

1918

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

March 20, 1918

\$1.00 per Year



A Boy's Champion

Circulation over 37,000 weekly



ALL CLASSES ARE LIABLE UNDER THE DOMINION WAR TAX ACT

Returns covering 1917 details must be filed on or before 31st March next

THE Income War Tax Act applies to every class of person residing or ordinarily resident in Canada.

Every unmarried person, or widow or widower without dependent children, whose income exceeded \$1500 for the calendar year, 1917, and all other persons whose income exceeded \$3000 for the same period, must fill in and file the necessary forms.

All persons engaged in farming of any kind, who are liable under the provisions of the Act, must get three copies of Form T-1 and answer in detail all questions asked. Special attention is called to the following points as well as to those specifically mentioned in the Form—

Gross Income Must Include all income from the sale of produce, stock, or other products whatsoever, as well as monies received from other sources, such as Dividend, Interests, etc., as provided in the Forms.

Personal and Living Expenses must not be deducted in determining gross income—the figures must include the value of all food and other necessities of his own production, consumed by the taxpayer or his family.

Depreciation.—In giving figures under Depreciation, particulars of the value of implements, machinery, and outbuildings on hand January 1st, 1917, upon which depreciation is claimed should be shown, but must not include any amount for dwelling occupied by the taxpayer.

The amount expended for labor in the preparation of land for crops and in the cultivation, harvesting, and marketing of the crop should be stated, as well as the cost of seed and fertilizer and the amount expended for labor in caring for livestock, cost of feed, repairs to

farm buildings, but not the cost of repairs to dwelling. The cost of small tools and material which is used up in the course of a year or two, such as binder twine, pitch forks, spades, etc., should be shown as these are deductible.

The cost of labor may include board of hired men, but no amount as wages for the taxpayer himself will be allowed.

Penalties.—Default in filing returns renders the person or persons liable on summary conviction to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each day during which the default continues. Any person making a false statement in any return or in any information required by the Minister of finance shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding ten thousand dollars or to six months imprisonment, or to both fine and imprisonment.

Don't forget to fill in three copies of the Form. Keep one copy and file the other two with the Inspector of Taxation for your District.

Forms may be obtained from the District Inspectors of Taxation and from the Postmasters at all leading centres

Postage must be paid on all letters and documents forwarded by mail to Inspector of Taxation

INSPECTORS OF TAXATION
For Winnipeg and District, W. L. Ball, Union Bank Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.
For Regina and District, Peter McAra, Regina, Sask.
For Calgary and District, Thoburn Allan, Customs Bldg., Calgary, Alta.

Department of Finance
Ottawa, Canada

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A COLORED NOTICE

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

The editors hope that you have enjoyed reading The Guide and that you will send \$3.00 for your renewal at once. A blank coupon and addressed envelope are enclosed for your convenience.

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

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied.

When requesting a change of address, subscribers should give the old as well as the new P.O. address.

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

Remittances should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal bank or express money order.

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

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



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

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Advertising Rates
 Commercial Display: 50 cents per square line. Livestock Display: 15 cents per square line. Classified: 3 cents 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 seven 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.

NEW U.F.A. SECRETARY

Mr. H. Higginbotham, for the past three years on the staff of the Grain Growers' Guide, has been appointed Secretary of the U.F.A. in succession to P. F. Woodbridge who recently resigned from that position owing to ill health. Like many of the men who have become prominent in the farmers' movement Mr. Higginbotham hails from England, where for some years he was engaged in journalism. While in the old country he spent three years in close touch with the Mid-Cheshire Farmers' Association. Upon coming to Canada he first engaged in farm work with his brother at Pincher, Alta.



H. HIGGINBOTHAM

While there he was offered a position on one of the Edmonton daily papers, which he accepted, and for three sessions of the Alberta Legislature worked as Press Gallery Reporter, gaining an intimate knowledge of the public life of the province. It was during these sessions that much important farmer legislation including the Act incorporating the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company was put through. When the Schools of Agriculture were established, Mr. Higginbotham, who had been in close touch with the work of the farmers' associations and the Department of Agriculture, decided upon taking a course in agriculture at the Provincial Schools of Agriculture then being inaugurated. After completing a two-year course at the Olds School, during which time he acted as organizer and also as Editor-in-chief of the Alberta Schools of Agriculture Magazine, he joined the staff of The Guide as field representative. In this capacity, and his later work for the advertising department, he has kept in close touch with Alberta, making several trips a year covering the whole of the three prairie provinces, thus seeing something of the work of the farmers' associations in the other provinces. Mr. Higginbotham's knowledge of farm conditions in Alberta together with his business training and journalistic experience make him splendidly equipped for the work he will undertake as Secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta.



Good chairmen are like poets in that they are born, not made. Mrs. John McNaughtan, retiring president of the Women's Section of the S.G.A. is without doubt the best chairman the writer has been privileged to see. Her procedure is without flaw. Perfect order is maintained always, even in that difficult time when district directors are elected there is free and unlimited debate on all subjects under discussion. She grasps in a moment the point of view of each speaker and has the happy faculty of keeping speakers to the question without telling them to do so. If more of our chairmen could see, read and inwardly digest her methods conventions would be much happier affairs.

The Guide, as a prize, in the membership competition is the unique and appropriate idea that is being worked out by the Acme, Sask., G.G.A. We will endeavor to make the prize as valuable as possible, and trust that the winner will endeavor to impress on all the new members that they should be constant readers of the organized farmers' own paper.

The City of Regina is planning for the erection of an auditorium with a seating capacity of 3,000 people, specially designed to accommodate convention and large public gatherings. This hall will have greater seating capacity than any two of the churches in the city. The big G.G.A. convention held recently in Regina, impressed the authorities with the necessity of a large auditorium to accommodate such gatherings.

The Guide finds that it will have a small surplus of the World's Prize Winning Seed Grains being distributed in the \$10,000 greater production campaign. This grain we will sell to our readers at actual cost and anyone desirous of securing some of this specially selected seed should write us immediately. Write for particulars, or enclose remittance to the amount you desire to spend, naming the variety you

desire and your order will receive immediate attention.

The Canadian Courier in a recent issue had the following: "Outside of the fact that practically 90 per cent. of the farmers of the West are grain growers, with their community of interest springing from the very soil itself, much of the success of the farmers' movement in the prairies may be credited to the splendid advocacy of the farmers' interest by The Grain Growers' Guide. It has furnished also a meeting place, as it were, for those members of the various co-operative societies whose only point of contact with their fellows was by way of the mail routes which linked them in their magnificent isolation to the world beyond their unfenced wheat fields. And whilst the movement which it advocates has flourished The Grain Growers' Guide has enjoyed a mighty healthy growth of its own."

Training for Citizenship begins at the right place when it commences on our girls and boys. Boys conferences are now an established fact. Alberta women have risen to the need of a similar relationship for girls. Two conferences are to be held in Alberta, that of the Northern part in Edmonton, on April 12 to 14. Today's mail brought a program of the Annual Girls' Conference to be held at Lumsden Bench, July 11 to 18. All conference programs aim at the four-fold development of the girls. May they have the support and cooperation of all interested in our young people.

There is a movement afoot to unify the legislation in the various provinces of Canada and particularly in the prairie provinces. The Manitoba legislature at its recent session passed a bill appointing a board of three commissioners to work with a similar number from the other prairie provinces to make the legislation uniform. Expenses will be reduced and a great deal of present inconvenience will be done away with.

PRIZES FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Cash prizes will be given for contributions from The Guide readers on subjects pertaining to farm life and work. These contributions should preferably contain not more than 600 words but well written articles will be accepted should they exceed this length. They should be written on one side of the paper only. For the best contribution on each subject a prize of \$3.00 will be given; for the second best, \$2.00 and others that are published will be paid for at the usual contributors' rates. The subjects are as follows:—

- 1.—Give your experience with brome grass. Has it proved to be a satisfactory pasture grass? Outline your methods of handling it and of breaking up brome sod.
- 2.—What is your experience in operating

- 3.—Does it pay to have a farm vegetable garden? Should vegetables be planted in beds and cared for by hand or in rows where they may be cultivated with horse power? How large should the garden be for a family of five?
- 4.—How should the farm girl be remunerated for her services? Should she have an allowance or be given a share of the returns from some of the farm activities in which she assists?

Contributions on the above subjects should be mailed not later than April 6, 1918. Address Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

MOTORLIFE SAVES GASOLINE AND REMOVES CARBON

The cause of 75 per cent. of all motor troubles in internal combustion engines—of which the gasoline engine is the best known type—is due to imperfect oxidation of the fuel, which results in the formation of carbon. This carbon is deposited in the cylinder heads, valves, valve seats and spark plugs, which results in loss of power and waste of gasoline.

Motorlife puts LIFE in the Motor

and gets more miles from gasoline. Every gallon of gasoline treated with Motorlife yields mileage equivalent to 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 gallons of plain gasoline which amounts to a saving of from \$8.00 to \$16.00 on \$2.25 invested in Motorlife.

Put up in handy tins containing 1 quart—sufficient to treat 128 gallons

1 OUNCE OF MOTORLIFE TREATS FOUR GALLONS OF GASOLINE

Motorlife is sold by All Good Dealers at \$2.25 per Quart.

If your dealer does not handle it remit \$2.25 direct to us—a quart can will be sent you prepaid.

SOLD UNDER ABSOLUTE MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE IF NOT SATISFIED

The Saskatchewan Motorlife Company

Weyburn - Sask.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

A movement is under way to enlist 'teen age boys from the cities for work on the farm. They will be known as Soldiers of the Soil and will be available for farmers for periods of three or four months work. Last year 8,000 boys enlisted under the scheme in Ontario, and this year the farmers of that province are calling for 15,000.

The Government is reported to be considering plans for the cultivation of certain land areas under the control of the crown by individual contractors under long term agreements. These lands will include Indian reservations, crown lands, etc., near railways. To induce enterprises of this nature, however, it will be necessary to guarantee several years operation so that the investors may be sure of receiving a reasonable return of capital investment for improvement.

Our Ottawa Letter

The New Parliament—Accession of the New Members—Election Acts to be Reviewed

Ottawa, March 13.—When this letter appears in the columns of The Guide parliament will have commenced its deliberations and the new Union government will have, through the formal speech from the throne, presented its chief legislative proposals for the session to the people. While the session does not promise much excitement, unless the signs are all wrong, it should prove to be one of the most intensely interesting since the days when the coalition cabinet of Macdonald and Brown made consideration possible. The government which meets parliament on Monday is not a coalition administration in the sense that the Macdonald-Brown government was. It probably resembles more closely the Union of Liberals and Conservatives which followed the split in Mr. Gladstone's party over home rule when a body of members consisting of the numerically greatest portion of the Liberal party remained in the Upper House as His Majesty's loyal opposition. The straight Liberalism under Sir Wilfrid Laurier numbering some 90 odd will be approximately twice as numerous as the Liberal Unionists who will support the new government. The majority of the Unionists of the Liberal stripe of politics come from west of the great lakes, where the get-together spirit was considerably stronger than elsewhere in Canada when the election campaign was on. Added together the two wings of the Liberal party are slightly stronger than the Conservatives but no one here thinks that there will be any disposition to coalesce or to return to old party lines until the war is over and probably not this side of a general election.

Short Session Predicted

I have it on the best of authority that it is not the intention of the opposition to unduly prolong the session. There will be criticism of the taking of the soldiers' vote under the provisions of the War Time Elections Act and also of the Franchise Act and a demand is likely to be made for a repeal of the latter. This is quite likely to produce the hottest debate of the session. The subject is one that is likely to prove a bit awkward for Liberal ministers in the government who opposed the bill in the house and it is suggested in some quarters that the government may meet the situation by agreeing to wipe the measure off the statute books. It will doubtless be replaced after the war is over by a bill giving the franchise to all women and restoring to naturalized Canadians the right to cast a ballot.

There are rumors that some of the old-time Ontario Conservatives who have never been greatly pleased with the Union government will, metaphorically speaking, occupy "cross-benches" and slap the wrists of the ministers when they feel so disposed. I have conversed with some of these members and they claim that the Union government has not accomplished anything that could not have been done by a party government. They resent the inclusion of men of radical tendencies in the cabinet and doubtless most of their criticisms will be directed towards the plans of these new ministers. On the other hand it is thought that Liberals elected in Eastern Canada pledged to support the government's war measures, but not otherwise bound, may be disposed to direct an occasional shaft of criticism at the members of the Borden administration still in the cabinet. On the whole it will be recognized that while there is no question as to the government commanding the loyal support of those elected to support Union there may be occasional rifts in the late that will make the session quite worth while for those who like variety in connection with legislative proceedings.

The New Eastern Ministers

When the house foregathers the new ministers of the crown will be very much in the public eye. All students of the political situation, no matter how extreme their views, are willing to admit that the Union government is considerably stronger in personnel

and administrative ability than the Borden administration which passed away last autumn. Hon. Robt. Rogers, Hon. J. D. Hazen, and Hon. W. J. Roche are the three members of the Borden government who will be missing from the cabinet circle and the house. Hon. Frank Cochrane is still a member of the cabinet and of the house. He is no longer minister of railways but he is the connecting link between the government system of railways and the administration. Of the new men the light is not expected to shine with great intensity upon Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, the new Minister of Marine and Naval Affairs. Mr. Ballantyne is a business man with no great liking for politics and will probably be content to administer his department with quiet efficiency. The ministers whose performances in the house and elsewhere will attract the most attention are Hon. N. W. Rowell, Hon. Frank Carvell and the western group: Hon. Messrs. Sifton, Calder and Crerar. Mr. Rowell, as president of the privy council, has been an exceedingly active member of the new administration and undoubtedly

The Three New Western Ministers

The three new ministers from the radical West may, more than any others perhaps, excite the interest of parliament and the people. Mr. Calder and Mr. Sifton have not sought much publicity since they became federal ministers but it is known that their time and abilities have been fully engaged in dealing with the problems awaiting solution. Mr. Crerar has not sought publicity either, but it has to a considerable degree been thrust upon him because of the position he occupies as minister of agriculture. As Dr. J. W. Robertson remarked at a luncheon recently at which an address was delivered by Mr. Crerar, he, above all other ministers, should command the support and the sympathy of the people. The military problem having in a large measure been solved the great remaining task is that of increased production and to Mr. Crerar and his associates the people of Canada and of the Motherland as well, are looking for a solution. It is only putting it mildly to state that Mr. Crerar has created the impression that he will spare no efforts in his endeavor to increase the resources and incidentally the fighting will of the people.

Militia Department Changes Forecasted

I had almost overlooked Major-General Mewburn, the new minister of

bath ears to hear, let him tell somebody else."

MAY LEASE HOMESTEAD

Ottawa, March 13.—On the recommendation of Hon. Arthur Meighen, minister of interior, a new homestead regulation has been adopted providing that in the case of an entrant for a homestead being absent on military service and unable to cultivate the land, he may lease it to other parties. The new regulation, which has been passed with a view to increasing agricultural production, will apply to entrants engaged in the naval as well as the military service, and also to homesteaders "engaged in any work deemed by the minister to be of national importance." The leasing of unpatented homesteads in cases where the entrant has died or is insane is also authorized.

The regulations provide as follows: "The breaking and cultivating of the land held under entry, the erection of permanent improvements, and, in cases where the entrant has been granted the privilege of substituting stock in lieu of cultivation, the maintenance of livestock on such land by the lessee during the term of the lease, may be granted to the entrant as fulfillment in part or in whole as the case may be, of the requirements for obtaining letters patent, providing that such evidence there-



Solving their Own Problem. Citizens of a Pennsylvania Town Helping Themselves to Coal during the Shortage.

his influence has had much to do with war-time prohibition. He is strong on social reform and is likely to have proposals to make along these lines later on. Although a leader of advance thought Mr. Rowell is credited with Conservative tendencies in matters relating to the tariff and business. Many people here are inclined to believe that he will gradually gravitate towards the Conservative party and that he is likely someday to be a Conservative Prime Minister of Canada, with a united Ontario behind him. But this is mere speculation.

Mr. Carvell up to the present time has kept himself pretty much in the background. A year ago he was the most cordially hated by the supporters left of the speaker and the member most cordially hated by the supporters of the government. This session he will sit with the ministers whom he has been accustomed to assail so vigorously and at times no doubt will be the object of criticism by his one-time associates. Mr. Carvell frankly confesses to some tendencies which are regarded as being reactionary in the West. He has expressed himself more than once in public as being dubious as to public ownership of railways. He says the management of the L.C.R. by the government has not encouraged him in the belief that government control would be an improvement on private ownership. What Mr. Carvell thinks he is very liable to say and the course he will adopt as a minister in the Union government will attract considerable attention in the house.

militia, who will share with Mr. Crerar the distinction of being a minister in a Dominion cabinet without previous parliamentary experience. On the whole, General Mewburn is believed to be making good. It is generally recognized that a mistake was made when the authority of the minister of militia was confined to this side of the Atlantic and an overseas minister appointed. It may have been a good course to adopt to clip the wings of Sir Sam Hughes but the results have been decidedly unsatisfactory and a reversion to the old order of things when there was no dual control of Canada's military forces is quite probable. This is a question that will engage the attention of the ministers who will attend the Imperial War Cabinet sessions in June.

FREE TRADE LEAGUE

The International Free Trade League, 38 St. Botolph Street, Boston, U.S.A., is what its name implies. It is out to abolish custom houses and barbed-wired tariff entanglements of all kinds throughout the world. It invites members who believe in free trade, peace, good-will among nations—international men. Its secretary is Kenneth B. Elliman; terms of membership, \$1.25 per year, including subscription to the League's quarterly. The League believes that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men." The secretary does not desire correspondence with tariff-reformers, tariff-defectors, tariff-for-revenue or any other half-way-house trade obstructors. His latesting is out day and night for tariff destroyers. "He that

of, as is satisfactory to the minister, is submitted."

FOWL SPOIL IN STORAGE

A sensation has been created in Winnipeg as the result of the announcement that 8,500 pounds of chicken belonging to Wm. Davies Co. had been sent from the company's cold storage plant to the city incinerator and destroyed as unfit for human food. Controller Puttee, stated that there had been destroyed on one occasion 4,000 pounds of chicken and on another 4,500 pounds, making a total of 8,500. The Davies Company had taken the initiative in getting the chickens destroyed, it had paid for the incinerator fee, and "from those facts," said Mr. Puttee, "we may be sure that the chicken were in a pretty bad way."

The chicken had been in cold storage since October of 1916. It was estimated that in numbers the total destroyed was in the neighborhood of 3,000 birds.

Is your house or barn the first object that the winter winds strike in several miles sweep across the prairie? A good windbreak will make a world of difference about the farmstead. It will add much to the comfort of both man and beast. Even the birds do not regard the bare wind-swept prairie as a home. The windbreak will make a home for them too.

The expropriation of the mass of the people from the soil forms the basis of the capitalist mode of production.—Karl Marx.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 20, 1918

Freight Rates Go Up

The Dominion Government allowed the increase of approximately 15 per cent. in freight and passenger rates to become effective on March 15 on all Canadian railways. Instead of becoming a permanent increase, however, as ordered by the Railway Commission, the new rates will only be effective until one year after the declaration of peace. Certain provisions for taxing surplus profits of the Canadian Pacific Railway are also included. It is provided that all increased net revenue accruing to the C.P.R. after January 1, 1918, over the year ending January 1, 1917, which arises by reason of the increase in rates shall be paid in taxes to the government. Also taxes levied on this road will be on the basis of 50 per cent. of all net earnings on its transportation system over and above the amount required to pay seven per cent. dividend on common stock alone. All the earnings of the C.P.R. from special income outside of railway operations shall pay taxes under the Income War Tax Act of 1917. It is stipulated that the special taxes to be paid by the C.P.R. shall not be less than \$7,000,000 so long as enough is left to pay the usual 10 per cent. on the common stock.

Thus has the greatest national problem that has yet faced the government been temporarily disposed of. This decision does not solve a single one of the outstanding railway difficulties the country has been facing, but merely postpones their final solution to some time when they may be larger or the country less fitted to deal with them. The financial difficulties of the Grand Trunk with its obligations to the Grand Trunk Pacific still remain unsolved, for the additional revenue created by the increased rates cannot be sufficient for its needs. Something is gained toward putting the C.N.R. on its feet, but to put the road in good condition, large supplementary expenditures must still be made. The market value of the stock of both these roads will be enhanced by this decision even though the increase is made for only one year after the close of the war, and when nationalization finally comes the people must pay for this enhanced value. The C.P.R. with its enormous surplus is to be allowed to extract from the people another \$20,000,000 of excess profits. An elaborate scheme has been mapped out for getting this money from the C.P.R. into the public treasury after the C.P.R. has acted as tax-gatherer for the government. If the government is sincere in not allowing this road any greater profits than in 1917 why should any increase have been granted and the C.P.R. virtually appointed as intermediary between the government and the people. It seems morally certain that the people of Canada will get back the smallest possible proportion of these profits. The opportunities for hiding profits are abundant in such a huge system. The C.P.R. seems bound under the new rates to become, proportionately at least, an even more powerful political influence than in the past.

Furthermore, this decision fails to accomplish one of the most necessary things at this time, i.e., to secure the greatest efficiency of all roads by pooling stock, eliminating duplicate service and co-ordinating all railway activities. This is what has been done in Great Britain, United States and other countries. We need it very badly here. The Canadian Council of Agriculture in session at Regina on March 13 sent a vigorous resolution to Ottawa dealing with the whole problem and suggesting a sound constructive policy on it. It cannot be long before the difficulty reappears and it is to be hoped next time it will be faced and handled in the only really satisfactory way of solving it—complete nationalization of all the roads, C.P.R. included.

Food Campaign in Progress

Great Britain, France and Italy are facing a serious food shortage. The collapse of Russia has given Germany entry to the Russian wheat fields and Germany undoubtedly now has the advantage in food supplies. Our Allies in Europe are now all on rations and are saving and conserving food to the utmost possible limit. The lack of fertilizer makes it impossible for Britain to increase her wheat production, while the wheat crop of France has been reduced by more than one-half and the same applies to Italy. The allied countries have asked Canada and United States to provide in 1918 at least 250,000,000 bushels of wheat more than in 1917. The condition of the winter wheat crop in the United States is unfavorable and the utmost hope is for not more than 75 per cent. of this crop. The spring wheat crop in the United States is of course an unknown quantity as yet and every effort is being made to increase its acreage. The American food controller estimates that the United States cannot provide more than 70,000,000 bushels out of the 250,000,000 bushels surplus required by the Allies in 1918.

It, therefore, devolves upon Canada to produce 180,000,000 bushels more wheat in 1918 than in 1917. Unless this wheat is provided in Canada and United States it must be brought from Argentine, India and Australia. The longer haul will require more shipping tonnage and will reduce the men and munitions which can be shipped from the United States to the fighting line. Thus every extra bushel of wheat produced in Canada this year has a double value. It will save the Allies from danger of starvation and it will put more soldiers and munitions from the United States on the battle front. The big increase in wheat production in Canada must of course come from the prairie provinces. The farmers are alive to the situation and are responding nobly. But every farmer should make a little extra effort and a little greater sacrifice than ever before.

It will be the small farmer who will save the day, because the big farmer will require no special stimulation beyond the profit he will get. The additional ten acres in wheat on the small farms all over Canada will produce the extra wheat required. The war is now one of food supplies. The farmer who strains himself to the utmost is fighting as though he were in reality in the trenches. The farmer who fails to do so is helping the enemy to the best of his ability. The safety of our country demands the increased production. The United States has fixed wheat prices for 1918 the same as for 1917, and Canada will no doubt fix the same price. But aside from prices altogether, the wheat must be produced.

Dunning Demands Action

When the Dominion Government asked Hon. C. A. Dunning to take charge of the greater food production campaign they selected the right man. He will get action and results if there is any possibility of doing it. His work lies in two directions—first, encouraging the farmers and co-operating with the provincial governments for action; secondly, stimulating the federal government to remove handicaps and improve facilities to increase production. Mr. Dunning has been all over Canada and told the people the plain story of the need of the Allies for food. The farmers in every province are making unprecedented efforts to meet the situation and the provincial governments are extending the heartiest co-operation. The people of Canada generally are being roused as they have never been

roused to the knowledge that food today is more necessary than bullets.

Mr. Dunning further points out publicly in his capacity of director of food production that two other factors in his opinion absolutely essential to greater production rest entirely with the Dominion Government. These are that the duty should be removed from all farm machinery, and a minimum price of wheat be fixed for the 1919 crop. These demands have in them nothing of a political flavor. They are two hard, cold business propositions which any business man ought to be able to understand immediately. The food situation in 1919 will be worse than the present year.

