever my habit to do upon getting out of bed, I observed the newspaper boy (who was late, too) throwing the morning paper in at the front gate; and so great was my impatience to read the news of the Warr that I went down as I was (having only my night-cap and my night shirt on) to get the paper.

I opened the door, and was about to pick up the paper, when a sudden plaguesy puff of wind carried it beyond my reach. I should then have taken from the stand in the hall an umbrella, or a walking-sticke, and drawn the paper in with the crooke thereof. But, instead, I resolved to dart out and get it; nor in my haste did I think to fix the catch-lock of the door; and no sooner was I out than the winds, blowing in a sudden gust, brought the door shut with a bang!

So shocked and stunned was I by the suddenness of my horrid plight that I knew not what to do, when I heard a boy on the street call out to the driver of a milke-wagon "Hey, pipe de gent 'wit' his bonnet and kimonie on!"

And in the next instant the urchin called out to me, in a tone of alarm, "Say, mister, you better beat it aroun' to de back-door! They's two ladies comin'!"

Glancing up the street, I saw that it was, indeed, as he had said. Two young women (on their way to their daily employment I doubt not) were approaching; but, by good fortune, so absorbed were they in their chatter (about the fashions and frills and furbelows and the like, I dare say) that they had not yet observed me; but were like to do any moment.

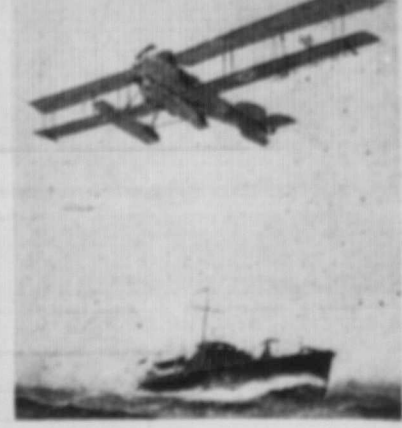
With a wild glance about me, I first endeavored, but in vaine, to wrapp myself up in the morning paper; and then, in my desperation, I fled around the corner of the house; and as I did so, Snagsby, who had heard the front door bang, and had come to see what was the matter, opened it and looked out; and I heard him laughing loudly.

He let me in at the back door, and was still laughing. "It is a mighty good thing, Sam," quoth he, "that this is not a morning in mid-winter; for if you had chosen such a morning to go for a stroll in such attire, you might be froze stiff!" With much more of his chaffing of me.

W. J. H.

Britain and France of Today

Gle



A Badly Shelled Railroad and Mine Head in a Village held by Canadians.

THE Grain Growers' Guide has done me the honor of asking me to write an article for its readers on the recent tour which the Canadian Journalists made through Great Britain and France, for the purpose of viewing the entire effort of the British nation in connection with the war. Every reader will recognize the impossibility of presenting in the space of a column or two the wonderful things that were seen and inspected in Great Britain and France during a busy tour occupying over ten weeks. I will, however, endeavor to condense into the space at my disposal a few of the leading impressions which were left on my mind.

The Ministry of Information

The proverbial modesty of the British people influenced them ever since the outbreak of the war in saying very little about the gigantic things—the succession of miracles—that have been accomplished by the old Empire since the guns first boomed in Flanders. It has long been the practice of the unscrupulous enemy to represent Great Britain to the world as a nation perfectly willing to continue the struggle so long as her colonies and Allies did the fighting while she stood prepared to gather the ripened fruit. It was finally recognized that this campaign of misrepresentation was having its effect; hence the organization of a department of the British government known as the Ministry of Information. This department was placed under the headship of Lord Beaverbrook, the well-known former Canadian, whose energy and enterprise in the direction of the department since its creation have done so much to accomplish the purpose for which it was formed.

A considerable number of prominent Canadian educationists and churchmen have, during the past six months, been taken over to England and France and shown the entire effort of the home country. In further pursuance of this policy, 25 Canadian journalists were invited to visit the old land and inspect the entire war effort of Great Britain.

Just as they had completed their tour a large number of Australian, New Zealand, South African and Newfoundland journalists left for the purpose of covering the same

Memories and Impressions of a Visit Across the Atlantic

By R. L. Richardson, M.P.

ground, which they are now doing. It is also the intention of the Ministry of Information to bring over to Great Britain and France no less than 100 prominent journalists of the United States, in order that they may be shown what the sacrifices and effort of Great Britain have been in connection with the titanic struggle which is still being waged.

An Interesting Trip

The Canadian journalists left New York on the 27th of June last, in a convoy of 11 ships, in which were conveyed 25,000 American soldiers to France. The convoy was escorted for some distance by American destroyers; and four days out from Liverpool, was met by eight British destroyers, which escorted it to Liverpool, always prepared to battle with the submarine menace, should the occasion warrant.

Our party had an excellent opportunity of observing the morale and physical development of the American soldiers, who were hurrying to the battle front. No words in which I could indulge would be too strong in

praise of the character of the American force, which is now on the battle field in France, judging by the large bodies with which our party came into contact upon shipboard and during our travels through both England and France. The American soldiers regard themselves as being engaged in a holy crusade. Most of them have left behind fine homes and finer prospects in order to help save the world for democracy. They are filled with fiery zeal and they all speak of the only conclusion of the war being terms dictated to Berlin.

I might say just here, that the entrance of our American cousins into the war is largely proving a determining factor. It is viewed with enthusiasm and deep gratitude by the British people, who upon every occasion express the deepest satisfaction that the schism

between the mother and daughter which has existed for over 100 years, is now healed, and that the world now witnesses a union of the Anglo-Saxon race determined upon the preservation and freedom of liberty throughout the world, and the firm establishment of the reign of democracy. Canada, perforce, must play a most important role in the final accomplishment of this momentous union.

Things Seen in Britain

Upon our arrival our party was greeted with a round of semi-public entertainments by the leading statesmen of the Empire. In addition to being cordially received by the King and Queen, who talked freely and for a considerable time with each member of the party, we were banqueted by the Lord Mayor in the historic Mansion House, by Lord Northcliffe, by Lord Beaverbrook, by Bonar Law, by Winston Churchill, by Lord Burnham, proprietor of the Daily Telegraph, by Sir George Perley, by the Lord Mayor of Edinburgh, by the Lord Mayor of Glasgow, and by the Lord only knows who else.

At these various banquets we were privileged to meet, converse with, and hear from the leading statesmen of the Empire, because in addition to the home British politicians there were gathered the Prime Ministers of all the colonies. This feature alone was worth crossing the ocean to enjoy, as it is always a rare privilege to meet and study great men. Personally, I had long conversations with Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, who told me, incidentally, that he has no use for hereditary titles and that he would never think of accepting one for himself.

The Grand Fleet

Throughout England and Scotland we were shown practically all the great munition factories, the great ship-building works of Glasgow, and the training camps at Whitley and Bramshott, where 75,000 Canadian troops were being prepared for the battle front, and finally we were escorted through two rows of British ships, extending along the Firth of Forth for 17 miles. These two lines of ships represent the mightiest fleet that the world has ever looked upon—the old British fleet that stands as the bulwark of human liberty—the fleet that guards the sacred islands of Great Britain, whose history from the time of the landing of the tribal hordes from Scandinavia has fascinated the world. I cannot afford to attempt

the description of the fleet. It is a miracle in itself. Reinforced by a great number of the American vessels, flying the Stars and Stripes; it was perhaps the most inspiring spectacle that we were privileged to view during our wonderful tour. British subjects the world-over who have no familiarity with the fleet or its men can form no conception of the marvellous achievement in maintaining the efficiency of that miracle organization. The men who man those vessels, from the commander to the humblest tar, all seem anxious for the fray, and the spirit which they maintain must thrill the heart of every British subject.

In France

Our party embarked at Folkestone, and crossing the Channel (which is a brief voyage, fraught with much danger as it is near the German submarine base) landed at Boulogne, where we spent the night. From there we were conducted to the military barracks, where we were fitted with gas masks and steel helmets, the former for the purpose of meeting the danger of the deadly gases of the enemy which were being largely used at that time, and the latter for the purpose of warding off shrapnel splinters which might fall in our vicinity.

Then in swift military automobiles we were sent scudding to the front at a rate averaging from 40 to 60 miles an hour. It was a long and eventful ride. Every moment was filled with excitement. Soon we began to pass straggling troops marching on toward the lines. The scores of villages which we passed were filled with soldiers preparing to move forward. We passed thousands of great lumbering gasoline lorries driven by the military and carrying supplies to the battle lines.

As we sped along we found vast munition depots in which were stored millions of dollars' worth of shells and accoutrements. We found great corrals of horses for the cavalry. Then we began to see airdromes, where the aircraft are kept, and as we approached nearer to the rear trenches we encountered thousands more lorries and soldiers, more airdromes, more horse corrals, and more munition depots.

Then we came to the rear trenches, which were dug in various angles across the rich fields of France, where a splendid wheat crop was rapidly ripening. In constructing these trenches the soldiers exercised the greatest care to avoid injury to the growing crops.

The Second Line of Trenches

A little space further on we encountered wire entanglements and vast piles of barbed wire to be used in this line of work. Then we came to the second line of trenches, more bodies of soldiers along the roads, automobiles scurrying in all directions, motor cycles dashing hither and thither.

By the time we reached the second line of trenches we were able to form some idea of the superlative task involved in carrying on a war. Of course, we only went along one

Continued on Page 27.



R. L. Richardson, M.P. for Springfield.



SOMEONE, I who, has said successful half have rounded a vicinment that them to be any condition or unto been responsible of the other 50 the latter case it luck, if there is it may be that tided failure or their life as a ste ment. It would see all the fact careers of such

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decided a few y be to his advan adjacent to the finally decided known as Glenle about 25 miles so short time after endeavored to fo of farming previ ada—growing gr For many years Mr. Cumming's of this particul had been handl usual way, mor possibly less; at the continuous ping had resul fields being po all manner and the soil plant food, an mings decided t to clean this fa store the fertili be necessary to the well beaten word, he decide duee livestock scheme of opera it is true that mings can be e those successfu took advantag that he found undesirable far worked out his the owner of on dairy farms in he has accompl do is evident ju on the farm a grain was grov said to Mr. Cu any room for

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"Sir Beattie"

Glenlea Stock Farm Activities

A Story of the Development of a Farm Home, and a Dairy Herd---By J. P. Sackville

SOMEONE, I have forgotten now who, has said that of all the really successful men in this world, one-half have been nurtured and surrounded amid such favorable environment that it was impossible for them to be anything else. Some peculiar condition or untoward circumstance has been responsible for the achievements of the other 50 per cent. Possibly in the latter case it has been a matter of luck, if there is such a thing, or again it may be that they have utilized a decided failure or unfavorable event in their life as a stepping stone to achievement. It would be interesting to possess all the facts connected with the careers of such people.

The establishment of the herd of dairy cattle on Glenlea Farm, although not an important one to the general public, but very close to the heart of Mr. Cummings, the proprietor, was due to force of circumstances. When Mr. Cummings decided a few years ago that it would be to his advantage to own some land adjacent to the city of Winnipeg he finally decided to purchase what is known as Glenlea Stock Farm, situated about 25 miles south of the city. For a short time after taking possession he endeavored to follow the usual method of farming prevailing in Western Canada—growing grain for sale.

For many years previous to Mr. Cummings' possession of this particular farm it had been handled in the usual way, more or less, possibly less; at all events the continuous grain cropping had resulted in the fields being polluted with all manner of weeds, and the soil depleted of plant food, and Mr. Cummings decided that in order to clean this farm and restore the fertility it would be necessary to depart from the well beaten path. In a word, he decided to introduce livestock into his scheme of operations. Thus it is true that Mr. Cummings can be classed with those successful men who took advantage of adversity, in that he found himself possessed of an undesirable farm, and out of that he worked out his salvation, and is now the owner of one of the most up-to-date dairy farms in western Canada. That he has accomplished what he set out to do is evident judging by the crops seen on the farm a few weeks ago. The grain was growing so rank that, as I said to Mr. Cummings, "there wasn't any room for weeds."

The Farm

The location of the farm lends itself to dairying. Situated so close to one of the best markets for his products that could be found, having on his farm three-railroad stations, which makes shipping convenient, together with the fact that the owner has a fondness for and a knowledge of

livestock is a combination that goes a long way towards success in this line. The farm includes two sections of land, is situated on the banks of the Red River, the farm steadings being located on the river banks and surrounded by a natural growth of bush that affords valuable protection. "This is a great asset to our farm," declared Mr. Cummings. "In the very roughest days during the winter our men can go about in perfect comfort and the herd is turned out regularly every day, something that wouldn't be possible if we hadn't this protection."

It has often been stated that it is difficult to enjoy the comforts of a city home in the country; in fact, in not a few cases this has been made the excuse for moving to town. The house in which Mr. Cummings and family live while on the farm is as well equipped as possible in any city home. Electric light, bath room and water on tap are all evidences of this. The development of the power for the lighting system is a unique feature on this farm. In order to procure

milker. Another feature that attracted my attention was the splendid vegetable garden adjoining the house. The proprietor of Glenlea farm has certainly got the proper viewpoint of what a home on the farm should be.

Mr. Cummings not only believes in making himself and family as comfortable as possible, but he considers the welfare of the men on the farm as well. Provision is made for boarding the men at a central boarding house supervised by a competent cook and comfortable sleeping quarters are arranged for in an adjoining building. Discussing with Mr. Cummings the question of securing suitable help on the farm he had this to say: "In common with all other business the war has effected us. During the past three years men have left us to join the colors. We have had no difficulty, however, in securing a supply sufficient to keep things going. We engage our men by the year, and in this means we have very little shifting about. There are very few men on the farm at present who have been with us less than three years and some of them



Corn Crop at Glenlea. Photo taken latter part of August.

to a large extent and those breeders in the west who have made large records with their cows deserve all the more credit for doing so.

The aim at Glenlea farm is to maintain a herd that is capable of producing a liberal flow of milk, not for a week only, nor yet for one year, but can continue doing this over a period of years, and, in addition, produce a calf every 13 months. After all, this is more important and economical than striving for big records. One of the highest authorities on dairy cattle in Canada declared to the writer recently that the dairyman must look to the returns from his herd, not in possessing one or two animals that are record breakers and depend upon this as an advertisement to sell surplus stock, but rather by maintaining a herd that will produce a uniform liberal flow of milk. In other words, as a commercial proposition, the return in the way of milk is the greatest asset.

Possessing cows that have it in them to produce, the proprietor of Glenlea farm does not make the mistake of withholding the wherewith from which the milk is made. Two large cement silos 18x40, into which 50 acres of corn can be stored, provides for 30 pounds of ensilage for 300 days for each cow. At the time of my visit last month the cows were being fed ensilage night and morning in troughs provided in the yard. This is considerably cheaper than, and quite as satisfactory as, feeding high-priced concentrates. Ensilage and hay or oat sheaves together with a grain mixture fed during the winter makes up a ration that is giving results in the way of milk flow.

The practice at Glenlea is to milk the cows three times a day for the first few months of the lactation period. "This scheme fits in very well with us," said Mr. Cummings. "I figure we get each day from 10 to 20 pounds of milk extra from each cow. It has the additional advantage in that we utilize the mid-day milk for feeding our calves and the night and morning's milk is thus left for shipment." The question of feeding calves when the whole milk is sent off the farm is usually one difficult to solve; in fact in not a few cases it results in the youngsters going with a slim supply, which is reflected in the poorly developed pot-bellied calves often seen on dairy farms. The system as followed on this farm has gotten over this difficulty pretty well. In looking over the milk sheets hanging in the stable several cases were noticed where individual members of this herd were giving as high as 70 pounds of milk a day, and remember, this was without grain feeding.

Milk Produced Under Ideal Conditions

If every housewife in Winnipeg could see the conditions under which milk is

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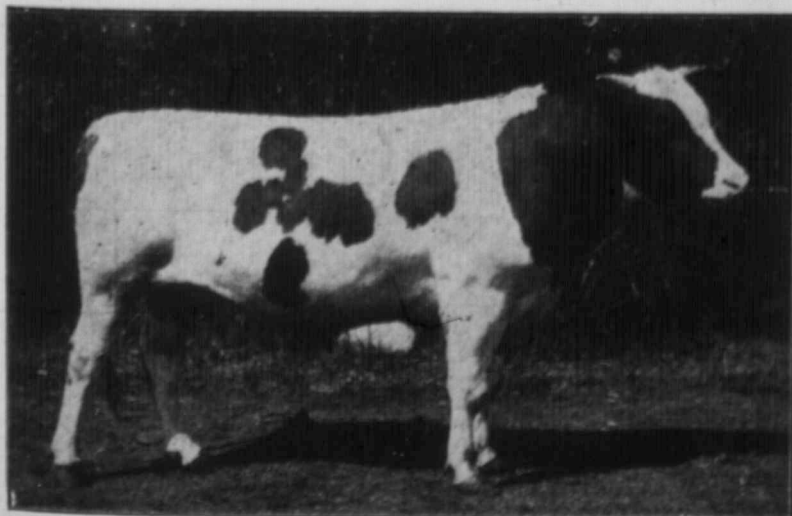
The Farm Steading at Glenlea, showing part of the Herd in the Foreground.

a supply of good water Mr. Cummings is using a gasoline engine for pumping. When the engine is in operation it is utilized for generating electric power which is stored ready for supplying electric light. This is a comparatively inexpensive method and the cost outside of the installing of the system is small. At the time this system was first considered it was thought sufficient electric power could be generated to provide for operating a milking machine. It was found later, however, that it took the gasoline engine running for seven hours to generate sufficient power to operate the milking machine two hours. This was not considered satisfactory and when the milking machine was installed a short time ago it was found necessary to provide an engine to operate the

much longer." This question of farm labor is one that comes home to practically every farmer in the west and the system as followed on Glenlea farm has very much to commend it. A yearly engagement, together with provision whereby a comfortable home is provided for the men will go a long way in securing satisfactory help. When only one or two men are engaged, and in case they are married men, a separate house for each might be provided if possible.

The Dairy Herd

The herd of Holsteins on Glenlea farm is the joy and pride of the owner, and well it might be. About 150 head of cows and calves made up of big, strong, typy cows and growthy sappy youngsters is the result of intelligent buying, breeding, selection and feeding. In choosing for type, Mr. Cummings has not overlooked production. Official testing has not been followed except in the case of one cow which, although not given any care prior to the test, came through with over 100 pounds of milk a day. In discussing with Mr. Cummings the question of official testing, he mentioned a fact that is frequently overlooked in connection with test work in the prairie provinces. "The aim should be to give a cow on test all the very best feeds that can be had. It is recognized that roughages, as alfalfa, ensilage, roots and such concentrates as cotton seed, meal and peas are feeds that stimulate a large flow of milk and tend to keep the animals' system in good working condition. We find that these feeds are not always available on western Canada farms, or if they can be procured are such an exorbitant price as to make them prohibitive. This being true, we are handicapped when it comes to test work as compared with breeders in districts where such feeds are often home-grown." This argument presented by Mr. Cummings holds true



"Sir Bessie Homestead Fobes." Head of the Glenlea Herd. A Bull of Royal Breeding and Excellent Conformation.

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United Farmers of Alberta

Organization and Brotherhood

THE value of organization cannot be measured by figures. No direct balance sheet of profit and loss can represent its utility. The direct contribution of organization to civilization is made, not in visible wealth, but in the intangible and immeasurable forces of character on which civilization is founded. It began in the days of the cave man and has since worked to influence the centres of trade. In fact, the masses are only now beginning to conceive its true meaning. Its general application and popular acceptance by farmers began in Canada some 17 years ago, and its commercial, social and political importance has multiplied very rapidly during this period.

It has done more than all the gifts of impulsive charity to foster a sense of human brotherhood and of common interests. It has done more than all repressive legislation to destroy the gambling spirit.—M. W. Molyneux, Superintendent Organization Department, United Grain Growers Ltd.

Convention Resolutions

The following resolutions for submission to the annual convention have reached the Central office:—

Suggests Ottawa Delegation

"Whereas it is being repeatedly brought to our notice through farm journals and leaders of the organized farmers that manufacturing and various protected interests are very strongly organized and have started a great campaign through the daily press for a greater measure of protection, or in other words a higher tariff,

"Therefore be it resolved that this local wishes to go on record as advocating the sending of a gigantic delegation of farmers to Ottawa at the next session of Parliament, said delegation to be made up of a representative from each of the different locals of the U.F.A., the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, Manitoba Grain Growers, United Farmers of Ontario and Quebec, and any of the other provinces that are organized, and one from each local of the U.G.G. and Saskatchewan Grain Growers' companies;

"Further, that the aforementioned locals wherever possible circulate petitions among the unorganized farmers of their districts and the residents of towns for the abolition of the duty on agricultural machinery and a lower tariff in general, these petitions to be taken to Ottawa by the members of the delegation to give added power to them as organized farmers in their plea for a lower tariff and the complete abolition of the tariff insofar as agricultural implements are concerned. The tariff as a whole to be gradually lowered year by year until it is entirely abolished."—Hanna local, Hanna P.O.

Control Coal Prices

"Resolved that the federal government be requested to take over all coal mines in Canada and to control the price of coal."—Tring local, Tring P.O.

Disapprove Titles

"Whereas the granting and receiving of titles redounds to a continuation of class distinctions which is inimical to the democratic principles which lie so close to the heart of every real lover of this great land of the Maple Leaf, and for which our soldiers are offering and laying down their lives,

"Therefore be it resolved that we put ourselves on record as being unalterably opposed to the election or appointment to office or any position of public trust, any person receiving or continuing to hold any title, saving that of 'honest man' conferred only by common consent and approval of the people everywhere."—Universal local, Youngstown.

Warns Government

"Inasmuch as the government through the press by its agents and by every means within its reach is con-

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta
by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.



H. W. WOOD.

When Farmers Organize

By H. W. Wood, Pres., U.F.A.

Seventeen years ago the farmers of Canada were the easiest people in the world to legislate for, and the easiest to trade with. "They never asked for anything and never got anything," and they didn't deserve anything.

But a few of them concluded they would try to deserve something, and this is the way they went about it and what they got. I take the story from a personal letter from an old war-horse in the movement, who is also one of the best men in it:—

"The grain shipping conditions following the good crop of 1901, were so bad, that during the winter the farmers were subjected to great inconvenience and much expense in an endeavour to market their grain. At that time most of the wheat was delivered in bags, very few of the elevators being equipped with wagon dumps, and it was a rare occurrence, that season, to bring home one's bags after driving (as we did) nearly 20 miles to Moosomin. At Indian Head, Sintaluta and other places where more grain was grown the villages were filled with portable granaries into which farmers drew their grain and waited for a car or a chance to get a load or two in the elevators when they could.

"About the end of the year, it was independently arranged that meetings should be held at Indian Head and Moosomin. The farmers at the former place learning of the proposed Moosomin meeting, suggested that it be deferred until after their's had been held and they would then send a representative down to the Moosomin meeting. We, near Moosomin, agreed to this, and while, I think, the Indian Head meeting was held during the last week of the year, that in Moosomin was held on January 4, 1902, and Senator Perley, of Wolsley, came down and told us what had been done at Indian Head, and urged us to call meetings at our several local points and form branches of the proposed organization which it was suggested should be called the 'Territorial Grain Growers' Association.'

"These local meetings were duly called, and representatives sent from our own district to the Convention held at Indian Head, about a couple of months later, when 38 delegates were in attendance. At that time the total membership was under 400. Before the convention, however, it was thought advisable that some effort should be made to relieve the intolerable railway situation which had grown worse, if possible, rather than better. So in February (about the 18th) the Indian Head and Wolsley people sent a delegation to Winnipeg to meet the Winnipeg Board of Trade and the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange (as it was then called), and with them interview the C.P.R., which was practically the only railway in the country. M. Snow, then of Wolsley, now of the Board of Grain Commissioners' Office in Winnipeg, was appointed spokesman for the delegation, and laid the matter before J. W. Leonard, General Superintendent of the C.P.R.

"After Mr. Snow had stated the conditions, Mr. Leonard said the C.P.R. was doing everything within its power with the rolling stock at its command and asked Mr. Snow for suggestions. He (Snow) then stated they were informed that the Great Northern Railway on the other side of the line had more cars than they needed and possibly some could be secured from them, and the grain hauled to Duluth.

"This, Mr. Leonard thought, was an outrageous proposition, and one that he had never heard of being put up to a railway company, but to this Mr. Snow replied that the situation was equally outrageous and desperate remedies were needed. He (Leonard), however, agreed to lay the matter before the authorities in Montreal, which was done, with the result that 200 cars were received from the Great Northern and shipment was made to Duluth, with the immediate result that the day on which the first train of empties passed through Moosomin (March 3) the price of wheat rose five cents per bushel, and general relief was afforded, so that farmers were enabled to get rid of much of their grain before the roads broke up, and they also received a much higher price for it—for the price continued to get nearer track level.