Mr. Dunning is endeavoring to have millions of acres of idle land broken this spring and summer to be cropped next year. This will cost a great deal of money and require a big investment in farm machinery. It will also require the extension of a great deal of credit from the mortgage companies and from the banks. Naturally, neither of these institutions will advance money without reasonable security and prospect of repayment. It is desirable, therefore, that the investment in machinery should be made as low as possible and that the crop produced should be guaranteed to bring a reasonably profitable price. Removal of the duty on machinery will reduce the cost of that machinery by from 15 to 20 per cent. at least. Fixing a minimum price on wheat for 1919 will afford the banks and mortgage companies a basis for the extension of credit which otherwise would be of a very speculative nature. Action on both these points should be immediate. Plans are being laid right now for the 1919 crop. Very little more can be done beyond providing labor for the 1918 crop. It will rest largely in the hands of Providence. It is a serious and difficult matter for the Dominion Government to handle these two questions, but that is what they were elected for and the people of Canada are prepared to back them in anything that will get results.

The Labor Situation

At the meeting of the joint committee of Commerce and Agriculture in Regina last week, Hon. C. A. Dunning, director of food production, outlined the labor situation. It is estimated that 23,000 men are required to help put in the crop this spring and 32,000 men will be required to take it off. The extra farm labor required in the United States practically shuts off the supply from that source. The United States Department of Agriculture, however, is arranging to send to Canada any surplus labor from the spring wheat states. Possibly 10,000 men may be sent to Canada for this purpose, but no definite number can be relied upon. It is purely a question of getting the men from the cities and towns out on the farms to help through seed time and again through harvest. The commercial institutions must release every possible man for the purpose.

The United Grain Growers Limited and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. have already announced that they will close nearly all their elevators and allow their operators to help with seeding and will provide them with their present salaries. They will also release a large part of their office staffs for the same purpose and upon the same terms. The other elevator companies are taking similar action and it is expected that 2,500 men in the grain trade will be released in this way. The Cockshutt Plow Co. has announced similar action with its employees and other business houses are daily adopting the same policy. In Saskatchewan a recruiting campaign for farm labor from the cities and towns is under way.

Two hundred meetings are being held and men urged to enlist for the seeding campaign.

Country merchants are being asked as far as possible to leave their stores in charge of the women. Women are also being drafted to take the place of men for the purpose. More women also will be engaged on the farms than ever before. They are willing to take their part in the struggle to produce the food that will defeat the enemy.

A big campaign is under way throughout Canada known as the "Teen-Age Boy Movement." It is expected that 25,000 boys from 15 to 19 years of age will be secured from the schools and colleges to go out on the farms. This movement will of course be most largely in Eastern Canada. The boys are being provided with a badge to show that they have enlisted in the campaign.

Every piece of farm machinery or farm engine lying idle is to be brought into use; retired farmers are being urged to go back on the land for the present season and every man with farming experience is asked to work on his own farm or some other person's this spring. The movement is rather late in starting, but prompt action will release the men required. The business institutions of the land clearly realize that the biggest requirement of the moment is a big acreage in crop. It will save the Allies from starvation; it will help defeat the enemy and will do more to stimulate business in Canada than any other possible scheme.

Liquor Manufacture Prohibited

The manufacture of liquor in Canada is to be prohibited. The order-in-council issued on March 11 implements the promise made by the Union Government last December that the transportation of liquor from wet into dry territory would be stopped and that the manufacture of liquor would be made illegal. The order comes in to effect on April 1. It provides, however, that in case the sale of liquor is permitted in any province the order shall not apply to the manufacture of such intoxicating liquor in such provinces until December 31, 1918. This will permit the continuation of the manufacture of native wines in Ontario and of beer in parts of Canada until the end of the year. No wet territory will remain in Canada except in certain sections of Quebec, including Montreal, and that province will become dry on May 1 of next year when the provincial prohibitive legislation comes into full effect.

The prohibition of the manufacture of liquor is the goal for which the temperance forces of Canada have been struggling for generations. In all stages of this fight they have met with stern resistance at the hands of the liquor interests. Little progress was made until after the war began when there was a big swing of public sentiment toward the prohibition of such an enormous waste of labor and food materials. Provincial prohibitive measures, however, though a long step in advance, were not completely effective.

An enormous inter-provincial mail order liquor business sprang up. The only thoroughly effective remedy, it was found, would be the prohibition of the transportation of liquor and of its manufacture in Canada. It is hardly likely that this radical measure could have been effected but for the fact that the Union Government has behind it the temperance sentiment formerly found in both old parties. A "bone dry" Canada is a notable achievement. It is safe to say that it will be a permanent one.

Cold Storage Investigation

Considerable stir has been created in Winnipeg and throughout the country by the revelation that some 8,500 pounds of fowl had gone bad in the Wm. Davies Co. cold storage plant. The consumers immediately rose in arms with the result that all records were broken in instituting an investigation. The matter is being looked into by P. B. Tustin of the Food Board. The investigation should do much to clear the air and calm the hysteria that characterized the demands for an investigation. That a loss of food material has occurred is regrettable and the regret will be shared by the Davies Co., which lost the money. At the same time, much of the criticism that is being levelled at cold storage business is unwarranted. Cold storage is one of the biggest factors in food conservation. Although much progress has been made in the science of refrigeration, there are still many things to be learned about it and losses are apt to occur at any time. We had it on the authority of W. F. O'Connor, cost of living commissioner, who has not spared the cold storage people when their conduct demanded his attention, that such losses are incident to the cold storage business. Although Mr. O'Connor opposes the holding of fowl or other

food commodities from one season past another, he points out that the law permits of the practice. The firm would scarcely have risked carrying the fowl through another summer season. There are nearly 2,500,000 pounds of fowl in cold storage in Canada. It went into storage when there was less need of it than there is now and much less need than there will be in the near future. The fowl consumed between now and the late summer will nearly all be from the cold storage warehouses. That 8,500 pounds has been accidentally destroyed as human food offers no ground for the wholesale criticism of the cold storage business. There has been too much heat about the discussion regarding this incident. What is wanted is less heat and more light. The investigation will probably furnish some light and if the result shows that fowl should not be held over to the second season, the necessary regulations should be formulated without delay, making the practice illegal. If any firm is then found breaking the law in this regard, punishment should follow.

Refund on Tractors

When the Dominion Government removed the duty from tractors costing less than \$1400 at the point of shipment, it was a good move to increase production. It is stated, however, that a number of tractor companies had already imported a large number of tractors for the spring trade and had paid the duty on them, but had not sold them. So far the Dominion Government has refused to refund the duty and has compelled these companies to sustain the loss. This is a decidedly unbusinesslike and unjust action. The duty should be refunded to these companies who were sufficiently forehanded to import these tractors at a time when they were most urgently needed. Many farmers also purchased tractors just before the duty was removed and they are also entitled to the refund on tractors purchased for the spring work. While the organized farmers have demanded that tractors be put on the free list, they will have no sympathy with any action which will punish the importers of tractors for conducting their business in an enterprising manner.

The returns for the Federal Income Tax should be in Ottawa by March 31. Special forms we understand are being prepared to assist farmers in making their returns and will soon be ready for distribution. Severe penalties are imposed for evading this tax or undue delay in making the returns. Forms for making the returns may be obtained from the Dominion Government Taxation Office at Winnipeg, Regina or Calgary. Special features of the Income Tax Act are covered in this issue.

There are 76 barristers and notaries out of a total of 234 members in the new House of Commons. That's almost one-third; quite a few too many.



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Binder Twine from Flax Straw

A New Process of Treating Flax Fibre which may prove of Tremendous Importance to the West

By Hopkins Moorhouse

Discovery of a new process of treating raw flax fibre so that it acquires the "permanence" of linen and a large spinning range while conserving all its tensile strength is an announcement from Regina, Saskatchewan, that is of great interest to every farmer in Western Canada. If the claims for the new method are substantiated in connection with the manufacture of binder twine, to mention but one product, it means that Western Canada can make its own binder twine supplies in commercial quantities at a considerable reduction in price. It means that instead of going up in smoke each year our waste piles of flax straw will be turned to economic advantage. Such a discovery under present conditions is a matter for national congratulation when the husbanding of national resources has become vital.

It has been the writer's privilege to seek information in regard to this matter for the readers of The Guide and to examine about fifty articles, made up from the new spinning material and at present on exhibition at the Parliament building, Regina. The finished products are remarkable for their evenness and strength and consist of the following:

Yarns—Drawn and spun up to 4,500 feet to the pound, ready for weaving into heavy sackings, bur-laps or heavy toweling.

Commercial Twines—Heavy qualities with glazed surfaces and fine qualities with waxed surfaces, having wholesale values ranging from 50 cents to 83 cents per pound (according to independent appraisers.)

Binder Twine—With soft even surface, three-ply spun, giving 750 feet and 900 feet to the pound with a breaking strain at 60 pounds and 50 pounds respectively. The breaking strain does not vary more than 1½ pounds either way.

Experiments with this binder twine have been carried out in the field in the presence of a representative of the Saskatchewan department of agriculture and gave 99 per cent. of well bound sheaves. Sisal twine, using the same binder, did not give that percentage.

The Claims for the New Process

It is claimed that the new process for preparing and treating the raw flax fibre is simple and cheap; that it can be carried out rapidly under cover at all seasons of the year; that the treatment not only gives a spinning value of 4,500 feet per pound to the raw fibre but also gives it all the permanent qualities of linen, though but a near linen or bastard linen; that the product is vermin proof, gophers, mice or crickets not touching it any more than they would a handkerchief dropped in a warehouse, a granary or a field.

The importance of this will be recognized when it is recalled that it is here that former attempts have failed to solve the problem of giving a manufacturing value to these vegetable fibres, grown at our doors. One large corporation in the United States spent a million dollars in an attempt to make binder twine out of the raw fibre as it came from the decorticating machines. As it would not spin it was given a loose twist, as is done with sisal hemp, a hard fibre. Vermin destroyed this twine in the fields and in the warehouse and those stocks which escaped the attacks of vermin lost their tensile strength in time through disintegration.

Pure linen is the fibre taken from the flax plant by a process known as "retting." The straw has to be cultivated specially for its fibre and not for its grain. The land has to be prepared carefully, rotation adhered to strictly and seed selected for its fibre-producing qualities. When ripe or in condition the straw has to be pulled. It is then immersed in stagnant or slowly moving water for eight or ten weeks, a process known as "pit retting," one which gives to the fibre its highest qualities. In Eastern Canada the straw is spread on the fields, where the rain, dew and atmospheric moisture, in conjunction with the sun has the desired action. This is called "dew retting" but gives an inferior quality to the fibre. Both systems of retting require to be done out of doors and only in favorable seasons.

Now, Western Canada cannot

produce linen fibre at a profit. The short growing season, early and late frosts, dry climate and high winds, lack of suitable water and the high price of labor—all these factors interfere with the production of linen on a paying basis in the West. For while machine spinning has been invented for flax, the results are not true fibre.



Samples of the Finished Twine

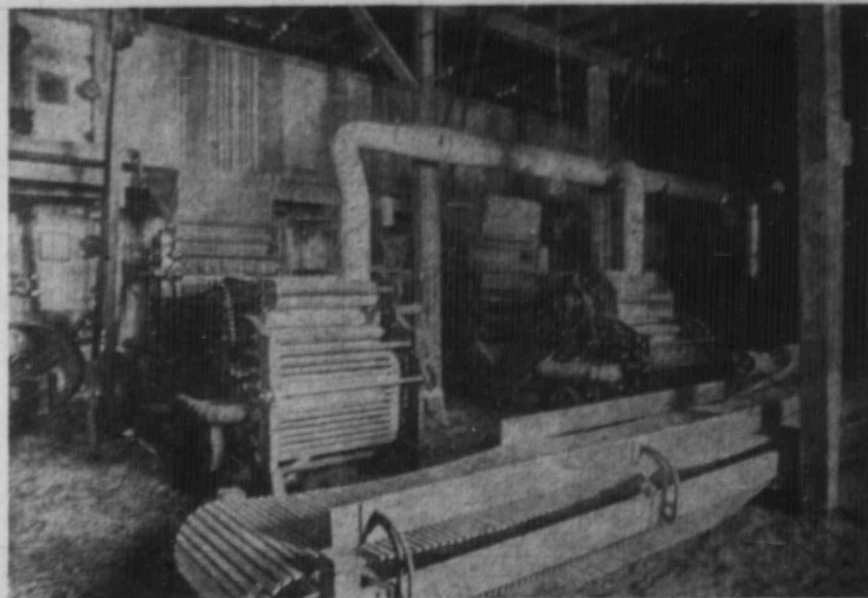
retains all its gums, will not draw or spin, falls to pieces in course of time and besides is attractive to vermin.



A View of the Fibre in Different Stages of Treatment (1) Raw Fibre. (2) Raw Fibre Straightened Ready for Bathing. (3) Treated Fibre Drying. (4) Treated Fibre Ready for Bundling. (5) Treated Fibre Ready for Spinning Mills.

Utilizing a Waste Product

The problem of a practical method of overcoming these obstacles in the converting of our waste flax straw into a commercial product has been given considerable attention during recent years; but apparently it has remained for what is known as the "Flax Fibre Development Association" to achieve success after much painstaking experimenting both in laboratory and factory. The association was formed early in 1917 with offices in the parliament



Making Twine from Straw. A View of the Interior of Flax Working Mills at Rosetown, Sask.

building at Regina, and with the avowed object of "the study and development of flax fibre as distinguished from linen and its utilization in the manufacture of the coarser commodities."

The Saskatchewan government was very much interested in the work of the association and when in the laboratory of Andrews & Cruickshank the experiments were successfully completed the Saskatchewan department of agriculture urged further experiments upon a factory basis. The government accordingly provided the necessary financial assistance and a factory was established at Rosetown, Saskatchewan, where machinery was installed to produce in commercial quantities a raw flax fibre with a "line" in proportion to the length of the straw furnished.

Results have justified expectation. Tables of losses, poundages and costs have been handed to the proper authorities and it is understood that the cost of all articles produced is much lower than the cost of equivalent commodities now on the market. It was proven that at least 270 lbs. of the finished article, yarns or twines, could be made from one ton of flax straw.

What does this mean to Western Canada? It is only necessary to remember that linen in its origin is flax straw to realize the waste which takes place annually in our Western grain growing provinces through the burning of flax straw after the seed (linseed) has been threshed from it. The acreage under cultivation to flax last year in the West was: Saskatchewan, 700,000 acres; Alberta, 230,000 acres; Manitoba, 63,000 acres. This million acres produced a general average of about one and a quarter tons of flax straw per acre, or a total of 1,250,000 tons. If the new process will produce 270 lbs. of the finished article per ton of straw, then the potential value in binder twine of these waste piles of flax straw each year would equal 350,000,000 lbs. At only 15 cents per lb. that would represent \$52,500,000 going up in smoke!

May Help Meet the Fibre Shortage

Then there is the world wide fibre shortage to consider. It has been estimated that sixty million pounds of binder twine will be needed for the Canadian harvest in 1919 while experienced spinners state that Canada could absorb immediately ten million pounds of commercial twine. Also the increase of ship building on this continent will continue to make heavy demands upon cordages in general. As has happened in many other lines, the increased demand which the war has brought has faced a decrease in production. The linen fields of the world have been shell-plowed by the big guns—the Baltic Provinces of Russia, Northern France, Belgium, Germany and Italy. Before the war Courland and contingent territories supplied sixty-five per cent. of the world's needs in linen fibre and these territories are overrun at present by the Germans. There are no visible reserves of linen fibre, and war needs have monopolized linen production practically and will continue to do so, no doubt. The first order for American aeroplanes, for instance, required 3,550,000 square yards of linen.

It is the coarser commodities—such as heavy cordages, binder twines, commercial twines and sackings—however, with which we are more immediately concerned. The decrease in the supply of raw material is hitting these also. It is from hard fibres—such as sisal hemp, New Zealand hemp, Manila hemp and different grasses—that heavy cordages ranging from ship cable to binder twine are made. The hard fibres cannot be spun. The soft fibres which can be spun—linen tows, retted Italian hemp and jute—make into commercial twines and coarse webbings.

Retted Italian hemp and linen tows cannot be secured now for cordage purposes, while New Zealand and Manila hemp is produced only in limited quantities. Sisal hemp, from which our binder twine has been made in the past, is a strong, coarse fibre which is obtained from the leaves of the *Agave rigida*. It grows luxuriantly on the thin, calcareous soil of Yucatan, Mexico, requiring little moisture.

Continued on Page 89

Selecting a Proper Sire

The Dignity of Breeding---How Blood Counts---Important Points to Remember

Hundreds of farmers in Western Canada who previous to the last two years had not enough money to buy seed grain for the next spring, have been and are collecting about them the nucleus of a herd of cattle or swine or a flock of sheep. Practically all these men had horses but a great number are also rapidly improving this class of their livestock. Scores of farmers are even beginning in the purebred business, who have previously had little experience in handling such stock and in spite of all warnings it is a safe assumption that a good many will see their rosy dreams of wonderful winning herds slowly melt away like the morning mist. And they will never really know why. Many others will make a fair success of it and some doubtless, will do big things. The development of a herd of high-class stock is the most highly specialized job in existence. It necessitates natural adaptability, scientific training, great patience and innumerable sacrifices.

A. H. Sanders, the most wonderfully versatile writer on breed history, portrays well the dignity of the breeder's calling in these words: "The sculptor lures from the solid marble images of grace, beauty or strength that provoke the plaudits of the world. His contact with his work is direct. In calling from stone the creatures of his own conception the figures may be shaped at will. Compared with him who has the power to conceive an ideal animal form and call it into life through a profound knowledge of nature's intricate and hidden laws, the greatest sculptor is a mere mechanic. There is no higher form of art than that which deals with the intelligent manipulation of animal life; the modeling of living, breathing creatures in accordance with the will and purpose of a guiding mind. It rises in its boundless possibilities to heights that are fairly God-like. It sounds the depths of the profoundest mysteries of physical existence, verging on the borders of the Infinite itself. The world of human endeavor presents no nobler field of action, no realm of thought demanding a higher order of ability. It is not a task to be lightly undertaken, if one means to deal fairly by the helpless forms confided to his care. If we could but impress this thought indelibly upon the minds of those who engage in this most fascinating pursuit there would be more noble creations and fewer wrecks along the paths of the stock breeding of the future than in the past. Failure to grasp the fundamental idea that the breeder's calling entails, duties and responsibilities which no man can conscientiously ignore, lies at the bottom of failures innumerable."

The Sire is More Than Half the Herd

The above applies of course more particularly to pure-bred stock because in them the blood lines are more closely segregated, but it applies in a great measure to every domestic farm animal that invades our pastures or is tendered in our stables be it pure-bred or grade. The average man must breed up from grade stock and in doing that the corner stone of progress is the pure-bred sire of individuality and good breeding. On the excellence and prepotency of the sire will depend the strength and uniformity of the offspring. "The sire is more than half the herd," is a familiar expression but it is generally speaking true. The sire stamps his in-

dividuality be it good or poor on every calf in the herd during any one particular season, while the dam only producing one calf per season no matter how good she may be cannot exert a very rapid influence in making over a herd. The average farmer has only very ordinary cows to begin with. He cannot hope to sell them and buy a completely new herd. It would be too expensive and it would be unwise in any case. Experience is the great teacher and a successful breeder must acquire that as he goes along.

Hence the great importance of selecting a high-class sire, the best that can possibly be afforded. "Like begets like," and scrubs are no exception to the rule. The farmer who intends buying a bull this spring, and there are hundreds of them, ought to bear this in mind, and get the best possible animal his money will secure. The same is true of those who are selecting a stallion to breed their mares to. The influence of a high-class, prepotent sire cannot be measured. I recall an auction ring in Regina in the fall of 1913. An Alberta breeder just commencing, and with only a fair herd of cows, bought after a great deal of hesitancy a son of Gainford Marquis, the great Shorthorn bull, for something over \$1,100 as a calf. For some time afterward he was sorry he made the purchase. That was as high a price then as \$2,000 would be now. Yet at last year's Calgary bull sale he sold one calf by this bull for \$825 and several others for very high prices. Four calves by this bull alone brought him \$2,725 at Calgary sales and the influence on his whole herd has been a most marked one. There is no doubt in his mind now as to whether he was wise or not. A few years ago Carpenter and Ross, Mansfield, Ohio, among the continent's most noted breeders, sold a young bull to a farmer. After two years Mr. Ross visited the man's place and noticed that this bull's calves were quite unusual but had not been properly cared for or grown out. He advised better care and consignment to the State breeders' sale. At the first sale four calves by this bull averaged nearly \$700 and at the last sale one calf brought \$2,250. A good sire with proper care has put him on the highway to fortune and made cattle breeding a pleasure.

The Average Farmer Horseman

On a recent visit to my home a farmer I know very well had three colts running in a nearby field. One of this trio was one of the best ordinary farm grade colts I have ever seen. At two years old he was nearly 1,700 pounds with a great top and a grand set of legs and feet. I said, "Where did you get that colt?" "Oh, I bred him from such and such a mare. He is by that big Clyde horse of---. What do you think of him? You know I have been offered \$275 for him a couple of times and I don't know but I ought to let him go. I wish I had bred more of this kind long ago. It was the stallion that did it. I know several of his colts that are nearly as good as this one." Here was a farmer who was a good horseman in the ordinary sense of the word. He could see a splint on a horse as far as he could see the horse, he seemed to know if a spavin was coming before it appeared, he knew all the unsoundnesses thoroughly, he was a good driver and had broken dozens of bad colts, he was one of the best feeders I have ever known, he had some drafty mares around 1,400 to 1,500 pounds that

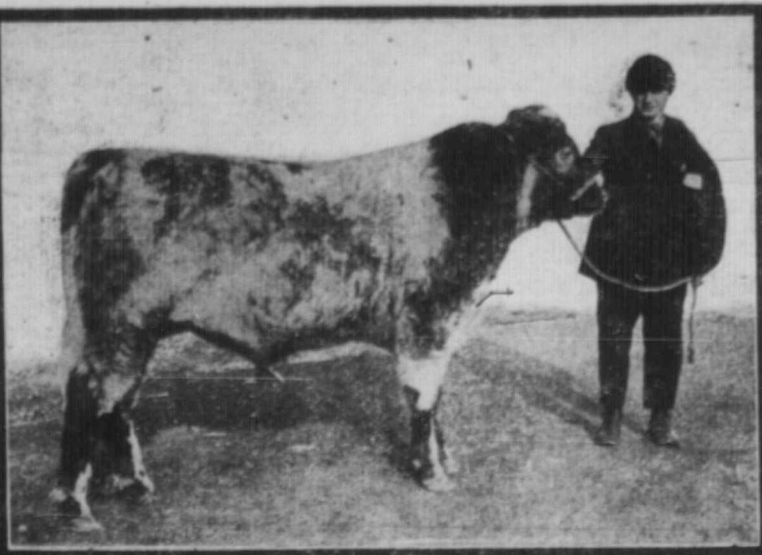
would have raised great colts, but he was eternally wedded to the light general purpose farm horse and had never experienced the real pleasure and profit from producing slashing, good big strong market toppers. This man is typical of thousands of farmers. He was an excellent farmer and a good horseman in many ways, but years of his life have been lost because he bred his mares to blood horses or light drafters or anything but the one thing that could get him what he wanted, i.e. to a good draft horse from 1,800 pounds or so up. The question of which is the most suitable horse for ordinary farm work, the light or the heavy drafter is after all scarcely pertinent. There will always be plenty of the former among the culs from even the best attempts to breed the latter.

The Importance of Masculinity

One of the great outstanding characteristics to be looked for in selecting a sire is masculinity. It is the finest indication of prepotency. A stallion with a mare's head is generally apt to be a poor breeder. A bold, strong masculine appearance is got by inheritance and where accompanied by other necessary qualifications is of great importance. This is the more important where there is a great diversity of females to be bred to. No one bull can be expected to get equally good results from all cows but the more prepotent he is the more uniform will be his offspring. I know a dual-purpose Shorthorn bull, owned in Saskatchewan, which, off a number of good but rough cows, has got the most remarkably uniform lot of calves, 75 per cent. heifers, that I have ever known any bull to sire. Nearly all beautiful dark reds with a few roans, alike in their heads, straight in their lines and wonderfully good in the udders, they are a grand object lesson in prepotency.

Individually the beef bred bull should have style, strength of every masculine character and vigor. A strong development of the neck and whole front is an excellent indication. A short head, wide between the eyes and with large nostrils, wide, strong jaw, horns not too coarse, a short thick strongly muscled neck neatly attached to the head and nicely blended into the shoulders are present in good bulls. If the neck is arched and carrying lots of hair, so much the better. The shoulders should be smoothly rounded over the top, of fair width, not rough or angular and lie smoothly into the body—a serious depression back of the shoulders or a flat, poorly sprung rib there is a very bad fault. It indicates a lack of heart girth, lung power and general vigor. Such an animal cannot produce the strongest offspring, and indeed is apt to get stock too much predisposed to disease. A great breadth and depth of chest should characterize a beef bull. The ribs should be well sprung all the way back from the shoulder to the loin and the top should be straight and strong, as should also, if possible, the underline. A cutting up at the hind flank, giving the hind quarter a shallow, light appearance, is common. Plenty of width is desirable all the way back from the shoulders to the hips, for this is where most of the high-priced meat comes in the finished animal, and a bull which does not have these features cannot get them in his progeny. A nice even covering of mellow flesh is desirable, though the amount of this carried of course all

Continued on Page 30



On the left is Olencarnock Victor 3rd, the Grand Champion Aberdeen-Angus Steer at the Brandon Winter Fair. This is a phenomenal steer that Mr. McGregor believes is as good as either of his two that won the Chicago International. On the right is Rosewood 2nd, the Yearling Shorthorn Bull by Amazing Hope. This calf sold for \$2,200 and is the highest priced home-bred bull ever sold in Western Canada. His breeder was Jas. B. Davidson, Myrtle, Man. The buyer was Colin McMillan, Winnipeg.

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Municipal School Boards

A Solution of the Rural School Administration Problem in B.C.

Six years ago a prominent educationist made the statement that the twentieth century is for the country child; if this was true then it is a hundred times more true today, when civilization is pledged to employ all its resources in achieving a victorious termination to the present war. Whether that victorious issue is reached sooner or later, there can be no doubt but that at its close a strenuous period of national reconstruction and reorganization will face us, and we shall be forced to fall back more than ever before upon the basic industries for the up-building of our national life and prosperity. Our education will be colored by this fact, and the problem of the improvement of our rural schools will emerge as one of the most urgent in its demand for prompt attention. This rural school problem is not wholly educational—in the general meaning of the term, for while it involves the work of the school-room and the administration and supervision of school affairs, it has also to do with the great economic and social questions which are vital to our existence and which confront every community.

A Modern Conception of Education

It is important at the outset that we make some attempt to view the work of education from a proper standpoint: no longer is the education of the child held to consist of "pouring in" knowledge or information. It is not merely a matter of "telling" or "being told." It does not even involve the supplying or filling up of a "lack," except in so far as the normal condition of natural growth implies a lack. The education of the child is an active and constructive process. The child's condition—as regards mental life and disposition—is strictly analogous to his condition as regards his physical life, for in either case we are concerned with the question of growth, and with the responsibility of providing suitable conditions of environment so that there may be that growth which is so distinctively a feature of all animate existence.

Education, therefore, signifies a specially selected environment, the selection being made on the basis of materials and method specifically promoting growth in the desired direction. There is, moreover, today an increased regard for whatever has to do with manual labor, commercial occupations and the rendering of definite services to the community, and it is these activities that furnish the educational conditions of daily life and direct the formation of mental and moral disposition.

The consequences of accepting this view of the work of education are far-reaching. We talk of the personal influence of the teacher and of the supreme importance of employing men and women of culture (using the word in its best sense), of broad outlook and of sympathetic insight into the life and interests of the child; and we are quite right. The success of any efforts toward providing education will depend absolutely upon the calibre of the teachers we employ, and no body of trustees should regard the appointment of the teacher as anything but the most serious and important duty devolving upon them. But second only to this comes their responsibility for conditions under which school work is carried on. Not merely physical conditions of sanitation, but such matters as size of classes, grading of children into classes, provision of materials and equipment, adequate supervision of children out of school hours, organization of games and recreative exercises, provision of opportunity for training in social and community life,

By Arthur Austey, B.A. L.C.P.
Inspector of Schools, Vernon, B.C.

introduction of modern and optional branches of study, and so forth, in so far as these matters come within their purview as school trustees. And it should be noted that it is the parents and rate-payers who are ultimately responsible. Our Canadian school systems are essentially democratic and the trustees are merely representatives of the people, entrusted with the definite responsibilities in the matter of education.

In direct proportion to the amount of responsibility assumed by the people will be the value of the services rendered by the trustees; their zeal and public spirit have impelled them to serve the community as trustees, but it is for the community to see to it that a high standard of educational service is maintained.

Consolidation Sometimes Unsuited

The enormous extent of the Dominion, with its sparse population and its widely scattered rural communities, is responsible for the existence of that most prominent feature of rural education—the isolated one-room school. Experience has shown that with a good building, proper equipment and a

farm, but will keep them on it; a system which will in every way meet the needs and conditions of our rural life. Of its advantages there is no need to speak further; the system has long passed the experimental stage, and is in successful operation at numerous points in Canada and the United States.

And yet there are undoubtedly many areas where, for various reasons, such as extreme isolation and sparseness of settlement, unusual configuration of the country and so forth, consolidation is impracticable or unsuitable, and it is these cases that demand the most careful consideration with a view to alleviating some of the disabilities under which these isolated rural schools are laboring, and of conferring upon them some of the benefits attaching to corporate effort.

Municipal Districts The Solution

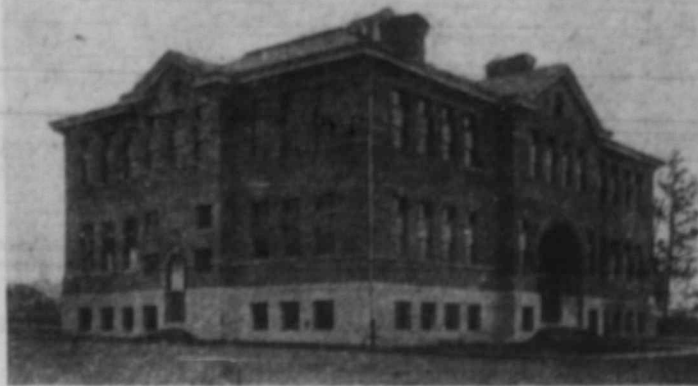
In British Columbia many of the rural districts have taken advantage of legislation passed in 1897, permitting the formation, for the purpose of local self government, of incorporated rural municipalities. Without going into the details of this measure it may be briefly explained, so far as rural districts are concerned, as follows:—The government may incorporate into a district municipality any unincorporated rural locality upon receiving a petition signed by the owners of more than one half in value of the land so to be included; and upon the grant of incorporation municipal rights of self-government are conferred upon the district, assessment and taxation powers are vested in the municipal council and reeve and the new district ceases to be liable for provincial land-taxation. Simultaneously, under the Public Schools Act, the municipality becomes a rural school municipality district with power to elect a board of five school trustees. This board assumes full responsibility for all schools within its area, possesses the power of taxation for school purposes and continues to receive the provincial education grant based upon the number of teachers employed in its schools.

Possessing such wide powers and untrammelled by vexatious bureaucratic interference, these larger units of educational administration occupy an unique position of advantage: the central education department at Victoria practically leaves them a free hand to work out their own destinies, and as a result they have been enabled to follow divergent lines of development and even to experiment to an extent that would have been impossible under a less enlightened and sympathetic central authority.

Educational Experiments in B.C.

As instancing the variety and scope of the different methods that have characterized their administration during the last few years, the following facts will be found interesting. Some rural municipalities are trying the plan of ordinary consolidation, while one has organized a system of partial consolidation, the older children being conveyed to a central school and the primary grades attending ward schools, all being under the supervision of the Principal of the central school. Another municipality has arranged for supervision of its rural schools by an experienced male principal, who exercises control through regular teachers' meetings and visits to the schools. Another has organized a system of supervision of the schools by a "municipal inspector." Another carries on the

Continued on Page 42



The Ellis School, Penticton Rural Municipality, B.C.

capable, sympathetic, well-paid teacher, these schools have done, and are doing, excellent work. But without under-estimating the value of such schools to the life of the community it must be remembered that their success depends wholly upon the energy, enterprise and resourcefulness of the teacher. The educational standard demanded is ever rising and the services of properly qualified teachers are with difficulty obtained, and with still greater difficulty retained. Hence the movement, so prominent within the last 10 years, towards the consolidation of rural schools, which implies the amalgamation of school districts with the object of securing (a) more effective and perhaps more economical administration, (b) a higher standard of work by the teaching staff, (c) greater advantages to the child (for whom, after all, our educational machinery exists) by reason of the facts that ordinary school subjects can be better taught; additional branches may be introduced; the social and community side of education can be emphasized and better buildings and equipment can be provided than in the case of the one-room school. Consolidation seeks to introduce a system of education which will not drive our children from the



Manual Training Applied. Boys in Manual Training Building the School Garden Fence, Saanich Rural Municipality, B.C.



An Ideal Rural Environment. View from Camp Slough, Chilliwack Rural Municipality, British Columbia

The Sealed Room

In Which Doubt is Ended and Love Comes to Its Own

By Edwin Baird

PART IV.

Yocum, throughout the recital, had stood as if carved from stone; and now the recital was finished, he did not immediately speak.

At length he cleared his throat and said, with a sorry attempt at jocularity:

"Well, old son, I reckon this means 'good night' for me. Our partnership's busted—or soon will be. Your wife'll be handin' me my passports—"

"She's not my wife yet, and never will be, perhaps," said Tom. "She no more imagines that I want to marry her than a woman living on the planet Mars. I'll probably make an everlasting fool of myself when I pop the question, and she'll laugh at me, no doubt, and then say, in that sweet way of hers: 'Thank you kindly, sir, but I'm not in the market to-day for a farmer.'"

"If she does," fared Yocum, "she's not fitin' to marry Tom McKay."

Tom knitted his brows over that. He wasn't quite sure of its meaning, but he knew what Yocum was trying to say, and this somehow enheartened him.

He was not a bad sort of man. He had always tried to live a clean, decent life, and he was generous, good-natured, and slow to anger. And he would do anything beneath heaven—for her. Would she have him on those conditions?

With a world of anxious longing he asked himself the question, and could not answer it. Reason told him that she would; but in another moment he was afraid she wouldn't.

And at this psychological moment Yocum contributed orally to the adverse supposition.

"Tom," said he, in a sorrowful voice, abating activities with the dapple-gray mare, "marriage is a serious question."

"So is a proposal of marriage," said Tom.

"It's one time in your life," pursued the gloomy Yocum, "when you gotta go slow. You hadn't oughta rush in heedless, like as if you was askin' a gal to go with you on a Sunday-school picnic. Ought you, Tom?"

"Yes, I guess that's so. But—"

"And another thing: Matrimony's committed just once in a man's life, or leastways is s'posed to be, and if you—"

"Yes, yes," cut in Tom, a trifle irritably; "I've known all that since Pete was a pup. But I tell you—"

"Now looky here, Tom," said Yocum, moving toward his employer in a brotherly fashion, "you're goin' altogether too swift in this matter. You wouldn't buy a stud horse or a brood sow without you took your time and made sure you was gettin' full value for your money. Then why do you wanta make the greatest deal in your life without even stoppin' to think?"

"Think! As if I hadn't been thinking! I've thought of nothing else since I first laid eyes on her!"

"In other words, since eight o'clock last night. About twenty hours, all told."

"Twenty hours or twenty years, it would be all the same," said Tom. "I tell you, my mind's made up. It'll be just the same next week, next month, or next year, as it is now."

"Well, just to prove that," said Yocum, his unruffled voice contrasting with Tom's nettled tone. "Why not wait a few weeks?"

There was further discussion in this vein, waxing more and more specific; and the upshot was that Tom didn't catch the four-fifty train.

A myriad things thereafter claimed his time—for the full tide of the mid-summer rush was now upon him—and the hours lengthened into days, the days into weeks, and the weeks into a month, and he did not go back to her.

There were moments when he, forgetting her, was content with his lot, unwilling to think of matrimony and satisfied all was well; but just as often there came times—times of solitude in the fields, or lonely times in the farmhouse—when he was visited by a nameless longing, when a vision of her face appeared before his mind's eye, alluring, enticing, strangely appealing; and on these occasions he was persuaded that his life was incomplete, and this bred a desire to return to her and scale the citadel of her heart.

This desire, nebulous for a space, crystallized one day in late July. It was a blazing hot Sunday, and Tom was seeking relief from the heat in the shade of the front porch, when he saw an automobile coming from the direction of the Zuckermans' farm; and then he saw the occupants were Mrs.

Adolph Zuckerman, Dora Kirk, Miss Plum, and Winifred. He also saw they were headed straight for his house.

His first thought was that he was in his shirt sleeves and collarless, and his next that he must speedily make himself presentable. But escape was hopeless. He had scarcely risen from his chair before Mrs. Zuckerman hailed him from the road, and before he could gain the front door she was tooling the car up the driveway toward the steps.

And now, putting a brave face on the matter, he was cordially extending an invitation to his unexpected callers to "come up out of the hot sun and keep cool on the porch."

Yocum, newly returned from church and therefore garbed in his best, sauntered out, was introduced to Miss Plum, and presently strolled away with her, "to show her around the ranch." A little later Dora and Mrs. Zuckerman also departed, nobody knew where.

Tom, alone with Winifred, became acutely conscious that he had neglected to shave that morning.



Starting on the First Stage of the Long Road to Berlin

Memory of this omitted duty contributed generously to his discomfiture.

A small silence, not devoid of embarrassment, promptly ensued on the vine-clad porch. It was ended by Winifred's telling him, as he had already been told by the others, that she and Miss Plum had visited the country to-day to see Dora.

"Never in all my life," she pursued, facing him animatedly, "have I seen such a wonderful change in a person. Why, Dora's another girl—not the girl I used to know, at all. And it's all due to you."

"Not to me," denied Tom, trying to hide his slipped feet beneath his chair, "but to the sunshine and her wholesome environment, and the pure country air."

"Well, anyway, it was you who gave these things to her, or at least made it possible for her to enjoy them. And we'll never be able to thank you sufficiently. I was with her that day at the hospital when your telephone message came, and if you could only have seen her, if you could only know how happy she was, how she almost wept with joy at the thought of going back to the green growing things, and the cows and chickens, and the great outdoors, you'd feel repaid for your kindness to her a thousand times over."

More talk followed, chiefly of a similar sort, and all of it distressing to Tom. Embarrassed by her encomiums, mortified by his appearance, convinced he was making a sorry impression, he could not but feel relief when at last she rose to go.

An unlooked-for delay attended her departure. Miss Plum and Yocum had wandered far afield, and only the most imperative summons—the need of haste to avoid missing the next train for Chicago—could coax them back to the automobile. Yocum, blissfully unaware of the fuss he had occasioned, stood talking with her, in a lowered tone, till the car was moving; and there was an unaccustomed

look in his eye as he watched it disappear with her toward the railway station.

Early on the following morning Tom conceived a satisfactory excuse for absenting himself for a day or two, and straightway looked up Yocum, whom he was so carefully planning to deceive. It soon became evident, though, that the deception was unnecessary.

Yocum, discovered in the barnyard, began the conversation by saying:

"Boss, if it's all the same to you, I'd like to get off for t' day. I wanta visit my folks in Springfield."

The alacrity with which the request was granted apparently delighted Yocum. At any rate, he immediately started for the railway station.

A few hours later Tom started too.

Around six o'clock on that genial evening Tom entered the gaudy "parlor" of Mrs. Stookey's rooming house, preceded by that affable woman, all friendly smiles and graciousness.

"Help yerself to the red-plush rocker, Mr. McKay. And pa-ard'n me, please, for my mistake whin last we met. 'Twas comic, sure, me callin' ye Patrick Henneberry whin yer rale name's Tom McKay, but not onnatural, as Winifred will tell ye. I'll jist run up and tell her ye're here." She hustled importantly away.

Avoiding the red-plush rocker, he moved uneasily about the room, pausing to frown at a gay chrome or a cheap statuette of calcined gypsum. He was acutely conscious of nervous fright, and was half inclined to flee.

A feminine footstep crossed the threshold behind him, and his heart leaped and ponded riotously. Desiring to hide his perturbation, he blindly opened a book on the table and, not looking toward the door, feigned an absorption in the volume. He would let her speak first. Thus he would have the initial advantage.

However, it was only Mrs. Stookey, come to inform him with delicious tact:

"Miss Winifred's dressin' herself for to see ye, and ye're in for a bit of a wait, I'm thinkin'. She's takin' sich ilygant pains with her toilette. She wants to look her best for ye. I lift the pair of 'em—her and Miss Plum—chatterin' away like Tomtits. I niver seen 'em so excited."

Tom, who had turned as the landlady spoke, became aware that his hands still held the book, and now, for the first time he read the gold lettering thereon: "The Trimmed Lamp—By O. Henry," and promptly he was visited by a pleasurable inner glow, such as one feels upon meeting a beloved friend in a strange country.

"Have you read the stories in this book, Mrs. Stookey?"

"I have not," said she. "It b'longs to one o' me roomers, a young shippin' clerk named Marx."

"You ought to read them. They're simply immense. My foreman, George Yocum, and I have read them through, again and again. We read them aloud to each other. They deal with the romance and adventure in a city, and we agreed that the next time one of us came to Chicago—"

Mrs. Stookey, seating herself on the piano stool, ruthlessly interrupted:

"'Tis the devil's own stampin' ground—the city. Jist see what it done to poor Dora. And she so sweet and trustful whin first she came to ut. . . Did ye know, Mr. McKay, that Winifred came from the country too?"

Mr. McKay, not knowing that, nor ever dreaming it could be true, abruptly dropped O. Henry's book, all interest in it gone, and the expression on his virile face and in his sparkling eyes persuaded Mrs. Stookey—who needed slight persuasion—to tell him the story of Winifred Snow.

How Winifred was born on an Indiana farm, and how she lived there till her mother died, and her father sold out and went to Texas, and how she had come to Chicago for a course in a business college—these and kindred matters were related by the garrulous woman with pleasure as deep as the delight of her hearer.

During this time Winifred and her room-mate were happily employed with the "ilygant" toilette, and the furnished room presented a chaotic aspect.

And now at last she stood before the crinkly mirror and, slowly turning her slender body, surveyed the finished result. Miss Plum, kneeling beside her to contribute a final touch to the skirt, now rose, removed three pins from her mouth, and

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EXECUTIVE MEETING

The executive meeting of the U.F.A. was held in the Central office, commencing on February 13, 1918, the business of the meeting being for the most part routine. The necessary arrangements were made in regard to the disposition of the life membership of the funds secured from the proposed effort to secure life membership subscriptions to the U.F.A. this year. A number of matters in connection with legislation arising out of resolutions passed at the convention were also attended to.

Secretary Woodbridge's Resignation

P. P. Woodbridge, general secretary, handed in his resignation as follows: "To the President and Members of the Executive of the United Farmers of Alberta: It is with the greatest regret that, after having given the matter careful consideration for some time past, I feel compelled to sever my connection with this association, and ask you to kindly accept my resignation as your secretary-treasurer. As you are aware the strain which I have at times perhaps imposed upon myself unnecessarily, has impaired my health to a very considerable extent and under the circumstances I feel that a complete change is necessary and in the best interests of all parties concerned. May I add that in taking this step I hope that the personal friendships which I feel have been established with the individual members of this executive may be continued and that, if in the future it should prove possible and advisable in our respective lines of work to render mutual aid in the effort to reach those ideals which we all have so much at heart, I trust that none will feel that there is any obstacle in the way of a whole-hearted and sympathetic co-operation in the work."

"Yours very sincerely,

"P. P. WOODBRIDGE."

After some discussion the executive committee agreed to accept the resignation with regret and authorized payment of three months salary, it being understood that the secretary would continue his regular duties in connection with the office until the annual report and other matters with which he was intimately connected were completed, or in such shape that they would not require further close supervision on his part.

The report of the legislative committee in regard to their visit to Edmonton was received and considered eminently satisfactory. The attitude of the premier of the province in particular came in for favorable comment.

The proposed amendments to the act providing for the establishment of rural hospitals was considered and endorsed by the executive with a resolution to the provincial government asking them to establish a few hospitals at places in the province which would appear to be suitable for the purpose, so that their practicability on a general scale might be demonstrated and that a guide for future methods in making them more effective might be secured.

FROM THE RETIRING SECRETARY

On the suggestion of many correspondents and callers at the Central office, I feel that I should perhaps at this time make a few remarks in regard to the severing of my connection with the work of the organization referred to in another paragraph on this page. It is fairly well known to most readers of this page that my health for the last two years has been none too good and from the time of my visit to Rochester, Minn., last summer, I have known that it would be necessary for me at no very distant date to take some steps which would probably mean a complete change of work with a view of rebuilding my nervous system in particular. It was not until recently, however, that I have begun to appreciate that that time might be nearer than I had thought, and I wish to give temporary expression to my appreciation of the many communications which have been sent in, both by individual members and locals. It has indeed made me feel that the six years that I have put in at the Central office, have not been altogether in vain, to know that so many regret my leaving the work. Particularly do I thank those who have in addition offered to give material ex-

Alberta

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

pression to their appreciation of my past work.

As you will realize from the wording of my resignation as handed to the executive, I stand ready at any time to give any assistance that I can to the association. Just at the present time it is uncertain as to what my future movements will be, these naturally being influenced to some extent by my medical adviser. For a few weeks yet I still expect to be in direct touch with the work of the Central office and before I leave I am hoping to send out to the locals a formal farewell in which I may perhaps be able to express my full appreciation of all that my connection with the U.F.A. has meant to me both at the present time and in the past.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE.

MEETING AT STRATHCONA

The Strathcona Local U.F.A. held a meeting of February 23 to receive the reports of delegates who attended the convention. Very full reports were given, and great interest taken in same. All members present felt that the organization had now become a great factor in obtaining better legislation and causing more time and thought to be given to agricultural matters by our own members, both provincial and dominion. A good discussion on the matter of co-operative marketing of livestock was entered into, and the secretary advised every member to, as far as possible, sell their stock co-operatively through the Edmonton stockyards, and a resolution was passed requesting Secretary Sheppard to write an article to The Guide on co-operative selling and buying through the Edmonton stockyards, and that we make a special effort to get every member to take The Guide; that the secretary get enough sample copies of The Guide with his article in to supply one to each member, that is not now taking the paper. The matter of binder twine was taken up, and it was considered that two carloads would be required for the local. The members expressed great satisfaction at getting more representation on the executive of the Central body for the northern part of the province and thought it would help in our organization work of the present year. About 20 new names were handed in by two members, viz., E. McDonald and J. Groves.

All our old members present expressed their keen regret at the resignation of our provincial secretary, P. P. Woodbridge, and gave it as their opinion that so faithful a servant with so long a record in the work of the U.F.A. should in some way be recognized by the locals. It is well known that Mr. Woodbridge has made very considerable sacrifices in his zeal for the work, and it was thought that all the locals would be pleased to subscribe to a fund to give him a good rest and a better start in farm life to which we understand he has been advised to return on account of his health. A few dollars from each local would go a long way towards doing this, and Strathcona local voted \$5.00 to start the fund. Any local wishing to fall in line with this movement is asked to send their contribution to Mr. Rice Sheppard, secretary-treasurer, Strathcona local No. 1, Edmonton South, who will be pleased to acknowledge all receipts and turn over the funds to Mr. Woodbridge on behalf of the locals contributing. It is hoped that the response will be prompt as Mr. Woodbridge will be leaving the Central office before the end of March, and it is desirable that the presentation should be made beforehand if possible. Strathcona local, to say the least, is very sorry that our provincial secretary is compelled to leave the association and expresses the hope that he will soon recover his health and strength, also that in some way he will be able to keep up his good work on behalf of the U.F.A. It was hoped by many of the members that a large district meeting could be held in the near future and that the question of the

nationalization of our railways and banks could be taken up and pressed for. Every farmer present will work for greater production and it is felt the government must provide for the proper handling of the products and make the best possible arrangements for the financing of the farmers that they can do their very best in the matter. The meeting was the most interesting held for sometime. Adjournment took place at 6 p.m.

NEW LOCAL AT BLACKFALDS

E. C. Hukill, secretary of the newly formed union at Blackfalds, writes as follows:—

"Blindman Valley union is the result of a concerted spirit of progressive farmers of the Blackfalds community who wish to better their social and economic conditions, promote good fellowship and play their due part in the promotion of all things for a greater Alberta. The commercial advantages will be kept in mind, and already arrangements are being made to patronize the Alberta Egg Service. There are 32 paid-up members and 8 as yet unpaid, and before the end of March the number of paid-up members will be nearly doubled.

"The union bids well to be a great asset to the farmers, as in the past it has been difficult to get them out to attend meetings and express their views on important matters of mutual interest. All are boosters, and you may expect to hear more from Blindman Valley union in the near future.