"At the time the delegation went to Winnipeg the first convention had not been held, and the membership was very small—probably not over 300."

This was the beginning. Three hundred farmers, in an almost hopeless condition, concluded, in a moment of desperation, that they would, for once, use the brains that God had given them. So they got together, sent a delegation headed by an intelligent spokesman to put an "outrageous proposition" to a railway company. What they got meant thousands of dollars to them, and spelled the difference between failure and success. They got what they asked for. For years they had been staying at home like individualistic savages, cursing the C.P.R. every day, and getting nothing, deserving nothing. That was the first start. It was less than 17 years ago. Today nearly 100,000 organized farmers, farmers companies with 65,000 shareholders, are trying to learn to co-operate, trying to discover the true laws of trade, trying to learn the science of democratic government, trying to make the world a better place for people to live in, and trying to make the people that live in it better. We have made a start, but only a start. Our work is in the future and not in the past. There is work for all of us. The loyal, co-operative support of every one is needed; needed by your local, needed by your local enterprise, needed by your provincial organization in all its undertakings in whatever field of operation, needed in the Dominion-wide activities of the organization, needed everywhere. Have you given it? Are you giving it? Will you give it? What we get depends on what we do. We will get what we deserve.

stantly urging us to greater and greater production, while at the same time profiteering by those who are exploiting us continues rampant and the tariff on agriculture implements and other things which we must have in order to make production possible, places these articles practically beyond our reach if we are to have any profit or even a half-way decent living. Especially in the regions of drought and semi-arid districts where we cannot expect more than one crop in every two or three years and the fat years are more than consumed by the lean,

"Therefore be it resolved:—

"1. That we sound a warning note to the Government that unless these conditions are speedily remedied we must, many of us from sheer necessity of circumstances, be forced out of any attempt at production without any choice on our part.

"2. That we most urgently and assiduously affirm to the government that we are both as willing and as anxious as any man or set of men who ever entered a parliament building at Ottawa or London to do all we possibly can to bring this war to a successful close and make the world safe for democracy; but believe also with all our heart and soul that plutocracy if left to develop is as dangerous to the peace and prosperity of a nation or empire as an autocracy can ever be.

"3. That unless such remedial measures as are necessary, just and right to fully meet these grievances, are secured we pledge ourselves collectively and individually to put forth support and maintain such men as will uphold fearlessly in the face of any political hazard the just rights and dues of that great mass of the people, the real workers at production in every art, craft, or industry, on whose toil the very existence of all nations depends."—Universal local, Youngstown.

Exemption Law

"Resolved that we request the government to amend the law regarding the exemptions from seizure by creditors from 3 horses and 3-horse implements to 4-horse outfits, as it is impossible for farmers in this country to farm with 3-horse outfits."—Iron Springs local, Picture Butte.

Law of Foreclosure

Legal Dept. Query.—Can a loan company foreclose for principal when terms expire if interest is paid?

Answer.—If the mortgage in question covers farm lands we believe that the courts would now allow foreclosure for principal only, providing the term of the mortgage has expired. There was a certain period since the outbreak of the war during which the courts would not allow land to be foreclosed under mortgage if all interest were paid, but in view of the demand for farm land during the last year we think that the courts all over Alberta have changed their attitude in this respect. At the same time we think that the court would allow a much longer time to redeem than in other foreclosure where interest is in arrears.—U.F.A. Legal Department.

Veteran Retires

Henry Jamieson, president of the Burnt Lake local, notified Central office that owing to advancing age he is obliged to relinquish any active participation in U.F.A. work.

Mr. Jamieson is one of our oldest presidents, being 75 years of age. The association has been much indebted to Mr. Jamieson for his work in the interests of the organization. Mr. Jamieson formerly took an active part in farmers' association and agricultural fair work in Ontario, and has continued to do so since coming to Alberta 20 years ago. The Central office hopes that some active, younger man in the Burnt Lake district will be able to carry on the work.

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Citizen's 7

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Saskatchewan Grain Growers

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

There are many members of the G.G.A. who value the association so high that they are willing to invest more of their money, as well as more of their time, in extending its benefits to others. Are other members willing to put forth a little effort to help their organization in a critical time? You want the association to work for you, how much will you do for it?

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

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

Citizen's Ten Commandments

1. Thou shalt love thy country which has redeemed thee from tyranny and bondage.
2. Thou shalt not worship political idols, nor bow down to them, nor serve them; for their iniquity will be visited upon thy children unto the third and fourth generation.
3. Thou shalt not take the name of patriotism in vain, nor use it as a cloak to hide thy selfish motives.
4. Remember the day of election to keep it holy.
5. Honor the sanctity of the ballot that the days of thy country may be prolonged.
6. Thou shalt not kill the spirit of freedom by neglecting to exercise the prerogative of a free man.
7. Thou shalt not adulterate the purity of civic life by entering politics for gain.
8. Thou shalt not encourage public servants to steal by thy indifference.
9. Thou shalt not let greed for political rewards bear false witness against thy patriotism.
10. Thou shalt not covet a public office which thou art not able to fill.

Freeman's Oath—1834

"I do solemnly bind myself that I will give my vote and suffrage as I shall judge in my own conscience may best conduce to the public weal; so help me God."

International Co-operation

In addition to his reputation as a statesman David Lloyd George, the British Premier, is something of a philosopher. His speeches are pregnant with wisdom and suggestion. During a recent address in an appreciation of Herbert C. Hoover and the American nation the British premier described in his characteristic way the co-operation which has been established between the English-speaking nations, which contained the following impressive paragraph: "We are learning many things in this war. We are learning to know each other. We shall never meet as foreigners again; we talk to each other now exactly as though we were old friends and of the same race. Foreigners no more. There is a common cause, a common table, a common larder, a common cellar. In shipping we are making that common as far as we can. It is a common cause, a common struggle, and a common sacrifice. And from the common cause and common conflict, and the

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J. H. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

common struggle, we shall have a common triumph; we shall have a common brotherhood; which will be the surest guarantee for peace on earth, goodwill among men of all races, creeds and nationalities to the end of all time."

C. M. Hamilton on Railway Board

"Seest thou a man diligent in his business he shall stand before kings and not before mean men," is again exemplified in the appointment of C. M. Hamilton, of McTaggart, a well-known grain grower, to the Government Board of Directors of the Canadian Northern railway, which was announced a few days ago.

Mr. Hamilton first saw the light of day in the village of Whitechurch, near Wingham, Ontario, which important event occurred on January 17, 1878. At 14 years of age his father, Andrew Hamilton, with his wife and family, were lured to the west and located at Indian Head, where the subject of this sketch received his early training in the public school, who later attended the High school and Normal College in Regina, at a time when the population of the capital city was less than 2,000 people. For the next three and a half years Mr. Hamilton taught school, after which he further fitted himself for his life's work by attending Manitoba College, Winnipeg.

The Call of the Wild

Man's natural vocation is a cultivator of the soil and resisting the superficial attractions of professional life which his education amply fitted him. Mr. Hamilton yielded to the lure of the land by locating a homestead on the Soo line, at McTaggart, where he has ever since resided. Immediately following his location in this district it was recognized that Mr. Hamilton was a "man o' parts" and when the rural municipality of Wellington, No. 97, was organized he was elected its first reeve and has been re-elected every year since.

But it is outside of his own district that Mr. Hamilton is best known, having jumped into the calcium glare in 1914 when he was appointed the executive head of the Rural Municipalities of Saskatchewan. During the first year of office his success was so pronounced that he has been re-elected by acclamation every year since. During the early part of the present year he was unanimously elected the first chairman of the newly Western Canada Municipal Council, in which sphere he gives promise of achieving an equally successful record.

President at Big Political Caucus

Mr. Hamilton's achievements as a presiding officer earned for him such general recognition that during the famous Liberal convention held in Winnipeg during August 1917 he was unanimously elected chairman and added further laurels by the able and impartial manner in which he conducted that historic caucus.

During all these activities Mr. Hamilton has always found time to utilize his gifts in the work of the Grain Growers' Association, of which he was one of the first life members. He was also the first president of the McTaggart Grain Growers' Association, which position he held for several years. His training in the study of political economy and the principles of the Grain Growers' movement was as a disciple of E. A. Partridge, whose long association with the movement is gratefully remembered.

Mr. Hamilton is the proud father of five children and is a member of the Presbyterian church. He stands foursquare for all that is clean and most worthwhile in the political, social and economic life of the community. The Grain Growers' Association in congratulating him on his elevation to this responsible position predict for him a

repetition of the success and achievement which has hitherto characterized his career and is justly proud in recognizing in his appointment another step towards the realization of their goal in securing in the council of nations a greater representation of those who produce the world's wealth.

Re Seed Grain

On August 24 the Lilydale Grain Growers' Association adopted a series of resolutions, calling upon the provincial government to consider the need of providing financial assistance for the purchase of seed to farmers of this province, who, during the late summer, have been made the victims of drought, hail or frost. Attention was also directed to the need of inspecting the distributed seed grain, for the elimination of noxious weed seeds. The third resolution demanded that a minimum price should be fixed on seed grain sold by any other person than the regular seed merchants.

These resolutions were published on this page last week, in addition to a copy of the same being sent to the Hon. W. H. Motherwell, minister of agriculture. A copy of the latter's reply to the Lilydale Grain Growers' Association has been received at Central, which reads as follows:—

"I note the resolution enclosed and can assure our friends at Lilydale that all necessary steps are being taken as expeditiously as possible to carry out the conditions in the resolution. I expect Mr. Calder and W. W. Cory here from Ottawa next Tuesday, after which probably more details will be ready for the public with respect to this important matter. I might point out, however, that the seed grain situation has been very largely solved by the splendid harvest weather of the past month, which will leave the anticipated distribution much smaller than was at one time estimated, and for this we all feel extremely grateful."

Farmers Saved Morally

Are the farmers rolling in wealth? Is an interesting question which John Glambeck, of Milo, Alberta, has attempted to answer in response to the invitation recently offered by President Parsons of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

In the course of an interview with a Calgary newspaper recently, Mr. Glambeck, amongst other things, said: "When the price of wheat went up to between \$2.00 and \$3.00 things began to look good for the farmers. Right at that time there was great danger that he would be spoiled morally, and no doubt, had the price been governed by the supply and demand it would have been \$3.00 to \$4.00 per bushel to-day and perhaps \$5.00. But the farmer was saved from all temptation when the government stepped in and set the price of wheat at \$2.21, which means around \$2.00 to the farmer who raises No. 1 wheat. Now, I do not claim that this was not a good thing for the country at large and the farmer has raised no complaint, and if the very things which he requires in order to raise wheat had been kept at a reasonable price the farmer could have done very well at that price."

Wheat Prices Only Ones Fixed

"But what the farmer is beginning to kick about is that his wheat should be the only thing fixed in price by the government; while all other things are allowed to go sky high. At the rate that labor, machinery and all other things are costing the farmer can only buy one dollar's worth with his two dollar wheat. Farm laborers were paid \$30 to \$40 per month and board before the war and even this pitiful wage

kept most farmers guessing how to pay it. To-day, in the district where I live, the lowest rate a farm hand will work for is \$80 per month and board, while quite a few are receiving \$100.

"Before the war you could buy a binder for \$100 on three years' payment. Today a binder costs from \$250 to \$300 and cash at that. You could buy the best seed drill on the market a few years ago for \$140. Today they cost from \$200 to \$300, and still going up. Plows, harrows, packers, mowers, rakes, wagons and every possible piece of machinery the farmer needs to raise his \$2.00 wheat have nearly doubled in price. Binder twine used to cost 10 cents per pound; this year it is between 25 and 30 cents.

Caused by High Tariff

"Of course, one of the causes of the high prices of machinery is the tariff and for years the western farmers have been down on their knees begging the powers that be at Ottawa to remove the tariff. Begging is the right name for it, for, as the farmers have no representatives in the government, they can only beg. While the manufacturers and others in whose interest it lies to maintain that tariff are well represented in the government, the farmers can beg and be d—d."

Foreclosure Proceedings

Conditions in the rural municipality of Prairie Rose, Jansen, are so discouraging that the secretary of the municipality, S. Moss, was instructed to send the following resolution to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa: "That the secretary-treasurer write to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, urging the necessity of some action being taken by the government to have distraint proceedings on account of unpaid interest and principal on real estate of farmers in crop-damaged districts deferred for one year."

In his letter to Central, Mr. Moss says: "This action of the council was dictated by the fact that many of our farmers have now lost their crops for three successive years; the last two years by hail and this year by frost and hail combined. As a result of losing their crops the farmers in question are now obliged to sacrifice their stock in order to live during the coming winter, inasmuch as the local storekeepers have stopped all credit and insist upon cash in every instance. Under these circumstances, therefore, it will be quite obvious that many of the farmers will be unable to meet their obligations this fall with regard to farm mortgages, and the council respectfully submits that the government should take whatever action is necessary to prevent foreclosure proceedings being taken in such cases. After such a series of disasters surely these men are entitled to this protection."

In accordance with his instructions Secretary-Treasurer Moss has forwarded a copy of the resolution to the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa, who has replied that: "This matter is entirely within provincial jurisdiction." A copy of this resolution is accordingly being forwarded to the provincial government in the hope that something will be done to relieve the circumstances of those so situated.

Concerning Free Speech

If there is one thing that we love more deeply than another in the United States, it is that every man should have the privilege, unmolested and unencumbered, to utter the real convictions of his mind.—President Wilson, 1916.

Another Factor

Teacher: Now Johnie, you understand "as you sow, so will you also reap."

Johnie: Yes, I know, but I heard father say to get a crop we need some rain.

MANITOBA Extension Schools

Gas Engine Operation, Agriculture, and Home Economics

November 25 to March 14

During this period Twenty-one Extension Schools will be held. If the work on your farm prevents your taking one of the excellent courses provided at the Manitoba Agricultural College, do not fail to enroll for the Short Course School to be held near your own home.

- Courses are being arranged as follows:
- Nov. 26 to Dec. 6.—St. Louis, Minniscott, Beulo.
 - Dec. 9 to Dec. 20.—Lanora, Shoal Lake, Swan River.
 - Jan. 7 to Jan. 17.—Oak Lake, Minnedosa, Dauphin.
 - Jan. 21 to Jan. 31.—Elkhorn, Hamiota, Gilbert Plains.
 - Feb. 4 to Feb. 14.—Wallwood, Gladstone, Roblin.
 - Feb. 18 to Feb. 28.—Emerson, Cartwright, Oakville.
 - March 4 to March 14.—St. Anna, Killarney, Langruth.

SUBJECTS—Gas Engine, Livestock, Field Crops, Farm Accounts, Dressmaking and Millinery for the girls and women.

EQUIPMENT—Good gas will be made of material and stock which can be obtained locally, but in addition a carload of gas engines and other equipment will be taken to each school. An advance enrollment of 25 is required.

Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Course

In six years Manitoba has changed from a province which imported a million pounds of butter to one that exports five million pounds in a year. To meet the demand for information on the selection and care of the dairy herd, the care of milk and cream, and how poultry can be made a profitable side line, Four-Day Courses will be held at the following places if a sufficient number of farmers enroll at the organization meeting—

Melville, Waskada, Cypress River, Holland, Radnor, Belmont, Glenora, Somerset, Camper, Ashburn, Monmouth, Spoor Hill, Grahamdale, Cypressville, Fisher Branch, Arborg, Sprague, Piney, Mousharn, Inwood (district), Laurier, Erickson and Elphinstone.

Advance enrollment required is 15.

Watch your local paper for an announcement of the organization meeting.

For further particulars in regard to any of these Schools, write the

Agricultural Extension Service

Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg, Man.

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While we grow on contract hundreds of acres of different seeds, we have also a large demand for moderate-priced stocks. Send samples of choice lots of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye and Grass Seeds. Excellent cleaning and handling facilities.

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Farm Seed Specialists WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Manitoba Grain Growers

Homeopathic Tabloid

DESCRIPTION: For secretarial sluggishness or impaired vitality generally, make a concentrated solution of these powders in Aqua Fortis (i.e., undiluted personal resolve) with a few drops of tincture of local initiative, and swallow a tumblerful daily till you "tumble" to what is required of a Grain Growers' secretary.

1.—Query: Did you note that the old, as well as the revised constitution required remittance of membership dues quarterly, i.e., not leaving it till the end of the year to do your financial duty by the Central office?

2.—Query: Would you count a branch association living or dead whose officers had not once communicated with the Central office since December, 1917?

3.—Query: Wouldn't you judge the Central office to be mighty slow if it had no stimulant for extreme "cases of impaired circulation like that?"

N.B.—The golden rule is a great tonic. It compels you to think of how your negligence lessens the possibility of the other fellow measuring up to his ideal.

First Things First

The local associations that have been most conspicuously successful have been so by doing the things that lay to hand, often simple things, but things that meant definite contribution to general well-being. Perhaps no more stimulating exercise for a local association could be found than to get together early in the fall for a heart-to-heart quiz along the lines of the formal statement of the objects of our movement as found in the Constitution, and as quoted in "The Open Letter" in an adjoining column.

The first two articles there: (a) and (b) are general, but (c) presents specific work. Has your association done anything toward supplying your community with a library? If not, why not? Has there been careful discussion of what is possible along that line? If not, why not? Are the difficulties real or imaginary? Will you put it on the agenda for your next directors' meeting? Will you investigate the possibilities and make an honest attempt to fulfill this object of the movement—or will you continue to pay no attention to it? Could you, if you went after it, secure a book from each of 25 or 50 people in the community as a beginning? Could you secure a dollar from as many more to add some special Grain Growers' books to the lot? Could you not have your secretary, or if he is over-worked already, some other member take charge of them and loan them to members under a set of carefully-drawn rules. Then you would have, at least in embryo, a library. Steadily, judiciously it might be enlarged. Would it not be worth while? Will you press these questions upon your directorate at the next meeting?

Next, literary societies. Have you a literary society? Is your association in any sense a literary society? Could you make it so? Wouldn't it be worth while trying? Readings, recitations, studies, solos, choruses, debates—wouldn't they enliven your meetings? And lectures, have you ever had a lecture? Dry, no, they are not all dry, and all dry things are not to be despised. Every association should have at least three every winter. Get them! Of course, you can get them. It is simply a matter of going after them. And so it is down the list. There are half a score of definite, practical things to be done, which some branches have never yet once considered. Questions like the above could be asked in regard to every one of them. But they must be asked by local members in local associations. Things won't do themselves. They must be thought about by individuals, by you, and discussed by groups, and done by the whole association setting itself to make them come.

These things do not demand any special talent or superlative ability. They are things that every branch can do for itself. And they will mean life for the branch in the doing of them,

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W. R. Wood

306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

and in the results that will follow. The chief requirement is not talent, nor even brains. These are not lacking in the average association. The chief requirement is gumption, and the second is purposeful discussion. Do not ask your members to prepare papers on the Psychology of the Ant, or the Chemical Composition of the Rings of Saturn. Make your first study this fall, "Things we ought to do in order to vindicate our right to be called a Grain Growers' Association." Then do the thing and have somebody send in a straight forward account of it for this page. Incidentally, here's a bit of work. In case nobody else has attended to it, pass along last week's copy of The Guide to your local teacher directing his or her attention to the Open Letter to Manitoba teachers.

Mountainside Methods

The following suggestions as to methods of work come from the Mountainside local association where their worth has been proved. F. W. Ransom, Secretary of the Souris district association has been good enough to summarize them for any help they may be to workers in other parts of the province. They should prove very acceptable to every local getting together in the fall to plan its winter work.

1.—Secure the presence and the co-operation of the ladies. This is absolutely necessary for success.

2.—The Home Economics Society has on certain occasions provided refreshments, a small charge being made: an example of co-operation.

3.—Variety in discussions, debates, and entertainments, pleasing, and meeting the particular likings of varying types, humorous, serious, economic, literary, sociological, musical, etc.

4.—Advertise each meeting on reasonably large posters so that they can be read from a distance.

5.—Report each meeting, using a fair amount of space in the local paper. Town and country co-operate. If news from rural districts is sent in regularly it will help arouse community interest and pride.

6.—Get speakers occasionally from nearest local towns. This helps to stimulate attendance, interests the town in the country. We have found local town speakers most willing to come and our school is 11 miles from town.

7.—Arouse an interest in the rural school. At our local meetings we have suggested improvements to make the place more homelike, and they were acted upon. The interest created led to a "bee" being organized when the neighborhood generally turned out to clean up the school premises, paint buildings, etc.

8.—Have on your program a well-known song or two in which all can join. (Part of the success of the rural movement in Denmark came from the fact that the young people were encouraged to sing the folk-songs of the country.)

9.—Elect directors, one from each part or corner of the local area, making each one responsible for working his particular section.

10.—For secretaries elect young enthusiasts.

The secretary of the provincial association cordially seconds the above recommendations and is inclined especially to emphasize the last one. If the local secretary is not an enthusiast, is not on to his job from month to month, the association cannot expect success. If many more locals try the Mountainside methods we shall have complete success than we have ever had.

District Convention Dates

A convention this fall in every district and only one date set yet. Neepawa district to be held in Glad-

stone on November 22. It is desired, as far as possible, to arrange a series of consecutive dates so that speakers from outside the district may take in a number in turn. The latter half of November would seem, generally speaking, to be the most suitable time, but there is no desire to infringe upon the individual district's right to choose the time and place of its own gathering. The chief thing is that these details should be reported to the Central office at the earliest possible moment. That makes possible clear all round understanding and the largest possible element of co-operation.

A Change Suggested

In spite of the fact that the constitution provides for remittance of dues quarterly, there are still a considerable number of locals that do not remit till the end of the year and a few who leave it till some weeks of the new year are gone. This is not ideal. A little effort, a little push, a little gumption on the part of the executive is all that is required to get the dues in in the early months of the year. In practically every case they could be paid in before the end of March. Leaving it to the end is poor policy from every point of view. In many cases individual members from whom the fee is collected on this plan imagines he is paying dues for the current or coming year. It places the Central office in the position of never—actually never—knowing within hundreds, of what the actual membership in the province is. It is urged upon local officials that any moneys now owing the provincial association, should be forwarded as early as possible. And when you send in the remittance enclose with it your semi-annual report. Both are wanted because both are needed—if possible before the first of November.

A Vision of the Movement


Evidence continues to accumulate as to the effect of the magnificent address given by President H. W. Wood of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, in connection with the Chautauqua during recent months. Its vision of the moral and economic greatness of the farmers' movement has gripped many thinkers who had never before even remotely imagined the issues involved in its work. One young man coming away from the hall sat down and wrote to a friend an eight-page review of the address and closed with the remark, "Any man who after that would not associate himself with the Grain Growers' movement must be hopelessly insane."

Thousands of Manitobans have not yet heard the message, have not yet seen the vision. It is up to the association to place it before them. Means should be taken during the coming winter to give the people of every town and village as well as the rural communities some adequate conception of what is involved. The combat with selfish forces, the securing of economic justice, the re-establishment of rural community life, the practical preparation of youth for rural efficiency, the purging of politics, municipal, provincial and Dominion, the unifying of our Canadianism and the realization of a worthy twentieth century democracy—that we labor for such high ends as these, and that we have definite hope of moving practically in the direction of attaining them should be brought home to the thinking of every citizen of Manitoba.

Bits from Two Letters

Two letters came to hand one day this week with paragraphs worth quoting for their practical significance and suggestiveness. One said:—

"Only last week a returned soldier was complaining to me about the treatment he was receiving from the government since his return. I asked him to give me the details, both of his own case and of some half a dozen of his comrades whom he spoke of as being similarly situated, so that I might enlist the sympathy of our association; but he balked at once, saying that we were the speculators who held the land all




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What I should do for you. It's very good for you. Send for Mackintosh Red Apples—tell kinds—buy as tested. Free on BRITISH APPLE BEST II —they're good eat —good k —they're packed honest BUY T BOX— For Apples in any quantity contact the Apple Fruit Co. Only VANCOUVER

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New Gears J. L. PH Raw Furs, Glee 35; West

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If you want money for your hides. Write for Pr

FRAN BRANDON Write for Pr



MACKINTOSH RED

BUY B. C. APPLES

What Kind of Apples Should You Buy for Winter?

It's very probable you don't know—it's possible your dealer can't advise you. Send for our British Columbia Apple Booklet—tells you all the kinds—the best time to buy each—over 100 tested Apple Recipes. Free on request.

BRITISH COLUMBIA APPLES ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD

—they're good lookers—good eaters—good cookers—good keepers.

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For Apple Booklet or any information concerning British Columbia Apples, address

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guarantees you more money as the market goes up; no less if the market goes down.

Bigger Prices For Your Furs!

NEW YORK draws the greatest number of fur buyers in the world; eventually they go to Prouty's. That is why New York is the best place for your furs, and Prouty's the surest for highest prices. Prouty's, the oldest fur house in New York, the center of the world's fur wealth, for 87 years has been guaranteeing highest prices. They pay "spot cash."

"GRANDAD SHIPPED TO PROUTY"
WHETHER or not you have been in a habit of sending your furs to Prouty, tag your next catch to us.
New Guaranteed Price List, Free!
J. L. PROUTY & SONS, INC.
Raw Furs, Ginseng Roots, Golden Seal, Etc.
38 1/2 West Broadway, New York City

HIDES WOOL FUR

If you want quickest returns and most money for your FURS, HIDES, WOOL, Etc., ship them to

FRANK MASSIN

BRANDON MANITOBA
Write for Prices and Shipping Tags

round Winnipeg and made it impossible for the soldiers to get on to the land. After a while I discovered that he had been identifying us with the Grain Exchange."

This bears out the evidence which is accumulating every day that the people of Manitoba do not yet know the association, that generally speaking they have no conception of its aims and principles and activities. It is "up to" the organization to introduce itself or throw up the sponge. The second letter was from one of our older and more experienced workers, and discussing the possibilities of extension and increase of membership, he writes as follows:—

"I also think the most successful way to get members is for the local president, secretary and directors to divide the district and make a personal canvass of every person, man, woman, girl and boy. If they will do that we will double our membership before the end of the year."

"If they will do that"—there's the rub. But an increasing number of our local officers are recognizing and taking up the responsibility. In this connection it should be noted that the constitution required this service. Directors are required to "consult together as to the work to be undertaken and to plan what may be done to deepen and extend the influence of the association." It is also required that "the board shall compile a list of all parties living in the area represented by the local association and shall allocate to each director responsibility for a certain section of the list in respect to canvassing for membership." Will our local boards do it?

Do You Measure Up?

The Grain Growers' movement is not one of rigid or arbitrary standardization. Rigid standardization is usually over-standardization. Yet standards are useful for comparison and stimulation and clearness of thought. The following have been given as a series of very practical tests for rural citizenship in our western Canadian life. They are easy of application and not very difficult of attainment.

1. He should be a member of the association and a worker in the movement. This because every truly progressive movement will appeal to him.

2. He should be a reader of The Guide. He simply cannot do without it. And because he reads The Guide he will be a reader of other progressive papers and of the best among the books of the time.

3. He should, if possible, be a stockholder in the farmers' company. That will give him personal touch with the western co-operative movement as nothing else could.

4. He should be free of partizanship in politics. Here Progress, Justice and a Square Deal will be his watchwords, and to them he will be loyal whatever party may be in the ascendant.

5. He should have a high ideal of what the rural home may be and be constantly pursuing that ideal in his own home.

6. He should be a loyal supporter of the church in its campaign for moral and social reform and in its inculcation of personal devotion to the service of God and man.

7. He should be practically interested in the local school, determined that so far as he can assist it, it shall lay broad and deep the foundations for worthy and intelligent personal life.

Bits of Bread

I think I see, as it were, above the hill-tops of time, the glimmerings of the dawn of a better and nobler day for the country and for the people.—John Bright.

Forsooth, brothers, fellowship is heaven, and lack of fellowship is hell; fellowship is life and lack of fellowship is death; and the deeds that ye do upon the earth, it is for fellowship's sake that ye do them.—John Ball.

Vast numbers of our young people enter life work with no preparation for a vocation, without any instruction in matters of sex, without any real training for personal efficiency.—Ward-Edwards.



"EASTLAKE" Portable Granary

You need it. It's got the design, the strength, the quality-materials and all up-to-date features. Made of heavy, galvanized and corrugated steel, curved—twenty-nine times stronger than flat sheets—by a firm who have been making for 30 years the goods the West wants. No cast iron to break—all pressed steel. All machine-made, therefore quick and easy to erect or take down. Weather-tight doors big enough to climb through. Take out any roof section in 3 minutes and

You Can Fill From Any Side

After filling, replace roof section and it bolts back, absolutely rain and snow tight. Chutes, with cut-offs, at 2 heights making bag filling easy. Size 12 feet 5 inches diameter, by 9 feet 11 inches at eaves, total capacity 1015 "Imperial" bushels.

You can't appreciate the "Eastlake" until you see the big illustrations in our new folders. Write to-day for same and prices to

THE METALLIC ROOFING CO., LIMITED
Manufacturers - - - 797 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

Rock Bottom Prices and Easy Payment Terms

New Edison Amberola

\$9.00 Cash



Sends this beautiful instrument to you complete with

Ten Records

How else could you secure for so little money such added hours of pleasure and entertainment in your home—the very music you like best! You choose your own records from our catalogue.

Send Your Order To-day

Anticipate rising costs and the customary Fall rush of business. Take advantage of our easy terms of payment—the balance of \$62.00 on either monthly or quarterly terms, as suits you best. We guarantee satisfaction and the safe delivery of your instrument at the same price paid anywhere in Canada. Other Amberola Outfits at \$111.00 and \$160.00.

USE THIS COUPON

Gentlemen: You might send me your New Edison Amberola Catalogue and detailed particulars regarding other styles, etc., as advertised in The Grain Growers' Guide.

NAME _____

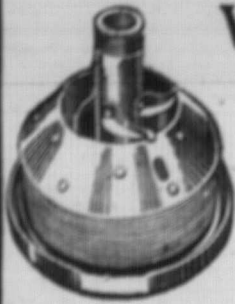
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333 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG.

DIRECT FACTORY REPRESENTATIVES
STERNWAY, BERNHARD HEINTZMAN, NORDHEIMER, CHICKERING, HAINES, BELL, SHERLOCK-MANNING, DOHERTY, CANADA AND LEASEE PIANOS, EDISON, COLUMBIA, EUPHONOLIAN AND PHONOOLA PHONOGRAPHS.

The Exclusive Curved Wing Center-Piece



A FEW years ago the farmer bought a separator because it made a tremendous saving of butter fat over the old-fashioned pan skimming method.

Nowadays farmers all over America are throwing out the old separators and getting the Renfrew because this up-to-date machine is almost as great an advance beyond the old separator as the early machines were ahead of pan skimming. The

Renfrew

is the only separator made that can give you the easy-to-clean, close-skimming advantages of the wide open bowl with curved wings.

The discs in the Renfrew are different in both size and shape. In the wide space between discs and the tubular shaft half the skimming is already done. The curved wings, providing a longer space for the milk to travel, increase the skimming force many times, and insure perfect and even distribution, and prevent clogging of the discs with cream. It is the easiest of chores to clean the Renfrew discs.

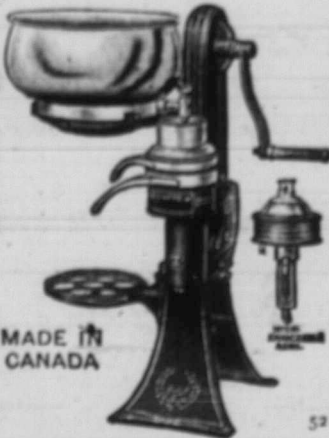
And remember this—there is no whipping of cream as with straight wings. Globules of fat are not broken. Thus you get Quality butter fat and a better cheque when you sell your cream.

Besides, you get more butter fat, more profits. The Renfrew gets all but 1/10 pound of butter fat in 1,000 lbs. of milk skimmed.

The Renfrew not only outskims others, it gets cream that makes the firmest and best of butter quality that other machines cannot produce.

The Renfrew catalogue describes the Renfrew's exclusive interchangeable capacity feature, automatic filling system, enclosed gear and other advantages. Write for literature to-day.

Cockshutt Plow Co., Limited
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MADE IN CANADA

Registered Holsteins

OVERSTOCKED—Will have to sell 30 head before November 1st. Eighty head to select from, of all ages. Two two-year-old bulls and three yearling bulls ready for service. Two bulls will be one year old in October; also three bull calves of 1918, all first-class stock. Write for particulars, or better still, come and select your wants.

Bonnie Brae Stock Farm

OKOTOKS JOSEPH H. LAYCOCK, Proprietor. ALBERTA.

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MIDWAY SALES STABLES, CALGARY, ALTA.

Have a wide connection among breeders throughout Western Canada. Specialize in selling pure-bred stock. If you are arranging a sale write me early for dates, as I sell nearly every day in the year. Rates reasonable. Satisfaction assured. Horses for sale privately, or by auction. Sales: MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Herd Bull, "Marshal of Glencarnock," by "Evereux of Glencarnock"
I have for sale a number of good breeding females, all ages, bred to the above bull. A good opportunity for any one starting in pure-bred Angus. Prices reasonable. Inspection invited. Farm two miles from town.
A. E. NOAD, OLDS, ALTA.

40 Head SHORTHORNS for Sale

We have for immediate sale 40 Head of Choice Registered Shorthorns—young cows and heifers, bred to good bulls, and all in splendid condition—mostly due to calve in March. Reason for sale, disposed of my present ranch, moving to new location with less range.

Will be sold in numbers to suit purchaser. Priced right.

Phone 313 W. C. RICHARD, Airdrie, Alta.



Operating Milking Machine at Glenlea. Note Clean Appearance of Stable.

Glenlea Stock Farm Activities

Continued from Page 9

Glenlea dairy farm is produced they would have no fear regarding its purity and cleanliness. The stables as well as cows themselves are kept scrupulously clean, the milk is cooled immediately after being drawn and held at a sufficiently low temperature to warrant it being kept sweet. The herd is tuberculin tested regularly; in fact, the environment under which the product is produced lead me to suggest to Mr. Cummings that he could, if he wasn't already doing so, produce certified milk. I was assured by him that his milk upon analysis has such an extremely low bacterial count that it would easily class as certified milk.

The dairy barn is 170 feet long by 70 feet wide. In the centre is a double row of single cow stalls with heads facing, and running along the two outside walls are calf pens. The feed passage between the two rows of cow stalls is elevated to a height nearly level with the top of the mangers. Mr. Cummings had this to say regarding the feature of his barn: "This is an idea of my own and I find it a decided advantage. We have less trouble with the cows throwing their feed out of the manger, it lends itself to keeping the mangers clean as the attendant can easily see by walking along this raised aisle and in addition every corner of the stable can be seen and if anything is astray it is quickly noticed." To further provide for the comfort and health of the herd a complete ventilation system has been installed at a considerable cost. The "King" system is the one in use. It provides for the inflow of fresh air at or near the ceiling. The foul air is carried off by controlled outlets at both the floor and ceiling. This system is entirely satisfactory. A liberal supply of fresh air is provided and at the same time a reasonably comfortable temperature is maintained at all times in the stable. A milking machine was installed

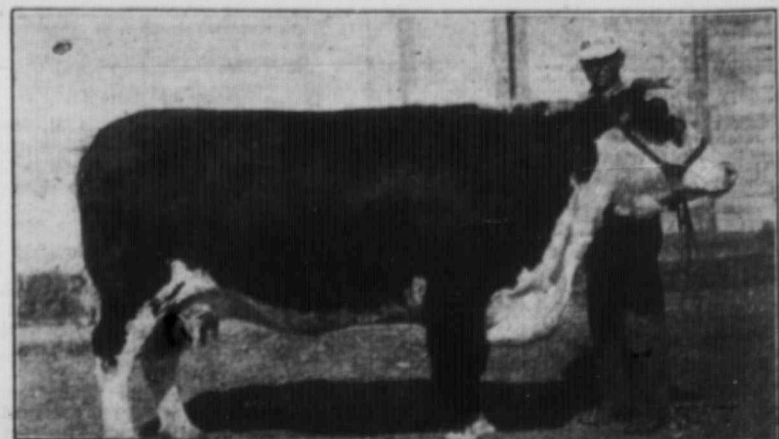
last spring; so far it has given good satisfaction, but it has been in use such a short time that Mr. Cummings was reticent in making any sweeping statements regarding its merits.

Lest the reader may have gathered that milk is the only product of Glenlea farm it might be said that considerable grain is sold, as much as 15 carloads being shipped each year, mostly barley and oats.

In addition to the activities already referred to, horse breeding is an important feature on the farm, as many as 40 Clydesdale mares being bred each year. A herd of Chester White Swine is also maintained, but this write-up is already too long to allow mention of them. Possibly in some future issue of The Guide I may give our readers some information relating to the horse and swine department.

Sheep for Saskatchewan

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, through the livestock commissioner, Prof. A. M. Shaw, has arranged for the distribution of breeding ewes to the farmers of the province, under the terms of the Livestock Purchase and Sale Act. The terms under which sheep may be procured are as follows: \$400 worth may be purchased on a quarter cash basis; \$1,000 worth on a half cash basis; the balance of payments to be made in July and December, 1919, with interest at six per cent. The sheep are grades. Pure-bred rams may be had on a quarter cash basis. Six hundred grade Cheviot ewes have already been purchased from ex-Lieutenant-Governor Brown. These ewes are all good individuals, ranging in age from one to four years. In addition to the ewe flock six pure-bred Shropshire rams have been selected from the same flock. Speaking of the Cheviot breed Prof. Shaw said that they have proven very satisfactory when tried under Saskatchewan conditions. They have been maintained at the University Farm at Saskatoon and have given a good account of themselves. They are



"Bean Fairy," Prize-winning Hereford Cow at Brandon and Regina Summer Fair, 1918. Owned and Exhibited by Jos. A. Chapman, Hayfield, Man.



Four We Tasted

Grew to be a Blatch
Send for Pamphlet
Bull Head Calf Feed Co.

LAKEVIEW

AYRSHIRE
I have for immediate sale a prize-winning bull, first prize at all the shows. Also the bull calves, clean ready for service. Write for literature.
BOWLAND NEWS

FOR SALE English

Early spring Bonyhatch of stuff 1 Write soon and I will send you a list of names.
CHAS. W. WEAVER

DR. BELL'S

Remedy who give relief for inflammation of the throat, etc. Agents: Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston

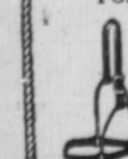
There's Away

THEY are the lowest double bar tested rope, no weak links, shank for

Absolutely the lowest "Giant" is able to tow easily all the little jobs "Giant" is never fails.

Ask your "Giant" in the order weight, price of Fort weight, price of Fort W.

MORE FOR



loose from leather and only serve against the seat, price of Fort W.

Write for C. I. 70 Y. L.



October 9, 1918

(2127) 15



Four Weeks Old
Tasted Milk Twice
Grew to be a "WONDER" on
Blatchford's

Send for Pamphlet "How to Raise the Largest Calves on 1/4 Acre of Land." Write 3 copies instead of 1. Blatchford's Milk Co., Dept. 27 - Waukegan, Ill.

LAKEVIEW STOCK FARM
Ayrshires for Sale

I have for immediate sale the three-year-old prize-winning bull, "Lakeview Planet," winner of first prize at all the Western fairs this summer. Also the bull calves of the best breeding, one of them ready for service. Females all ages. Enquiries invited.

ROWLAND NESS, DeWINTON, ALTA.

FOR SALE—Long Improved English Berkshires

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

CHAS. W. WEAVER, Deloraine, Man.

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wound, 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fever, Indigestion, etc. Good for swelling, pack, etc. Agents wanted. Write at once plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.



There's no Getting Away From it

THE "Giant" Halter gives you the lowest cost. Made from stitched, double harness leather, and hard, tested rope. No horse can break it—no weak places to snap, because the shank forms a part of the halter.

Absolutely "puller-proof"—the more the horse pulls, the tighter the "Giant" holds. The ideal halter to talk to town. Heavy enough to be easily slipped over the horse. Weighs a little less than two pounds. The "Giant" is built for service and it never fails.

Ask your dealer to show you the "Giant" Halter. If he can't supply you, order direct. Price: Regular weight, prepaid, \$1.50 (or \$1.50 West of Fort William). Extra Heavy weight, prepaid, \$1.75 (or \$1.60 West of Fort William.)

MORE THAN A MATCH FOR YOUR COLT

THE "Classic" halter was designed for colts of 2 year and under—especially frisky colts. Don't let a colt break or pull out of his first halter, or he'll get the habit and it will be difficult to break. Try a "Classic" on him. Twist or try as he may, he cannot break it or get loose from it. Made from durable leather and hard, tested rope. Proof only serves to tighten its hold, against breaking or slipping—pulling. Sent, prepaid, for \$1.50 (or \$1.10 West of Fort William).

Write for Literature—It's Free. G. L. GRIFFITH & SON, 70 Waterloo St., Stratford, Ont. Look for this trademark—the Half-Mark of a Halter. 16-X

reported as being a particularly hardy breed and exceptionally good mothers. Already numerous orders have been received by the department of agriculture for grade ewes. Farmers desirous of securing this stock should get in touch with Professor Shays, livestock commissioner, Regina.

The Ewe Flock

Now is the time to get the flock into condition for the breeding season. The lambs will already have been weaned, and it frequently occurs that the ewes are in thin condition from the drain of nursing one or more lambs for several months. The success of the next year's lamb crop will depend to quite an extent on the condition of the ewes the preceding fall. It has been definitely proven that a ewe that is in good condition and gaining at the time of mating with the ram will produce stronger lambs and at the same time will be more likely to give birth to twins than one in thin condition. The flock should be put in condition by the use of rape or some other succulent pasture. In case no such feed is available, it will pay to feed some grain to tone them up. A feed of oats or oats and bran mixed is suitable. One pound of grain a day to each sheep would be a reasonably good feed along with some pasture or other roughage.

A few of the best ewe lambs should be kept each year to take the place of ewes that for various reasons are past their usefulness. Those with broken mouths, bad udders or non-breeders should go to the butcher. It is only by careful selection that a uniform flock can be maintained.

Swamp Fever or Sclerostomiasis

Q.—We have a disease amongst our horses, which seems infectious, showing the following symptoms: General dullness and inactiveness, hanging around the barn and very much afraid of flies. Fever up to 107 degrees. Treatment practised. Vaccination with "anti-influenza serum" (Parke, Davis and Co.), followed by a tonic. Fever goes down in two or three days. Appetite good, bowels fairly loose, horses keep in fair condition. After two to three weeks nursing in stable turned horses out, and seem well for a while in pasture. Some cases come back two and three times, same symptoms and recovery. One mare was sick last fall and had four reactions this summer. There were a good many cases in this locality (Northern Alberta) with fatal termination. Please advise viz., character of disease, treatment and prophylactic.—R. Bros., Friedenthal, Alta.

A.—The symptoms outlined are indicative of so-called swamp fever. The cause of this disease, although not definitely established, is supposed to be a germ or infective agent which circulates in the blood of affected horses, as it has been shown that the blood of a swamp fever horse when injected into another will produce the disease. It has also been ascertained that the urine of affected horses contains the infective agent, and by contaminating the bedding or feed, may be a means of spreading the disease.

The general opinion is that horses contract the disease in certain districts while at pasture, and through drinking water from sloughs.

While it may be possible that the disease may be contracted from other sources besides the feed and water, nothing definite has been established.

Personally, I am of the opinion that the disease is not very highly infectious, but that most of the animals become infected from the same source and not from each other.

As a precautionary measure, horses might be prevented from drinking stagnant water by fencing sloughs in the pasture field.

It is well known that animals fed on tame hay or oat sheaves, and watered from wells, are less liable to contract the disease.

Horses that suffer from recurrent attacks of fever as described by you are very likely to succumb to the disease in time.

During the fever period you might give two tablespoonfuls each morning and evening of the following mixture, by injecting it back into the mouth with a small syringe:—

Sulphate of Quinine, 4 drams
Tincture of Iron, 3 ounces
Whiskey, 24 ounces

After the fever has subsided some benefit may be derived from the admin-

Great Dispersion Sale of REGISTERED SHORTHORN CATTLE

TO BE HELD AT

VERMILION, ALTA.

On Tuesday, October 22, 1918

AT 12 NOON SHARP

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

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

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

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

TERMS CASH

NO RESERVE

Catalogs ready October 8, 1918. Send for one.

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

MRS. MABEL ROBINSON
Vermilion, Alta.

Farm one mile from Vermilion.

C.P.R. Demonstration Farm Strathmore, Alberta

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULLS Under One Year

Among the cows in this herd holding official R.O.P. Records are the following—

"Abby Lass DeKol"	22,782 pounds
"DeWinton Princess"	19,008 pounds
"Maple Fay's Queen"	18,609 pounds
"Julip Hengerveld"	18,083 pounds
"DeWinton Lass"	16,565 pounds
"Princess Vida Pietertje" (as a two-year-old)	16,320 pounds
"Lady Pietrix"	16,316 pounds

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

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns, both Male and Female. Our Short-Individuals, including the noted dual-purpose cow, "Flossie," 95777, with official R.O.P. Record of 11,079 pounds of milk and 448 pounds of butter fat in 12 months. Both of these herds are entirely free from Tuberculosis.

Bacon-Type Berkshire Swine, all ages. Unrelated pairs and of our breeding brought highest prices at the last Calgary Swine Sale, also the Champion Berkshire boars of the last two seasons and Champion sow of this year on the B.C. Exhibition Circuit were bred by us.

Suffolk Sheep. Shearing rams and ram lambs of Glenearnock and Bowman blood.

Prompt attention given to enquiries by letter or wire, but inspection preferred.

APPLY—

C.P.R. DEMONSTRATION FARM, STRATHMORE, ALTA.



BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE
HEIFERS, COWS, SHEEP

We can supply buyers with Alberta-bred Cattle and Sheep in carlots, shipped anywhere. All stock personally inspected by a member of the firm. We are the largest shippers of livestock in Alberta. Breeders of Shropshire and Oxfordshire Sheep.

WADE & JACK Box U. Stockyards, Calgary, Alta.

VANSTONE & ROGERS

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

VANSTONE & ROGERS - NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK.

In Livestock Circles

Rowland Ness, Lakeview Stock Farm, by Watson, Alta., who owns the well-known show herd of Ayrshire cattle, is advertising show herd of Ayrshire cattle, and females in this issue for sale.

Some of Mr. Ness's recent sales are the champion senior bull calf on the recent champion fair circuit, to the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, two heifers to Chas. Nicholson, of Golden, B.C.; a heifer and a calf to Mr. Warman, of Weyburn, Sask.; a bull to Steele Bros., Glenboro, Ont.; a bull, the senior yearling "Lakeview Gyama," to Wesley Geyitt, Miami; and a bull calf to Wm. Braid, Oak River, Man. Mr. Ness also owns a number of high-class Clydesdales, some of which carry the blood of the well-known sire "Sir Spencer," which was at one time at the head of his father's stud in Quebec. He has for sale several particularly well-bred sires, also a two-year-old colt which should appeal to anyone looking for a good coming sire. This colt is the get of "Blenheim," by "Benedict," while his dam is "Stewarton," by "Kimley's Pride." Some of the sires are also by the same sire.

E. L. Richardson, secretary of the Alberta Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, wires that the entries for their sale, October 30 and 31, are piling up fast. The probability is there will be at least 2,000 animals offered. This sale affords an excellent opportunity for those in need of sheep, dairy cattle and swine. Plan to attend the sale at Calgary, October 30 and 31.

The sale of livestock at Paradise Farm, on October 16, offers an excellent opportunity to those wanting to buy sheep. Special mention should be made of the ewe lambs, which are a uniform well-grown lot, weighing over 90 pounds, and possessing Oxford type to a marked degree.

A. L. Dollar, High River, Alta., the well-known breeder and importer of pure-bred Clydesdales, is busy at the present time getting his horses into shape preparatory to the winter selling season.

Mr. Dollar has just got home several of his stallions which had been hired by several districts in the provinces, under the federal aid system, and some of these horses have been again hired for the season of 1919. The Green Valley district, near Loughheed, Alta., to which he hired his good horse "Halles Salute," by "Royal Salute," has again made arrangements to have the horse next year; this being his third season in this district. It is worthy of note that at the local fair in this district, some weeks ago, in the class for foals, in which there was an entry of 16, the first eight consecutive places were won by foals sired by the aforementioned horse. This fact speaks for itself. The Naseby Clydesdale Horse Association in Saskatchewan, had "Rosefield Gem," by "Royal Flash," a full brother to the sire of "Halles Salute," "Scotland's Echo," by "Bonnie Scotland," was hired by the Brookside Clydesdale Horse Association, near Grimona, Alta., had "Scotland's Dignity," by "Scotland Yet," for the 1918 season. In addition to the importing side of his business, Mr. Dollar is now devoting considerable attention to the formation of a breeding establishment, and has got together quite a bunch of high-class mares, some of which are "Sally of Drumehme," by the "Earl of Aberlemno," "Lady Zuleika," by "Rubio," out of "Zuleika" by "Everlasting," "Jean Armour," by "Demure David," out of "Royalette" by "Royal Edward," "Honey-suckle," a two-year-old filly by "Scotland's President," out of "Lady Lyttle," "Gallant Lass," the futurity winning filly at Calgary and Edmonton last year by "Scotland's Gallant" out of a "Douglas Chief" dam, and several others.