FINE ARRAY OF SPEAKERS

We are in receipt of the following from J. A. Kearney, secretary of Olds local:—

"If anyone doubts the value of publicity and social gatherings, the doubts should be dispelled in view of what it has accomplished for Olds local. On April 3, 1917, we attempted our first banquet, and it was such a perfect success from every point we decided to have another social evening this year. On February 22, at the School of Agriculture, over 300 people gathered to enjoy themselves. The speakers were Mrs. F. L. Aylsworth, H. W. Wood, president of the U.F.A., President Reynolds of the Manitoba Agricultural College and Hon. Duncan Marshall. Our worthy president of Olds local, Jos. Stauffer, acted as chairman. The program committee were Messrs. C. K. Aylsworth, Geo. Clipperley and Prof. W. J. Elliott. Refreshment committee: Mrs. Clipperley, Mrs. Kearney, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Fisher. Reception Committee: Messrs. C. L. Holmes, T. E. Smith, H. L. Echlin and J. A. Dodd.

"At the close of the program a resolution was passed unanimously, making this an annual meeting."

NEW HALL AT WHITE SWAN

E. T. Williamson, secretary of the White Swan Local No. 56, reports as follows:—

"Bounded on the west by Griffin Creek district, on the north by Bear Lake, and on the east and south by the mighty Peace, is that region known as the White Swan district of the U.F.A.

"Transformed from a veritable wilderness into a land of fertile fields with numerous herds of horses, cattle and swine feeding upon the luxuriant wild grasses with which the country abounds, and a contented, happy and prosperous community, is the change wrought in this section of country within the space of five years.

"White Swan U.F.A. was organized in 1917, with Joseph Walters as president. However, it was not until the beginning of the present year that the local received an impetus which knows no bounds. The local has had a number of social gatherings during the winter, and it was at one of these gatherings that the spirit of optimism broke loose, and right on the spot the money was subscribed for the erection of a new hall at an approximate cost of \$1,200. The building will be erected on the

corner of E. Oberg's farm, which is centrally located, and will be a credit to the country at large. Aside from its usefulness as a hall for the local U.F.A., it will be utilized as a public meeting place, for which the district has long felt the need.

"Although for the past two months the roads have been all but impassable, the roll of members has been steadily mounting up, and it is the ardent hope and expectation of the new president, R. J. Lee, that the 75 mark will be reached before the spring operations commence."

With such a brilliant beginning we bespeak for White Swan a pleasant and prosperous future.

BEAR LAKE MARKET CONDITIONS

H. L. Dundas, secretary of Bear Lake local reports:—

"A small quota of our members was present at our regular monthly meeting on the 16th ult.; the marketing of wheat deterred many from attending. The greater part of the wheat has now been sold by the farmers, the grading varying considerably. In no case has No. 1 grading been received, but several have been favored with No. 2. The dry weather of last summer affected more or less most of the crops, so that although the wheat in many instances contained merits which would have warranted a No. 1 grading, still the shrunken kernels prevented the higher classification. Less than a quarter of the marketable wheat still remains in the granaries, and this inside of a few weeks will be stored in elevators, leaving only sufficient grain for seed purposes. Oats are very high in price, the elevator people paying 72 cents per bushel at present, but very little of this cereal has as yet been marketed, the farmers demanding in some cases 75 cents per bushel at the granary and in some cases obtaining this price. As the oat crop was comparatively light in yield and as the construction of the railway will cause a demand, the farmers are probably justified in refusing to sell at present except at the figure quoted.

"Pork is bringing 18 cents per pound at Peace River, but not much is being offered. With the returns from the sale of his produce, the farmer is discharging old debts, buying machinery and stocking his farm with cattle. As a result of his prosperity the individual farmer is becoming not only optimistic as to the future, but more independent and self-assertive.

"At our meeting it was decided to at once proceed with the building of a stable for the accommodation of the teams of those who attended at the functions of the hall. To raise funds towards further completing and equipping the hall a box social and dance will take place next month. Some discussion ensued as to the possibility of embarking more extensively in the hog industry, but those at the meeting felt that they were doing as much as they could to produce bacon, etc."

Red Rose and Hanna locals gave a complimentary dinner to the Women's Institute of Hanna on March 1. A splendid entertainment was provided, the songs and musical numbers being well received. The mayor of Hanna gave a kindly welcome, J. K. Sutherland gave a rousing address, which showed the president of Hanna local will be a useful man in our great campaign for organization. John Sim also spoke, pleading for a better system of co-operation between all parties, and showing how much we depend on each other in every walk of life. A very happy time followed in dancing and some games of cards. It was agreed to have a similar meeting in about a year.

Selby U.F.A. held its regular meeting in the school-house on Tuesday evening, and by way of diversion had a debate on the feasibility of Mechanical or Horse Power for farm work. Messrs. Lee Hunt, J. H. Hauser and E. M. Kreig supported mechanical power and R. F. Gaume, J. T. Rattray and N. Titus spoke in favor of horses. The mechanical power won out on a narrow margin. Tractors like automobiles have gone through the experimental stages and are finding their way everywhere just as autos have done.

BISHOPRIC AND THE FARMER

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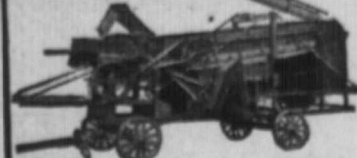
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Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is published officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by W. H. Wood, Secretary, 484 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

A LINE ON THEM

A farmer dropped in the other day with a claim which he had been following up with a powerful transportation company for several weeks, but which he had failed to have attended to. A three-minute talk from the office sufficed to state the case concisely to the proper official and to secure a promise that the matter would be adjusted at once. Next day the papers dealing with the case were presented and the claim at once paid. The farmer was astonished. "Well, that's very remarkable," he said, "I have been after this thing for weeks. You people must have a line on those fellows."

That is just the situation today. The rural population of Western Canada through the organized farmers have in a very real sense "a line on" the other interests in the country. The time is not very far past when it was quite impossible to get a line on the big corporations. The individual farmer—to put it in a commonplace way—had no show with them. Practically every time, if they were so minded, they could bluff him out of his rights. It is different today. The big companies know that the farmers are organized and represented as they were not a few years ago and that they are a force to be reckoned with, and they listen respectfully to the farmer's case presented through his organization.

A widow out on the prairie has two cows killed by a train under circumstances which she believes entitle her to payment for the loss. The railway evades her claim and she is unable to secure redress. Her case is taken up by the association and after two letters she receives her claim practically in full.

It is worth something for the rural population to have to this extent "a line on" the other interests with which they must deal. Just enough of a line to secure a reasonable degree of fair play in negotiations—for a square deal is all the farmer asks.

How much is it worth to you? Are you giving your support to the organization in proportion to its worth? Is it not your duty to help the organization to its maximum strength in order that it may help to make the square deal a universal rule.

THE ORGANIZED COMMUNITY

Who wants a community that is organized? Why shouldn't life be free unrestricted, untrammelled, spontaneous? Who wants community machinery and regulation and officialdom? Isn't the organized community a Germanized community, and aren't we done for ever with all that kind of thing?

Such questions as these arose in the mind of an Easterner who came to Manitoba five years ago, when he was advised to go out and begin to "organize" the community in which he was to live. The questions and the objections were natural, but their point of view was a mistaken one. A community organized from without or from above (in the political sense) might be the Germanized objectionable thing which he had in mind, but when a community of its own free will and initiative organizes its elements and its forces in order that there may be fuller understanding and more perfect sympathy and completer co-operation and more satisfying life, there is no place for such objection. Freedom, initiative, spontaneity must be conserved, but these are not incompatible with consultation and collaboration, and assignment and acceptance of responsibilities in order that the common life may be enriched and enlarged.

The ideal of the Grain Growers' movement is that, that the community shall be stimulated to a social consciousness which shall issue in voluntary self organization for the common good, not in a mechanical fashion, but with full recognition of the individual and with the purpose of securing that every individual shall place himself where his particular qualifications and

aptitudes shall be most effective for personal self realization and for community service. In this light the "organized" community is not a fear-some thing of rules and regulations, of restriction and circumscription; but just a community governed by the principles of sympathetic neighborliness, and intelligent co-operation in the spirit of willing service and the desire that, not only all things but all men, women and children shall work together for the common good.

VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

Three great voluntary associations in Manitoba are doing splendidly effective work and should be better known. One is the Union of Municipalities which every year discusses a large number of practical problems of local government and during recent years has been responsible for many important amendments to municipal legislation. Every progressive citizen should follow the work done by this organization. A second is the Manitoba School Trustees' association. In its annual convention this body deals with the problems of education from the point of view of those to whom the local management of schools is entrusted. With a list of some 67 local associations this organization should be known by everyone who desires the best things for our children and youth. The third is the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. With the other two it is the power in our provincial life and its activities should be familiar to every citizen. Find out what these associations are doing and if you have opportunity of assisting their progressive efforts do not let it pass.

It may not be out of place to add that these associations should know each other better than they do. Some of their ideals are held in common by all three. Would it not be a good thing if at the annual convention of each of them the other two should be represented, not merely in the way of formal "fraternal greetings," but by speakers who would present with some fullness the ideals cherished and the work being done by the body he represents. The three should move toward practical and efficient co-operation for the common good.

COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE

As this page goes to press an important meeting is being held in Regina following the meeting of the Canadian Council held there on March 11 and 12. This is the committee of commerce and agriculture and represents a coming together of the leaders of the farmers' movement with representative business men of Canada with the definite purpose of discussing matters of mutual interest and concern. Grain Growers confidently believe that the things they are seeking are things that may be submitted to the compelest scrutiny and that will bear discussion from any and every angle. Hence they welcome the opportunity of presenting their case and the considerations by which it is supported, in the hearing of those whose interests have generally been regarded as conflicting or antagonistic. Getting together and publicity are two widely accepted principles today and Western Canada will look for practical results from the conference being conducted these days in Regina.

MUNICIPAL MEDICAL SERVICE

The following amendments were made to the Municipal act of the province at the recent session of the legislature: "The Municipal Act," being chapter 133 of the revised statutes of Manitoba, 1913, is hereby amended by inserting immediately after section 580 thereof the following section:— 580A. The council of any municipality may pass the first and second readings of a by-law providing for the engaging of a qualified physician at a salary, to care for the residents of the municipality free of charge to them

upon receipt of a petition of at least fifty of the ratepayers of the municipality, asking for the making of such appointment, and then submit the proposed by-law to the vote of the ratepayers in the manner in which, under sections 353 to 385, inclusive, of the said act, by-laws for raising money are submitted.

If such by-law is approved by a majority of the ratepayers who actually voted thereon, the council may then finally pass such by-law and, after passing same, may by by-law or resolution appoint any qualified physician at such a salary and upon such terms as may be agreed upon to give free medical attendance to all the residents of the municipality who may require the same.

A WORKING DIRECTOR

The adjective in the title should not be needed. The fact that an association has elected a man or woman to the directorate ought to be abundant guarantee that the individual is a worker and will take the director's job seriously. But it must be confessed that here and there we find people who regard the position of director as merely honorary and not involving any particular responsibility. As our associations get more experience they will gradually weed out the directors who (to use a colloquialism) "lie down on the job."

There are many—increasingly many—working directors. A little time ago a local association had been planning its work, arranging its territory for canvassing and unwittingly omitted to assign any special territory to a certain director. At next meeting he drew their attention to the omission, saying, "You didn't give me a field. But I am going to have a field and cultivate it too." And he set out to commend the association and its work and its ideals to a Ruthenian settlement lying within a few miles of his home. And he is succeeding in interesting his Ruthenian neighbors, getting them into touch with this great Canadian rural life movement as one of the things that will most effectively help them to interpret and realize the spirit of Canadian life. He is the kind of man the association needs supremely today, in order that it may come to its own. Is each of your six directors on the job of attracting the largest possible membership to your branch? Between now and seeding is the best opportunity of 1918.

RAVENSWORTH LOCAL

The Ravensworth branch enjoyed a visit from W. I. Ford, the district director, on February 26. Mr. Ford addressed the meeting on the Grain Growers' movement and its work and emphasized the necessity of strengthening the local numbers in order that the movement as a whole may have the place it should have in the nation's life. He drew attention to the fact that the association welcomes people entirely independent of what their nationality or creed may be.

MANITOBA GAME LAW

At the recent session of the legislature some changes were made in the laws governing the Manitoba Game Protection Act. The resident trappers license fee was increased to \$2.00. In order to export any head, horns or antlers the fee is 25 cents each, and a fee of 10 cents for each hide or scalp of any of the animals mentioned in section 3. Sportsmen, hunters and others making shipment of game within the province shall manifest the contents of shipment together with number of license on which game was shot. Fur traders license now expires on September 30. The section relating to non-resident license fees has also been amended: British subject: big game license, \$15; game bird license, \$10. Other than British subject: big game license, \$25; game bird license, \$25.

In order to help overcome the sugar shortage a campaign is being conducted in Eastern Canada for increased production of maple syrup and sugar. It is estimated that the resources of the country in these products are less than 25 per cent. utilized.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

To the Local Association, president or has very generous of \$50 to the largest number members during

The life membership contest. But memberships secured by life members by donations were secretary or of dition is that ment is any to \$50 prize money members as pay for the life membership certificate of five of any post made out of the

Value of

We are now increase life membership make sure that become permanent association. To insure this to have these members. We are interested in something into vest, the great to insure a need to have members life will help to of their own this special successful. 0 members on 9 March 20. Le days of March life members.

1918 Fee

Prior to M fees to be cre new life mem remit the life life members ready been p you may tak each such mem viously remit in adjusting if you will r case and tak are next remi members. To the full amou fee must be Now let us life member which local v

Superior

CAJ

Rosthern h 1918, already is still going Regina has one-fourth of and the Reg ting started local had 175 and they are ciency prize membership found, but of all things. Young 287 d our breath t will report. and is comi having a bi March 15, a dent Mahar other speake to even men pushing the The efforts just as muc is desired i its best wit The followi ing of espe miston, Sen ver Flat, Lake, Balca Lily Plains, Laird, Lan Blytheswooc Donald Cr. Valor, Daf, Normanton,

LIFE MEMBERSHIP CONTEST

To the Local Secretary: W. J. New-
man, president of the Belle Plaine local
has very generously offered a cash prize
of \$50 to the local which secures the
largest number of paid-up new life
members during 1918.

Rules

The life memberships secured at our
recent convention will not count in this
contest. But otherwise, all life mem-
berships secured since January 1 will
be credited to the local to which the
life members belong, whether the appli-
cations were received from the local
secretary or otherwise. Another con-
dition is that there shall be no agree-
ment in any local that any part of the
\$50 prize money shall be rebated to the
members as payment in part, or whole,
for the life membership fees. The life
memberships must be secured irrespec-
tive of any possibility of rebates being
made out of the prize money.

Value of Life Members

We are now having a very rapid in-
crease in membership and we want to
make sure that these new members will
become permanently interested in our
association. There is no better way
to insure this permanent interest than
to have these new members become life
members. We do not become very much
interested in anything until we put
something into it, and the more we in-
vest, the greater our interest. In order
to insure a permanent membership, we
need to have a large percentage of our
members life members. Our members
will help to promote the permanency
of their own organization by making
this special campaign for life members
successful. Our special campaign for
members on the annual basis closes on
March 20. Let us devote the last ten
days of March to a big campaign for
life members.

1918 Fees May Be Deducted

Prior to May 1, we will allow 1918
fees to be credited in part payment on
new life memberships. So, when you
remit the life membership fees for new
life members whose 1918 fees have al-
ready been paid on the annual basis,
you may take credit for the 50c. for
each such member which you have pre-
viously remitted. But it will assist us
in adjusting these items on our books
if you will remit the full \$12 in each
case and take your credits when you
are next remitting the fees for annual
members. To secure this adjustment,
the full amount of the life membership
fee must be remitted by May 1, 1918.

Now let us all get busy on this special
life membership campaign and see
which local will win the prize money.

H. H. McKINNEY,
Superintendent of Organization.

CAMPAIGN NOTES

Rosthern local, organized January 15,
1918, already has over 130 members and
is still going strong. The new local in
Regina has nearly 100 members, over
one-fourth of whom are life members;
and the Regina members are just get-
ting started to work. The Vanguard
local had 179 paid-up members in 1917,
and they are out for that Standard Effi-
ciency prize. They will double their
membership if the extra people can be
found, but of course, there is a limit to
all things. Davidson paid for 225 and
Young 287 during 1917; we are holding
our breath to see what increases they
will report. Shaunavon has 160 now
and is coming right along. They are
having a big membership rally about
March 15, at which they expect Presi-
dent Maharg, Director Craigen and
other speakers. But time would fail us
to even mention all the locals which are
pushing the campaign for membership.
The efforts of the smaller locals are
just as much appreciated, and all that
is desired is that each local shall do
its best within the limits of its field.
The following other locals are descriv-
ing of especial mention: Superb, Or-
miston, Senlae, Avonlea, Parkbeg, Bea-
ver Flat, View Hill, Cantuar, Horse
Lake, Balcarres, Ridgeford, Eagle Bank,
Lily Plains, Rouleau, Girvin, Quinton,
Laird, Langham, Shackleton, Edzell,
Bytheswood, Glenside, Mossbank, Mc-
Donald Creek, Sagathun, Eastview,
Valor, Dafoe, Carnduff, Ailsa Craig,
Normanton, Thistledale, Warmley, Wood-

Saskatchewan

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

row, Beaver Valley, North Gully, Wyn-
yard, Strongfield and Riverhurst.

ADVANCE! NORTH GULLY

The following letter recently came to
hand from the North Gully local, from
which we judge the members intend
to get down to some real business. "Ad-
vance" is to be their watchword for
the coming year, and we wish them
every success in their efforts. The let-
ter follows:

It is our intention to hold a rally
meeting on January 2 at our regular
meeting place. Will you please send
direct to James Almond, Lloydminster,
Sask., any information on "What the
S.G.G.A. has accomplished," especially
facts relating to the action taken by
the association in the fixing of price on
wheat at \$2.21 instead of \$1.30, as was
suggested at Ottawa at first. We wish
him to give a short address on this sub-
ject. We are looking forward to hear-
ing more regarding "The most success-
ful competition" and trust that full
instructions will reach us.

GUY F. W. MERRY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

The following subscriptions were
realized for Belgian Relief Fund on
Grain Growers' Sunday:—

Cardell G.G.A., \$7.50; Rocanville,
\$27.25; Maverick, \$2.85; McTavish
W.G.G.A., \$47.26; Spring Creek, \$16.65;
Cardell, \$2.00; Minot, \$24; Poplar Park,
\$5.50; North Gully, \$11; total, \$144.01.

GIRVIN IN THE CAMPAIGN

Our members in various parts of the
province are awaking to the necessity
of making a thorough study of the live
questions of the day, and are lining up
for debates and educational work gen-
erally. We have just received the fol-
lowing letter from the Girvin local,
from which it will be seen they are
following suit not only in this direc-
tion, but also in the Increased Member-
ship campaign. We shall follow their
efforts with interest, and look for good
reports in the near future. The letter
follows:—

"At our meeting on Saturday one of
our delegates thought it would be im-
possible to attend the convention, so
we had a number of ladies join our as-
sociation. At this meeting we decided
to send Mrs. W. Tanner, as a lady dele-
gate, in the place of Mr. Ed. Maham,
who was formally appointed. We are
putting on a campaign for membership
during this month and hope to doubt
our present membership. What would
you suggest in the way of good inter-
esting subjects for debates in our as-
sociation meetings?"

F. B. FRASER,
Sec'y. Girvin G.G.A.

WAWOTA ADOPTS SLOGAN

The Wawota farmers are adopting a
slogan which might very well be
adopted by the farmers of other dis-
tricts, viz.:—"Every Wawota farmer a
member of the S.G.G.A." They have
appointed a committee to go after every
farmer in the district, and they mean
to get them. Here is the secretary's
letter on the subject:—

"We had a very successful meeting
this afternoon. There were over 20
members present. A committee was
appointed to canvass the whole district
for members, and our slogan is 'Every
Wawota farmer a member of the
S.G.G.A.' The success we meet with,
you will know of later on.

"The carload of twine which we are
ordering will be sure to bring in some
new members."

A. W. BORRETT,
Sec.-Treas., Wawota G.G.A.

A WRONG IDEA CORRECTED

An idea seems to be prevalent that
the Special Study Committee is, as one
writer expresses it, a "persistent, con-

sistent, and insistent advocate that
G. G. locals should hold their meetings
on Sundays." This is an altogether
wrong impression. Possibly that mat-
ter has not been made sufficiently clear
in The Guide week by week; but if our
people read the Special Study Program
carefully when it was placed in their
hands they would see that it read
"Week beginning December 2nd," etc.
This was, of course, a Sunday, but, it
was never intended as a recommenda-
tion that the meetings should be held
on Sundays. That day was given
merely as a kind of starting point for
the week. It was out of the question
to fix on any particular day for the
meetings. Local circumstances make it
necessary that this point should be de-
cided by the locals themselves, hence
our recommending the "Week begin-
ning December 2nd" as above men-
tioned. However, the committee will
keep the point in mind in issuing
future programmes.

S. W. YATES,
Sec'y. Special Study Committee.

BEAVER VALLEY ORGANIZED

A new local has just been organized
in the Driscoll Lake district, to be
known as the Beaver Valley local. As
this local was organized too late to be
represented at the recent convention a
copy of the convention handbook was
sent them, and will no doubt be of
great assistance to the members in
making known the work and principles
of the Central association. The secre-
tary's letter is as follows:

"We have organized a local to be
known as the Beaver Valley local, six
miles south of Driscoll Lake, and our
Post Office is Cadillac, Sask. Our of-
ficers so far elected are: President,
Mrs. Frank Selander; vice-president,
Mr. James Green; sec-treas., Mr. Julius
Stoen.

"We remit herewith half of our
membership fees, which is \$11.50."
This is the second local reported re-
cently which has a woman president.

SOVEREIGN ANNUAL MEETING

On February 2 the members of the
Sovereign G.G.A. held their annual
meeting, and the following officers were
elected for the year 1918: President,
John Goodwin; vice-president, Frank
Piercey; directors, Phil Dické, Ray
Uptigrove, Ray Thornton, Fred Kis-
sack; sec-treas., D. A. MacLennan.

There are a good many of our mem-
bers away for the winter and so we
have not received their membership
fees yet, but I am enclosing the amount
due Central on the members that have
joined up to the present time.

D. A. MacLENNAN,
Sec'y. Sovereign G.G.A.

PROGRAM IS APPRECIATED

Our convention program this year has
evidently come in for a great deal of
appreciation. Three thousand copies of
the program were printed, and the sup-
ply is already exhausted. Over 2,000 of
these were of course distributed at the
convention and a large number have
been sent out in answer to enquiries
and also to locals which were unable to
be represented at the convention. The
program contains a fund of informa-
tion with regard to the work of the
association, which will prove of great
value in informing our members of
what the Central is doing for
their benefit. Practically every local
should now be in possession of one or
more copies, and we trust that good use
will be made of them during the next
twelve months for propaganda purposes.

OUT TO DOUBLE MEMBERSHIP

In a multiplicity of counsellors there
is wisdom, that is supposing the coun-
sellors are themselves wise. That idea
was acted upon at the convention just
closed by calling together those speci-
ally interested in organization work,

and it was pleasing to see how large a
number there were. It is evident, how-
ever, that the fund of new ideas is not
yet exhausted, and here is a new way
to carry on the membership drive, sug-
gested by the secretary of the Norma-
ton G.G.A. This plan is for each mem-
ber to pay up two dollars, and get one
dollar back from the other fellow who
so far has been an outsider. We shall
be interested to see how it works. Mr.
Blampied writes as follows:—

"Please forward me by return mail
three dozen membership application
cards together with the same number
of membership cards. With regard to
the recruiting campaign I might say
that the feeling of this local is that if
the fee is raised we shall lose a large
number of our present members, espe-
cially those who have been members only
for a year or less. We are adopting the
following plan which we believe is far
better than appointing committees, for
it will be the ruling topic until every
man and woman is a member.

"The idea is that when a present mem-
ber renews his 1918 fee, instead of pay-
ing one dollar he will pay two, and will
be given one of the above cards with
which to get the new member and get
his dollar back. Of course we are not
making this compulsory, for there may
be some members who do not have suf-
ficient interest in the work and would
not care to pay the \$2.00 and canvass
for one member. We are, however, hop-
ing with the above plan to more than
double our present number.

"R. G. BLAMPIED."

HELP FOR THE RED CROSS

Our people are doing nobly in the
matter of patriotic contributions, and
we are pleased to give recognition to
the following which have come to hand:—
\$46 which was handed in at the conven-
tion by J. W. Scarrow, secretary of the
Lost Child local, Lacordaire, and
\$200.70 the proceeds of a basket social
promoted by the Holdfast G.G.A. and
forwarded to the Central office by the
secretary Wm. C. Maers. Both these
amounts are to be credited to the Red
Cross fund.