He has also on hand at the present time a number of good stallions from yearlings up; some of the outstanding ones being the champion stallion at Calgary, this summer, the three-year-old "Scotland's Seal," by "Scotland's Victor," the five-year-old "Scotland's Night," and the seven-year-old "Clifton Monarch," both by "Scotland Yet." Then there are a number of two-year-olds and yearlings, by such sires as "Hamlet," "Lothario" and others. A specially good two-year-old is "Scotland's Guard," by "Lothario," by "Hiawatha," out of "Nellie," by "Royal Favorite." "Nellie" won the Highland as a two-year-old; she is the mother of the Cawdor Cup mare "Nerissa," presently owned by the Colony Stock Farm, B.C., while the dam of this colt's sire is "Moria," another Highland winner. If blue blood counts for anything in pedigree, this colt has his full share.

Another good horse is "Clifton's Heir," by the aforementioned "Clifton Monarch," out of "Lady Williamson." This colt was first in his class at Calgary this summer, also winning the Canadian-bred and reserve open championships while at Edmonton. He was also first in his class and Canadian-bred champion. There are also several other prize-winners with special mention, but lack of space prevents the giving of full details regarding these colts as well as some good Canadian breeds which Mr. Dollar owns. Mr. Dollar expects to have a sale of stallions at the time of the Fat Stock Show, at Calgary, in December, but plans for same have not fully matured, and further details cannot be given at the present time. In addition to his Clydesdale stud, Mr. Dollar finds his time fully taken up with the details of his farming operations, and when the writer called on him a short time ago, was busily harvesting a good crop of wheat.

Owing to the death some time ago of Wm. Robinson, Vermillion, Alta., the herd of pure-bred Shorthorns owned by him, comprising some 50 head of choicely bred stock, will be sold by public auction at the farm, one mile from Vermillion, on Tuesday, October 22.

This herd was one of the best in Northern



Great Dispersion SALE



OF PURE-BRED

Shorthorn Cattle and Clydesdale Horses

TO BE HELD

NOVEMBER 7, 1918, place and time of sale to be announced later

At this sale there will be offered 50 head of Clydesdales, all ages, both sexes, and 45 head of Shorthorns, bulls, cows, heifers, calves.

There will also be offered some high class light horses, and a number of exceptionally fine pure-bred Holstein cattle.

We also offer for immediate sale our well-known stock farm (the old John A. Turner place), admittedly one of the finest and best equipped livestock establishments in the West, 7 miles from Calgary.

Catalogs of the Sale will be ready about October 22. Send for one to

P. M. Bredt & Co.

Golden West, Balgreggan

Box 2089, Calgary, Alta.

Appalling Conditions Among Belgian Children

Fate of Coming Generation Rests on Relief Work.

MANY people have thought that the United States loans to Belgium have financed all the Relief Work necessary. As a matter of fact the loans provide the minimum ration to sustain life in a grown person.

The bowl of soup and two pieces of bread are totally inadequate to build bone and muscle for a growing child. The results are ghastly!

"These cases, running into hundreds of thousands of sick and defective children . . . cannot be taken care of by the general funds," writes Mr. Hoover on July 8th of this year. "There is an increasing need for funds for these cases . . . our last reports show that the soup-lines of Belgium have increased from one-and-a-half to two-and-a-half million persons . . . I wish particularly to remove any doubt as to the acceptability of contributions to the Commission for Relief in Belgium for the special purposes above indicated."

Unless the sick and starving children of Belgium are given a chance for life, Tuberculosis, Rickets and kindred ills will claim the next generation. That is Belgium's outlook.

And yet a few dollars will restore health and strength to one of these tiny sufferers. Will you open your purse and help!

If Fate had willed it that you should SEE these babies starving, you would share your all with them. Must you SEE, before you will help?

Make cheques payable and send contributions to

Belgian Relief Fund

(Registered under the War Charities Act)

112

to your Local Committee, or to

A. GOUZEE & R. T. RILEY, Joint-Treasurers

290 Garry St., Winnipeg



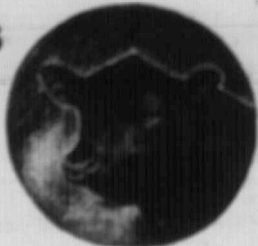
Before you sit down to another meal, think of the Belgian children too weak to stand in the soup-line, and give. Give generously.

Choice Aberdeen-Angus FOR SALE

Fourteen head of Aberdeen-Angus of the choicest breeding, comprising Cows, Calves, Heifers, and Stock Bull. Write for further particulars or come and see this stock for yourself.

D. RUSE

Grandview Farm



Bradwardine, Man.

Pure-bred Sheep and Swine for Sale

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

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

HOLSTEIN CALVER, both sexes from tested cows. Write me early.
WM. GILBERT, Sunnybrook Stock Farm, STONY PLAIN, ALTA.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

Herd Headed by the Two Great Bulls:—

"OAK BLUFF HERO," by Imp. "Oakland Star," and "WILLOW RIDGE MARQUIS," by Imp. "Gainford Marquis."

Bulls, Cows, and Heifers always for sale at most reasonable prices. Special offering at present in bulls from nine months to two years old. Pay the farm a visit. Farm ten miles south-west Calgary, on Priddis' track. Stock shipped from Calgary, C.P.R., C.N.R., or G.T.P.

NORMAN HARRISON - Priddis, Alta.

SASKATCHEWAN SHEEP AND SWINE SALES

under auspices of

Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations
SASKATOON, October 30. REGINA, November 1.

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

1000 - ENTRIES - 1000

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

For Sale Regulations, Apply to
A. M. SHAW, Livestock Commissioner, REGINA, Sask.

PERCHERONS

BELGIANS

Registered mares with colts at side and bred again; registered fillies, stallions one to five years old; grown ourselves the ancestors for five generations on dam side; sires imported.

FRED CHANDLER, R7, CHARITON, IOWA. Direct below St. Paul.

100 PERCHERONS 100

Herd headed by the Champion "LORD NELSON," 118170, Mares and Young Stallions always for sale, many of show-yard calibre. Shorthorns too.

A. H. WHITE, Address either BOTTINEAU, N. Dak. or KRAMER, N. Dak.

One pair outwears Two pairs of ordinary overalls

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 MADE IN CANADA

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EDMONTON - ALBERTA - LETHBRIDGE

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SASKATCHEWAN - SASK.

Alberta, and animals from it were frequently seen at many of the principal shows in that part of the province. The sale is advertised in another part of this issue, and the ages of the animals will be given from it, as well as other particulars of the sale. The head bull is "Wimpie Pride," by "Heron Wimpie," out of "Scottish Made by" "Heron Wimpie," and was formerly owned by The Hon. A. Marshall, minister of agriculture for the province of Alberta. Quite a number of the younger stock are sired by "King of Diamonds," another bull which was at the head of Mr. Marshall's herd, and which was a son of the well-known "Gainford Marquis," owned by J. A. Watt, Salem, Ontario. Others are got by such well-known sires as "Topman's Duke," "Marquis," "Gallant Sailor," "Buttercup's Pride," "Iron Lad," "Ensign," "Dainty Davie" and "Wimpie Pride."

The breeding cows trace back to such imported dams as "Beauty," "Crimson Flower," "Marchioness 4th," "Isabella 13th," "Daisy," "Snowdrop," "Sybilla 5th," and others. From the above brief description it will be seen that the breeding of the offering is of no mean order, and the animals offered should find a ready sale. There will also be sold a couple of three-year-old Clydesdale stallions of good pedigree, as well as 20 head of work horses and the usual farm machinery. Catalogues will be ready by October 8, and may be had from Mrs. Mabel Robinson, Vermilion, or from J. W. Durbin, Auctioneer, Calgary, who will take the bids at the sale. Remember the date, Tuesday, October 22, at 12 o'clock sharp.

Sale and Show Directory

- October 16.—G. H. Hutton, cattle, sheep and swine, Lacombe, Alta.
- October 22.—Mrs. Mabel Robinson, Vermilion, Alta., Shorthorns and Clydesdales.
- October 23-24.—Alberta Provincial Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association sale; also show of soil products by the Edmonton Exhibition Association at Edmonton, Alta.
- October 23-24.—Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association sale of sheep and swine, Brandon, Man.
- October 30.—Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association, pure-bred rams and ewes, Calgary, Alta.
- November 7.—P. M. Brett and Co., Calgary, Alta., sale of pure-bred Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn and Holstein cattle.

Livestock and Feed

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

Colin Smith, Elrose, Sask., is in the market for 50 tons prairie hay. Would like to receive quotations for this amount, baled and delivered to him at Elrose.

Alvin J. Mowat, Winnipegosis, Man., has surplus feed, and could handle on either cash or share basis 25 head of cattle for the winter and could pasture them over next summer if desired.

Aif, Bullock, Maidstone, Sask., has for sale about 25 tons of hay and green wheat straw.

Mrs. Margaret Graham, Adanac, Sask., has about 45 tons of hay in stack to sell.

John M. McGuire, Barrhead, Alta., has sufficient surplus feed to winter 20 head of cattle. He would winter them for \$16 per head or on a share basis.

Does it Pay to Churn

Many farmers have the option of selling their cream or churning it on the farm and selling butter. With them the comparative prices of butterfat and butter is a question of interest. One pound of butterfat in cream when churned will make approximately 1.16 pounds of butter. When butterfat is worth 40 cents a pound at the creamery, the farmer could realize about 46 cents a pound for fat provided he churned that cream and sold his butter for 40 cents. However, he usually gets only 30 to 35 cents a pound in trade at the grocery store, when butterfat is selling to the creamery for 40 cents. In this case the farmer is losing money by making butter. If he can sell his butter to a regular customer who will pay creamery butter prices, or even prices as high as those paid for butterfat at the creamery, then he may realize a little more money by making butter.

Buttermaking on the average farm is left to the housewife. With her many hard tasks to do, it is unfair to add to her labors by thrusting this unprofitable labor upon her. In most cases the extra money made by making butter will not pay for the time and trouble required. Except in cases where a fancy price is obtained for the butter, a farmer will be better off if he hauls his cream to the creamery and buys from it the butter he uses on his own table.



ABSORBINE

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Pull Evid, Fists, Boils, Swellings, Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is a SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.50 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic treatment for cracked, sore, chafed, painful, swollen hooves. Causes only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1.75 per bottle as shown or delivered. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 485 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.



America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
 118 West 31st Street, New York

Got Gophers?

Kill-Em-Quick

Get the Habit. Kill 'em Now! Keep on killing 'em! Use KILL-EM-QUICK

SHEEP

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

S. Downie & Sons
 CARSTAIRS, ALTA.

Shropshires and Oxfords

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

SHROPSHIRE

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

Hides and Wool

We are wanting all the hides and wool you can ship in.

LONG PRICES AND QUICK RETURNS

Wheat City Tannery Limited
 BRANDON, MAN.

References: Bank of Commerce and all Express Companies.

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.

Complete outfit for Getting Water Quickly Anywhere
 Includes boring rigs, rock drills, and combined machines. One man with one horse often bores 100 feet or more in 10 hours. Pays 50c to \$1 per foot. Engines of horse power. Write for Easy Terms and Illustrated Catalog.
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Many of grand in 50034. Every early ar condition

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For Sheep impor Rates

W. J

DISPERSION SALE

Pure-bred and Grade Sheep Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Hogs

G. H. HUTTON will disperse the Paradise Stock Farm herds and flocks by public auction in the Sales Pavilion, at the Exhibition Grounds

LACOMBE, Wednesday, October 16, at 1.30 p.m.



Start a Pure-bred or Grade Flock from this Sale.

Sheep

The selection of sheep has been seldom equalled. It is an opportunity to start a pure-bred flock or a grade flock with a pure-bred sire that seldom comes. The breeding of these sheep is right and 90 per cent. of the sheep offered have still to reach their prime. Here is the offering:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 35 Registered Hampshire Ewes. | 15 Registered Oxford Rams. |
| 20 Registered Hampshire Rams. | 50 Registered Shropshire Ewes. |
| 30 Registered Oxford Ewes. | 115 Registered Shropshire Rams. |

650 HIGH-GRADE YOUNG EWES AND EWE LAMBS.

Pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle

TWO BULLS, FORTY COWS AND CALVES

Many of these Shorthorns are Straight Scotch Topped and sired by such grand imported Bulls as "Royal Archer," 55037, and "Famous Pride," 50034.

Every female has, or will have, a calf in 1918 and those which calved early are all bred again. These cattle are excellent in color, are in good condition and of good size.

Registered Yorkshire Swine

TWENTY SELECT YORKSHIRE SOWS OF BREEDING AGE.

The Yorkshire Sow from which this herd was founded is still breeding and every individual offered is a daughter or grand-daughter of this sow. Progeny of hers have won championships wherever exhibited so far, and boars of this strain are in use as far east as Quebec.



Catalogues on day of Sale. PLAN TO BE THERE.
Auctioneers—J. W. DURNO; C. F. DAMRON; S. W. PAISLEY.

Paradise Stock Farm LACOMBE ALTA.

G. H. GARLICK, Manager

Lacombe on the C. and E. Branch of the C.P.R. is 80 miles south of Edmonton and 114 miles north of Calgary. First-class transportation facilities.

Great Hereford Dispersion

52 HEAD

Sale

46 Young Cows and Heifers
6 Bulls

TOGETHER WITH

350 High Grade Breeding Ewes and 12 Shetland Ponies

At Midway Sales Stables

Calgary, Friday, November 1st, 1918

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

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

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

For Catalogues Apply

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

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

Registered Shorthorns for Sale

There will be sold on Thursday, October 31, 1918, at The Midway Sales Stables, Calgary, Alberta:—

35 Head of Pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle

Full particulars regarding breeding of animals, and other particulars, will appear in a later issue. Watch for same.

J. W. DURNO,
AUCTIONEER,
CALGARY, ALBERTA.

JAMES KIRBY,
PROPRIETOR,
HART LAKE, near Delta, ALTA.



MASTER MECHANIC OVERALLS

Skillfully made from the highest grade materials, specially durable for long wear. Well-fitting, comfortable and convenient.

They have stood the test of years and have proved their value in the fields and shops of Western Canada.

If you want to know how they fit, go to your dealer and ask him to let you try on a suit and see the Guarantee in the hip pocket.

Guaranteed by your Dealer and the Manufacturer

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HOMES
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WHY Every Home and Barn Builder should consider our system.
WHAT we have done for others we can do for you, viz., save you \$300 in every \$1,000.

YOU can save one-third of the cost.
BUY direct from British Columbia and save middlemen's profits.

We absolutely guarantee quality and quantity of material. Write today for our catalog. 50 designs to choose from. Lumber by the car or club orders. GET OUR PRICES.

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GAS TRACTORS, GAS ENGINES, AUTOMOBILES, MOTOR TRUCKS, AIRPLANES

Every owner, dealer, repairman, salesman should have a copy of at least one of the books described below.

Students make up for lost time. Study Gas Engineering at home.
DYKE'S AUTOMOBILE AND GASOLINE ENGINE ENCYCLOPEDIA.
The new 1918-1919 edition is now ready. It contains 916 pages, 3,500 illustrations, 6,200 lines of index, many new additions. This is a practical book treating on the construction, operating, repairing, troubles and remedies of automobiles, airplanes, engines, trucks, tractors, motorcycles, etc. This book will teach you anything you want to know about automobiles. Postpaid **\$3.75**

THE MODERN GAS TRACTOR. By Victor W. Page. A practical treatise covering every phase of up-to-date gas tractor engineering, treating with the construction, operation, and repair. 1918 edition, 500 pages, 225 illustrations and folding plates. Postpaid \$2.25	THE MODEL "T" FORD CAR. By Victor W. Page. Written by an authority who has driven and repaired Ford cars for a number of years, in a practical way. Simple language that any driver or owner can understand. All parts of the Ford are described. Postpaid \$1.10
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will give you everything you want in a Thresher Belt

They run true and deliver the power—a grip that won't slip, no matter how hard the drive.

Ready for any work and any weather

"RED WING" BELTS have the extra strength and durability that make them the most economical belts you can use. You won't lose time from break-downs. You can always depend on them. Our nearest branch is always at your service.

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RED WING

DOMINION THRESHER SYSTEM



Field Crops



Home and Grounds of Wm. Lang, Indian Head. Registered Wheat is Mr. Lang's Specialty.

Utilization of Straw

THAT there is a very great waste of valuable material in the burning of straw no one will deny, but that the straw may be profitably utilized only a comparatively few on the prairies apparently realized as is evidenced by the red sky on autumn evenings due to the large number of burning straw piles.

There are straw burners adapted for the use of straw as a fuel but those thus far put on the market have not been an unqualified success. There is also much being said from time to time of the value of straw in the manufacture of briquettes for fuel purposes, but this has not yet come to a very practical conclusion. There is left the old and time-honored use of returning it to the land for the enriching of the soil which has been proved satisfactory and profitable again and again in experiments carried on at the various Dominion experimental stations on the prairies.

In countries of much moisture the straw might be spread on the land and plowed under, but to plow under any appreciable quantity of straw in such a dry climate as is found in the West would mean the loss of the crop the following season and perhaps of two seasons, because there is not sufficient moisture in the soil to rot the straw in one year and the unrotted straw leaves the soil so open that the soil itself dries out more than it otherwise would. The straw must be rotted before it is applied to the land.

The most satisfactory means of rotting the straw quickly is livestock. If cattle and horses are allowed free access to straw piles during the day throughout the winter a few head will trample down a large pile. In doing so they tramp with it large quantities of snow and their own manure and urine, thus serving the double purpose of saving their own waste products for the land, and putting the straw into shape to be more easily rotted.

In the spring, the edges should be gathered toward the centre till the trampled pile is not less than four feet deep, and if left in this condition all summer, is in splendid shape in the fall to spread on the land that is to be summerfallowed the following season. The shaping of the pile can be done in the spring before work can be begun on the land and the spreading on the land can be done in the fall after the land is too much frozen to allow of any cultivation, thus allowing low wages for the doing of the work.

In so treating the straw it gives out a considerable feeding value. Wheat straw alone possesses little feed value,

but the average wheat straw pile contains much that is not pure straw that has a fair feed value and stock, given plenty of water and shelter and one good meal at night, thrive well by having access to a straw pile during the day.

The foregoing applies to wheat straw but it applies to a much greater degree to oat and barley straw.

The value of well-rotted manure, such as may be formed in the method above outlined, has been determined by a series of experiments extending over a period of four years at the Rothens Experimental Station. Wheat on Summerfallow without manure in a four-year average yielded 38 bushels per acre, and wheat on summerfallow with 12 tons per acre of rotted manure for the same period yielded 46 bushels per acre. Nor was this all. In every case the crop of wheat was followed by a crop of oats in which the oats following the wheat on summerfallow yielded 70 bushels per acre, whereas oats following wheat on summerfallow that had been manured yielded 85 bushels per acre.—Experimental Farm Notes.

Something About the Grasses

Speaking of the grass crops Mr. McKilloan, of the Brandon Experimental Farm affirms that there is no use trying to grow grasses that will not stand the drought. "It is different," he says, "with grain crops, for, by means of summerfallowing and spring and fall cultivation, artificial conditions can be created which help them over a dry spell. On the other hand the grasses have practically to stand alone. Brome grass has been found to stand the drought very well and is especially recommended for light lands. Western rye grass is better than brome for fitting into a rotation as there is less trouble getting rid of it. It also is very drought resistant. For ordinary sowing a mixture of Western rye, five pounds; Timothy, three pounds; and red clover, six pounds, per acre, is recommended."

The experience of the Brandon farm has been that it is a mistake to leave grass down too long. The first two years are the most productive and profitable. After that it is seldom that enough grass is secured to pay for leaving it on the land. By leaving the grasses down only for a short period they can be worked into a rotation. By this method the beneficial effects of grass crops reach all parts of the farm in a shorter time.

In breaking up the sod of cultivated grasses or clover, it has been found to be the best practice to take a crop of hay off and then break, rather than



Vegetable Garden at Brandon Experimental Farm.

attempt to grow broken and... B.I.

Autumn Cult

The plowing is desirable as work of the farm ground can be got for sowing the wheat earlier than the case. But greater importance is given to perennial weeds and exposing of action of the frost considerable check where they are. Where it is desirable to burn creeping weeds more readily as ground has been and snow of winter.

In the case of are of two classes view of their requires a reticulated seeds will germinate even if the con moisture and temperature. These normally of the following shed, but in maturation can be determined if the seeds are depth in the soil species as wild. Each time the disturbed some will germinate and allowed to meantime, the become clear of.

In another known as winter minute immediately and pass of a small seed gives the winter sowing growth. Belonging to the thing weeds: ch flowering "cat herd's purse, f wild radish, ho bling mustard, mustard, corn, stickweed, and in the case of cultivation is they are turned and covered a few of them their growth at

The Cabb

By A. V. Mitchell, Manitowish

A serious Maggot (Phor) has occurred in Winnipeg and toba. This in Eastern Canada Columbia, but of importance got usually the season, but noticed and u end of August fully 90 per ce cabbages and gardens are be cases will be

Injury was outer and lar began to droop stage. Many no sign of dro and will soon Upon pulling ground, numerous may be seen u which was b are also found of the lower p the stem beco no longer abl moisture fro quently wilts- attacked, but has been four nips and rad. The adult which somew fly, although seen flying s on warm days. The adult feen upon, or in th plant. These white, ridged about 1-25 of

attempt to grow a crop on spring broken sod.—B.D.C.

Autumn Cultivation for Weed Control

The plowing of the land in the fall is desirable as a part of the regular work of the farm since it enables the ground to be got into proper condition for sowing the seed in spring considerably earlier than would otherwise be the case. But it is perhaps of even greater importance as a means of keeping weeds in check. In the case of perennial weeds the mere turning up and exposing of the rootstocks to the action of the frost will serve as a considerable check to the weeds in cases where they are not killed outright. Where it is desirable to collect and burn creeping rootstocks this can be more readily accomplished where the ground has been pulverized by the frost and snow of winter.

In the case of annual weeds there are of two classes from the point of view of their life-history. One group requires a resting period before the seeds will germinate and this holds good even if the conditions with regard to moisture and temperature are suitable. These normally germinate in the spring of the following year after they are shed, but in many species the germination can be delayed for several years if the seeds are buried to a considerable depth in the soil. This is true of such species as wild oats and wild mustard. Each time the surface of the ground is disturbed some of these buried seeds will germinate and if no other seeds are allowed to fall into the soil in the meantime, the ground will eventually become clear of them.

In another group of annual species, known as winter annuals, the seeds germinate immediately after they are scattered and pass the winter in the form of a small seedling plant which survives the winter under the snow and resumes growth in the following spring. Belonging to this group are the following weeds: chess, purple cockle, night-flowering catchfly, stinkweed, shepherd's purse, false flax, ball mustard, wild radish, hare's ear mustard, tumbling mustard, peppergrass, wormseed mustard, corn, crowweed, blue bur, or stickweed, and stinking mayweed. It is in the case of these weeds that autumn cultivation is specially desirable as if they are turned under with the plow and covered sufficiently deeply, very few of them will be able to continue their growth after the snow melts.