GENEROUS CONTRIBUTIONS

Generous contributions continue to be
received at the Central office, to be
applied to the various patriotic funds,
and we have pleasure in giving pub-
licity to the following, which have
recently come to hand, viz.: Mazened
G.G.A., \$67, and Hurbiton, \$16.50, to
be applied to the Red Cross fund;
McDonald Creek G.G.A., \$30, and
Davidson Co-operative Association Ltd.,
\$50, to be applied to Belgian Relief;
and contributions of \$8.50 and \$76.35
from the Coteau Plains and Little
Woody G.G.A.'s respectively, as dona-
tions to the Patriotic fund.

HORSE LAKE G.G. ANNUAL

The annual meeting and great social
re-union of the Horse Lake local was
held at the home of Mr. Hans Aamodt
and was a great success, 30 members
being enrolled for 1918, including 13
women and two life members.

A good program was arranged for 1918.
Donations were made to the legal fund
and the Red Cross society. A very en-
joyable lunch was provided by Mrs.
Aamodt and was greatly appreciated
by all. Three delegates were also ap-
pointed to attend the annual conven-
tion at Regina.

FRED IRONSIDE, Sec'y.

BELLE PLAINE SUPPORTS FUND

The following letter has come to hand
from the Belle Plaine local endorsing
the decision of the convention that
each local should contribute the sum
of \$5.00 to the Emergency Fund, better
known as the Fighting Fund, viz.:—

At a meeting held by our local today,
the following resolution was passed:
We, the members of Belle Plaine local,
heartily endorse the assessment of \$5.00
per local for legal emergency fund. Our
delegate to annual convention drew our
attention to this matter today.

CHAS. HARTLON, Sec.



Cuts Cost of Construction

Taxpayers everywhere have found that lower construction and maintenance costs result from using the Adams Grader, which, by leaning all its weight against the load, moves much more dirt with less power. The

ADAMS ADJUSTABLE Leaning-Wheel GRADER

is guaranteed, in actual road building or maintenance, to move more dirt with less power (mold board securing and without side draft on the power) than any other grader of same length blade.

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WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY

Take NO Chance! Be Sure You Are Right Then Go Ahead

If you raise a crop it will have to be threshed, so you cannot afford to take any chances on an old "has been" feeder on your separator. You need the BEST, for the success of threshing depends upon the feeding. PROPER FEEDING results in fast work, freedom from break downs and delays, and assures a successful finish to the year's work. Don't take our word for it—read what the users of the GARDEN CITY FEEDER have to say.

Maple Creek, Sask.,
Nov. 27, 1917

The Garden City Feeder Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask.

Dear Sirs—

Your feeder does all the work it is to do. I am well satisfied with the feeder I got last fall. I have threshed all kinds of grain, and it does the work fine. It feeds the machine better than a man can feed it. I have had the machine bought as regular, and it is just as good as new. I have threshed with all kinds of feeders, and the Garden City Feeder is the best one. It cannot be beat for the work. I have no cleaning up to do after I am through with a job.

I am going to advise all farmers to put on a Garden City Feeder.

Sincerely,
Sgt. MAGNUS LOSETH.

Can you say as much for the feeder on your machine?

THE GARDEN CITY FEEDER CO. Limited

REGINA, SASK.

Distributors:

BRUCE DAVISON CO., W. S. MURROE CO.,
Brandon, Man. Calgary, Alta.
GARDINER MACHINE CO., W. W. WILSON,
Saskatoon, Sask. Estabridge, Alta.

We are exclusive agents for the GARDEN CITY FEEDER CO. LTD.
SEND FOR FREE CATALOGUE

Managing The Hired Man

Methods that are Solving the Help Problem on Western Farms

USE BUSINESS METHODS (First Prize Article)

We have simmered the method of hiring farm hands down to about the following: Make a written statement of the work to be done. State all details or as many as will give a clear distinct idea of what is to be done, such as the time to feed teams and harness them; time of breakfast; time to begin milking, to feed hogs and calves; time to start work on the field and to quit for noon; time allowed for dinner; time to be in field in the afternoon and quit; time for supper, milking, chores and bedtime. Stipulate that there is to be no running about nights except Saturday night, and that no smoking, drinking or low language is allowed. Be very particular about wages for trial month if a stranger is hired; also for harvest and threshing, two months or by the day. Discount if he fails to fill his time. Make the statement very full, varying it to suit skilled and unskilled and semi-skilled labor; limited to six, seven, eight or nine months or for a year or a number of years. When the applicant has read it, say just how much will be paid for this kind of work. Make the wages all that can be given. Do not auction off the job nor accept an offer. Do the business along recognized business lines—"that is our price for the work." It will easily be seen that this plan begets confidence in the applicant; that he has to do business along business lines. It helps to stop a man hawking about and setting himself up at auction. We find it helps matters very much in making a permanent contract. Men who accept a job on such terms are men who will do the best they can, fill in their time honorably and stay for years. Our last man stayed five years and was more stimulated by the ideal business way of dealing than by any other consideration. At the end of a year he had a "chunk" of cash and put it out at interest at eight per cent. This inspired him to save. He was liberal all the same. He became popular with the young folks. At the end of five years his interest was \$225, and now he is married and has a quarter section. This is the second young man who stayed five years and is making good. They saved nothing until they hired under the above plan. We have a young fellow under development at present. He has been with us two years and will stay on, barring conscription, when he becomes of age. The plan gets us good, steady men and boys. Of course, when they have proved up and become a unit of the farm, the plan becomes flexible and they become as interested in everything as we are.

These are some of the letters received in the competition on The Management of Hired Help. They outline methods that practical farmers have found successful in securing and retaining satisfactory hired help.

treated thus, he will take care next time it will not be his fault. The chances are the man will become intensely interested and painstaking in all his work. He at once feels he is a valued unit in his employer's business. There are many ways of handling men and many things to leave absolutely undone or unsaid. A man at times goes so far as to lose confidence in himself, becomes disgusted with his work. "It is not properly done" he mutters to himself, "I'll never learn to plow right." See to it that he gets a word or so of encouragement. Be sure not to spoof

or flatter. It is no good and will do harm. Just give him a little heartfelt praise. Take hold of the plow and go around. Show and explain the defects and show how to remedy them. Compare the good points of his furrow slice with yours. This kind of encouragement establishes a man's confidence in himself; perhaps shows him that he is on the right line and so on. Give praise, but do it in such a way that it does not go direct. Speak it to his friend or to someone who will be sure to communicate it to him. Whenever extra jobs have been done and so on, make him a present, a premium other than cash. Last spring an elderly hen of ours suddenly came from "nowhere" with fifteen fluffy, B.P.R.'s; one was lame. Says Mrs. F.: "Harold, if you rear that chick it will be yours." He immediately took over the care of the lot. "Lamey" became a laying pullet. Harold drove a bargain with Mrs. F. and got a big fat rooster. Mrs. F. dressed and stuffed it for him to take to Winnipeg for his and his mother's Christmas dinner. That boy's pride, ecstasy and exuberance were unbounded. A \$100 bill would not have given him a tenth part of that pleasure.

Such attentions have a sort of enthusiastic affect on human nature. Be sure, however, that such recognitions have been merited, not earned. There are a few things that must not, under any circumstances, be done. Do not scold, find fault or rate. Do not "bully," irritably order, and so on. Simply treat a hired man as a partner, for after all, such he is. A great many employers fall short by airing the faults and shortcomings of their help before children, neighbors, even gossips. It should be an absolute law of the employer that it must not be done. The "airing" is sure to find its way to the ears of the "aired," not in its simple form but magnificently embellished. Such is dreadfully annoying and discouraging to the man. Nothing will upset him like that. He does not get it in anything like a truthful form. As he turns it over in his mind he adds to its exaggerations. Even if he outwardly appears to turn it down, set it aside, it unnerves him physically, mentally, morally. If of a low and weak moral stamina, he will worry even to becoming unbalanced mentally and may go so far as to wreak some kind of vengeance. All men have some redeeming features. Therefore, praise the good, but smother the bad. Praises given to merit will lift a man, a platoon, a battalion, a regiment, an army to triumph and victory. This system is the greatest force today in holding the belligerent armies face to face on the battlefields of Europe. Practice it on the hired help on the farm.

CONSIDERATE TREATMENT PAYS (Second Prize Article)

I have had good success as regards hired help and that is my reason for writing this letter. One reason for my success, I was a hired man myself and I think the years I worked out did me a great deal of good. Now I want to say right here with all seriousness the hired man is the most important problem farmers have. Find a satisfied hired man and you will find a prosperous farmer and vice versa. Remember I speak from a hired man's point of view. A hired man exercises a great

influence over he works. No very careful hire. I start a man and I pay not believe in bargain because getting a good and quickly any little sum us. Just this a man with or seeder in his hand and I don't during the winter and I always by the year. have little during winter up when he any time lost. Do not send when it is necessary when it is ranging work ing winter cold and I man to do le and sit down not make we farmers who even with they say, get They make the bush on him out plow say these fa men to work how hired meet how s always make a nice, cheer I treat him. I find this himself and worthy. D as a slave; gentleman a is a man at to do his b man. I always his advice. terested in ment of it. can go away my place. do better by if the em watch and the best the your man s home on S if there is self. Don' on Sunday few chores ing that t farmers w past hired considerati Sask.

HOUSE

When p tion to be mutual a parties i rule appl a man j because h fort to th chant, hav the money for him r both gain tion is to vantages question must appl In an following procedin fundamen whole sch ly is not the inter man do n Grant th up; with schemes eed. The se quarter s man, of year, pr should be a small one of tl from the fenced g

Farmers' Financial Directory

A Safe and Profitable Investment

Every quality of a sound investment is contained to an unusual degree in

GREATER WINNIPEG WATER DISTRICT BONDS

MATURING 1st, FEBRUARY, 1923

Safety of Principal—Regularity of Income—Ready Marketability. Add to these qualities the high interest rate, and no more desirable investment can be found. The amount available is very limited.

Denominations: \$100, \$500, \$1,000
PRICE: \$92.68 and Accrued Interest, Yielding 6½ Per Cent.

TELEGRAPH YOUR ORDERS TO

EDWARD BROWN & Co.

BOND DEALERS

206 GARRY STREET

WINNIPEG

We buy and sell bonds for our own account and any statements made with reference to bonds sold, while not guaranteed, are our opinion based on information we regard as reliable, being data we act upon in purchase and valuation of securities.

Public Confidence

Assets under Administration:—

1917 - - - - - \$69,100,000
1918 - - - - - \$76,700,000

Write for our 1917 Report

National Trust Company Limited

323 Main Street, Winnipeg

ALLAN S. BOND,
Assistant Manager

D. H. COOPER,
Manager

ESTABLISHED 1875

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID UP \$7,000,000 RESERVE FUND \$7,000,000
PELEG HOWLAND, PRESIDENT E. HAY, GENERAL MANAGER

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

FARMERS' WAR SERVICE

"Till more land" is the national demand to-day. If you require a loan to finance increased production our local manager will advise with you.

Farmers' Sales Notes Negotiated.

119 Branches

45 Branches in Western Canada

A Marked Cheque

For a couple of Thousand Dollars in settlement of a Life Insurance Policy is always appreciated by a widow.

Have You Made Provision Yet?

Write for Particulars giving date of birth

The Western Empire Life Assurance Company
701 Somerset Block Winnipeg, Manitoba

THE INCOME TAX ACT

Before March 31 each person must make, on a prescribed form prepared by the Finance Minister, a statement of his income, in order that the newly enacted income tax may be properly levied against him. This tax is collectable for the year 1917, and these forms were to have been sent in to the Taxation Branch, Department of Finance, before the 28th day of February. On account of delays in the preparation of the forms, however, this has been set back a month so that the forms are now supposed to be forwarded to Ottawa before the 31st of March. These forms may be secured from the Dominion Government Taxation Office, Winnipeg, Regina or Calgary. The income tax applies to professional men or women, business men and women, farmers and all others included under the provisions of the Act. The following shows the schedule of taxes which must be paid:—

Income	*Unmarried persons	All others
\$ 1,500	29	..
2,000	65	..
3,000	100	40
4,000	140	80
5,000	180	120
6,000	240	180
7,000	300	240
8,000	360	300
9,000	420	360
10,000	510	450
11,000	600	540
12,000	690	630
13,000	780	720
14,000	870	810
15,000	960	900
16,000	1,050	990
17,000	1,140	1,080
18,000	1,230	1,170
19,000	1,320	1,260
20,000	1,420	1,360
25,000	2,520	2,460
30,000	3,920	3,860
40,000	5,320	5,260
50,000	10,070	10,010
100,000	14,820	14,760
150,000	29,320	29,260
200,000	43,820	43,760
250,000	58,320	57,260

*Unmarried persons includes widows or widowers without dependent children.

The super tax which is applicable to married and single, and which is considered in the above compilation, is as follows:—

2 per cent. on incomes from \$6,000 to \$10,000.
5 per cent. from \$10,000 to \$20,000.
8 per cent. from \$20,000 to \$30,000.
10 per cent. from \$30,000 to \$50,000.
15 per cent. from \$50,000 to \$100,000.
And 25 per cent. from \$100,000 upward.

For corporations and joint stock companies the income tax is 4 per cent. on income above \$3,000, the super tax does not apply to them.

It will be noticed that incomes of \$1,500 and under are exempt, and on each of the incomes above that amount \$1,500 of the income is exempt. Hence on a salary of \$2,000 to an unmarried man taxes are levied at the rate of 4 per cent. on \$500, making a tax of \$20. On an income of \$3,000 taxes are levied on \$1,500, making a tax of \$60. No tax is levied on incomes of married men under \$4,000.

What Income Means

The income means the annual net profit which can be computed as wages, salary, or other fees or returns. It includes profit from a trade or commercial or financial undertaking directly or indirectly received by a person. It includes the interest, dividends or profit directly or indirectly received from money at interest upon any security or from stocks, or any other investment, whether such gains or profits, are divided or distributed or not. It includes the income from any other source except that acquired by gift or bequest. It includes the income from, but not the proceeds of life insurance policies paid on the death of a person insured or payments made or credited to the insured on life insurance.

The Minister of Finance may allow for depreciation or expenditure of a capital nature for renewal or for the development of the business. Allowance may be made for amounts paid by the taxpayer during the year to the Patriotic and Canadian Red Cross funds and other patriotic and War funds approved

Whether you are young or old you should make your will. Get a Bax Will Form. Ask for Bax and the rest is simple. Full directions and specimen will. Thousands in use. At stationers, 35c.

In the Case of Small Estates

There is great need for the safeguarding of the few thousands that the average man leaves, because it is all that stands between the widow and poverty. If an inexperienced or a careless Executor has the placing of that all important legacy there is the danger of an unwise investment being chosen, thus sweeping away the sole barrier between the dependent family and poverty.

Placed with The Canada Trust Company, that estate would be conservatively and wisely handled and the revenue each year absolutely assured.

THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY

Huron & Erie MORTGAGE CORPORATION

(UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT)
COMBINED ASSETS, OVER \$24,000,000
MANITOBA BRANCH
Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner Building
Winnipeg

SASKATCHEWAN BRANCH
2115 Eleventh Ave., Regina

ALBERTA BRANCH
McLeod Building, Edmonton

Unless

The Great-West Life Assurance Company were providing particularly attractive policies it would not— for eleven successive years—have led all Canadian companies in the amount of business written in Canada.

UNLESS the funds were invested at an exceptionally favorable rate it would be impossible to pay the unequalled profits that are being paid to Policyholders.

UNLESS strict economy prevailed, the advantage of these high earnings would be lost.

These and many other points of vital interest to those looking for the best in Life Insurance, are referred to in the Twenty-fifth Annual Report of

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

Dept. 'I'
Head Office WINNIPEG
ASK FOR A COPY

Food Will Win the War

Serve your country and yourself by raising FOOD on the fertile plains of Western Canada. The Canadian Pacific Railway makes it easy for you to begin. Lands \$11 to \$30 an acre; irrigated land up to \$50; 20 years to pay. Loan to assist settlers on irrigated lands. Get full particulars and free illustrated literature from

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen'l Supt. C. P. R. Lands
908 1st St. East, CALGARY

SUN LIFE KEEPS GROWING

THE results of operations for the year 1917 show a continuance of the notable expansion that has marked the career of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. In Assets, Income, Surplus, New Business and Total Business in Force substantial increases are recorded over the corresponding figures for previous years.

RESULTS FOR 1917

Assets at December 31st, 1917.	\$90,160,174.00
Increase	7,211,178.00
Cash Income	19,288,997.00
Increase	780,806.00
New Assurances issued and Paid for in Cash.	47,811,567.00
Increase	5,080,270.00
Assurances in Force at December 31st, 1917.	311,870,945.00
Increase	30,435,245.00
Profits paid or allotted to Policyholders	1,560,389.00
Increase	449,488.00
Profits paid or allotted to Policyholders, in past five years	5,224,963.93
Total Payments to Policyholders, 1917.	8,840,245.00
Payments to Policyholders since organization	\$69,094,816
Assets held for Policyholders	90,160,174
Premiums received since organization.	\$159,254,490
Payments to Policyholders and Assets held for them exceed the premiums received by:	153,861,226
Undivided surplus at December 31st, 1917, over all liabilities including capital	\$5,893,264
	8,550,761.00

THE COMPANY'S GROWTH

YEAR	INCOME	ASSETS	LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE
1872	\$ 48,210.73	\$ 90,401.95	\$ 1,004,250.00
1887	477,410.68	1,312,504.48	10,873,777.69
1897	2,238,894.74	7,322,371.44	44,083,796.79
1907	6,240,288.25	26,488,595.15	111,135,694.38
1917	19,208,997.68	90,160,174.24	311,870,945.71

The Company takes this opportunity of thanking its policyholders and the public generally for the continued confidence and good-will of which the above figures give such strong evidence.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

1871 HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL 1917
T. B. MACAULAY, President

D. J. SCOTT, Manager Manitoba Division, Winnipeg.
A. F. HARWOOD, Manager South Sask. Division, Regina.
H. S. POTTER, Manager North Sask. Division, Saskatoon.
A. McTEER, Manager South Alberta Division, Calgary.
D. N. McLEAN, Manager North Alberta Division, Edmonton.

HAIL AGENTS WANTED

Throughout Alberta and Saskatchewan

Rochester Underwriters' Agency

Assets \$23,454,989 — Established 1872

Hornibrook, Whittemore & Allan,
General Agents. Calgary, Alta.



THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO

Branches throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

MAIN OFFICE 455 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG

Branch:—Portage Avenue, Opp. Eaton's

THE MAKER OF "My Own Gopher Poison"



Prairie Chemical Co. Can. Ltd. WINNIPEG CANADA

Photo on every package

The Weyburn Security Bank
 Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament
 HEAD OFFICE Weyburn, Sask.
 Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan
H. O. POWELL, General Manager.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED
 NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by United Grain Growers Limited, formerly The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited to Parliament, at the next session thereof, for an Act amending chapter 80 of the Statutes of 1911, and amending Acts, for the following among other purposes:

To empower the company to guarantee the contracts, debts and obligations, both present and future, of Public Press Limited, and of any company, the shares, bonds, debentures or securities of which are held or may be held by United Grain Growers Limited and to provide that section 125 of "The Companies' Act" shall not apply to company.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, this 23rd day of January, A.D., 1918.
BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBINSON,
 Solicitors for applicant.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED
AVIS est donne par le present qu'une demande sera faite au parlement, a sa prochaine session, par la compagnie dite "United Grain Growers Limited," autrefois "The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited," afin d'obtenir un acte modifiant le chapitre 80 des Statuts de 1911 et les lois modificatrices du dit chapitre, pour les fins suivantes, entre autres:

Donner le pouvoir a la compagnie de garantir les contrats, dettes et engagements presents et futurs de la compagnie dite "Public Press Limited," et de toute compagnie dont les actions, obligations, debentures ou valeurs sont detenues ou pourraient etre detenues par la United Grain Growers Limited, et faire provision que le section 125 de l'Acte dite "The Company's Act," n'obtienne pas a la compagnie.
 Date a Winnipeg, ce 23e jour de Janvier, A.D., 1918.
BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBINSON,
 Procureurs de la requerante.



Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm labourers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honourably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. CORY,
 Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Guide

\$11,323,497 in February of the present year in comparison with \$12,581,954 in February, 1918.

MINIOTA FIRE INSURANCE CO.
 The annual report of the Miniota Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Beulah, Man., for the year ending December 31, 1917, presents some very satisfactory figures. Insurance written grew from \$19,044,236 in 1916 to \$22,563,487 in 1917, an increase of over 18 per cent. Total assets have increased from \$363,140 to \$419,277, a growth of over 15 per cent. The losses paid during 1917 amount to \$37,441, which is less than in 1916, though the amount at risk was considerably greater. Last year \$25,000 was put into war bonds. It is worth noting that this is a very old company having begun business in 1887. The following figures in five year periods of increases in risks written are indicative of the growth of the company:—

Dec. 31, 1887—Amount at risk \$	467,509
Dec. 31, 1892—Amount at risk	1,128,502
Dec. 31, 1897—Amount at risk	1,492,971
Dec. 31, 1902—Amount at risk	2,720,745
Dec. 31, 1907—Amount at risk	4,574,262
Dec. 31, 1912—Amount at risk	10,303,973
Dec. 31, 1917—Amount at risk	22,563,487

This company in its report calls attention to a point members of fire insurance companies should keep in mind and it is this: There appears to be an idea among many that if they let their premiums fall in arrears, the policy is automatically cancelled and their liability ceases. This however, is not so. Under the Mutual Fire Insurance Act of Manitoba, the liability of the company ceases as soon as a policy is in arrears for non-payment of premiums, but the liability of the assured still continues, and he is liable for all earned premiums, and any subsequent assessments which may be levied on his premium note.

DOWN ON TITLES

At a joint meeting of Farmers' Clubs held in York Township, Ontario, recently, the following was unanimously passed:—

Whereas the present world war is the latest and most desperate struggle of the people against feudalism; and

Whereas offensive feudal titles, such as knight, baron and baron, are, notwithstanding, still imported into our country, with the connivance or consent of the federal government; and

Whereas these titles are a menace to our democracy, threatening it with the social cleavages of the old world, as well as with the intolerable evils historically allied with aristocratic insolence, influence and privilege; and

Whereas these titles have not infrequently been sought or purchased by men who have covertly exploited the people of this country, or have openly shown their contempt for the public welfare, thereby rendering the said titles doubly ominous and obnoxious; and

Whereas, with commendable promptitude, in order to render their own democracy immune and inviolate, the Washington government have just made it illegal for an American citizen to receive any such objectionable title; therefore resolved:

First—That it is the duty of the government at Ottawa forthwith to prohibit all further traffic in the titles aforesaid; to cancel such as have not been gratuitously bestowed for conspicuous public or philanthropic services; and by statute to decree the extinction of any remaining hereditary titles with the death of the present owner.

Second—That it would probably aid in making the world safe for democracy to decree that all future governors-general of this Dominion shall be selected from the ranks of untitled statesmen.

Third—That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the premiers of Canada and Great Britain and to the press.

It is stated in military quarters in Winnipeg that no definite information is available as to when Class 2 will be called out. Military men state that they understand that Class 1 will be cleaned up before the next call is made. The opinion is expressed that categories B and C are likely to be taken—although it is stated that the services in to which these men could go are not requiring re-enforcements at present.

\$2.21 WHEAT
 and its relation to
FARM LANDS

- Our Trust Estates must be wound up and the following "Specials" may appeal to the Land Seeker:—
- 1.—570 acres, at end of Street Railway in St. Charles Parish, good buildings, beautiful river frontage, large cultivation. Only \$150 per acre.
 - 2.—867 acres, Parish of St. Francois Xavier, north side of Assiniboine. Only \$50 per acre.
 - 2.—340 acres, at Prairie Grove, building and cultivation. Good well. Only \$50 per acre.
 - 4.—160 acres, 3 miles from Wymdalt, driving distance from Winnipeg, splendid summer-fallow ready for seed. \$40 per acre.
 - 5.—170 acres, near Oakville, one mile of frontage on Assiniboine. \$50 per acre.
 - 6.—480 acres, near Elton, beautiful prairie; black clay loam. \$25 per acre.
 - 7.—480 acres, near Carberry, buildings and cultivation. Bargain, \$15 per acre.
 - 8.—640 acres, near Forget, Sask., partly cultivated. \$12.50 per acre.
 - 9.—1,920 acres, near Lipton, Sask., raw prairie. A bargain, \$15 per acre.

TERMS: 20 per cent down, Balance in Six Equal Yearly Payments.
The Standard Trusts Company
 Standard Trusts Building, 346 Main Street
 Winnipeg

NORTHWESTERN LIFE POLICIES

Head Office: WINNIPEG "INVESTMENT AND PROTECTION"
 Representatives Wanted Everywhere. Farmers Preferred.

INCOME TAX REPORT

All married farmers with incomes of \$3,000 or over, and unmarried farmers with incomes of \$1,500 or over will have to make out a report for the government for Income Tax purposes. The penalty for making out a false report is a fine of \$10,000 or six months in jail, or both, so it is important that the report should be accurate. We can help you make out this report by mail. Write us to-day. Do it now, so you won't have to stop in the midst of seeding to do it.