The Cabbage Root Maggot

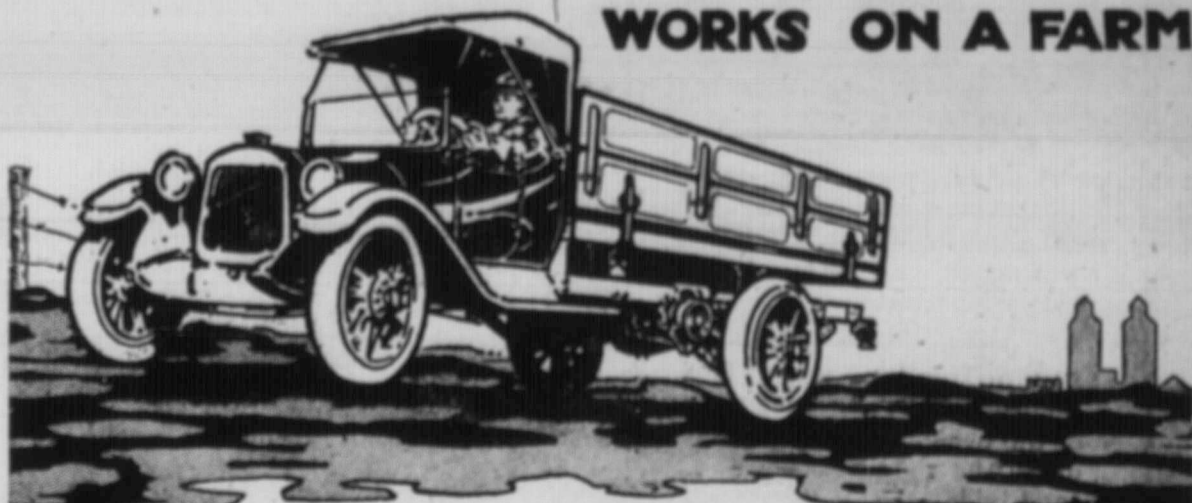
By A. V. Mitchener, Lecturer in Horticulture, Manitoba Agricultural College.

A serious outbreak of Cabbage Root Maggot (*Phorbia Brassicae* Bouche) has occurred in the gardens around Winnipeg and in other parts of Manitoba. This insect is fairly common in Eastern Canada, and also in British Columbia, but this is the first outbreak of importance in Manitoba. The maggot usually manifests itself early in the season, but this year remained unnoticed and unreported until near the end of August. At the present time, fully 90 per cent. to 95 per cent. of the cabbages and cauliflowers of many gardens are being attacked and in many cases will be destroyed.

Injury was first noticed when the outer and larger leaves of the plants began to droop. This is almost the final stage. Many of the plants, which show no sign of drooping are badly infested and will soon reach this final stage. Upon pulling the plant out of the ground, numerous white maggots may be seen upon that part of the stem which was below the soil. Maggots are also found feeding upon the juices of the lower parts of the roots. When the stem becomes girdled, the plant is no longer able to pump up sufficient moisture from the soil, and consequently wilts. Not only is the cabbage attacked, but also this year the insect has been found upon cauliflowers, turnips and radishes.

The adult of this maggot is a fly, which somewhat resembles the house fly, although it is smaller. It may be seen flying among the cabbage plants on warm days throughout the summer. The adult female usually lays her eggs upon, or in the soil near the stem of the plant. These eggs are cylindrical, white, ridged longitudinally and are about 1-25 of an inch in length. They

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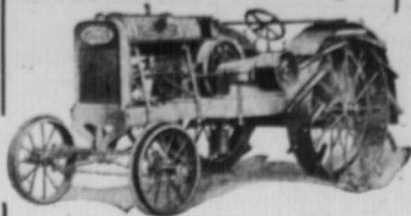
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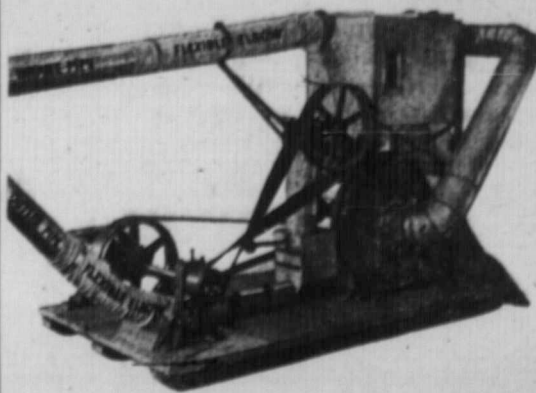
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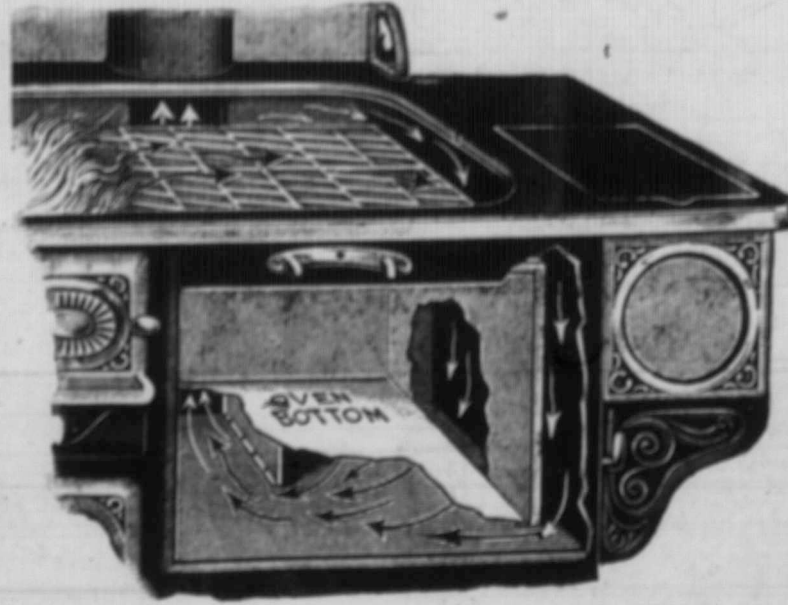
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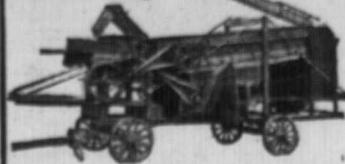
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are frequently laid in masses of 15 to 20 eggs, although single eggs are commonly found. The average length of time spent in the egg stage is about five days, although more time is spent in this stage later in the season.

As soon as the larvae (maggots) emerge, they migrate to the stem or roots of the plant, where they at once begin to feed. They have no biting mouth parts but at the anterior end of the body have two small, blackish hooks with which they rasp the plant tissue and free the juices of the stem, so that they may be absorbed by the growing larvae. It is in the larval condition that the injury is done to the plant. A few larvae on the plant may not cause it to die, but the presence of a score or so will soon destroy the outside tissue of the stem, with resultant wilt and ultimate death of the plant. Usually three or four weeks are spent in the larval condition. The fully-grown larva is white, somewhat blunt at the posterior end and pointed at the head end, and is about one-third of an inch in length.

The pupal stage occurs immediately the larva is fully grown. The outer skin of the maggot contracts, hardens and turns brown. Within this skin the larva undergoes remarkable changes. After a period of from two to three weeks the end of the pupal case breaks open, and the adult fly, already mentioned emerges. Pupation takes place in the soil and in the vicinity of the roots of the host plant. If one will dig in the soil around a diseased plant one may find numerous brown pupal cases at various distances below the surface of the earth. Many of these pupal cases will produce flies next spring.

Remedial measures are not possible at this late season of the year; yet this is an excellent time to call attention to the enormous damage that is being done, and to the fact that next year's loss from the ravages of this insect may be largely prevented.

As soon as the plants are transplanted to the garden in the spring, they should be protected with tarred felt paper discs. The discs made be made as follows:—

- 1.—Cut out a six-sided piece of one-ply tarred felt paper. This piece should be about three inches in diameter.
- 2.—From one corner on the edge of the disc slit the paper to the centre.
- 3.—Using the centre of the disc as a starting point, make five more slits, each about one-third inch long. These slits should radiate from the centre like the spokes of a wheel.

Where only a hundred or so discs are needed, they can be made easily with a good sharp knife, but where several thousand are needed a special tool, which will stamp them out, should be used. This tool can be made by any handy blacksmith. The discs should be made during the winter, so that they will be ready for use when wanted in the spring. At present prices 200 square feet of a good grade of tarred felt paper will cost about \$4.50. This amount will make at least 4,500 discs, and at that rate the discs cost one-tenth cent each. The material is cheap and the discs are easily applied.

Level the earth around the plant, then slip the disc around it, and press firmly on the ground. When properly applied, the disc lies evenly upon the surface of the soil. Remember that tarred felt paper must be used. Ordinary tarred building paper is valueless, since it will curl up in the sun. Care must be taken to see that no earth lodges on the surface of the disc either when it is being applied or during subsequent cultivation. If any earth gets on the disc brush it off.

As soon as possible this autumn, all diseased roots should be pulled and destroyed. This may be done by burning, or by burying them deeply. Cabbage growers who wish any additional or more exhaustive information on the Cabbage Root Maggot should communicate with this department at the College.

Aged Educator Dead

The death occurred in Truro, N.S., two weeks ago, of Dr. J. B. Calkin, for more than 40 years principal of the Normal School at Truro. He retired from the position in 1900, and has been enjoying a ripe old age until his death at 89. A large number of his students are scattered throughout the prairie provinces.

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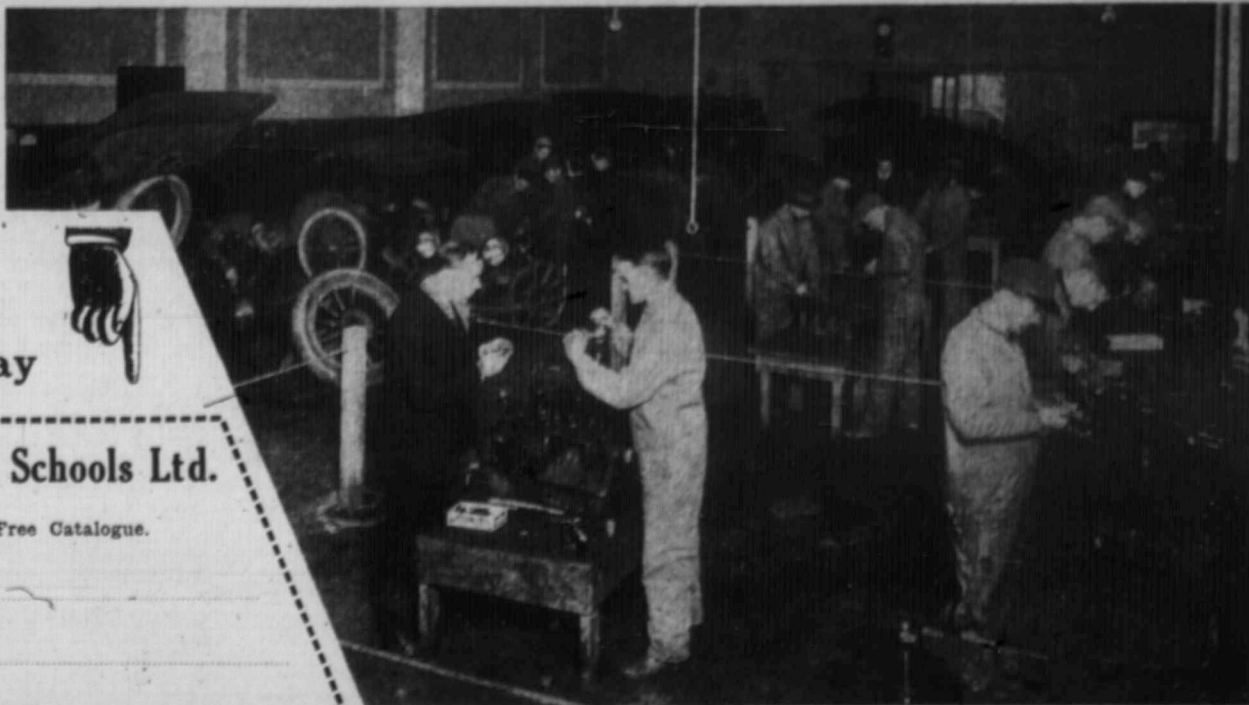


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Business and Finance

HON. Mr. Motherwell, minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan, has announced the willingness of his department to assist in every way possible as intermediary between farmers in the sections of the province, where the crops this year have been exceedingly poor, and their creditors.

Many such farmers find themselves actually unable to discharge their liabilities. The situation is complicated in a further degree by the Board of Grain Supervisors' order prohibiting farmers on a number of railway lines from shipping what grain they have out of the province, and by the fact that the banks, mortgages companies and others who have been crediting the farmers are anxious to get their assets in good shape because of the coming Victory Loan, with its great demand upon the cash assets and the credit of the whole country.

Mr. Motherwell's idea is not at all that the Department of Agricultural shall propose to deny creditors the right to collect; the idea is that the department will simply act as intermediary in negotiations between farmers who are not in a position to clear off their indebtedness and their creditors, and possibly to allay harsh measures that might be taken. It is vitally necessary that the creditors of farmers in the drought area should not force them too rigorously and so prevent their operating on an equal or greater scale next year.

The service which Mr. Motherwell announces, that his department stand ready to furnish to the best of their power, is one which is in the national interest.

What Credit and Insurance Do

"Not even the powers of steam and electricity have done more for industry than credit and insurance," said Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in his address to the recent international convention of insurance men at New York. "In the middle ages," he went on, "the provision for old age or for a dependent family, when the citizen could make any, was generally a hoard of coined money, or some jewels, and sometimes a holding of real property. The artisan who could save nothing must hope that his guild would look after his family, while the ordinary laborer had his only chance in being attached to some great landed estate. The small manufacturer or shopkeeper could not borrow to expand his trade and live ever open to the risks of fire and of violence. Other things have helped to improve these conditions, but none have done more than banking and insurance. From the moment when a credit established by a bank enables a grain dealer on this side of the Rocky Mountains to buy a farmer's grain, its insurance begins and never stops until the consumer has received his loaf of bread from the baker in Europe. It covers fire at any point in store or transit, all other risks on sea and land, and the fluctuations in the market price, for to the non-speculator his hedge is just an insurance policy. If the wheat is grown where there is no option market within reach, and no chance of selling ahead of delivery, the buyer becomes a speculator and his supposed margin of profit must be much larger, while his credit with his bank must be very much smaller and on an entirely different basis from that of the dealer who covers every risk by insurance."

Business Profits Tax

The Taxing Commissioner of Canada, R. W. Breadner, who is in charge of the staff at Ottawa which attends to the work at the capital in connection with the operation of the Business Profits Tax system, addressed the chartered accountants of Montreal last week on the workings of that system. In regard to the revenue derived from that taxation, he stated that the estimate of the revenue for the first three years to the end of 1917, had been between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000. The actual amount collected for the first year was \$12,508,509, and for the second year \$21,271,083, making a total of \$43,330,944 for the

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first two years of the operation of the Business Profits Tax. In addition there is an estimated amount of \$2,500,000 still to be collected for those two years, and for the accounting period of 1918, \$18,000,000, which would bring the total for the three taxing years up to \$63,830,494. The expenses of collection he gave as \$58,174 for the first year, and \$80,000 for the second; or, as he pointed out, 46 cents per \$100 for the first year, and 38 cents per \$100 for the second.

Canada Trade Figures

Canadian trade for the five months of the fiscal year ending August 31 shows a decline of \$270,875,910 when compared with the corresponding period of 1917. The figures for the first five months of this year are \$875,178,588, as compared with \$1,146,054,498 for the same period a year ago.

The decrease is largely due to the falling off in exports which this year totalled \$451,846,814, as against \$654,242,260 in 1917. Imports during the same period of 1917 totalled \$474,031,859, as compared with \$413,062,734 this year, a decline of \$60,969,125.

Decreased Exports

Domestic agricultural products exported during the five-month period last year were valued at \$239,997,023, while this year the value was only \$117,518,046, a decline of \$122,478,977.

Domestic manufactured articles to the value of \$197,424,052 were exported from Canada during the first five months of the fiscal year, which was just \$92,292,484 less than last year's total, which was \$289,716,536. Exports of forest production show an increase of approximately \$11,000,000 over last year, and of minerals about \$4,000,000.

Less Customs Revenue

Dutiable goods to the value of \$229,612,483 were imported into Canada during the five-month period and free goods to the value of \$183,450,251.

Duty collected on the former class of goods this year amounted to \$69,813,397, a decrease of \$6,086,303 when compared with 1917.

'Writing Off' Assets

A correspondent asks for an explanation of what is meant by "writing off" assets.

"Writing off" of assets in the annual balance sheet of a bank, or other business corporation, is an old-established procedure, after a year of large profits. It is the opposite of the writing up, or exaggeration, of assets, by which new companies of a certain kind have sometimes been known to do some "window-dressing," in the hope of attracting investors to come in.

"Writing-off" has been defined as "the only way of correcting the imaginary values attached to various theoretical assets in order to give balance-sheet equivalent to the usual mass of 'watered' common stock."

It has also, however, been practised by many corporations which had long ago got rid of, or perhaps had never had any "water" in their stock, but which are obliged to dispose somehow of the abnormal profits of prosperous years in a manner which will not cause the shareholders to demand an increased distribution or to suppose that such profits are to be expected yearly. Banks have "written off" millions of dollars from their Premises Accounts, not because their premises had deteriorated by that amount (for they had not), but because they had to put their profits somewhere and they had nothing else to write down.

For the purposes of the income tax or the profits tax, only those "writings off" are justifiable which represent actual deterioration or depreciation, chargeable against the year covered by the statement made. They should be rigidly limited to what may reasonably be regarded as the actual diminution in value of the asset, in question, during the year.

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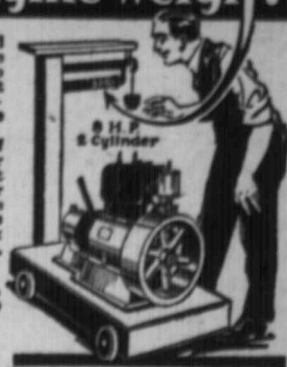
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How much does it weigh? If it weighs more than 60 lbs. per horsepower, why? Is it throttle governed? A throttle governor insures steady, quiet economical power.

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U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN-anager of Clydesdales, Marcs and fillies for sale. 231f

SWINE

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CATTLE

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WANTED—CAR OF POTATOES, FARMING-dale Grain Growers, Chiffold, Sask. 39-2

SEED GRAIN

WANTED—CAR GOOD HEAVY SEED OATS, quote price and sample, Box 225, Wilkie Sask.



First Place

The following figures show the position accorded The Guide by the Poultry Breeders of Western Canada.

Table with 2 columns: Paper, Count lines Poultry Classified Advertising Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1918. The Grain Growers' Guide 3,701; Second Paper 3,338; Third Paper 953.

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Britain

road, but the trench extends to 25 miles with described. Multiple is approximately the North Sea reader will be idea of what it a great war as

We slept at a miles from the 11 o'clock we crashed. Rushing the matter, we Germans, taking night had sent or dropping bombs airdromes or m bombs did not 5 but next day as front, we discover had hit a hut 4 whom 14 were b many more jour

In the F Next day we d moved up to t selected the loc 43rd Battalion of most of the men way up there i scenes which I b in addition we located along th lent places. M in and covered w their location e by the enemy. t battle on, but o of the enemy, keeping up an suppose just to that they were t

Leaving our tent places, we shelter of a line. As we went, cracking of ou of the enemy, a sending over m shells passed ha All we could he whistling in the returned fire th not dangerously near to give c We were told t artillery fire, n in three hundr

A Day We spent th in the trenches, ing couches di trench where t blankets, smoki are not busy, s time than their think—in fact, I heard was t enough to do—ous lying on week. Howev soon remedied after we left the great driv on ever since v cess for the B We inspecte



Save your Money and help Canada!

EVERY dollar of money in existence in Canada represents the products of *individuals* because money is the only visible symbol of the work of the hands or brains of individuals.

In this war, victory depends upon the way in which the assets of the people are devoted to fighting the war—in other words, upon how each person spends his *money* which represents his portion of the *combined assets of the nation*.

The nation's assets and resources are in the hands of eight million individuals—every single individual controls *some part*, large or small, of these resources. If those resources, represented by money and effort, are diverted from war purposes to those of *private indulgence* or *needless expenditure*, the war effectiveness of the nation is *weakened* to that extent.

Every dollar needlessly spent reduces the available re-

sources of the individual and therefore those of the nation.

When you spend a dollar self-indulgently you weaken your own position and your individual ability to help win the war by just that much.

When you *save* a dollar and put it where it can be called upon for use in the nation's service you *add* to your own resources and to those of Canada.

That is why Canada

at this time asks each and every loyal Canadian to conserve and accumulate his and her cash resources, small however they may be, so that when they are called upon for the war they will be available.

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27

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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

The Grain Growers' Guide

from which latter point we were able to gaze across the field and catch a glimpse from our glasses of the German fortress of Metz which, as readers will see by the daily press, is now being bombarded by the Allies. While we were on the ramparts of Fort Douaumont, 1,500 yards from the German trenches, we were observed and shelled, but we escaped injury beyond that caused by rushing into wire entanglements.

The old city of Verdun has been blown to atoms by the shot and shell of the Germans. The beautiful cathedral is in ruins, and the Archbishop's Palace, in which the Kaiser boasted he would eat his Christmas dinner, is destroyed. The town itself is torn beyond recognition. In fact if you take the entire Verdun district of about 15 miles square, which five years ago was a beautiful, prosperous country covered with trees and fine crops, it is today as if the Destroying Angel had passed over it, blasting it as badly as Sodom and Gomorrah.

The whole area is filled with shell holes, eight and ten feet deep, and about 15 feet in diameter. Not a vestige of vegetation remains, and the place is now as bleak and barren as the sand-covered plains which lie between Mount Moriah and Jericho. But the mighty old fort of Verdun remains intact. It stood the test of the mightiest attack ever made on any fortress. It is impregnable. It cannot be taken. As the French commander said in that memorable expression, "They shall not pass." These words have become a classic in the lexicon of France.

In Paris

On our return, we spent a couple of days in Paris, where we met President Poincaré and the Prime Minister, M. Clemenceau, both of whom addressed us in an inspiring fashion, telling of the heroism of their own people and of their determination to see the war through to a glorious victory. We met the leading politicians and journalists of Paris, were dined in various places before we started for our return automobile journey to Boulogne. We covered, in our automobiles, between 800 and 900 miles, seeing beautiful France, which is one of the finest countries of the world. The crops are superb. During our entire travels we did not see one Frenchman of military age who was not in khaki. The work of "Carrying on" is performed by the old men and women—principally old, and the children.

We visited the Stratheona and Fort Garry Horse, and saw a magnificent review. We inspected the railway camps and were given an idea of the wonderful work which is carried on under the direction of General "Jack" Stewart, the well-known Western Canadian character. In the great forests of France we were entertained and shown the work done by the Forestry Brigades who are slashing down the great timber and manufacturing it for use at the front. We saw thousands of German prisoners at work in these forests, and in the factories where bread is made and where accoutrements, uniforms, boots, etc., are repaired for use at the front.

The Hospitals

We visited the hospitals, and passed through miles of corridors where the brave sons of Britain and her Allies are being cared for by the enormous army of physicians and heroic nurses who are spending their lives to care for the wounded and relieve their deep sufferings. We saw thousands of our boys and of the sons of the Allies who have been sadly battered in the terrific struggle, legs gone, arms gone, eyes destroyed, faces battered often beyond recognition. But in the miles of corridors through which we passed and in the thousands of cots which we inspected, we never found one sufferer who made any complaint against his country or who expressed any syllable of regret that he had made the sacrifice.

It was all one miracle of heroism and when one is brought face to face with these sad spectacles in scores of hospitals he has some realization of the debt of gratitude that the country owes to those brave heroes—a debt which our country will never be able to repay. I forgot to speak of the tens of thousands of graves, many lonely, but



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mostly in large groups, which we encountered as we inspected the battle fields and sped along the country. The most of them are marked by the erection of a small wooden cross upon which is tacked the name of the heroes who sleep beneath, stamped in tin. The many floral decorations which we saw here and there brought to our minds, scenes which we were not permitted to witness, where sorrowing relatives had resorted to laying a wreath upon the little cross where their loved ones slept.

This phase of the war was all so sad and pathetic that it was with difficulty that some of us were able to restrain our emotions as we passed through the hospitals and witnessed the spectacles which I have just described.

France's Sacrifice

At the risk of making this sketch too long, I want to say one word about the sacrifice which the French people have made and are making in this war. How little we Canadians know or realize what war really means! Here, we have abundance of everything—we suffer no bodily discomfort; but in France there is scarcely a home that is not in mourning because of the war. Their towns, as I have already said, have been bombarded, their villages wiped out of existence, and hundreds and hundreds of thousands of those brave people live in constant dread of the midnight bomb or shell which is liable to find and destroy them. And all this they have endured with marvellous patience and resignation. Please God, their deliverance is near and the day of their redemption is at hand.

A swift vessel, of large tonnage, brought us home across the Atlantic in less than six days. We always travelled with life-belts securely tied around our bodies, and daily we had our life-boat drill, so that in the event of an attack, each knew to what boat he should rush if we had to take to the sea.