Garbutt Business College
 CALGARY

Hardy Alfalfa Seed

Grimm Alfalfa Seed Grown in Alberta
 The Hardest known Alfalfa. Practically no danger of winter killing with this seed. Guaranteed pure Grimm.
 WRITE FOR PRICES AND SAMPLES
Canada Land and Irrigation Co. Ltd., Suffield, Alta.
 W. A. McGregor, Superintendent of Farms.

MORE WORK FROM YOUR HORSES

Heavy spring work takes the surplus flesh from the horse. His collar no longer fits. His neck and shoulders chafe and gall. He can't do his full share of work and you lose money. Prevent these evils by using TAPATCO Pads.

A NEW AND BETTER HOOK ATTACHMENT
 Consisting of wire staple, reinforced with felt washer (note where arrows point). This gives the hook a better hold and prevents pulling off. The weakest point is made strong and life of pad greatly lengthened.

Look For The Felt Washer.
 SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE
The American Pad & Textile Company
 Chatham, Ontario, Canada



Pat. In U.S. Dec. 1, 1914.
 Pat. in Can. Apr. 6, 1915.

\$17.95 ON TRIAL
Upward
AMERICAN
FULLY GUARANTEED
CREAM
SEPARATOR



A SOLID PROPOSITION to send you a well made, easy running, perfect creaming separator for only \$17.95. Churns cream from milk. Makes heavy or light cream. First a separator, second a creamer. Different from others, which illustrate larger capacity machines. See our easy Monthly Payment Plan. Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont., and St. John, N. B. Whether dairy is large or small, write for literature free today and easy payment plan.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
 Box 1219, St. John, N. B.

WANTED
RAW FURS

We need them in our business.

We are Manufacturers, not Middlemen, therefore, we can pay highest prices, give prompt returns and fair grading.

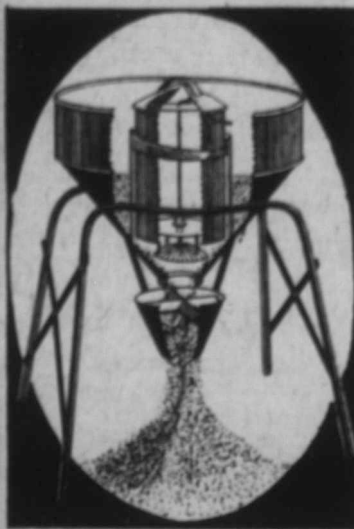
The Largest Custom Tanners in the West. We buy our furs in Western Canada; make them up in Western Canada; sell our goods in Western Canada.

A post card will bring our price lists.

SHIP TO
The Wheat City Tannery
 BRANDON, MAN.

Tannery: 1st Street and Pacific Avenue Phone 3389
 Office and Fur Dept.: 134 Ninth Street Phone 3372

Treat Your Grain With
"Jumbo" Pickler



All metal, efficient and compact. Capacity, 125 bushels per hour, five-bushel hopper, seven-gallon tank, clear passage of solution; no pipes to clog.

Price, \$17.00 in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and \$18.00 in Alberta. If not handled by your local dealer, write.

WINNIPEG STEEL GRANARY AND CULVERT CO. LTD.
 WINNIPEG REGINA

Harness Your Ford
 for Greater Production



PATRIOTIC PROFITABLE
 4-Horse Tractor power guaranteed, cheapest obtainable. Best for its cost. Easily operated by woman, girl or boy.

Agents Wanted Where Unrepresented Write for Particulars

Western Accessories Ltd.
 Moore Light Bldg., 1459 Albert St. REGINA, SASK.

Farm Machinery

The need of ordering farm machinery repairs now and not leaving it until nearly seeding time is imperative. No farmer has a right to expect any implement dealer to have a huge stock of supplies on hand waiting for the farmer to come in and get them. It is the duty of the farmer to let the implement man know ahead just what he requires. The demand for steel is too great at present and its cost too high for the dealer to keep a big surplus stored away awaiting contingencies. Manufacturers are short of material and may not be able to replace broken parts in time if they are not ordered immediately. Every day should be repair day until machinery is put in shape. In United States the government has recognized the importance of farm machinery by giving the raw materials from which it is made a rating of B1 on the railways, second only to munitions. This is so that farmers will not be delayed in receiving their new machinery. The part of the farmer is to do his ordering just as quickly as possible.

EFFICIENCY OF MILKING MACHINES

The Dominion Experimental Farms Branch at Ottawa in a recent Circular, No. 13, advocates the milking machine as a partial solution of the labor problem. The principal facts brought out by this pamphlet are set down below:—

There has been in the minds of many dairy farmers a great deal of prejudice against the use of a mechanical milker, but the present is no time to let prejudice stand in the way of increased production. Every dairy farmer

power, labor in caring for engine and washing machines, interest on investment, and ten per cent. depreciation on machine, would amount to approximately \$225. The above is approximately one-third of what the farmer is at present paying his hired man, where board is not taken into account. Divided between 30 cows, this brings the running expenses to two cents per cow per day.

The average hired man will not milk more than seven cows per hour, which, at 25 cents per hour, costs 7.2 cents per cow per day for hand-milking. One man with a milking machine can milk 20 to 25 cows per hour, which brings the total cost of machine-milking, including the above-mentioned daily running expenses, to 4.5 cents per cow per day. This is a saving of considerably over one-third and in a large herd would enable the farmer to dispense with at least one, if not two, men, or it would liberate these men for other important lines of increased production. It also enables one man to milk many more cows than it is physically possible for him to milk by hand.

Not only does a machine decrease the cost of milking, but it gives uniformity in milking. All cows are milked in the same manner every day, and every good dairy farmer knows this is important and that it is hard to obtain with the general run of farm hands. A machine when properly installed and equipped with a reliable source of power is always there ready for work. Breakdowns are comparatively rare and usually easily remedied. Wear and tear is not excessive, considering the nature of the machine, and provided the latter is given proper attention.



A Home-made Tractor that Performs a Great Variety of Services on the Farm

with a herd of 12 or more cows should consider seriously the installation of a milking machine. The experience of an ever-increasing number of practical farmers, coupled with that of a number of the Experimental Farms and Stations, goes to prove that these machines are decidedly advantageous.

The average cost of installation, taking into consideration the five most popular machines on the market, would be about \$500 for an outfit to milk four cows at once. Such an outfit would be large enough for a 25- to 35-cow herd. For a 20-cow herd a 3-cow outfit would be sufficient. For a 12- to 15-cow herd a 2-cow outfit would be sufficient. For each reduction of one unit in the installation there will be a reduction of approximately \$100 in the cost price. This brings the average cost price to \$16.60 per cow for the large herd; \$20 per cow for the medium-sized herd; and \$25 per cow for the small herd. This in turn goes to show that while the cheapest installation for work done is with the large herd, nevertheless the first cost is not excessive in the case of a small herd.

Cost of Operation

The annual cost of operation for a 25- to 35-cow outfit, including repairs,

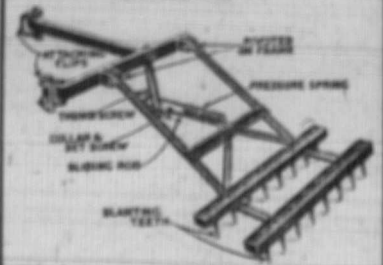
A machine that is properly adjusted and handled will not injure the cow's teats or udder any more than the average farm hand. Three years' experience of mechanical milkers on the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa does not show that the cows dry off any more quickly than when milked by hand. There is no more, if as much, objection to the milking machine on the part of the cows than there is to hand-milking. Old cows used to hand-milking object most, and may not let down their milk readily, but heifers take to machine milking very readily and require hardly any stripping. Stripping by hand after taking the machine off is advocated by all users, as well as makers, as a precautionary and economical measure.

If the machines are properly handled in the barn and likewise properly washed in the dairy, the milk produced will be as good, or better, than that produced by hand-milking. Where extra pains are taken with the machines and the care of the milk a very high grade milk can be produced. Careless handling results in bad milk and ultimate failure of the machine.

Efficiency of Operation

Of more importance, however, than

The Ideal Harrow



The best, lightest, most efficient, and practical Harrow Attachment on the market. Fits any high lift gang plow. No extra horse necessary, no dragging while turning, the harrow rising with the plow when leaving the furrow. By simply tightening the spring any desired pressure may be used on the harrow.

You cannot afford to be without one of these harrows this spring—they pay for themselves several times over, by saving labor and conserving moisture.

Guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction on any kind of land, no matter how wet or stony. Price \$13.50 delivered at your station.

The Ideal Harrow Co.
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A Paying Investment All Year Round



The "Favorite" churn gives highest possible returns every churning—because it is scientifically made to accomplish this result. Proof lies in the fact that it is used by the greatest butter producers all over the world. The reason is so perfect, so speedy, and because it is made of selected oak, which does not chill like glass or crockery.

Maxwell
 Favorite Churn

Has the unique low-lever with adjustable handle—movable to center, right, or left as desired. Ask your dealer.

MAXWELL LIMITED, Dep. U. St. Marys, Ont.

FULL LINE OF GUARANTEED

PLOW SHARES

12-in.	... \$3.25 each
14-in.	... 3.65 each
16-in.	... 3.95 each

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Engine Gang Shares, all makes, each \$4.50
 Harrow Teeth, each07
 Steel Boss Harrows, 24 ft. wide, with draw bar 30.00

Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Company Ltd.
 BRANDON - - - - - MAN.

Saves Time
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 Does the Work

Burn off that Stubble!

Lightning Stubble Burner

WRITE TO THE MAKERS

The Gladstone Lyon Co.
 Winnipeg Calgary

the cost price or make of the machine, comes the question of efficiency of the operator. Handling the machine is a job for the farmer, his son, or some hired man who has an interest in the success of the machine and the cows. For best results the operator must be quick and quiet, with an eye for details, know the machine and the cows and adapt one to suit the other, giving each its proper share of attention at the proper time.

The milking machine will sometimes take the place of an extra hired man, so hard to obtain now. Unlike the hired man, it is always ready to work. It relieves the farm of much of its old-time drudgery. The work of the machine is noted for its uniformity from day to day and it is now recognized as a good investment. One man with a milking machine can milk 20 to 25 cows per hour, which would require three men at hand-milking.

RAISING WATER IN PUMPS

Atmospheric pressure limits the height to which water may be raised by suction. The atmospheric pressure at 5,000 feet is approximately 12.2 pounds per square inch, where at sea level it is approximately 14.7. The mercury barometer at sea level runs about 30 inches and at 5,000 feet runs about 25 inches. The water barometer at sea level is about 34 feet and the water barometer at 5,000 feet elevation runs about 28 feet. You notice that I say about, because the atmospheric pressure varies at all places and sometimes we have a high barometer or heavy atmospheric pressure, and other times a low barometer or light atmospheric pressure.

Theoretically water can be pumped by suction to the height of the water barometer, but in practice this is not the case, because it is impossible to get a perfect vacuum by means of an ordinary pump, consequently, at an elevation of 5,000 feet, about 18 feet, I would say, would be the limit that water could be raised by means of suction, and even this is excessive.

In the installation of any pumping plant the attempt should be made to place the pump as close to the water as possible in order that the suction lift may be made, as small as possible.—E. B. House, Colorado Agricultural College.

SCRAP METAL IN CANADA

The Canadian Government has passed several regulations and orders respecting the price, sale and storage of scrap iron and steel, rags, waste and various other metal materials, as well as steel and iron. The Minister of Customs has authority to fix the price for scrap, and a supervisor will be appointed to enquire into the location and distribution of such materials. The following prices for scrap are now in vogue in Great Britain: Heavy steel turnings and borings, \$17.00; steel melting scrap, \$24.25 per ton; steel mixed with wrought iron, \$12.25; all other classes, \$24.25 per ton. For iron scrap the following are the maximum prices: Wrought iron, \$30.35 per ton; wrought iron mixed with steel, \$24.25 per ton; wrought iron borings, \$12.25.

GOVERNING THE ENGINE

The governor of any engine is used to maintain constant speed at all loads. Engines used for belt work or traction work are always equipped with some form of automatic governor. Automobile, motor truck and motor boat engines are generally governed by hand, but this method is not practicable where the speed of an engine must be kept constant, as in driving a threshing machine.

A governor maintains constant engine speed by increasing or decreasing the power of the engine to suit the load. This may be done by controlling the number of charges of fuel and air taken into the engine cylinder, allowing a full charge or none at all to enter. This is called "hit or miss" governing.

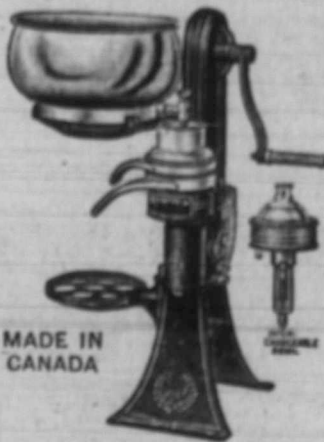
The power of the engine can be controlled by varying the amount of mixture drawn into the cylinder during each suction stroke, allowing less mixture to enter as the load is decreased

Announcement

For some time this company has planned to add to its line a Cream Separator—a Separator that must in all respects be in keeping with the high standard of efficiency which the farmers of the West associate with Cockshutt machines. After conducting many investigations, experiments and exacting comparisons among the many excellent machines available, we decided upon the

Renfrew

Cream Separator, made by the Renfrew Machinery Company Ltd., at Renfrew, Ontario, Canada.



MADE IN CANADA

In our investigations we have spent much more money than any one customer could afford to spend in considering the purchase of a single machine, and our choice, which is substantiated by the records made in the Dairy Schools of Canada and the United States, is therefore your best guarantee.

We give our unqualified endorsement to this machine because our tests show that it not only skims closer than other machines BUT it produces cream that makes firmer, better butter. These economies mean a startling saving to the owner of a Renfrew. It is a made-in-Canada machine, has achieved great popularity in the past eight years among the dairymen of Eastern Canada, and is also being sold in large quantities in the United States, New Zealand and other parts of the world.

The "Renfrew" affords the exclusive advantage of successful interchangeable capacity, self-oiling system, and many other modern features fully explained in the catalogue.

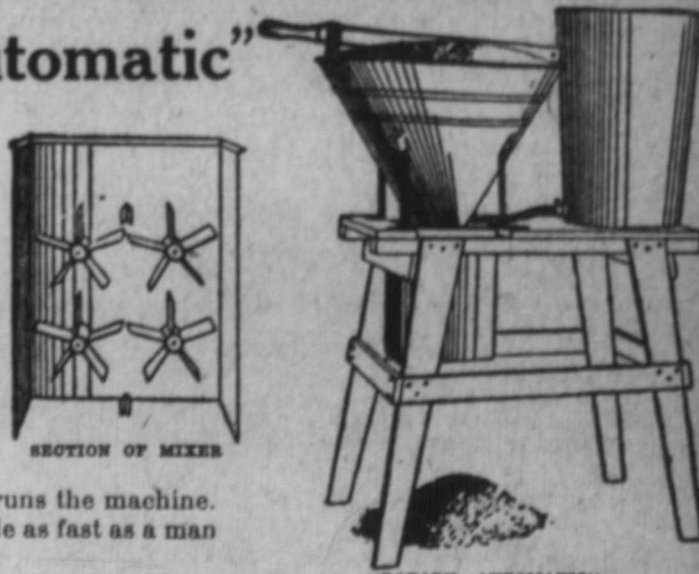
WRITE FOR RENFREW CATALOGUE TO-NIGHT

Cockshutt Plow Company Limited

Winnipeg Regina Calgary Saskatoon

The "Rotary Automatic" Pickler

The "Rotary" Pickler has been on the market for three years and given entire satisfaction, as shown by the sales increasing every year. More sold than all other makes combined. It works on the rotary principle and turns the grain over several times and mixes the solution and grain together. The weight of grain runs the machine. It is self-operating and will pickle as fast as a man can shovel the grain.



SECTION OF MIXER

"ROTARY AUTOMATIC"

Manufactured and Sold by

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Corner 6th Avenue and Halifax Street. Phone 2781. REGINA, Sask.

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

Good Seed Means This Season
Make sure now, Patrons Who
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Read about the Fairbanks-Morse 24x46-inch Combination Outfit, powered by the 20 h.p. Townsend Twin-Cylinder Kerosene Engine. It gives you an accurate and detailed description of every part—the strength of materials that went into the construction and the assembling of all parts by expert mechanics into a perfect, sturdy, dependable thresher. You'll also read about the Fairbanks-Morse Standard Separator—the heavy 18-inch bar cylinder—1 1/2 diameter over bars being 22 inches and between centres 4 1/2 inch, 28 inches wide feature in the Fairbanks-

Morse Standard Separator. The increased area of concaves and grate allowed by greater circumference naturally permits of increased capacity of separation.

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Write us direct or ask your local dealer for a copy. You'll be interested in the well printed illustrations of the various parts. It's good reading. Get it today.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co.
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Here's an Outfit

You'll be proud to own. It's a labor saver, a grain saver, and it cuts down threshing bills for it threshes in record time. If you have a 10-20 h.p. tractor or larger, you will want this separator mounted separately. Be sure to note the extra width of body—46 inches, which provides extra area of deck to take care of the separation.



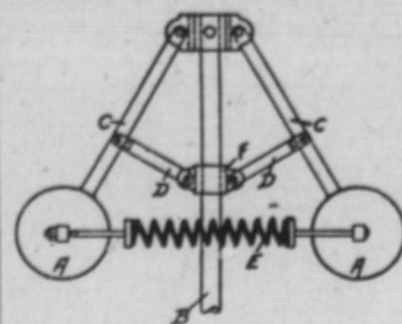
or more to enter as the load increases. This is called "throttle" governing. Occasionally the quality of the mixture is varied to suit different loads, but this alone is not now commonly used. It is, however, often used in conjunction with "throttle" governing, where both the quantity and quality of the mixture are varied to suit the load.

For maintaining constant speed, "throttle" governing is much superior to "hit or miss" governing, as it allows some mixture to be drawn into the cylinder on every suction stroke, which results in an impulse on every power stroke. The "throttle" governor, by varying the amount of mixture, prevents the filling of the cylinder under full pressure at all loads; consequently, less compression is obtained under light loads than under full loads. High economy is dependent upon high compression, so that lower economy will be obtained at light loads than with a "hit or miss" governor.

"Throttle" governing is much superior to "hit or miss" governing for engines burning the heavier fuels, such as kerosene or distillate. To successfully burn these heavier fuels, the temperature of the cylinder must be kept quite high. With a "hit or miss" governor, the temperature is lowered every time the engine is governed. This is especially true at light loads, where the engine may miss ten or twelve impulses between power strokes. During all this time the exhaust valve is held open, and if ten impulses were missed, it would mean that the piston drew in air through the open exhaust twenty times and exhausted air twenty times. Filling the cylinder twenty times with cold air would certainly lower the temperature to such an extent that kerosene or distillate entering the cylinder would not be readily vaporized. If a governor is to maintain constant engine speed, its various parts must work freely, and there must be no lost motion in any of the connections.

Principles of Governing

Most automatic governors rely upon centrifugal force for their operation. The illustration shows a simple fly ball



governor, which makes use of centrifugal force to control the speed of the engine. The weights A are suspended from the shaft B by means of the arms C. The shaft B is generally gear driven from the cam shaft or crank shaft of the engine, but is sometimes belt driven. The speed, therefore, will vary with the speed of the engine. The weights A rotate with the shaft, and a centrifugal force is set up, which has a tendency to throw the weight away from the shaft. The weights are generally held together by two springs, one of which is shown at E. As the tension of the springs is increased, more centrifugal force is required to throw out the weights; that is, they have to be rotated at a higher rate of speed. The outward motion of the weights is transmitted to the collar F through the links D. As speed increases, the weights fly out and the collar F is pulled up; as speed decreases the weights drop in and the collar is pushed down. For a "hit or miss" governor an arrangement is made whereby the exhaust valve is held open by a detent arm when the governor weights fly out a certain distance, and the valve is released when the weights drop back. For a "throttle" governor, the upward and downward motion of the collar F closes and opens a valve between the carbureter and the engine, thereby regulating the amount of mixture entering the cylinder at each suction or intake stroke.—From The Gas Engine, by A. C. Campbell, Manitoba Agricultural College.

The Greatest Help a Farmer Ever Had

This is the book that over 100,000 Canadian farmers are now using as a text-book for the improving of their farms. In it you will find 100 pages of valuable advice—each page devoted to some one money-saving improvement that you can make yourself quite easily of

CONCRETE

Tells how to build a Silo, a root cellar, a water-trough, a culvert, a retaining wall, or a gate post. Explains why it is better to build these (and numerous other farm utilities) of concrete, than of any other known material. Gives simple yet complete directions. All the buildings and small jobs the farmer needs to build can be constructed of concrete, which is nothing more nor less than a combination of cement, sand, pebbles or crushed stone—all staple products easily and cheaply obtainable.

Consider these important advantages of Concrete: fireproof; watertight; durable, vermin-proof; sanitary; weatherproof; rigid; rapidly built; no repairs; no painting.

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Concrete is just as important a factor in improving Road conditions as it is in bettering a farm. It makes a Road as durable and satisfactory as your Concrete Silo, Concrete Tank or Concrete Barn Foundation.

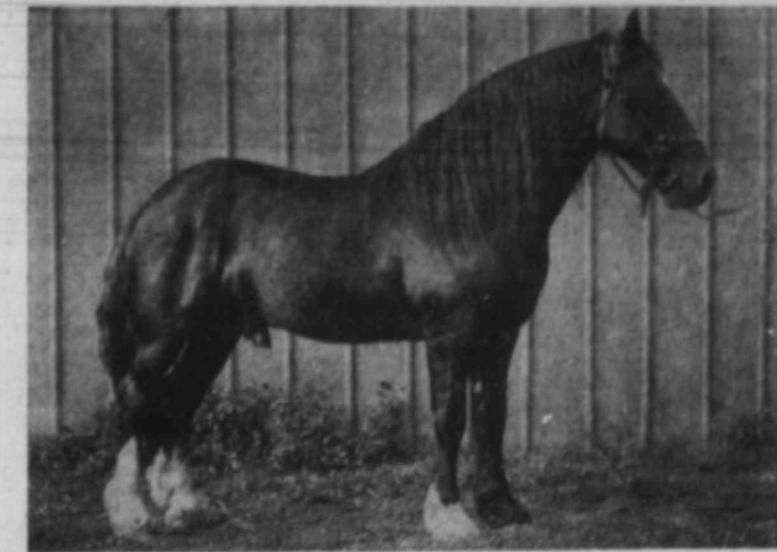
Livestock

Meatless days have been eliminated in United States for the present. Tuesdays will be beefless and porkless as usual but porkless Saturday has been cut out. Lamb and mutton may be eaten on any day of the week with the approval of the Food Administration. The statement issued by Mr. Hoover, U.S. Food Controller, a few days ago was in part as follows: "So long as the present conditions continue the only special restrictions on meat consumption we ask are the beefless and porkless Tuesday. The meatless meal and the porkless Saturday are no longer asked."

"The transportation shortage before the government took over the railroads, the bad weather in January and early in February, the large percentage of immature corn in the last harvest and the necessity of feeding this corn as soon as possible to save it from decay, resulted in a great increase in the average weight of hogs. The weight of hogs coming to the market for the last two weeks indicates an increase in weight of from an average 203 pounds last year to the almost unprecedented average of 232 pounds, or a net increase in their meat value of over 15 per cent."

"This is a distinct addition to the nation's meat supply. It, therefore, now seems certain that we have such enlarged supplies for at least some months to come that we can not only increase our export to the allies to the full extent of their transportation facil-

ities, but at the same time we can properly increase our domestic consumption."



The Scrub Sire That is Expensive at Any Price

ties, but at the same time we can properly increase our domestic consumption."

"The allies have made increased demands for food stuffs, these enlarged demands being caused to some degree by shortage in arrivals from the Argentine. It is, therefore, necessary for the food administration to urge a still further reduction in the consumption of bread and breadstuffs generally, if we are to meet our export necessities."

"Experience shows that the consumption of breadstuffs is intimately associated with the consumption of meat. For various reasons our supplies of meat for the next two or three months are considerably enlarged and we can supply the allies with all of the meat products which transportation facilities render possible and at the same time somewhat increase our own consumption. In these circumstances the food administration considers it wise to relax the voluntary restrictions on meat consumption to some extent with a view to further decreasing bread consumption."

"The world situation," however, is not one that warrants any relaxation in the efforts to eliminate waste or to relax economy in food, the administration desires to secure better adjustment in food balances."