Sask. Villages Voters' Lists

For the first time in their history Saskatchewan villages will this year prepare voters' lists. Previously the assessment roll served this purpose, but the giving to women generally and to the wives of electors the vote at municipal elections has made necessary the compilation of a proper voters' list. Under a rule similar to that which has been in force in rural municipalities since their inception, this list is to be compiled by the secretary-treasurer on or before the first day of November in each year.

Village Elections

Another change in the government of villages is of particular interest at the present time. In future each councillor will hold office for three years. However, it will take about three years in which to have the system regularly instituted. At the approaching election in December the councillor receiving the highest number of votes shall hold office for three years, the councillor receiving the next highest number of votes, for two years; and the councillor receiving the lowest number of votes, for one year. It may be, in some instances, however, that the council will be elected by acclamation. In a case of this kind the councillors shall hold office in the order in which they were nominated, for three years, two years and one year respectively.

Rural Municipal Elections

The councillors elected last year in the even numbered divisions of each municipality will hold office for two years, which makes unnecessary nominations and polling in divisions numbers 2, 4 and 6. Nominations and elections in divisions numbers 1, 3 and 5 will be held as usual, and the successful councillors will hold office until the close of 1920. The reverse, as usual, is elected annually.

Students on Army Pay Roll

The value of men trained in agriculture is recognized by the War Department of the United States. With a view of providing qualified men for attending officers' training camps the War Department will pay regular soldiers' wages to boys over 18 years of age who attend the North Dakota Agricultural College.



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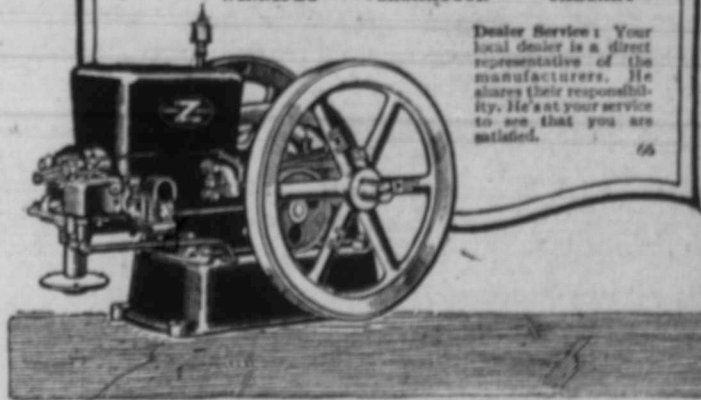
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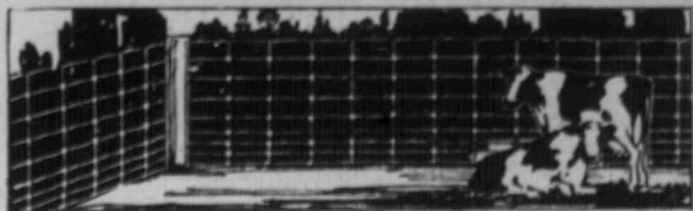
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6 bar, 40 in. high, stays 22 in. apart	8 lbs.	51 cts.
7 bar, 48 in. high, stays 22 in. apart	9 1/2 lbs.	59 cts.
9 bar, 52 in. high, stays 22 in. apart	11 1/2 lbs.	74 cts.

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6 bar, 36 in. high, stays 16 1/2 in. apart	5 1/2 lbs.	40 1/2 cts.
6 bar, 42 in. high, stays 16 1/2 in. apart	6 lbs.	42 cts.
8 bar, 48 in. high, stays 16 1/2 in. apart	7 1/2 lbs.	49 cts.
10 bar, 54 in. high, stays 16 1/2 in. apart	9 lbs.	61 cts.

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7 bar, 26 in. high, stays 8 in. apart	7 1/2 lbs.	47 cts.
9 bar, 36 in. high, stays 12 in. apart	8 1/2 lbs.	55 cts.

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THE DEEPER LIFE

Unconscious Influence

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

JESUS at prayer, perhaps in some secret place as seems to have been His wont, was surprised by His disciples. Perhaps, absorbed in communion with God, He was unaware of their presence. They standing a little way off were awed by the intensity, the elevation of His spirit, perhaps by His transfigured face.

They must have been in the habit of praying all their lives, but they felt a closeness of approach, a reality and power of communion in the prayer of their master that made them feel that if that was prayer they had never learned to pray.

Jesus had preached so homily on prayer. He had designed no example in going apart to pray. Yet all unconsciously He had influenced His disciples profoundly. "Lord," they beg, when the mysterious communion has ceased and they dare to draw near and speak, "Lord, teach us to pray."

The incident recorded by St. Luke is an illustration of unconscious influence. Place a prism of glass in the track of a beam of light that has passed through a small aperture. The beam is broken up into a visible spectrum of seven rays—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet. But on each side of the seven visible rays are other invisible rays. Beyond the red rays are dark heat rays; beyond the violet the actinic, with powerful chemical properties, and which can be made visible by falling on certain substances. So each of us has an influence conscious, measurable, and under control, and an influence unconscious, immeasurable, and not under control.

There is something very admonitory and humbling about this. Impressions are being formed of us, estimates made of us, interpretations given to our motives and characters, of which we know nothing.

And in these misunderstandings and mistakes may sometimes play a considerable part. Words of ours may be reported to those who did not hear them, detached from their context, without the look, the smile, the manner which robbed them of evil. Some one wishes to unburden his troubles to you when you are half-distracted with neuralgia or worried with some trouble not to be spoken of, and finds you unsympathetic and cold.

Some one seeks to interest you in some benevolent scheme, just when you are hurried or bothered almost beyond endurance. That glimpse is all he has of you. You meet in the street some one you do not know very well and who, perhaps, is a grade or two lower (in that shallow way of classifying people we sometimes have) and your eye is slow or your memory not intentive and you meet his eye with a blank unrecognizing glance, and he passes on with a disagreeable sense of mortification and unless rather generous to tell how you were guilty of the contemptible discourtesy of ignoring under some circumstances some whom you would recognize under others.

There are business acts that look like oppression and are not, that are not fraud and yet have the appearance of it. We all have weaknesses or faults that we are not aware of and their influence is going out constantly. No man is good enough to speculate with his reputation. His reputation may already be carrying its peak load. And the hidden evil works out. Our bodies are transparent. Life is self-betrayal.

But there is another aspect to this great law of unconscious influence, a very cheering and encouraging one. A truly good man probably does ten times as much good as he knows of or even

tries to do. He is a Sunday school teacher and thinks, and naturally and properly, that his value to his class is measured by his careful preparation and the way in which he brings the lesson home to their lives. What he does not see is how a look or a tone or a little trivial act may be worth whole volumes of scriptural instruction. A friend of mine told me that thirty years before she had seen her Sunday-school teacher take a Bible from under a pile of books, saying, "I never like to see the Bible under other books," and the reverent tone and reverent act had never been forgotten by her.

A good many years ago many of the good folk of a country circuit on which I was a junior minister went into a neighboring town to enjoy a Methodist conference Sunday. The next Sunday in their own class meeting they were telling of the help and enjoyment they had found on this high day. Some spoke of the sermons, and some of the conference love feast. One good man said that to be honest he must confess that the able sermons and the thrilling love feast had not done him so much good as the preliminary prayer and the reverent and interested manner of one of the most distinguished citizens of the town who, though belonging to another denomination and one not generally regarded as sympathetic with Methodist usages, had found his way into the love feast and the ordination service. The Judge, he said, had given him a great lift.

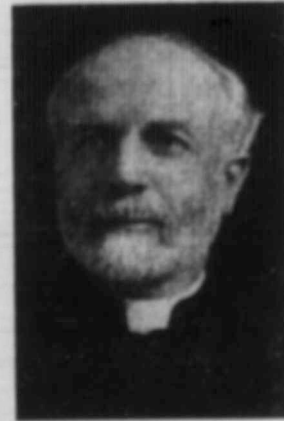
There are main lines of usefulness along which the great tasks of life are accomplished, tasks which we prepare to do and do purposefully and count our life ministry, but there are also things we do that we did not plan, little things done by chance or unconsciously, and these too, may be very precious and beautiful—wayside ministries.

When Thorwaldson, the Danish sculptor, returned to his native land with the great masterpieces that he had chiseled in Italy, the servants who unpacked the marbles scattered on the ground the straw which was wrapped around them, and the next summer flowers from sunny Rome were blooming in far northern Copenhagen.

It is easy to do right on the recognized occasions. It is the wayside ministries which reveal the real soul. Sometimes we are on parade. People think little of the goodness or sweetness we show them. What they judge by is the way we act when we are not conscious we are under observation, when we think we are off duty.

It would seem from our Saviour's great parable of the last judgment that when the real nature and upshot of our lives shall be disclosed, everybody, good and evil, is going to be surprised. The bad will be unconscious of their badness; the good will be surprised that they are counted good. The real value of every life will be determined by the unconscious. James F. Clarke tells the story of how travellers straying across the Alleghenies in the old days and thoroughly chilled in the night saw a lighted window and stopped and looked in. They saw a glorious fire in the big fireplace and an old couple fast asleep. So they filed in noiselessly and stood and sat silently about the fire till they were warmed and comfortable, and then filed noiselessly out and the old couple never knew what their fire had done.

And so it may be one of the many delightful surprises of Heaven to find how many travellers had warmed themselves at the fire of your life, found in your character new courage and hope and love.



Dr. Bland.

A poultry neighbor about the conversation fancy strains After listening am to her fri the visitor said scribbled of try and we've ah Blue Antidilu

Little Ma back to her there was going slipped quietly she would not! Out in the h the ice cream, had left it al accustomed pla "Mary Lou, ibly, "I thou dinner. It isn "But I c mother," the New York Pos

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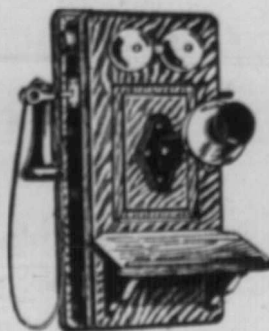
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Pat and trench whi ous bomba Mike jum shouted ab ing shells: "For he T've got Evening W

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Screenings

A poultry fancier was showing her neighbor about her chicken pens and the conversation was about pure-breeds, fancy strains and kindred subjects. After listening with kindly enthusiasm to her friend's glowing accounts, the visitor said, "Well, we're thinking seriously of trying some blooded stock and we've about decided to get some Blue Antidiluvians."

Little Mary Lou was eager to get back to her new doll and didn't know there was going to be any dessert. She slipped quietly from her chair, hoping she would not be observed.

Out in the hall she met the cook with the ice cream, and as quietly as she had left it she slipped back to her accustomed place at the table.

"Mary Lou," said her mother reprovingly, "I thought you had finished your dinner. It isn't polite to come back."

"But I didn't excuse myself, mother," the little girl said quickly.—New York Post.

"It was, top hot to go to church yesterday," said a neighbor.

"Too hot to go to church?" echoed Gap Johnson, of Arkansas. "By criminy, it was mighty nigh too hot to go fishin'!"

Sergeant (drilling awkward squad)—"Company, Attention! Company, lift up your left leg and hold it straight out in front of you."

One of the squad held up his right leg by mistake. This brought his right-hand companion's left leg and his own right leg close together. The officer, seeing this, exclaimed angrily:

"And who is that blooming galoot over there holding up both legs?"

"Much bothered with tramps out your way?"

"I was until I tacked up a sign on my gate."

"Ah! 'Beware of the dog,' I suppose."

"Oh, no. Simply 'Farm help wanted.'"—Boston Transcript.

"You're looking blue, Doc. What's the matter?"

"Well, I'll tell you. A patient I began to treat died this morning."

"Ah, cheer up. He might have died even if you hadn't been called."

Diner—"Look here! Isn't that a hair in the butter?"

Waiter—Yes, sir, a cow's hair. We always serve one with the butter to show that it isn't oleomargarine."—Buffalo Commercial.

Bride: "That flour you sold me was tough."

Grocer: "Tough, ma'am?"

Bride: "Yes, tough. I made a pie with it, and my husband could hardly cut it."

The baby girl was sitting on her feet and the circulation stopped. Mamma taking her up asked her if her feet were cold. "No," she answered, "But, I have wheat in my shoes."

A busy mother referred her little girl to her papa's lap. "No," she pleaded, "Papa's lap is broke."—T.B.T., Minn.

Sam was reading the paper, when suddenly he snorted, and addressed Mrs. Sam:—

"What tomfoolery, Maria! It says here that some idiot has actually paid a thousand guineas for a dog!"

"Well, my dear, those well-bred dogs are worth a lot of money, you know," answered his wife.

"Yes, of course, I know that. But a thousand guineas! Why, it's a good deal more than I'm worth myself."

"Ah, yes, Sam, but then some dogs are worth more than others, you see."

Pat and Mike were in a front-line trench which had been under continuous bombardment 15 hours. Suddenly Mike jumped up, grabbed Pat and shouted above the shriek of the bursting shells:

"For heaven's sake, Pat, scare me! I've got the hicoughs."—New York Evening World.



Get Back to Nature

Abandon cares and business worries. The length and breadth of Canada calls you. Bury yourself in the depths of her forests and enjoy the ideal holiday for the careworn business man

Pack up the kit. Hit the trail to the silent places where big game abounds. And be sure

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Forty-five per cent. stronger than Government Standard and absolutely pure. Less sugar and fats required when Melrose is used. Professional bakers say "goods keep moister and whiter than with any other Baking Powder."

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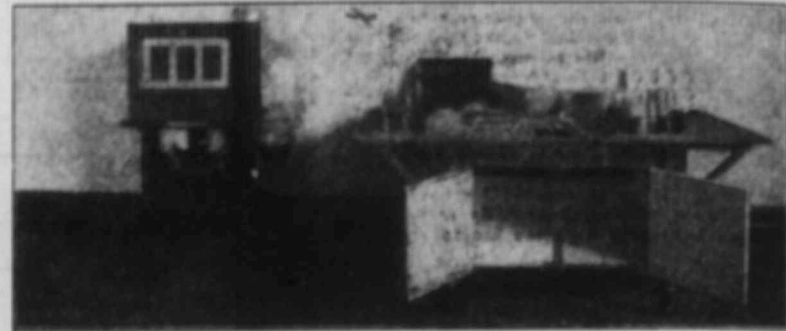
BLUE RIBBON TEA

gives it

The School Hot Luncheon

THE secret of making the ordinary school lunch one that can be looked forward to is well worth investigating. To children who drive three, four or perhaps five miles to school, the cold lunch, no matter how well chosen and packed, is not as attractive or nutritious as that same lunch would be with at least one hot dish added. Too often the children's lunch is the last item in our busy day to receive any attention, and in the morning we pack up what comes handy or let the child pack his own with no regard to food values or digestibility. Experiments show that because the child is growing he needs large quantities of body building foods such as peas, beans, nuts, lentils, eggs, milk and meat. And

children in turn to bring milk or cream—a can of cocoa, some vegetables, cheese or whatever is necessary. If this plan is not feasible, ask the school board to make an appropriation for this. If one has a school garden part of the problem is solved. Let the children bring their lunch as usual, simply supplement with hot soup, creamed vegetables, or egg in some form. Most of the material can be prepared at recess and the older girls will delight to add the finishing touches in time for lunch. Not long since I was talking to a teacher who has been teaching in rural schools in Manitoba. She had tried the hot lunch idea last year in her school. She told me the parents as well as the children were delighted with the results. The children



The First Essential is a Stove, the next, a Table.

Because children are usually on the move they need more energy-giving foods than their elders. These they get in the fats and starches of cereals, potatoes, corn, macaroni, tapioca, molasses and syrup, butter, suet, cream, lard, bacon fat, meats and nuts. The lime necessary for the building up of bone and teeth are contained in a greater or less amount in these foods, in unpolished rice and in fruits and most vegetables. In packing the lunch keep these facts in mind, and as far as possible have one article from each list.

In a country where the thermometer dips as it does in this Canada of ours, a hot dish at the mid-day lunch is almost a necessity, and experiments have proven beyond a doubt that the children come through the school term in better health, have a greater interest in the work and are more amenable to discipline where the hot lunch is provided. The hot dish may not be more than a cup of cocoa; start with this if you cannot have more and see how much benefit the children will derive from it.

The time is not far distant when every rural school will be provided with the equipment for cooking certain simple dishes. The first essential is a stove. This may be an oil stove or a small camp stove with an oven; these are inexpensive and burn little fuel. A tea kettle, dish pan, can opener, potato masher, a cup for measuring, some knives, forks and spoons will do for a start. A table is a great help, and there is usually a boy with enough of the carpenter in him to construct a table out of packing cases. Cover it with white oilcloth, and if the room is small have the top removable so that it can be stood up against the wall when not in use.

The parents are usually glad to provide the necessary material; ask the

were better physically and took a greater interest in school. The dishes provided were simple baked or creamed potatoes, creamed cabbage or carrots, macaroni and cheese, or often just hot cocoa and toast.

Macaroni au Gratin

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 1/4 cups broken macaroni | 2 cups milk |
| 1 cup grated cheese | 3 tablespoons butter (level) |
| 1 cup bread crumbs | 2 tablespoons flour |
| | Salt |

Cook the macaroni in boiling salted water until tender, drain and rinse quickly with cold water. Melt the butter in a saucepan, add the flour and salt, stirring until smooth, then the milk and boil for one minute. Stir in the grated cheese, then pour into a buttered baking dish. Cover the top with bread crumbs and bake in a moderate oven until browned. Serve in the dish in which it was baked.

Cocoa

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 3 level tablespoons cocoa | 3 level tablespoons sugar |
| 1 cup hot water | 3 cups scalded milk |
| | Salt |

Mix sugar and cocoa together, add the hot water and boil for one minute, add the milk and a pinch of salt, and heat, stirring constantly. If a Dover egg beater is used a scum will not form on the cocoa.

Banana Salad

This is easily prepared and may be served when tea or cocoa forms the hot dish of the meal.

- Bananas Chopped nuts
 Salad dressing

Cut the bananas lengthwise, cut them in quarters and sprinkle with chopped nuts. Serve with salad dressing or whipped cream.

Baked Apples

These may be eaten with cream and



Arrangements for Hot Lunch in the Tremaine Rural School, Manitoba.



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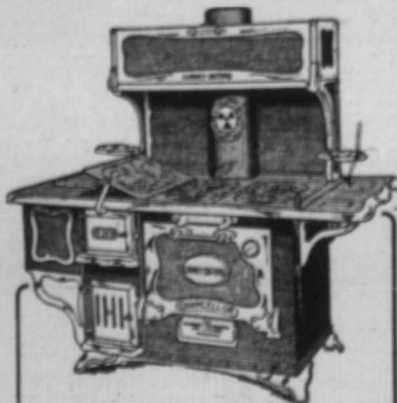
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whole wheat bread and form a nourishing lunch.
Allow for each person: 1 tablespoon sugar
1 good sized apple 2 tablespoons water
Bake in a moderate oven for about one hour.

Baked Bananas
2 bananas 2 tablespoons sugar
1 tablespoon butter or 1 tablespoon lemon substitute
Peel and cut bananas into halves lengthwise. Place in granite pie plate. Melt the butter substitute and mix with the sugar and lemon juice. Pour half the mixture over the bananas. Place the pan in a slow oven and bake twenty minutes. Baste two or three times with the remainder of the mixture while cooking. Bananas contain a large amount of starch and their flavor and food value are improved very much by cooking.

Creamed Cabbage
Remove the coarse leaves and cut the heads in quarters. Soak in cold water for one half hour. Plunge in boiling salted water and cook uncovered until tender, about thirty minutes. Drain and serve with butter, salt, pepper and a little cream. Cabbage cooked in this way has a better flavor and is more easily digested than cabbage cooked for a long period.

Scalloped Potatoes
Potatoes Onion
Milk Flour
Butter substitute Salt and pepper
You will have to measure your potatoes according to the number and appetites of your pupils. Peel and slice potatoes, and to each quart of sliced potatoes allow one small onion. Slice onion with potato, sprinkle a little flour over each layer of potatoes. Pour milk over to almost cover potatoes. Season with pepper and salt, and dot with butter or substitute and bake until potatoes are tender.

Creamed Cheese and Eggs
2 hard-cooked eggs 1/4 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon flour 1/2 cup of cayenne
1 cup milk 1/2 cup grated cheese
Slices of toast
Make a thin white sauce with the flour and milk and seasoning. Add the cheese and stir until melted. Chop the egg whites and add them to the sauce. Pour the sauce over the toast, force the yolks through a potato ricer or strainer and sprinkle over the toast.

Potatoes on the Half Shell
12 baked potatoes 8 tablespoons milk or cream
3 tablespoons butter substitute Salt and pepper to taste
Bake the potatoes. When done cut in two lengthwise. Remove the interior portion, being careful to preserve the skins. Mash the potatoes with salt, pepper, butter and milk. Beat until light and pile in the shells again. Brown and serve.

Creamed Potatoes
Cut cold boiled or baked potatoes in cubes and heat with milk and a little butter substitute or with a thin white sauce. A little cheese may be added to give flavor and nutriment.

Creamed Carrots
Scrape the carrots and cook in a small amount of boiling salted water until done, the water should be nearly evaporated when the carrots are cooked. Pour over a white sauce and serve.

Cream of Tomato Soup
1 pint or one can of tomatoes 1 quart milk
2 tablespoons butter 1 tablespoon flour
Salt and pepper 1/4 teaspoon soda 2 rolled crackers
Cook the tomatoes slowly for five minutes if canned tomatoes are used and if desired rub through a sieve. Scald the milk, thicken with the flour and butter rubbed to a paste, reheat the tomatoes and add the soda, combine with the milk and serve at once.

Soups from Beans or Peas
There are a great variety of soups of high nutritive value that can be made from dried peas, beans, lentils, etc. If one of the children can bring a ham bone from home so much better for the flavor of the soup. Soak the peas or beans over night in soft water if possible, as soon as you come to school in the morning pour this water off and add fresh water. Put in the ham bone, add two onions, two carrots or more if your school is large, put on to cook, at recess put in two or three potatoes. Season with pepper and salt and serve hot at noon.

The Country Cook.

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The Countrywoman

Labor's Resolutions

THERE is a feeling abroad that the Dominion Labor Congress, recently held in Quebec, has placed the labor movement on a much sounder and sasser basis than it enjoyed before. The resolutions it adopted would certainly not lead one to believe that the delegates at that convention were sapping. Today, when almost any economic problem is considered as affecting women as it affects men, it is difficult to say of the work of the Labor Congress this resolution affects women even more than it does men, or this resolution does not affect women. However, many of the resolutions passed by the Labor Congress must be of special interest to women. Among the resolutions adopted by the Congress was one demanding a minimum wage based on local conditions, another calling for the creation of a national fund for victims of disaster, another calling for a compulsory insurance bill, another that it is expedient that the government should immediately assume control of prices of essential food-stuffs, cereals, meats etc., another for the nationalization of the practice of medicine, and hospitals, another called for a government scheme of old age pensions, and another that the government set 16 years as the compulsory school age.

These resolutions are all commendable. One wonders, however, if an adequate system of compulsory insurance would not eliminate the necessity for a national fund for victims of disaster, and also of a scheme of old age pensions. The system the United States government has inaugurated for the insuring of the lives of American soldiers, and the recent insurance bill of the Lloyd George administration, have done much to swing public opinion to compulsory insurance as the logical replacement for pensions for disabled workmen, or aged persons, or widowed mothers. Compulsory health and life insurance is the logical "next step."

The nationalization of the medical profession, the nursing profession, and hospitals is something to which the people of the West are turning with an eagerness which bespeaks the solution of the lack of medical facilities. Why should not doctors and nurses be civil servants as are school teachers? Why should not hospitals be state institutions as are schools? There may be some difference of opinion regarding raising the school age to 16. No one, however, will think that it is not a thing to be desired, but the earning capacity of the family may be seriously affected if two years are added to the dependent years of the individuals. Still some arrangement should be made so that the child who will be a better earner for having had the two extra years of school, and what child will not, should have the opportunity for that much higher education.

Taking the resolutions of that Congress all in all they express a toleration and a judgment that has not always been attributed to labor during the last strenuous months.

Women on Economic War

appeared in the Toronto News, just appeared in the Toronto Globe, just after Mrs. Pankhurst had given one of her lectures in that city: "The assertion that English women are uniting to prevent commercial relations with Germany after the war, and that French women are forming a strong league for the same purpose, should make Canadian women unite solidly for the same purpose. It is only by unity that this can be achieved. If women resolutely refuse to have the output of German industry that alone without government action would almost settle the question."

This policy regarding trade relations with Germany as expounded by Mrs. Pankhurst, is admirably answered in the Toronto Statesman of September 28. Its comment is as follows: "The visit of Mrs. Pankhurst, to Canada, is somewhat of a mystery. On what mission is she engaged? One result of her

visit is bound to achieve no useful purpose. The appeal by certain Toronto ladies for a league aimed at a boycott of German goods after the war is undesirable from several points of view. When peace comes it must be a real and lasting peace. Otherwise all our talk about this being a war to end war is instant hypocrisy. The terms of peace will not be arranged by Mrs. Pankhurst, but by the countries involved through their representatives. An economic war after the war can only be justified on the ground of an inconclusive peace. If women of Canada want to help the trade of their own country—a laudable and desirable object—they cannot do it effectively by a boycott of German goods. . . ."

Women for Municipal Office

Municipal elections will be upon us again almost before we are aware of it. Women as school trustees are no new thing, but there are not nearly enough women trustees. Every school board should be comprised of as many women as men. At least every school board should have one woman member. Of course the best persons in the community should be placed on the school boards whether they be men or women, and in the average district there will be as many women eminently suited for work on school boards as there will be men. Let the motto for this year be "A woman on every board." And the women will have to be the power behind the placing of women there. If things are left to men they will go on in the same old way nominating and electing men who utter the fewest protests against office. Let the women's club in the community decide on the best woman in the district to serve on the school board, and when the time comes nominate her, and do everything possible to assure her of election. Nomination day should not be the first work. Weeks before everyone should know that Mrs. So-and-so will be a candidate, and should be educated to the point of supporting her when the time comes.

Mrs. W. J. Gale, of Calgary, is the first woman we have heard of to be elected to the municipal council. She was elected in the municipal election of 1917. Municipal affairs are something peculiarly akin to women's work, and here too, there should be a woman on every municipal, town or city council. Alderman Gale, speaking recently to the Next-of-Kin in Calgary, deplored the apathy of electors in municipal affairs. "The vote polled," she said, "was usually a small part of the electorate, and naturally the interest was correspondingly small." Alderman Gale strongly advocated women on municipal councils. She said Calgary should have at least six women aldermen. It is not too soon for women to plan to have

representatives on the school boards and on the municipal councils.

Marriage Restrictions

As a result of activities of the Saskatchewan Social Service Council, legislation of a radical nature is contemplated by the Saskatchewan government, making it a punishable offence for anyone to marry who is suffering from venereal diseases. A statement to this effect was made at a meeting of the executive of the Social Service Council of the province held at the Y.M.C.A., Regina. The council for some time has been endeavoring to secure action requiring a government certificate of mental and physical fitness for marriage.

Water System for Farm Homes

No convenience adds more to the comfort and well-being of the family on the farm than a good system of running water. Many farmers feel the need of a water system and realize its value, but think that it is too expensive. They are overlooking the fact that there is a successful and practical water system which is within the reach of every farmer. It need not be elaborate. In fact, the simplest and cheapest systems are often the best. The University of Missouri College of Agriculture has recently published Circular 49, which describes some of

the systems by which running water may be had in the farm home. This circular may be had free of charge by addressing the College at Columbia Mo.

Mrs. McClung's New Book

In November next a new book, called "Three Times and Out; a Canadian Boy's Experience in Germany," will be issued simultaneously by the Houghton Mifflin people, of Boston, and the Thomas Allen company, of Toronto. The title page will bear the interesting inscription, "Told by Private Simmons. Written by Nellie L. McClung." In August, 1914, Simmons enlisted at Trail, B.C., and served about six months in the trenches, when he was captured by the Germans. He spent 16 months in a German prison camp; made two attempts to escape, but was captured on the fifth day each time brought back and severely punished. He was then sent to one of the worst prison camps in Germany, in north Hanover, where there was only one other Canadian, and was there for six months waiting for an opportunity to escape. This camp was 200 miles from the Holland boundary. Neither he nor the other Canadian, who escaped with him, could speak German and both were wearing prison clothes, but after 19 days of hiding and 19 nights of travelling, they finally reached Holland. It is not difficult to

imagine that the incidents of this story, treated by the fascinating pen of Mrs. McClung, will produce a book of absorbing interest. Private Simmons travelled especially to Edmonton to ask Mrs. McClung to write his story.

Over the Top

To go "over the top" is a big thing for older brother; our hearts stand still as we imagine the lad out in the dreadful open where the bullets are singing. But he is 21; he has met a great many calls for courage, and the comrades are all there to cheer him on. I doubt whether it takes a bigger courage, or is more of a strain of adventure into the unknown, than was that first day when he left the shelter of the home roof to go to school. We older folk have forgotten, most of us, the terrors of that day as we walked into a brand-new world, full of strangeness and perils beyond our imagining. For almost every child, this is the first real step out into the struggle of life. Fortunate is that child who steps from one atmosphere of love at home into another at school. I often think that the proof of a real teacher is the spirit in which he or she welcomes the child coming to school for the very first time, and makes him at home at once.

A baby up to this time, he has been sheltered, kissed when he bumped his head, nap time and playmates have been arranged for him. He has been the centre of his whole world of affairs. Now he must go out and adjust himself to a life in which he is only one of many; in which his personal wishes and tastes will be little considered; his idiosyncrasies regarded as excrencences to be lopped off without ceremony or delay.

How helpless the little fellow feels. The routine is new and strange; he does not know where anything is or who anybody is. He is lonely at recess. A few of the other children may be acquaintances, but there will be boys there to bully him if they dare, fight him if they think it practicable, put him in his place generally. That very first day he may have a battle for his most primitive rights. Many a mother has met the first tragic shock of her life in seeing her precious infant come home from the first day at school with a bloody nose and the beginnings of a detestation for life in general!

The physical repression which characterizes most schools has a certain utility, no doubt; the child must adapt himself to it; but in the first days and weeks of school experience he is going through what is for him a tremendous change in the habit of his whole life. This must be realized in school if the child is to be happy; it must be borne in mind when he comes home from school.

To the parent, all this is a more or less commonplace thing; it is in the order of events that the child should go to school; only the wise ones take thought of the fact that to him it is a matter very far from commonplace. The mother must watch carefully, not only the mental and moral reactions of this first tremendous experience in her child; she must look—not over-anxiously, but vigilantly—for the physical effects of the unwonted strain upon mind and nerves. She must see that he has the physical exercise that he needs; the free careless play. She must see that his tasks are not beyond his strength—it is a dreadful mistake to allow a child to be pushed into a class too advanced for him. Many children have been injured for life—the victims of selfish and foolish pride in their parents.

I think the best test is this: Is the child happy in school? If he is not, after a reasonable interval for adjustment to the new environment, something is wrong, and you'd better find out what it is before irreparable mischief has been done.—By Prudence Bradish, in New York Evening Post.



The Little Commoner

(By Daniel M. Henderson)

'Tis not through great orations,
Or by reading history,
That I catch the fullest meaning
Of the word Democracy.
For I've a baby daughter,
And I've marked well how she greets
The servants and the tradesmen
And the strangers whom she meets.

While she upon her family
A wealth of smiles bestows,
To Norah in the kitchen
As warm a greeting goes;
And the wee one's gay advances
And her gurgles of pure joy
Are the same to ragamuffins
As to well-dressed girl and boy.

Her spirit is contagious—
It has spread about the place;
It warms the coldest glances,
And melts the frostiest face;
And I move among my fellows
In a cheerier, kindlier mood,
Since the loving little lassie
Came to teach me Brotherhood.



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WARM, STYLISH SET OF BLACK WOLF one of the very very special values offered, for silky black fur which will give real service. SCARF is wide on shoulders trimmed with head, tail and parts of show. MUFF is large, roomy and warm, trimmed as shown, satin lined, silk poplin ends and wrist ring, scarf lined with silk poplin. A rich dressy set at a very moderate price.

M 888, Price Per Set Delivered..... \$25.00

STYLISH COAT OF NORTH-ERN MUSKRAT made from the finest selected skins, length 60 inches, cut full and roomy, finished with full belt. Note the deep sailor collar and the handsome reverse border effect on the skirt. Lined with guaranteed satin Venetian. MUFF to match, cut in reverse effect to match border on coat. Sizes 34 to 44.

M 718, Coat Delivered..... \$155.00
M 715, Muff Delivered..... \$8.50

Snappy—up to date—of course—but more than everything else, in every HALLAM Fur Garment there is sterling quality, which means long wear.

You see HALLAM buys the Raw Furs direct from the Trappers for Cash, and every skin is carefully inspected—sorted and matched.

Then Hallam selects the best and most suitable skins, makes them up into the famous *Hallam Guaranteed Fur Garments* and sells them by mail direct to you for cash.

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If you like them "Nuff-Sed," but if you are not satisfied for any reason, simply send the goods back and we return your money in full at once, as this is our *Positive Guarantee* under which all HALLAM FURS are sold.

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It is larger and better than ever—showing a wonderfully extensive range of Fur Sets and Fur Coats—we do not think there is a fur book published in Canada equal to this—it contains 48 pages and cover, with over 300 illustrations of beautiful furs, photographed on real living people—thus you see how the furs actually appear—it also gives a lot of valuable information about Fur fashions, and what leaders of fashion will be wearing.

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The articles shown here are all taken from this Fur Fashion Book and will be promptly sent on receipt of money.

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DURABLE, WARM COAT OF MANCHURIAN FUR, 60 inches long, made from jet black glossy, full-furred skins. It is very full and roomy and just the garment for hard wear and warmth combined. Lined with former's satin, finished with pouch pocket, fastening with large crochet buttons. Deep storm collar and lapels, deep cuffs on sleeves. Sizes 34 to 46. MUFF to match in barrel shape trimmed with head and tail, satin cuff and ring.

M 750, Coat Delivered..... \$45.00
M 751, Muff Delivered..... \$ 8.50

HANDSOME SET OF NATURAL GREY CANADIAN WOLF, beautifully soft full-furred skins are used. Scarf is in wide cape effect, giving great warmth and protection. MUFF is in the new "Canteen" shape roomy and warm, lined throughout with grey silk poplin, muff has wringing, silk cuffs, etc., trimmed with natural heads, tails and jaws.

M 808, Scarf Delivered .. \$21.00
M 807, Muff Delivered .. \$3.50



Farm Women's Clubs

Mrs. Pariby's Message

It is with the very greatest regret that I have been forced by doctor's orders to give up for a time all active work in the organization, and send in my resignation to the Board of the U.F.A. My interest in your doings, and my hopes for your success in the work will still be as great as ever, and whenever my health permits I shall look forward to serving you in any capacity you may wish.



Mrs. J. F. Ross, who succeeds Mrs. W. H. Pariby as President of the U.F.W.A.

It is a very difficult task to gather up all the strings towards the end of the year and finish up the work another has begun, and it is hard for a mother to put her own sorrow to one side and give all her thought to public work as Mrs. Ross is bravely trying to do; give her all your best sympathy and help.

For myself, I wish to retain the many friendships with both men and women which I have made through the work of the organization, and in many little ways I hope still to be of use to you in things that I can do from my own home.—Irene Pariby.

Duhamel Junior U.F.W.A.

We are glad to note the ever increasing interest which is being taken by our U.F.W.A. locals in work amongst the boys and girls. Two very fine reports have reached us this week from Junior Clubs which we have much pleasure in publishing, and we trust that reports in regard to what other Junior Clubs are doing will be sent us from time to time during the winter season, when the association is once more able to settle down to work in real earnest. The first report is from the Duhamel Junior U.F.W.A., and reads as follows:—

The Girls' Club at Duhamel was organized in May, 1916, as a literary club, with the idea of acquainting the girls with books and authors. However, the girls soon extended their activities and took up patriotic work, raising money by means of lawn socials and other entertainments for the Red Cross Society and St. John's Ambulance Society. The proceeds of one tea were sent to the Belgian Relief Committee, socks and cheesecloth shirts were made for St. John's Ambulance, and now Red Cross sewing and knitting is being done. The U.F.W.A. local of Duhamel with which we are affiliated, has offered a prize for the girl doing the most sewing and knitting during the next six months. Last year a tennis court was fitted out and the grounds prepared for playing. Pins, with the letters A.L.D.S., and in club colors were procured by each member. A library has been started and we hope to add more books to same from time to time. At our last meeting we decided to get two more books. One of our members is acting as librarian, and keeps the books at her home. The girls get the books from her. One of our members attended the Girls' Conference in Edmonton, in April of this year, with the idea of organizing along the lines proposed there, but so many obstacles presented themselves that it was deemed advisable to continue as we were, trying in our own way to reach the four-fold development. During the past two months we have affiliated with the U.F.W.A. Our meetings are held monthly at the different homes. Business is taken first and then a program provided by one of the members follows. These programs usually consist of read-

ings and music. It is hoped that for our October meeting we will be able to get Mrs. Root, of Wetaskiwin, to give us an address. At present we are not sure of being able to get her to come. The program for our September meeting took the form of a flower-guessing contest. A flowering geranium was given as a prize to the one guessing the greatest number correctly. The expenses of the club are paid by the tea money. Each one present at the meeting pays five cents into the treasury. There is no other fee. In this way we are able to get the few things we need and also an occasional book. Our president read Mrs. Gunn's circular letter on Girls' Clubs at our last meeting, and we decided then to send her a report of our work here.—M. W. Spiller.

Burlington Junior Club

Another report has come from Miss Clara Evans, secretary of the Burlington Junior U.F.W.A. Club, and reads as follows:—

This is my first letter to the Central office. I am the secretary of the Burlington Junior U.F.W.A. Club. Our motto is:—

"There is nothing so kingly as kindness,

There is nothing so loyal as truth."

There are nine of us in our club. Mary Walker is president; Goldie Pulman, vice-president; and Ruth Carr, treasurer. We meet every Friday night after school. While our president was away for a holiday, her place was well-filled by vice-president Goldie Pulman. Our teacher, Miss Green, is very nice. We like her very much. She has taught some of us girls how to knit. Two boys have knitted a few pairs of socks and I have knitted two pair myself. Some ladies have sent us photos. Our vice-president has prepared an article on "Joan of Arc," illustrated by copies of paintings sent us by a lady in Ohio.—M. W. Spiller.

An Interesting Visit

Mrs. S. Stevenson, provincial director, visited Crocus Plains U.F.W.A., on September 11, and sends an interesting account of her trip in her own bright, breezy fashion, which is as follows:—

My alarm clock started its miserable, blood-curdling uproar at 12.50 a.m. on Wednesday morning, and at 1.30 I was on board the train. I was half asleep, had forgotten my watch and brooch and had my belt on inside out, but, wonderful to relate, the C.N.R. was on time. The other occupants of the coach were spread out in various attitudes of repose and I followed suit but could not sleep. It was 4 a.m., and as dark as

the inside of an infidel when we got into Youngstown. "The hotel is away up there," said the brakeman with a wave of his hand, so I carefully climbed down the seven steps from the railway platform and started off to where I saw a glimmer of light which I thought might be the hotel. I trudged on and on for a long way, occasionally setting down my suit case to rest myself, but at last I came to the light and found a good large hotel where I lost no time in getting a room and getting to bed. The room was clean and nice, without a trace of the "pestilence that walketh by darkness," which so frequently infests the hotels in these little railway towns. I got up and had some breakfast after a while, came back and slept well until they wakened me to say that a Mr. Coulter had come to take me out to Crocus Plains, which is said to be 20 miles out. The roads were fine, but alas! the crops are an unknown quantity. I was to have dinner with Mrs. Howard, the president of the society, whose little home is as trim and dainty as she herself, and she was so pleasant I felt at home at once. After a sumptuous dinner she dressed her three little boys and herself and we drove the four miles to the school-house. The Wild Rose U.F.W. and a Women's Institute were invited to be present, but as the men were all trying to harvest what little grain they had, not many of them could get a horse to bring them. They have a fine school-house at Crocus Plains; the best country school-house I have seen, with a comfortable residence for the teacher who is evidently an enthusiast. As this local organized themselves over a year ago, they weren't posted very well on a lot of our U.F.W. work, so I explained the "Egg Marketing Service," "Public Nurses," "The University Department of Extension," etc. I spoke of the "Fourfold Standard of Development for the Children," dwelling especially on the lack of religious instruction for the prairie children. I mounted my pet hobby—"Homesteads for Women" and took them for a gallop over the unclaimed land of the three provinces. I also gave that overworked subject "The Woman Citizen" a turn, and our duty to support the farmers' cause, winding up by repeating Kipling's lines on co-operation. My impressions of the Crocus Plains women is that they are about the finest I have met; refined, progressive and patriotic. The quilt which they are making is both a labor of love and a work of art. They have already raised over \$60 on it, and they were planning for a Hallowe'en entertainment.

The secretary of Crocus Plains local, has since forwarded us the sum of \$59.20, which they raised on the quilt, as a donation to our Y.M.C.A. Hut Fund.—M.W.S.

A Visit Abroad

Instead of the regular meeting for July, the Duhamel U.F.W.A. visited the Ferintosh local. Twenty-four ladies from Duhamel attended, all being members with the exception of two. Mrs. Robinson, of the Ferintosh local, gave a splendid paper on the "Care and Training of Children." The meeting was then thrown open, and a pleasant hour was spent discussing U.F.W.A. affairs, their problems, and ways of overcoming them. Refreshments were served, and as the members wended their way towards their various homes, they decided that the afternoon had been a very pleasant and profitable one, and had been a means of drawing them closer together in their work and aims.

Thursday, August 8, was Children's Day for the Duhamel U.F.W.A., and most of the members and members' children took advantage of it, there being 34 members and children in attendance. Most of the afternoon was taken up with the discussion on plans for a Garden Fete to be held at the home of one of the members on August 30. The secretary was instructed at that meeting to write to Professor Cutler, of the University of Alberta, Edmonton, to ask if he would come down on August 30 to judge the children's gardens and alfalfa plots.

On Friday, August 30, the Garden Fete was held at Silver Burn Farm, the home of the secretary. A splendid orchestra was in attendance throughout the evening. The luncheon served was delicious, but, unfortunately, the weather man frowned and wept tears during the evening, thus spoiling the attendance considerably. However, quite a nice crowd turned out in spite of the showers and \$70.90 was taken in during the entire evening. A floor was laid for dancing on the lawn and the rain kept off from 9 o'clock till 1 p.m., when a heavy shower came up and drove the merry-makers home.

Owing to illness in the family Professor Cutler could not judge the children's gardens this year, but J. Tuck, of the Camrose Normal School, who is an authority on vegetables, examined the gardens and alfalfa plots on Monday, September 2, when the prizes were awarded.—M. W. Hambly, secretary.

Webb Homemakers

The Webb Homemakers' Club had an attendance of 12 members and two visitors at their September meeting. They made Mrs. Spence, one of their active workers, an honorary member. The cemetery committee reported that the posts had been bought and the fence built, leaving a balance on hand of \$67.50. It was decided to keep this balance as a cemetery fund.

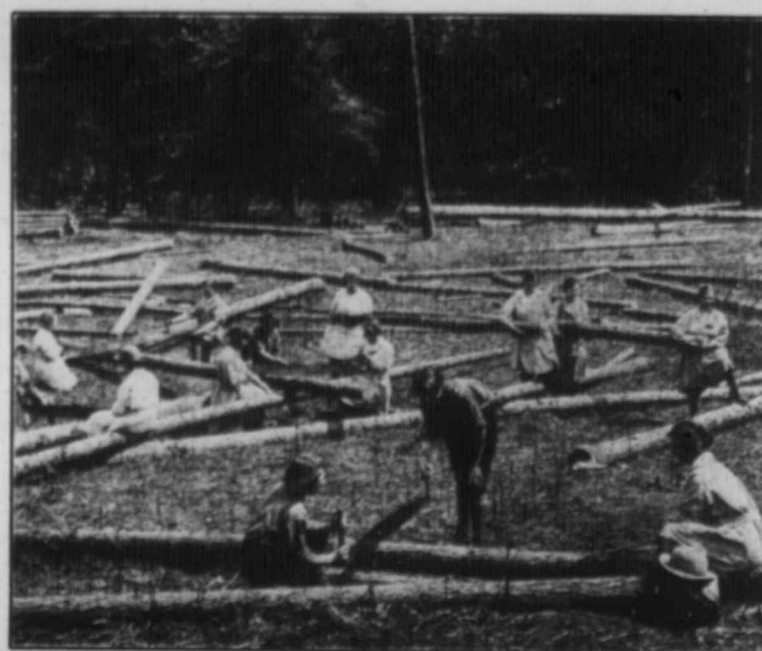
The committee reported that \$38.50 had been cleared from a recent dance for the Red Cross. A box containing 62 articles was sent to The Friends of France, and it was decided to send another in the near future. Several letters were read acknowledging hampers received by the Webb boys now in England or France.

It was decided to co-operate with the Red Cross Society in buying a knitting machine. Each society will be expected to pay half the cost, and the members of both societies will use it. The club decided to hold a bazaar in November or December, and the secretary was instructed to sent at once for material to be made up for the bazaar. Two excellent papers were given on "Home" by Miss Austin and Mrs. H. C. Thierman.

Club Briefs

Miss Hannar Weisser reports that Camrose U.F.W.A. held a meeting on August 24, at which nine members and three visitors were present. An interesting address was given by the school-teacher, Miss Dickie, who spoke on the subject of Education. Two new members were enrolled at the close of the meeting.

At a meeting of the Custer U.F.W.A. held on September 11, Young People's



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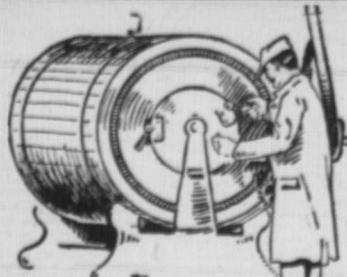
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work was discussed. The secretary states that Mrs. Gunn's circular and other pamphlets sent out by the Central office have helped them considerably in their work. Owing to everybody being so busy with the harvest, the meeting was not so well attended as usual.

Sexton Creek U.F.W.A. held their regular meeting on August 22, at which 16 members and two visitors were present. The subject taken up was "Organizing a Young People's Club." The secretary says that the circular sent by Mrs. Gunn, will be of great assistance to them in regard to same. At present the members are busy making some quilts for a neighbor whose home has been burned down, and the next meeting will be in the nature of a Quilting Bee. Red Cross work is being carried on as usual.

Mrs. J. F. Ross and family wish to express their sincere appreciation of the sympathy extended to them by the Executive of the U.F.A., Board of Directors of the U.F.W.A., and the many farm women who so kindly remembered them in their sorrow.

Floral local U.F.W.A. held a meeting on August 10, at which ten members were present. Five new members were added to the roll.

A new local has been organized with the assistance of our director, Mrs. A. M. Postans, in the Edgerton district recently, to be known as Bloomington Valley U.F.W.A. The officers elected were Mrs. T. Bazley, president and Mrs. A. E. Warnock, secretary-treasurer. Meetings will be held at the homes of the members on the last Thursday of each month.

At the August and September meetings of the Glenada U.F.W.A., the matters of ordering fruit, conservation of sugar, were taken up. The members also exchanged a variety of recipes. The local is to give a play and dialogue on November 1, and a supper will be served on that occasion. The members have done quite a bit of Red Cross work this summer, and the proceeds of their annual picnic have been divided equally between the Red Cross and Y.M.C.A. Military Fund.

Mrs. J. G. Torkleson, when remitting \$10 donation from the Duchess U.F.W.A., for our U.F.W.A. Hut, reports that the local is still doing considerable Red Cross work. At the meeting held on August 30, 12 members and three visitors were present.

Thorncliffe U.F.W.A. held a meeting on September 11, the subject for discussion being the "Autobiography of Miss Roberta MacAdams, M.L.A." This local raffled a quilt recently which brought in \$63.50 for the Red Cross, and the members usually finish a bag of sewing for the Red Cross each month.

Alix U.F.W.A. has been meeting once a month for a business and social hour during the summer months when everybody is so busy on the farm, but as soon as harvest is over, it is hoped that they will be able to settle down to regular work once more. We shall look for interesting reports from them during the coming winter season.

Gene had the pleasure of a visit from the provincial president, Mrs. Fleming, and all enjoyed her helpful and kindly talk, not only enjoyed it but profited by much that she told them.

Remembering that young people will not long remain on the farm unless there is the proper proportion of work and social life together with the opportunity to really do things it is necessary to plan ahead for some of the social gatherings this winter.

Nobleford ladies made \$130 by giving a little play. These ladies made a very generous contribution of chicken for the very sick men at Ogden M.C. hospital.

The Kemnay W.G.G. sent \$20 to the Manitoba Red Cross Fund.