"The response of the public to our request for reduced consumption of meat

during the last few months has been most gratifying, and this service alone has enabled the government during this period to provide such supplies as transportation to the allies permitted. The enlarged supplies are likely to last for two or three months, after which there will be the usual seasonal decrease in the amount of animals coming to market."

The lifting of this ban, or should it be said, the readjustment attempted between bread and meat consumption will, undoubtedly, prove a boon to many feeders of both cattle and sheep in United States and Canada, but especially to those feeding sheep. There has been deep dissatisfaction in the feeding belt of United States over the failure of prices to advance this spring as it has usually done previous to this season of the year. Many feeders have lost money, and though anxious to perform their patriotic duty as fully as possible, they could not continue to feed stock in the face of heavy financial losses. The tie up in transportation, and especially in the eastern shipping outlet, has been largely responsible for the slowness of markets to make their reasonable response. It seems likely that good beef cattle will be much scarcer in the near future so that feeders would seem to be ill-advised to sacrifice any stock at present. It seems likely values will be on a higher plane this summer. The tendency of feeder and stocker values, where cars

are available, is now toward a higher level on American markets.

FEEDING MILLET HAY

Q.—Will someone who has had experience with the different millets as a feed for horses and cattle give their experience and what they think of it as such? Hay is very scarce and hard to get in our district, and it is imperative that we raise our own feed to a large extent. The soil here is a heavy chocolate loam.—H.L.R., Fiske, Sask.

A.—Professor Henry, in his work on "Feed and Feeding" says that hay from Hungarian grass may often be advantageously fed to horses provided the allowance is limited. At the North Dakota Experiment Station it was found that, fed exclusively to horses for long periods millet hay caused increased action of the kidneys, lameness, swelling of the joints, infusion of blood into the joints, finally destruction of the texture of the bones, which were rendered soft and less tenacious so that movements of the animal would sometimes cause the ligaments and muscles to be torn from them. Of course, this only resulted when millet hay was fed exclusively in long periods. Since the millets are among the oldest and most widely grown of all agricultural plants it is but fair to hold that good millet hay, fed in moderation, or with other roughage and always with some concentrate, should prove satisfactory and produce no unfavorable results. It will be interesting to have the experience

FARMERS! BREED PERCHERONS

Success in your grade Percheron breeding operations should encourage you to go in for pure breeding. Start with a pair of pure-bred mares now. Bigger profits, quicker returns, more pleasure from business and nothing will keep the boy on the farm like a few pure-bred colts to care for. The future growth of this country and the tremendous popularity now resulting from unexcelled record establishes the Percheron on a solid basis.

Invest now in a pure-bred stud and WATCH IT GROW. Write for Literature. CANADIAN PERCHERON HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION. W. H. WILLSON, Secretary. Calgary, Alberta.

Bar U Percherons

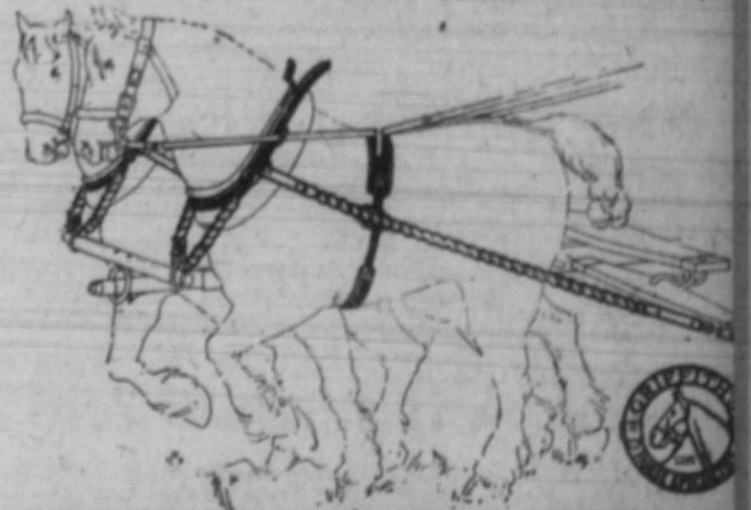
The Greatest Percheron Breeding Establishment in the World
70 YOUNG STALLIONS FOR SALE

Sired by "Halifax," "Pinson," "Garou," "American," and "Icare." These are all bred on our Bar U and Namaka Ranches, are rising two and three years old, and are the best group of big, growthy draft horses, combining substance, quality and action, ever offered in Canada. They are the get of "Halifax," "Pinson," "Garou," "American" and "Icare," representing the best blood-lines in America and France.

PRICES \$600 TO \$1,800 CASH

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ALLIES NEED MORE GRAIN! \$15 PUTS A TEAM TO WORK

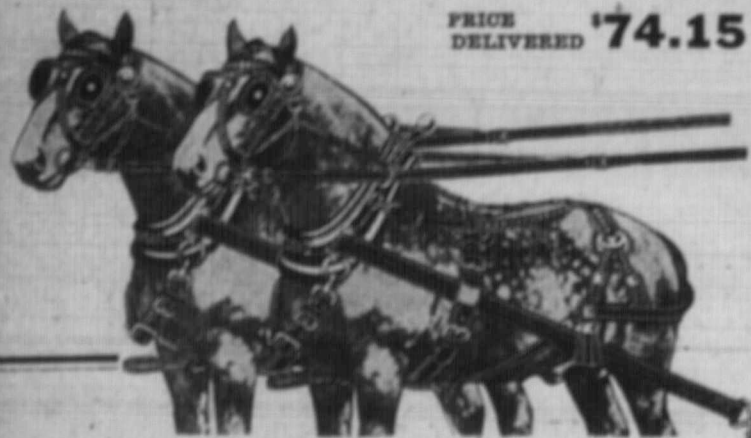
THE cry for more and more PRODUCTION is heard everywhere. The Allies are looking to Canada for their grain supply. What are YOU going to do about it? Why not bring in some of that waste land of yours? You know it is harder to make a small profit on a small farm than to make a big profit on a fair-sized farm. And it takes less ability to make a profit out of 4 horses on 100 acres than to make a profit out of 2 horses on 50 acres.

Here's your chance to put another team to work at a trifling expense for equipment. The Griffith Team Outfit will last for years, under the hardest kind of service, because no stitches in traces to rip—no soft leather to stretch. Outfit includes Giant Rope Traces, Giant Yoke Ropes, Hames, Hame Straps, Plow Pads, Belly Bands and Billets, complete for TWO horses. Price, \$15 (or \$16 west of Fort William).

Griffith's Giant Rope Traces only, per set of four, with heel chains, \$6 (or \$6.50 west of Fort William).

Griffith's Giant Yoke Ropes, to replace leather pole straps. Price, complete with snaps and slides, \$1.50 pair (\$1.75 west of Ft. William). If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct. Write for booklet.

G. L. GRIFFITH & SON
70 Waterloo Street, Stratford, Ont.



PRICE DELIVERED '74.15

Our "King of the Road Harness"

If you have not received a copy of our 1918 Spring and Summer Catalogue we want to send you one. Just let us know. When you receive it we want you to compare our harness and footwear prices with prices quoted by other mail order houses because you will find a material difference in our favor. And when you take the quality of the goods we sell into consideration, the margin of difference in value is very much greater than the mere prices suggest.

We are showing a very interesting range of footwear of all descriptions, and like the harness, our values are very exceptional.

The illustration shows above is one of our most popular lines. It is our celebrated "King of the Road" Team Harness, and is fully described in our Catalogue. Price Delivered, per set, brass mounted, without collars \$74.15

The S. H. Borbridge Co.
WINNIPEG FACTORY TO FARM CANADA



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Have just received a new importation of high class

Clydesdale and Percheron Stallions

including several prominent winners at the recent International Livestock Show in Chicago.

A cordial invitation is hereby extended to anyone desiring to purchase a first class horse for the coming season. A life time in the business and every animal guaranteed.

Prices reasonable. Address Box 841, Edmonton, Alta. Stable at 10129 99th Street

Royal Purple Stock Specific

This concentrate stock tonic, blood purifier and food digester is made from pure ingredients and contains no filler. It aids digestion to such an extent that food which would otherwise be voided and lost is turned into muscle, fat or milk, as the case may be. Try Royal Purple Stock Specific on your poorest, most rundown animal. It will give you surprising results.

This Great Animal Conditioner

will enable you to fatten a horse very rapidly, because all the nourishment is liberated from the food. DAIRY COWS give 2 to 5 pounds more milk each daily when fed Royal Purple Stock Specific. It also improves their physical condition. Mrs. Fred Bush, Wainfleet, Ont., writes us as follows:

"I have tried Royal Purple Stock Specific in feeding cows. Weighed one cow's milk, and find a great gain in ten days' time, also a great improvement in cow's condition. Order Royal Purple from your feedman. It is sold in large and small packages."

FREE BOOK

We will gladly send you our 80-page book, describing the common diseases of stock and poultry. It tells how to build poultry houses and feed calves without milk. Write for your copy.



Made only by

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., Limited
London, Canada

of a number of our readers on this point.

SHEEP CLEAN UP THE WEEDS

Present conditions have so magnified the value of sheep on the farm that there has been a great rush into this business. However, the reasons which prompt this movement have always existed and will continue to exist in the future.

That sheep are the most profitable animals kept on the farm in proportion to the net investment and labor involved is the unanimous opinion of those who have kept sheep. Sheep, unlike other farm animals except the dairy cow, produce two products each year, namely wool and lambs. With an average price for wool, a ewe will shear enough to pay for her maintenance for the year. Besides this she will produce one, two, and sometimes three lambs which are clear profit.

Sheep and lambs are well adapted to meat production, as they are perhaps the most economical producers of meat on the farm when it is considered that their ration consists for a large part, of weeds and roughages which would not only be wasted but would do harm to the crop if allowed to mature. Sheep thus convert this waste into a highly marketable product, rendering a double service and profit to the farmer.

Sheep are the only farm animals that can be termed weed destroyers, as other livestock eat weeds only in the absence of other more palatable feeds. Sheep on the other hand do not have to be forced to eat weeds, but out of their own choice a large part of their ration is made up of these plants. Sheep prefer young, succulent weeds free from spines and bristles, but when the plants are young sheep have even been known to consume Russian thistles. Woody, tough weeds are stripped of their leaves and seeds, causing death and preventing their reproduction. Sheep consume practically all kinds of weeds and in this respect perform an invaluable service to the farmer which, although often ignored, manifests itself in the neater, cleaner fields and in increased yields of crops and profit to the farmer.

Besides cleaning up weeds and converting them into mutton and wool, sheep play an important part in the fertility of the soil. Sheep add no fertility to the soil it is true, neither do they remove much, but they do transform fertility and distribute it about in such a way as to be very useful. Sheep manure ranks next to poultry dung in its value as a fertilizer. But besides its high fertility value, it is in a readily available form and when distributed over the fields in a manner as only sheep can scatter it, larger crop yields result. There is also less waste in sheep manure as it is spread directly on the fields practically the entire year by the animals themselves. One of the best evidences of the value of sheep as a factor in fertility is to note that in the Cheviot Hills where sheep have been herded for centuries and where no fertility has been applied more sheep are herded per acre than when the land was in its virgin state.—H. F. Walter, in American Sheep Breeder.

RETENTION OF THE "AFTER-BIRTH"

The expulsion of the foetal membranes, or after-birth as they are commonly called, may take place immediately after delivery or may be delayed for a variable period of time. In the case of the mare, the detachment of the membranes from the womb takes place rapidly, and they are usually soon expelled. In some cases the foal is born in the intact membranes. If the membranes are not expelled soon, or at least within ten hours after delivery of the foal, they should be carefully removed.

In the case of the cow, because of the multiple or cotyledonary attachment of the placenta, the after-birth is slowly detached and is not usually expelled until several hours after calving, and it is not unusual for it to be retained for a day or more. With cows, a day or two days in most cases may be allowed to elapse before removing the after-birth. Retention of the after-birth is exceedingly common among cows in herds where contagious abor-

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from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar troubles and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 R free.

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Young Registered Percheron and Clyde Stallions, all ages, weighing from 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. Prices from \$250 to \$1,150. Terms made to suit purchaser and horses taken in exchange.

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Young Registered Percheron and Clyde Mares, all sizes, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. You can get a better bargain from me than any other man in Saskatchewan.

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Twenty young registered Durham Bulls.

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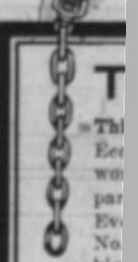
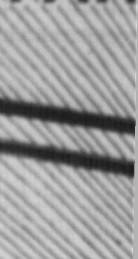
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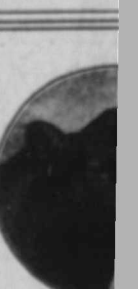
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This set of harness is genuine honest value in every strap and fitting. Economical in pricing but built up to the utmost in quality and workmanship. It would be practically impossible to improve any part in this set and is a typical product of the EATON factories. Every strap is cut from choice selected leather, all trimmings are No. 1 grade, the workmanship and finish is in keeping with the high quality material and every set is built under EATON supervision and passes the rigid and conscientious examination that every piece of harness is subjected to, before being assembled in our factory.

Halter Bridles.—Single strap leather, double leather cheeks, 1 1/2 inches wide, sewn throughout, brass spotted, fronts 1 inch, 1 inch bit straps and bits. Lines.—22 feet long 1 inch wide, double leather reinforced at cross cheek. Martingales and Breast Straps.—1 1/2 inches wide. Traces.—1 1/2 inches wide, ring style, 2-ply leather, 6 feet 4 inches long, with 10-link swivel heel chain, name tag reinforced with 3/4 inch safe, billets 1 1/2 inches wide. Napes.—Steel, bolt style, complete with name straps. Belly Bands.—2 inches wide with 1 1/2 inch layer. Neck Pads.—4 1/2 x 12 1/2 inches, felt lined, brass spotted, has 1 1/2 inch layer and 1 1/2 inch billets. Spread Straps.—1 inch strap, with Duracoid composition rings. Complete with all necessary snaps, slides and fittings which are Japan.

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At the recent Brandon Winter Fair Aberdeen Angus won every class in the show. In the Baby Beef competition Angus calves stood first and second. An Aberdeen Angus was Grand Champion and Reserve Champion of the show. They absolutely demonstrated their superiority as beef animals.

The average selling price of the steers of the different breeds sold by auction was as follows:

Aberdeen Angus	37c per lb. live weight
Herefords	25c " " " "
Shorthorns	19c " " " "

Why not produce cattle that the butchers prefer and will pay most for? It was admitted by many at the Brandon show that to get the leading prizes and the record prices, one must have an Aberdeen Angus.

Buy an Aberdeen Angus Bull now. They will produce calves all black in color (just like pure bred) and without horns, regardless of what you cross them on. They are the coming breed.

Canadian Aberdeen Angus Association

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W. I. Smale, Secretary,
BRANDON, MAN.

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can't break a Peerless Fence. No fiery bull can make a dent in it, hogs can't push through the spaces.

It holds them all securely. Ask your nearest dealer to show you the Peerless farm fencing. See the heavy, crimped horizontal wires that allow for all expansion or contraction in extremes of temperature. See the famous Peerless lock that holds the intersections in a firm, non-slippery grip. See the Peerless farm gates. Your dealer guarantees the Peerless to give satisfaction and we stand back of him unconditionally.

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Dear Sirs: I am writing a testimonial as to the strength of your PEERLESS Fence (Chicken Fencing). Mine is four feet high, it turned two horses, each weighing 1200 pounds. They ran full tilt into the fencing about 2 rods from each other at the same time. The result was that they turned a somersault over the fence, alighting on their heads and necks, scratching them up some, but the fence remained intact. Yours truly,
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The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
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Gentlemen: I have handled your fence for four years and find it a good, strong and durable fence, and find that the guarantee is first-class. In referring to this I have a fence that I put on four years ago across a gulch and the water was high as the ground wire and it is not rusted nor broken yet. I have a team of heavy horses that ran into the fence last summer and did not break or damage it in the least, and I am glad to say that in the four years I have handled your wire I have had no complaints about it. Yours truly,
DAVID CURRIE,
Newville, Ont.

The Fence That Saves Expense

It never needs repairs. It is the cheapest fence to erect, because, owing to its exceptionally heavy top and bottom wires, but half the usual amount of lumber and posts are required.

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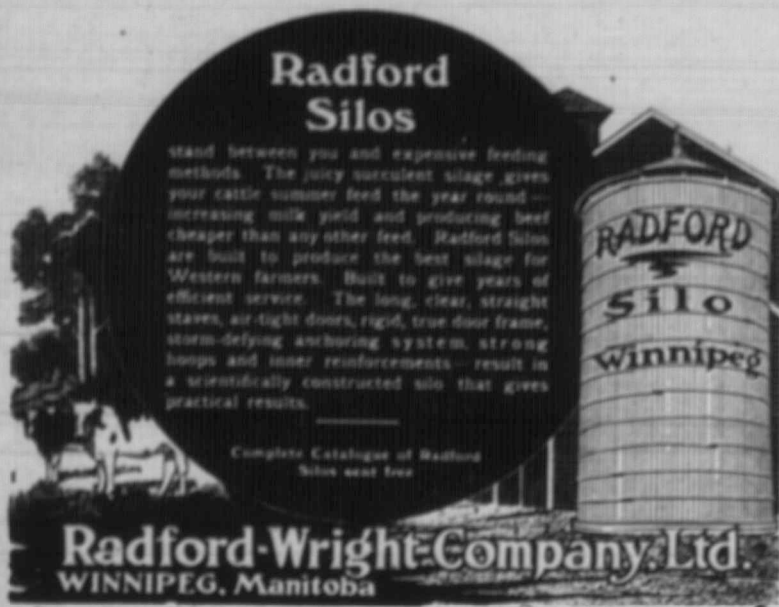


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stand between you and expensive feeding methods. The juicy succulent silage gives your cattle summer feed the year round—increasing milk yield and producing beef cheaper than any other feed. Radford Silos are built to produce the best silage for Western farmers. Built to give years of efficient service. The long, clear, straight staves, air-tight doors, rigid, true door frame, steam-defying anchoring system, strong hoops and inner reinforcements—result in a scientifically constructed silo that gives practical results.

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BULLS 845 BULLS
90 Aberdeen Angus, 3 Galloways, 265 Herefords,
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11 Barrels, \$33.25



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To Satisfactorily and Economically Fatten Stock, give your stock lots of warm water and well cooked, crushed feed, and note the results.

Hundreds of Satisfied Customers throughout the West are using our "Economy" Feed Cookers.

"Economy" Flue Feed Cookers are made in three sizes—30 gallon, 40 gallon, 60 gallon—sold with or without Base and Coal Grate. The most satisfactory and economical Cooker made.

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Write for our Catalogue and Prices on our "ECONOMY" Roller Grain Crushers. The Best Stock Food Crusher Made.

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PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.



tion exists, and is a frequent phenomena of that disease.

Removing the After-Birth

For the removal of the retained after-birth in the mare and cow the services of a veterinary surgeon should preferably be obtained.

The manual method of removing the after-birth requires the hand and arm to be introduced into the womb, and the attachments loosened with the fingers. Before introducing the hand for the purpose, the operator should smear his hand and arm with carbolized oil or vasoline, to protect them against infection. Copious injections into the womb of warm water with sufficient creolin or carbolic added to make a two per cent. solution are helpful. The protruding portion of the after-birth is usually grasped with the left hand while the right hand is introduced into the womb to loosen the attachments. In the case of the mare, very little difficulty is met with in loosening the attachments of the placenta. In the case of the cow, considerable difficulty is encountered, as each of the cotyledonary attachments must be loosened with the fingers. Forceful detachment and withdrawal of the membranes is unwise and dangerous. The process of detaching the cotyledonary adhesions, or button-like attachments, must be carefully done, until they have all been separated, so as to allow the membranes to be withdrawn easily.

In cows, the removal of the after-birth is always greatly facilitated by the use of antiseptic capsules. For this purpose a gelatine capsule, containing an ounce of Iodoform may be introduced into the womb a few hours after calving and repeated the following day. This practice has been found eminently successful and in many cases avoids manual detachment with the hands. It is customary, after the removal of the after-birth, to flush out the womb with a warm antiseptic solution, such as a one per cent. solution of creolin or Lysol.

Where the foetal membranes are improperly removed and a portion allowed to remain in the womb, a septic inflammation results, characterized by an offensive smelling discharge from the vulva.

SELLING FOR FUTURE DELIVERY

There has always existed at certain times a practice amongst some farmers of contracting to sell their cattle at a certain price for future delivery. A buyer comes around offering certain sums for stock two or three weeks hence. From the farmer's standpoint this always has been and is now an unbusinesslike proposition. No one can tell, of course, just what the price of cattle is going to be, but it is a certainty that insofar as he is able to judge the market the buyer is not going to pay the farmer any more money than he thinks the market will pay when the cattle are delivered, and on account of the risk he takes he is going to allow himself a good margin. At this time of the year there is nearly always a strengthening of the market. From now until the end of June well finished cattle have always gone up in price. For the average farmer there is nothing to be gained by listening to the man who goes about offering to pay more than the cattle are worth and to be delivered at some future date. Past experiences do not show that the farmer has benefited by this, but many of them such as in 1917 show that the farmers lost enormous sums of money through this very practice. It is best to consign the cattle to a central market where they are sold on a competitive basis and the most secured from them for the shipper.

CHANGES IN HOG GRADES

On March 11, a change was made in the grading of hogs on the Calgary stockyards. The standard of select hogs was raised from 250 to 270 pounds "off cars." Light hogs were put in two grades. From 140 pounds up, will as usual be graded as selects. From 140 to 110 pounds will be cut three cents. From 110 pounds down the price will be cut five cents. This is a cut that every farmer should keep in mind. It is designed to get farmers to feed their hogs out nearer to maturity. A hog is

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Three splendid ones rising 2 years old (their dams were winners at all the leading shows—Western Canada, 1914), by that well-known sire "Lone II," (Imp.) 965-29547, champion sire of all the leading western shows, 1914, and winner of the gold cup given by the Shire Horse Society of Canada, the property of A. C. Shakerley, Lieut. Royal Field Artillery. Also ten head of good sized saddle horses from four to six years old.—E. M. SHAKERLEY, PEKISKO, ALTA.

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not at his best 200 pounds, but pounds he is by any means. in the habit of market will being severely stuff too early. gotten by packs however, that is that is respect of hogs. Fave loads lighter weights enough to carry to be careful enforcement there is a great of hogs within

TANKAGE

What is tankage for milk for skim milk, what had? Is it as a Paynton, Sask. At the packer scraps, trimmings are thoroughly steam under the fat. After turned off and fat which is. The residue is tated meanwh ground to a product is meat scraps, 60 per cent. and from one Owing to the fat content th on some gu Originally, the depend large protein, which

Tankage as produced from animals, and arises as to w to animals tankage is under pressure as a sterilize its dryness t affection. No from various have tried it to swine and smim milk an supplement f with other horses, cattle usually done.

Tankage is ment for a It is excelled milk in prod large gains v other feed. T of course, v the grade of have been ca age with lin found the t larger and s the feed con linseed meal substitute fo to be rather smaller amos sary work.

PROFIT BY

Several M trated the stock breedin cultural rep railroad, w times each said that h county for cause there cattle, a liv could place pr expense t of their sal Several co monstrated effort. In Missouri, S three head for more t came from number co ranged from shows how had equal breeders. sort occur County Her sold eighty a single bu

not at his best until he reaches nearly 300 pounds, but if he is not at least 140 pounds he is not what he ought to be by any means. Farmers who have been in the habit of shipping light hogs to market will run a grave danger of being severely penalized for marketing stuff too early. It should not be forgotten by packers and commission men, however, that it is the shortage of feed that is responsible for the liquidation of hogs. Farmers themselves are always loathe to send hogs off at these lighter weights if they possibly have enough to carry them on. There ought to be careful judgment exercised in the enforcement of these regulations as there is a great difference in the quality of hogs within these weights.

TANKAGE AS A STOCK FOOD

What is tankage? Is it a substitute for milk for pigs? Is it as good as skim milk, where the latter cannot be had? Is it as good as calf meal.—W.A., Paynton, Sask.

At the packing plants the fresh meat scraps, trimmings, scrap bones, etc., are thoroughly cooked in steel tanks by steam under pressure which separates the fat. After the steam has been turned off and the mass is settled the fat which is yet liquid is drawn off. The residue is then dried, being agitated meanwhile and after cooling is ground to a fine meal. The resulting product is tankage, or meat meal, or meat scraps, and contains from 40 to 60 per cent. or more of crude protein and from one to ten per cent. of fat. Owing to the wide range in protein and fat content this feed is best purchased on some guarantee of composition. Originally, the value of the feed will depend largely on its percentage of protein, which is very high.