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WINNIPEG
 Oct 9
 1 2 3
 Oct 8 81 82 83
 Dec 791 781 791
 Oct 821 378 379
 Nov 1704 365 362

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Saskatoon	Wheat	44.1	
	Oats	9.5	
	Barley	1.3	
	Flax	1.4	
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	Oats	27.5	
	Barley	1.3	
	Flax	1.4	
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Montreal	Wheat	77.8	
	Oats	2.8	
	Barley	1.4	

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OATS—Firm on
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 cents; No. 4 white
RYE—Demand
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BARLEY—Medi
 higher early; ad
 closed at 85 to 9
FLAXSEED—Fl
 moderate offerings
 to 1 cent over; t
 closed at \$3.80 on

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 Winnipeg, Man
 Grain Growers L
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 follows: Cattle,
 1,359; calves, 21
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 South and East U
 last week has been

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	1"	2"
Fixed	2244	2214
Year ago	221	218

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Date	Wheat	Food
Sept. 1	186	
2	186	
3	186	
4	186	
5	186	
7	186	
Week ago	186	
Year ago	175	

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 Good to choice fat c
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 Common to bologna
 Fair to good feeder
 Fair to good stocker
 Best milkers and sp
 (each)
 Fair milkers and sp
 (each)

Hogs
 Choice hogs, for
 watered
 Light hogs
 Sows
 Stags
 Sheep and Lan
 Choice lambs
 Best killing sheep

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, October 7, 1918.

OATS—Price levels in the local market have varied very little during the week ending October 4th. Prices for American corn declined considerably on account of heavy receipts and developments in the war situation, but receipts in our market have not yet reached any great volume. At the close on Saturday, October delivery was a quarter-of-a-cent down and December delivery 14 cent down from the previous week's closing prices.

BARLEY—Receipts have been very liberal, and the demand has been indifferent, so that prices have sagged several cents. Offerings are not as heavy as the car receipts might suggest, indicating a tendency of shippers to hold for higher prices.

FLAX—Local movement is very light but receipts in the United States markets are heavy, and prices have worked lower. Winnipeg cash values are 15 cents lower than a week ago, and October delivery 10 cents lower.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Date	October						Week ago	Year ago
	1	2	3	4	5	7		
Oct. 8 1/2	83	83	83	83	83	81	83	67
Dec. 7 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	76 1/2	78 1/2	64 1/2
Flax								
Oct. 30 1/2	378	379	375	369 1/2	362	360	363 1/2	
Nov. 30 1/2	365	362 1/2	360	356	352 1/2	309 1/2	288 1/2	

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Elevator	Grain	Revd during week		Now in store
		Revd during week	Ship'd during week	
Duckworth	Wheat	44,138		45,711
	Oats	9,516	26,899	41,744
	Barley			2,733
	Flax			468
Calgary	Wheat	48,810		52,438
	Oats	27,375	6,415	84,946
	Barley	1,348	1,230	19,435
	Flax			83
	Corn			1,066
Moose Jaw	Wheat	72,861		89,627
	Oats	2,857		25,013
	Barley	1,413		1,413

THE CASH TRADE

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 4.

CORN—Low grades in better demand early and 2 to 3 cents higher for yellow and white; mixed corn slow. Advance lost at close. No. 3 yellow closed at \$1.32 to \$1.37; No. 2 white, \$1.52 to \$1.57.

OATS—Firm early, with ordinary No. 3 white half a cent over October; easier toward close. No. 3 white closed at 66 1/2 to 67 1/2 cents; No. 4 white oats at 63 1/2 to 66 1/2 cents.

RYE—Demand fair; offerings small. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.57 to \$1.58.

BARLEY—Medium and low grades 1 cent higher early; advance lost later. Prices closed at 85 to 93 cents.

FLAXSEED—Firm, with good demand for moderate offerings; No. 1 spot October price to 1 cent over; to arrive, same. No. 1 seed closed at \$2.80 on spot and \$3.80 to arrive.

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 5.—The United Grain Growers Limited Livestock Department reports receipts at the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, for the past week as follows: Cattle, 13,752; sheep and lambs, 1,359; calves, 208; hogs, 252. With a lighter run of stock coupled with better supply of cars for outgoing stock to the South and East the congestion that existed last week has been entirely cleaned up, with

FIXED WHEAT PRICES

Fixed Year ago	1918											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
224	224	217	211	199	190	212	212	208				
221	218	215	209	194	185	215	212	208				

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, Oct. 1 to Oct. 7 inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	OATS				BARLEY				FLAX	
		2CW	3CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd 2 Fd	3CW	4CW	Rej	Feed	1NW	2CW
Sept. 1	186	84 1/2				107 1/2	102 1/2	97	97	393	
2	186	84	80 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2	105 1/2	100 1/2	95	95	388	
3	186	84 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2	104 1/2	99 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	389	
4	186	84 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	79 1/2	103 1/2	98 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	380	
5	186	84 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	79 1/2	104 1/2	99 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	374 1/2	
6	186	81 1/2	78	78	76 1/2	99	94	90	90	367	
7	186	81 1/2	78	78	76 1/2	99	94	90	90	367	
Week ago	186					108 1/2	103 1/2	98	98	290	
Year ago	175	67	64	64	63	122	118		111	305 1/2	309 1/2

LIVESTOCK

Livestock	Winnipeg		Calgary	Toronto	St. Paul	Chicago
	Sept. 28	Year Ago				
Cattle	Choice steers	13.00-14.00	12.25-13.00	14.50-15.20	16.50-17.00	19.50-19.75
	Best butcher steers	12.00-12.50	8.25-9.00	11.00-12.00	14.00-14.50	15.00-16.00
	Fair to good butcher steers	9.00-12.00	7.50-8.25	9.50-10.75	12.00-13.00	10.50-12.25
	Good to choice fat cows	8.50-9.50	7.50-8.25	8.00-8.25	8.50-10.50	9.00-10.00
	Medium to good cows	8.00-9.50	7.50-7.50	7.00-8.00	8.00-8.75	7.50-9.00
	Canners	6.00-7.50	4.50-5.00	5.00-5.75	5.50-6.50	6.00-6.50
	Best oxen	8.00-9.00	6.50-7.00	7.00-8.00	9.50-10.50	11.50-12.50
	Best butcher bulls	7.50-8.00	6.50-7.00	7.00-7.25	7.50-8.00	5.75-7.75
	Common to bologna bulls	6.00-7.25	4.00-5.50	4.00-7.00	7.50-8.00	6.50-8.75
	Fair to good feeder steers	9.50-10.00	7.00-8.00	9.50-10.00	10.00-11.00	11.25-12.35
Hogs	Choice hogs, fed and watered	19.00	17.50	19.50	19.25	19.50
	Light hogs	15.00-17.50	15.00	18.50	18.00	19.00
Sheep and Lambs	Choice lambs	14.00-17.00	9.00-14.50	16.50	15.00-15.25	17.75-18.00
	Best killing sheep	10.00-13.00	7.00-10.00	13.00-14.50	11.00-11.50	11.50-12.00

the result that the yards are cleaned up, and unless an extraordinary run prevails next week, we look for a better tone to the market and would advise shipping soon so as to avoid the rush that is sure to occur the first general snow fall. The hog market is steady with an exceptionally light run. There is a good demand at present for good young breeding ewes and those having that class of stock for sale would do well to ship them now.

The following is a summary of prevailing prices at present, and with a moderate run we look for prices to be slightly higher for all good grades.

Butcher Cattle

Extra choice steers	\$13.00 to \$14.00
Choice heavy steers	12.00 to 12.50
Medium to good steers	10.00 to 12.00
Fair to medium steers	9.00 to 10.00
Common to fair steers	8.00 to 8.50
Choice fat heifers	9.00 to 10.00
Good to choice cows	8.50 to 9.50
Fair to good cows	8.00 to 8.50
Canner to cutter cows	6.00 to 7.50
Best fat oxen	8.00 to 9.00
Canner and cutter oxen	7.50 to 7.50
Fat weighty bulls	7.50 to 8.00
Bologna bulls	6.00 to 7.25
Fat lambs	14.00 to 16.00
Sheep	10.00 to 13.00
Veal calves	7.50 to 9.50
Pull feds	6.00 to 7.50

Stockers and Feeders

Choice weighty good colored feeders	\$ 9.00 to \$10.00
Common to good stockers and feeders	7.00 to 8.50
Best milkers and springers	85.00 to 110.00
Fair milkers and springers	50.00 to 80.00

Hogs

Selects fed and watered	19.00
Straight heavies	13.00 to 15.00
Light hogs	15.00 to 17.50
Sows	13.00 to 15.00
Stags	10.00 to 13.00
Boars	7.00 to 9.00

CALGARY

Calgary, Sept. 28.—The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited report this week's receipts as follows: Horses, 296; cattle, 6,206; hogs, 1,294; sheep, 1,942. Receipts for the corresponding week last year were: Horses, 300; cattle, 3,344; hogs, 554; sheep, 1,287. There were heavy receipts of cattle at the Calgary yards this week, considerable number of which were good beef and the good steers heavy enough for government car contracts were readily taken, but prices were lower. We realized 14 cents on one choice steer and 13 cents on a number of others, but the bulk of the best brought from \$12.00 to \$12.50. We would quote choice heavy steers \$12.25 to \$13.00, medium to good steers \$11.25 to \$12.00 and good light killers of quality from \$9.50 to \$10.75. Fat cows and heifers sold fully 75 cents lower and \$8.00 to \$8.25 will get the best medium cows \$7.00 to \$7.50 and common \$6.25 to \$6.75. Canners were bought in large numbers at \$5.00 to \$5.75.

With a good many nice young cows turned in at this price. Bulls and oxen were not in as good demand, with tops \$7.00 to \$7.75 and mediums \$6.00 to \$7.00 for bulls and \$8.00 the best price for oxen. The stocker trade was brisker, \$9.00 to \$10.00 being paid for good steers 900 pounds and up and \$8.25 to \$8.75 for lighter weights. Yearling steers at \$7.25 to \$8.00 and yearling heifers \$7.00 to \$7.50 were the prevailing prices in this class of stuff and stock cows and heifers from \$6.00 to \$7.00. Veal held about steady. Some choice fat calves of medium weight selling up to 10 cents with the bulk from \$8.00 to \$9.00.

Hogs were lower and with only \$19.50 bid on Thursday no sales were made and practically the entire week's run turned on Friday.

Sheep receipts were light with a weak demand. We quote choice fat lambs \$13.00 to \$13.50; wethers \$12.00 to \$12.50; and fat ewes \$10.00 to \$11.00.

The market this week showed a decline, this being especially noticeable in the cow stuff. The limitation the government has placed on the amount of cow beef they will accept in war contracts is undoubtedly responsible for this situation and cows are selling fully \$4.50 per 100 pounds lower than steers. Shippers are continuing to send in heavy consignments of light cattle that would make more money if held back and this especially applies to off-colored and common cattle for which there is really no demand. The fall run of Co-operative shipments are beginning to come in.

EDMONTON

The Markets Investigation Division of the Dominion Livestock Branch, in its report for the week ending October 3, reports that the record run of cattle in Edmonton made a few weeks ago was outnumbered during the week when 2,613 head were received at the yards. Notwithstanding that most of the stock consisted of cows that stockers, the market held fairly steady, many farmers from Saskatchewan and northern Alberta making purchases of stock to turn on stubble after harvesting and threshing before the winter feeding period. Prices on all classes of eastern markets were slightly weaker and light beef steers were made to Winnipeg in order to prevent congestion. Twelve steers from Viking, Alberta, sold at \$13.25; two steers from Bruce, Alberta, averaging 1,170 pounds, realized \$13; four from Killam, Alberta, averaging 1,230 pounds sold at \$13; and six from Wetaskiwin, averaging 1,155, sold at slightly lower prices. Only a few choice cows sold as high as \$9.00 per hundred.

Seven hundred and eighty-nine sheep were received, but most of these were on through billing. Prices remained steady. Seventeen lambs averaging 95 pounds sold at \$13 per hundred. A strong inquiry was evident for breeding ewes, but few were received for sale.

Only 440 hogs were received. Selects sold steady at \$18.75 per hundred, fed and watered, and were mostly purchased by Moose Jaw packing houses. Small runs are expected until new grain-finished hogs are marketed.

TORONTO

The Markets Investigation Division of the Dominion Livestock Branch reports that cattle prices received a rather severe set back at Toronto during the week ending October 3, and the 10,000 head on sale met with a slow demand at prices ruling lower than all grades of cattle. Attracted by the high prices paid for choice cattle the previous week, the week's offerings included many loads of good heavy steers; these proved to be very slow sellers. The quotations were perhaps about 50 cents lower on Monday followed by a further decline of 25 cents on Tuesday and Wednesday, and many loads of heavy cattle that were in the stock at Toronto during the week ending October 3, and the 10,000 head on sale met with a slow demand at prices ruling lower than all grades of cattle. Attracted by the high prices paid for choice cattle the previous week, the week's offerings included many loads of good heavy steers; these proved to be very slow sellers. 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WINNIPEG
REGINA

SASKATOON
CALGARY

Depth of Foundation

Q.—What will frost do to a concrete wall built on the surface of the ground? How deep is it necessary to put a foundation for a one-story building if it has a concrete floor as well as concrete walls? The top of the floor to be level with the surface of the ground.—Reader, Alta.

A.—I would advise putting the wall down into the ground at least 30 inches. You do not state what kind of a building the wall is intended for and I therefore can give you little information except in a general way. The concrete

floor should be built at least six or eight inches above the outside ground level. You will find this to your advantage in the sloppy weather in the spring. The ordinary width of wall for a single story building is 10 inches. You should, however, have a footing underneath at least 20 inches wide and 10 inches deep for the wall to rest upon. The life of a great many of our farm buildings is greatly shortened by poor foundations which settle unevenly and bring strains upon the structure of the building above

which throws the building out of shape and very often causes it to collapse when the high winds come.—L. J. Smith, Prof. of Agricultural Engineering, M. A. C.

"Old Colony" Mennonites May Go

A convention of delegates from the various settlements of "Old Colony" Mennonites of Saskatchewan and Manitoba have decided to send a deputation to the Argentine government in regard to the people of those settlements migrating to South American soil. Enforcement of the new School Attendance Act in Saskatchewan has created an antagonistic feeling among the "Old Colony" or reactionary groups of Mennonites, who have steadily fought against assimilation of their children through the medium of the public schools. These people are distinct in their views from the "Progressive" Mennonites.

Will Interview Governments

The Canadian and Saskatchewan government will first be interviewed to find out whether the Mennonites would be allowed to leave Canada in case satisfactory arrangements in South America are made. Another meeting will be held shortly, at which it is expected that further arrangements will be made.

The delegation, which is to go to South America, will interview the Argentine government as to the price of land; whether the families will be allowed to emigrate with their sons of military age, and as to whether the South American republic will grant privileges similar to those outlined in the Canadian treaty of 1873. If these conditions are satisfactorily fulfilled it is more than probable that practically the entire "Old Colony" will sell their farms in Western Canada and move to Argentina.

Western Butter for Siberia

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Limited, with headquarters at Regina, has recently made a shipment of 57,000 pounds of butter to Russia. The butter was purchased by the Militia Department, and is to be used by the Canadian Expeditionary force in Siberia. Two cars were required to ship this butter to Vancouver en route to Siberia. Previous to the outbreak of the war, Russia exported large quantities of butter, but the disorganized conditions there at present made it necessary to provide the fighting forces with this commodity.

New Dairy Commissioner

T. M. Logan has resigned as dairy commissioner of the province of Saskatchewan and P. Reed, who was for the past three years creamery inspector, has been appointed commissioner.

Patriotic Funds

Blue Cross Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$ 200.14
Beth Howe, Millet, Alta.	.30
Lester Farrar, Brooks, Alta.	.10
V. I. Mahan, Carbon, Alta.	.50
Gladys L. Dowd, Cypress, Man.	.10
Edith Hennessy	.10
Norma B. Halliday	.25
Bertha Patterson, Kelso, Sask.	.10
Elford Lang, Simpson, Sask.	.10
Merril Mattrass, Carmanray, Alta.	.20
Cameron Garpender, Ingebright, Sask.	.25
Floissie Hoffman, Maple Creek, Sask.	.25
Beatrice Anderson, Blucher, Sask.	.25
Archie Peacock, Leader, Sask.	.25
Jessie L. Taylor, Forrest Bank, Sask.	.25
Ross L. Hinde, Waseca, Sask.	.50
Mardell Wussow	.15
Margaret Wussow	.10
Laura Kirk, Cyndall, Man.	2.00
Total	\$205.91

Belgian Relief Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$12,572.07
Edrans Union S. S. Edrans, Man.	4.50
Total	\$12,576.57

Red Cross Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$ 7,803.86
Moundville Ladies' Aid, Parram, Sask.	25.00
Total	\$7,828.86

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged \$12,572.07
Edrans Union S. S. Edrans, Man. 4.50
Total \$12,576.57

Red Cross Fund

Previously acknowledged \$ 7,803.86
Moundville Ladies' Aid, Parram, Sask. 25.00
Total \$7,828.86

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A. STANLEY JONES' FAMOUS SMALL THRESHERS

SPECIAL NOTICE

Owing to a clerical error, an advertisement, which had been written two months ago was inserted in The Guide of September 25th, stating that there had been no advance. I beg to correct this and state that there was an advance of ten per cent on September 15th.

This advance, however, is the only one since 1917, and the prices, etc., as advertised September 25th, are correct, with ten per cent added to them.

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RIFLES, SHOTGUNS AND AMMUNITION at REASONABLE PRICES.



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No. 44 JUSTRITE ACETYLENE HEAD-LIGHT gives a penetrating light and will not blow out. It is equipped with a self-lighting attachment, a lens for diffused light and also a special long distance lens. Burns 10 hours on one charge of 10 oz. of carbide, 20 candle power. Price, complete without cap, \$5.00. Mailing weight 3 lbs. Canvas Cap with shield, 40c. extra. In ordering give size of cap desired.



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Roy Moore writes:—"I caught 3 mink in one night with Hallam's Bait. It is the best on the market, and can never do without it."
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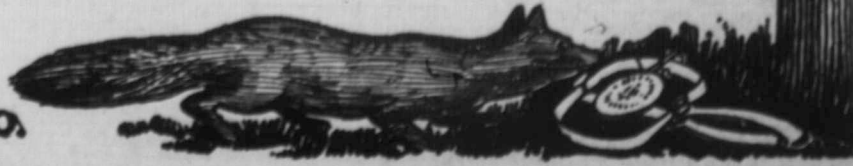
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The RADIANT LIGHT BURNS COAL OIL
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\$8.75 BURNS 95% AIR and 5% OIL
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45-gallon barrel, per gallon .30
 30-gallon barrel, per gallon .23

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A red, colored oil of highest fire test. Guaranteed to lubricate perfectly without carbonizing.

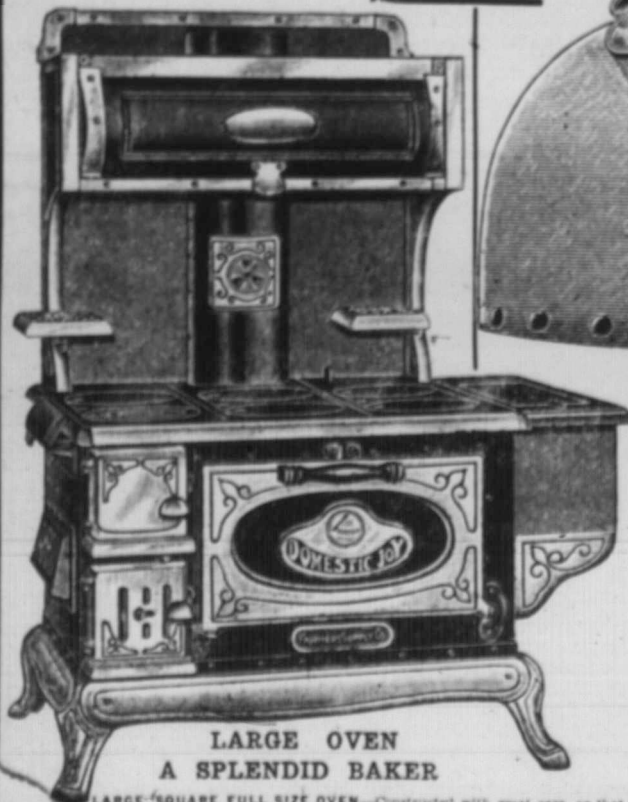
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No. 89—18-inch oven \$49.50 No. 109—20-inch oven \$53.50



Beautiful Ribbed Shade Verde Green Base

SAFETY—The Radiant Lamp has been designed by hundreds of lighting experts all over the world. It is as safe as a lamp can be made. You can turn it upside down and it will burn just as well as in an upright position. It can be moved without spilling oil. It does not smoke and has no odor. It is the safest and most satisfactory light ever devised.

THE LAMP ITSELF is handsomely equal to any obtainable; all parts are well made and neatly finished. The design is neat and symmetrical. The shape is very artistic. The lamp is attractive in every way.

SIMPLICITY—The Radiant Lamp is just as simple as it is safe. There is no wick to bother with nor chimney to clean. It has two shallow, inverted mantles of excellent durability. It generates in 20 seconds, and no generating touch is required. The generator is removable without the aid of tools, and without disturbing either shade or mantle.

No. 32-463—Suitable for hanging or setting on table; is 22 1/2" high; capacity of fuel, 1 quart tested to 100 pounds pressure; will heatify your home fully 100 per cent.; looks just like an electric light and is just as good. Order it on approval.

No. 32-463—Price at Winnipeg \$8.75

You Can Hang from Ceiling or Stand on Table

335 CANDLE POWER—As a light giver the Radiant Mantle Lamp has no equal. It is the most powerful table or reading lamp on the market today. The light it gives is intensely bright, yet soft, easy on the eyes, and steady as the sun. It produces a light of 335 candle power. Gives 13 times as much light as the ordinary oil lamp, 7 times as much as gas and 21 times as much as the standard 16 candle power electric light. Unlike all other lamps look yellow and dim.

ECONOMY—The cost of operation of the Radiant Lamp is practically nothing. You can burn it 24 hours a night every night in the month on a single gallon of kerosene or coal oil. By actual test it has burned 89 hours at a cost of 39 cents, or about 1-3 of a cent for each hour of burning. It will soon pay for itself in the saving of oil.

WITH EACH LAMP WE INCLUDE a pump, cleaning needle, two mantles and an instruction card which shows you how to set up and operate the Radiant Lamp.

No. 32-463—RADIANT TABLE LAMP—Has colonial design standard with 10" white ribbed shade. Base is finished in verde green. Order it on approval.

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Will go twice as far as any other oil on the market. Positively guaranteed to give extra fuel.

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HEAVY OIL 5c. GALLON EXTRA.

No. 85 "FASCO" Steam Cylinder Oil

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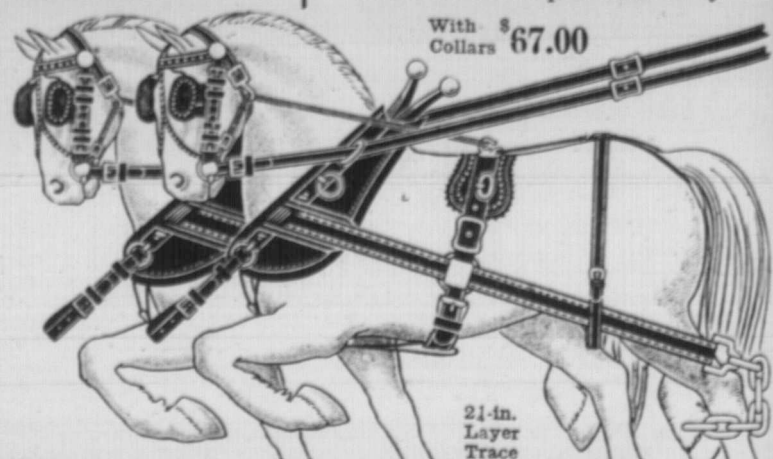
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BRIDLES—1-in. leather cup blinde with brass spots. **LINES**—1-in. by 21-feet, buckles and billets. **PADS**—Felt lined, shaped spotted housings, 14-in. billets, hooks and terrets. **BELLY BANDS**—14-in. folded, with buckles and line rings. **HAMES**—All steel bolt, with brass balls and line rings. **HAME TUGS AND TRACES**—24-in., 14-in. layer, double and stiffened, 24-in. rings, 7-link heel chains. **HAME STRAPS**—1-inch. **POLE STRAPS**—14-inch. **MARTINGALES**—14-inch. **TUG AND BACK STRAPS**—1-in. turned back, crupper dock buckled on. **COLLARS**—Short straw, leather back and face. Trimmings—lined roller buckles. No. 120—Complete with collars \$67.00 No. 130—Less collars \$59.50