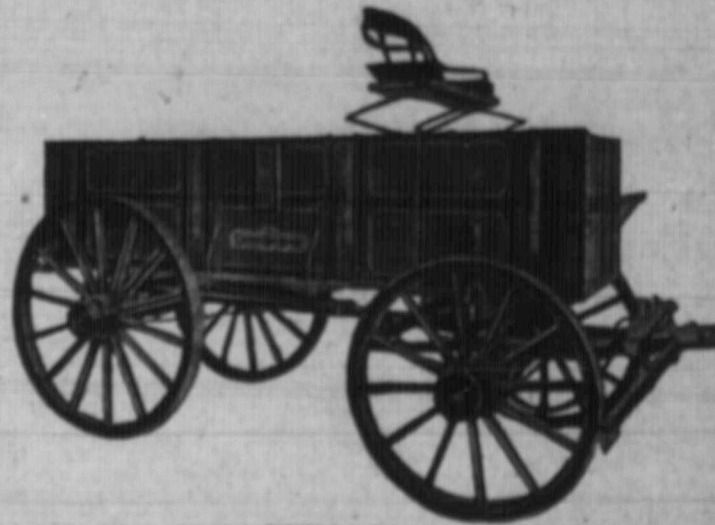
Tankage and meat meal are in part produced from the carcasses of diseased animals, and the question naturally arises as to whether they carry disease to animals fed on this food. As the tankage is thoroughly steam-cooked under pressure, however, it comes out as a sterilized product, and owing to its dryness there is little danger of affection. No trouble has been reported from various experiment stations that have tried it. Tankage is usually fed to swine and poultry, and ranks to smim milk and buttermilk as a protein supplement for these animals. Mixed with other feed it may be fed to horses, cattle or sheep, but this is not usually done.

Tankage is usually used as a supplement for a highly carbonaceous feed. It is excelled only by skim milk or but-milk in producing thrifty growth and large gains when properly mixed with other feed. The amount of tankage fed, of course, will depend somewhat on the grade of the tankage. Experiments have been carried out comparing tankage with linseed meals. Some of these found the tankage produced slightly larger and more economical gains for the feed consumed than twice as much linseed meal. Tankage is a very good substitute for shorts, but of course has to be rather more carefully fed and a smaller amount of it will do the necessary work.

PROFIT BY COMMUNITY BREEDING

Several Missouri counties have illustrated the value of community livestock breeding. For instance, the agricultural representative of a southern railroad, who visits Missouri several times each year to purchase livestock, said that he always went to Carroll county for Aberdeen Angus cattle, because there he found the breeders, the cattle, a livestock organization which could place the cattle with no trouble or expense to him and which stood back of their sales.

Several counties have thoroughly demonstrated the efficiency of organized effort. In one day, Johnson county, Missouri, Shorthorn breeders sold fifty-three head of bulls, cows and heifers, for more than \$7,000. This number came from eight different herds. The number contributed from each herd ranged from one to eighteen head, which shows how the breeder with only one had equal opportunity with larger breeders. Another instance of the same sort occurred when the St. Francois County Hereford Breeders' Association sold eighty-three bulls in one group to a single buyer.



A Straight Talk on Wagons

No one can build a good wagon from anything but well-seasoned, thoroughly dry lumber of the best grade.

One of the biggest problems confronting manufacturers for months past has been obtaining thoroughly seasoned lumber. Even contractors who are building ships and supplies of all kinds for the U.S. Government cannot, in many instances, get material of the quality they should have. This same situation applies generally.

Be sure, then, of the wagon YOU buy.

There's no such danger as unseasoned wood in U.G.G. Canadian wagons because our contract was placed and the material bought long before the present situation developed.

In consequence we can place our unqualified guarantee of satisfaction on every Canadian wagon we sell.



WINNIPEG, REGINA, SASKATOON, CALGARY

Besides the material being thoroughly seasoned, you will find the entire wagon built on the right lines, and with good metal parts. The 11-foot U.G.G. wagon box has an extra heavy bottom, strongly braced, with six cross sills. There are eight side rods. The double clipped gear has RUBBER SHOCK ABSORBERS—an exclusive feature. The rear hound is extra long. Both hounds are square and well ironed and have flat truss rods. Wheels are regulation height, with good sturdy hubs, deep feloes, and heavy spokes.

Taken altogether, you will find it hard to equal this Canadian wagon—doubly hard to better it. And the price is very reasonable.

The 31x24, like illustration, sells at Winnipeg for \$1111.10; Regina, \$1116.90; Saskatoon, \$1118.00; Calgary, \$1120.25; and there are four other sizes. See pages 82 to 86 in the 1918 U. G. G. Catalog for prices and descriptions.

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And we will mail you our New Catalogue of Implement Repairs and Farm Specialties.

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WE require immediately One Million Five Hundred Thousand Muskrat Skins (1,500,000), and Fifty Thousand Beaver Skins (50,000).

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We have Stacks of Money.

We are no Pickers.

We are in the Market for the Entire Canadian Catch.

We buy all kinds of Canadian Raw Furs.

The George Monteith Fur Co.
21 JARVIS STREET - TORONTO, ONTARIO

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Trap Muskrats

Prices will be much higher this season than ever before, and if you want the most money for your traps you will ship your traps to the old established and reliable JOHN HALLAM LIMITED.

FREE—Hallam's Trapper's Guide, 96 pages, tells how, when and where to trap. Hallam's Trapper's Supply Catalog, 36 pages, also Hallam's Raw Fur News, giving latest fur prices and market reports. All free to you—



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FOR SALE—FARM OF 1120 ACRES, UN-improved, but all fenced in; with river frontage well treed; 2 miles from station; 37 miles west from Winnipeg, on main line C.P.R.

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FULLY MODERN BRICK HOUSE IN WIN-nipeg; 10 rooms; hot water heating; all screened and awnings; close to cars, school and churches;

EXCHANGE

225 ACRES IN MADE COUNTY, S. DAKOTA Will exchange for horses. Aug. Meyer, Sibley, Alta.

SITUATIONS

AGENTS WANTED, WHERE NOT ALREADY represented in Alberta and Saskatchewan, to write for agents and sell insurance.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

PAINT, PAINT—A NEW PAINT FOR LESS than half the price of oil paint. Will last more than twice as long.

FARM MACHINERY

ONE FOUR-FURROW PLOUGH, 14-INCH bottom. Practically new. Manufactured by Deere Plough Co.

FARM MACHINERY (Continued)

TWENTY-HORSE REEVES STEAM FLOWING engine. Thirty-two inch Astorian Taylor separator. Six bottom Emerson gang.

REGISTERED SEED

No seed may be sold as registered seed except that which is inspected, sealed and tagged by an inspector of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

TIMOTHY SEED—40,000 LBS. OF GOVERN-ment cleaned Timothy seed for sale at low prices, bagged in new sacks of 100 lbs. each.

SEED GRAIN (Continued)

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, 12 CENTS Good germination. Harry Wood, Sibley, Man.

PATENTS AND LEGAL

BONNAR, TRUMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBIN-son, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Truman, L.L.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W. Robinson, L.L.B.

Imported Collie Pups (Golden Babies) From registered stock. Males \$15.00, Females \$10.00.

MAKE LAGER BEER Yourself at home from our pure and popular HOP-MALT BEER EXTRACT.

A Rare Bargain! Moving picture Machine and Charlie Chaplin Film. \$6 Premium for \$4.

When Writing to Advertisers PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Make Your Work Easier—

WEAR

"MASTER MECHANIC" UNION MADE OVERALLS

You Need Them for Working Hard and for Hard Work

Large and Roomy but well-fitting, lots of room to swing arms and legs, neat looking and comfortable; 4-piece sliding web suspender gives ease of movement.

Strong to stand the roughest work, reinforced where the hardest wear and strain comes. All seams double stitched. Continuous one-piece facing at side openings and fly guard against ripping and tearing.

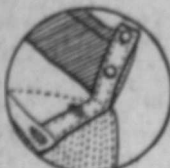
Serviceable—They'll outlast ordinary overalls and give better satisfaction all the time you are wearing them. Seven handy pockets to carry things you need.



No slip brass snap fastener



Combination watch and pencil pocket



Continuous one-piece facing at side openings and fly prevent tearing

Greater Economy—not only economical because they last longer, but for the greater protection they give your clothing.

Insist on "MASTER MECHANIC"—look for the double stitched seams, the reinforced strain points, and the big generous GUARANTEE in the hip pocket which reads:—

"If you find any defect in material or workmanship or have any other reason for dissatisfaction, return the garment to your dealer who will gladly replace it without charge."

BUY FROM YOUR DEALER

If your dealer does not supply you, send us his name and we will send you your size direct.



Western King Manufacturing Co., Limited
WINNIPEG

Selecting a Proper Sire

Continued from Page 8

depends on the condition the animal is in.

The hips should be snugly laid. A wide hip in a bull is undesirable for such a feature may be transmitted and be a source of danger to the cow on birth of wide-hipped offspring. The rump should be long, of good width and well carried out at the tail head. This means a large amount of flesh on one of the most valuable parts. A drooping rump, or on the other hand, a high bone tail head is undesirable. The quarters behind should be thick and deep. The bone and muscles of the legs should be strong, clean and straight. An important point is quality shown in the mellowness of the skin and hair, and the lack of undue coarseness in the bone and joints. Large, coarse horns and ears are an indication of lack of quality. The fact that an animal is thin may not indicate lack of quality. The way the flesh is laid on is also important. Roughness and rolling flesh on a young bull is undesirable as are also bare spots in an animal of good fleshing.

With the stallion, in addition to the masculinity emphasized above, there should be size, good conformation, freedom from unsoundness and quality. To get horses readily marketable there is no use using some under-sized stallion. Horses from 1,700 pounds to over a ton, bred to good farm mares are none too big, and nothing less except in rare circumstances can be expected to get colts with size. The market wants horses from 1,600 pounds up, and there are always plenty of scrubs. Strong, close coupling with a short back, a neck not too short but with some style and appearance of a stallion, strong, clean, hard bone and joints are essential. Feet of good size and hard texture and free of side bones and well set clean hard sound hocks are necessary. The stallion should have a good width of chest but not too wide, and his legs should be set squarely under him. If they are not he is apt to go badly in moving, either throwing his feet out, "padding" at the trot, or throwing his knees out or "rolling" at the trot. Straight, clean, strong action behind is very important. Side-bones, spavins, and generally curbs are taboo. A horse may have a curb which is undesirable and still he might be much better to breed to than one without it, especially if he has a hock of good conformation.

Quality is essential. It is impossible for a rough-legged, bad quality horse to get good colts. When he does it isn't his fault. Clean, sound, hard bone, feet of good texture, fine hair are essential marks of quality. With Clydesdales and Shires this is well indicated in the length and fineness of the hair on the legs. There are a lot of people apt to be mistaken on this point. Many small stallions are bragged up for their quality when they really haven't half as much as larger stallions. Quality is worth everything in a good big horse. Extremes in breeding horses should be avoided. Small mares especially, may not mate well with too large a stallion, and especially if he is of poor quality. A medium sized, closely knitted stallion may prove better on very small mares, but breeding to a small horse as a general practice is to be avoided.—E. A. W.

DEMAND FOR COLLIES

There is a greatly increased demand at present for pure-bred collies. Experiences of various breeders show that the demand for these dogs has increased by leaps and bounds since 1914. Various men have advised us that the enquiries they receive for collies are simply astonishing. One man writes that he has been receiving wires from people asking him to hold pups until their money arrives. This is probably due to a considerable extent to the increase in sheep raising in the West, and the general activity in the livestock industry. No doubt the time will come as in older countries, when the farm dog will be a necessary part of every farmer's equipment. One good dog is a valuable asset on a farm but two or three scrubs are absolutely no good. They are of little service and they are fine things to get a farmer into trouble.

We Need 50,000 March Caught

Muskrats

and will pay up to \$1.00 for choice, fresh skins. Earlier caught, 50 cents to 75 cents. The season in Manitoba opens March 1st.

SHIP US ALL YOU CAN ALSO OTHER FURS

North-West Hide and Fur Company Limited
278 Rupert Avenue, Winnipeg.

FIBRE LEGS ARMS

4-POUND FIBRE LEGS—ON EASY TERMS. Orthopedic Braces for All Deformities. Send for Booklet. Ray Treatment, 649 Dear Side, Minneapolis, Minn.

Artificial limbs are admitted DUTY FREE. SOLDIERS and others should get the best



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

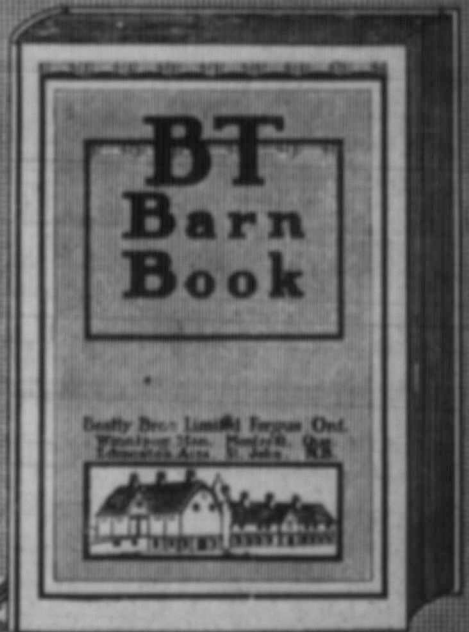
The Cheapest Way To Pull Stumps

No horses needed with a Kirstin Puller—no extra help required. One man alone pulls biggest stumps in 4 to 10 minutes. The wonderful Kirstin One-Man Puller pulls little, tough or green stumps as low as 5c each; also brush, hedges and trees. Cuts land clearing cost way down. Costs less to buy—less to operate. Weighs less—has greater strength—more power.

Get Our Big FREE BOOK which tells how to clear your land quickly and economically. Book guides you over every point. Contains valuable information worth many dollars to every farmer. Write for it today and receive our Very Liberal Offer.

Kirstin One-Man Stump Puller

works on wonderful leverage principle—gives a man a giant's power. Patented cable take-up does a way more work than any other. No gears—no rollers—no rollers that crowd and wear. Write to our position. Shows up more from one working. All steel construction—unbreakable. No springs, no pistons to give puller a fair shot. If you take a half-year to get, we'll give you our money back. Write for Free Book and Free Offer. See us at the A. J. Kirstin, Co., 312 Dennis St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.



How To Build a Dairy Barn

THIS BT Barn Book tells you how to build a dairy barn from start to finish. It also shows how to remodel an old barn, so you can do the work yourself. It tells you how to make the foundations, how to lay the cement floors and how to build the walls. It shows the best and most economical methods of laying out the floor space and putting in the stabling. It shows a method of framing that saves half the cost of the old way: it shows how two men and a team can hoist the bents into position.

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BT Barn Book Tells You All

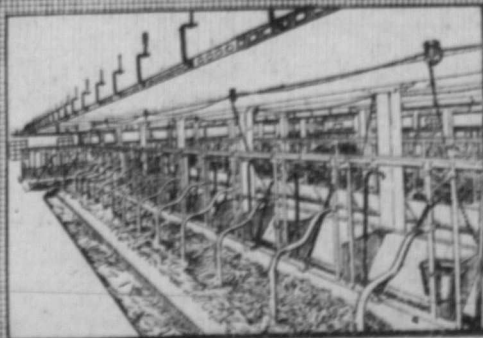
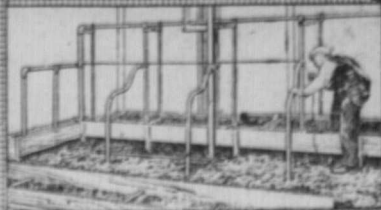
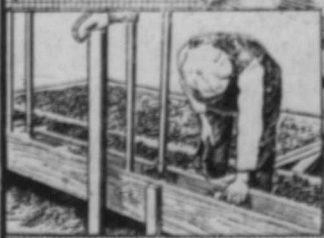
There are useful tables in this book that show the best measurements for mangers, gutters, cattle stands and passages, costs of cement work, best sizes for doors and windows, amount of ventilation for different kinds of stock, capacities of silos and capacities of mows. It shows how to remodel your stable and put in Sanitary Steel Stalls. It shows BT Galvanized Steel Stalls, Steel Horse Stable Fittings, Steel Cow Pens, Calf Pens, Steer Pens, Bull Pens, Manure and Feed Carriers and Water Bowls in many barns. It is fully illustrated by blue print plans and photographs. It contains over 125 views of modern barns. Outside and inside views are shown. Photographs of up-to-date barns were obtained in all parts of the country and have been reproduced with full-page and double-page cuts, which show every detail of construction. This book shows how all the best barns are built and shows them so well that it is almost as good as a trip to see the barns.

Free For Coupon

Although this book cost us thousands of dollars to print, it is free to any man who is building or remodelling. It is not a mere catalog. It is a work of reference that you will want to keep for years. It is printed in colours and bound with hard covers.

This is the second edition of the book. The first edition of 9,000 copies was quickly distributed. If you didn't get a copy, be sure to send at once.

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Royal Purple Poultry Specific

Is the big link between few eggs and a full basket.



It Increases the Egg Yield

Feed Royal Purple Poultry Specific to your fowls daily in a hot or cold mash. It will keep your hens active and healthy by assisting them digest and assimilate the food eaten.

If you feed our Poultry Specific according to directions to fowls which are properly housed you will get nearly as many eggs during the winter months as you ordinarily get in the summer. It will pay for itself many times over. Read the following letter from Robt. Cameron, Hensall, Ont.

"I have been using your Royal Purple Poultry Specific for the past year and it pays for itself many times over in the extra production of eggs, and it makes my hens lay in the winter when the price of eggs is high."

Sold in large and small packages.

80 PAGE BOOK SENT FREE

Send for this valuable book which describes the common diseases of poultry and stock. It tells how to build and remodel poultry houses and how to raise calves without milk. Write for a copy now.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co. Ltd., London, Canada

Live Poultry and Dressed Hogs

Our special offer for shipment of poultry runs only to April 15 next. If you have not yet taken advantage of the attractive prices we are offering, don't delay longer. Remember we guarantee to pay the express charges on old hens or ducks from any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan, providing the shipment is over 100 pounds. We will express coops (charges prepaid) to your nearest station. We guarantee to pay you for every pound received. Go over your flock to-day and let us know the quantity and variety you can ship us.

Old Hens, in good condition, per lb. 22c	No express charges deducted whatever for shipments exceeding 100 lbs. from any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan.
Ducks, in good condition, per lb. 24c	
Choice Fat Hens, per lb. 23c	
THE ABOVE PRICES ARE F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT	
Turkeys, in good condition, from 7 lbs. up, per lb. 24c	Geese, in good condition, per lb. 22c
Young Roosters, in No. 1 condition, per lb. 22c	Old Roosters, in good condition, per lb. 18c
	Eggs Highest Market Price

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE F.O.B. WINNIPEG
Sisskind-Tannenbaum Grocery Company 465 PRITCHARD AVE. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Live Poultry WANTED

Choice Fat Hens, per lb. 27c
Old Hens, per lb. 23c
Ducks, per lb. 30c
Young Roosters, per lb. 30c
Old Roosters, per lb. 18c
Turkeys, per lb. 25c
Geese, per lb. 18c

Old Birds in Good Condition

We are preparing crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan

The prices quoted are for Poultry in Marketable condition.

Go over your flock, let us know the variety and quantity and whether you wish to ship live or dressed. We will promptly forward crates and shipping tags. All consignments are given our personal attention in the matter of correct weight and grade. Our shippers know that they will receive entire satisfaction.

MONEY ORDER MAILED DAILY

Standard Produce Co.
 45 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Read our prices stated below. We are in need of 5,000 Hens inside of 2 weeks from date. Pick out the large fat hens, as most of them are not laying anyway. Let us know the number of birds you want to dispose of.

Choice Fat Hens, per lb. 26c
Hens, any size, per lb. 24c
Ducks, per lb. 30c
Turkeys in No. 1 condition 24c-25c
Geese, per lb. 20c
Old Roosters, per lb. 18c
Young Roosters, per lb. 18c

These Prices Guaranteed Till April 5th from Date, F.O.B. Winnipeg. All these prices are for Poultry in Marketable Condition.

ROYAL PRODUCE TRADING CO.
 97 AIKENS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

I WANT RAW FURS IMMEDIATELY

Wolf, Fox, Beaver, Rat and Mink

A Card brings February Price List and Stationery

H. D. Campbell
 81-83 Front St., E., TORONTO, Ont.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

LIVE POULTRY

NOTE THE FOLLOWING PRICES

Turkeys, from 7 lbs., in good condition, per lb. 25c
Young Roosters, in No. 1 condition, lb. 20c
Hens, in good condition, per lb. 22c
Hens, extra large and fat, per lb. 25c
Ducks, per lb. 22c
Roosters, per lb. 15c
Geese, per lb. 18c

All prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg, and are guaranteed for 30 days from date of this issue. If you have not any crates let us know how much you have to ship and we will supply crates.

The prices quoted are for poultry in marketable condition.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Community Incubators

Most people are alive to the importance of increased production, and the conservation of beef and bacon. By an organized campaign the farmers of Manitoba have been shown the necessity of greater hog production. They have responded well, and are willing to do more if opportunity demands, to help along with greater production. Why not greater poultry production?

By a little extra effort, the farms of Manitoba (58,000 in all) would be made to produce at least 2,000,000 pounds more poultry than last year. This could be used for home consumption, which would release an equivalent amount of the red meats for overseas. How can it be done? Let every farmer raise from 10 to 25 more chickens this year than last year and we have anywhere from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 pounds more dressed poultry. Poultry meat is very nourishing and can be produced just as cheaply as pork. Ten extra chickens, weighing approximately 40 pounds will do a great deal to help out the shortage of meat.

There are a few difficulties, but they may be overcome by foresight and planning. Perhaps the principal one would be getting the chickens hatched, or at least hatched early enough. The old-hen while very reliable is rather slow to get down to business in the spring. Nor can she hatch more than from 12 to 15 eggs at one time. Where fairly large numbers are to be hatched and where chickens are wanted late in April or early in May, hatching with hens is very uncertain. By common authority early chickens are giving the best returns. Therefore the installation of incubators for hatching the flocks this spring should be a good move. A large number have already been ordered, and no doubt a good many more will be ordered before the hatching season is in full swing. No time should be lost now, getting a machine if one is wanted this spring.

Community Incubators

But there are those who would like to raise a fairly large number of early chickens, who are not in a position to either buy or operate a machine. While it doesn't take very much time to look after an incubator, it has to be looked after regularly. In some of the states to the south, the eggs are hatched at community centres. This centralizes the work. By this system a large incubator holding from 1,800 to 10,000 eggs (depending on the size of community served) is used, and is installed by either a private individual or a local organization. The farmer or poultry man brings the eggs to the incubator, and three weeks later takes away his chickens. He has no responsibility whatsoever in the hatching. He just pays a certain fixed price per egg, for the work of hatching. This centralizes the work and is an economy in labor. In many cases the man running this mammoth machine is more expert than the average of those running the smaller machines.

What about this system in Manitoba? Would it be a factor in greater production? I believe it would. Private individuals seem rather backward in taking it up. It would mean more to the country at large, than to any one individual. The government spent a certain amount as travelling and other expenses of those taking part in the hog-raising campaign and with excellent results. Would not a little money spent now be of infinite value in our greater production campaign. The installation of several of these machines in certain centres in the province seems a feasible expenditure of money at this particular time. The time for action is short. What is your opinion on it?

INCUBUS.

KEEPING EGGS FOR HATCHING

Eggs for hatching keep best in a temperature of about 50 degrees F., and they should be turned every day. Eggs that are to be shipped should be well packed and should be left entirely quiet at least 24 hours before being placed under hens or in the incubator. It is not desirable to keep eggs for

hatching more than 10 days, but good hatches may be secured from three week old eggs if kept at 50 degrees and turned every day. Experiments show that the longer the eggs are kept the less the percentage of chicks secured. In cold weather gather the eggs before becoming chilled.

A VAPOR DISINFECTANT

In diseases like colds or roup it is often good practice to use a gas or vapor disinfectant. Sulphur used to be an old standby for everything, from lice to condition powders. Burning sulphur is of little use as a disinfectant unless the walls and floor of the house are first dampened. In this way the fumes combine with the water and form the strong sulphuric acid. Probably one of the best fumes to use are those of carbolic acid, cresolite or zinoleum. Take about half a pint and put it into a tin cup. Then take the top tin off a lantern, light it and set in a big tin garbage tank or galvanized iron tub. Place the tin up on top of the lantern and turn flame high enough to evaporate the liquid. This should be done at night when all the hens are on the roost. Be careful not to suffocate them. There should be considerable sneezing, coughing and shaking of the heads before you stop. Have all doors and rim holes closed. This is a very good way to handle roup in addition to what has already been outlined. Formalin is also a good disinfectant. For using this the house should be closed tightly, wet bran bags placed on the floor, the formalin poured over these and a hasty exit made. These are two disinfectants which are generally handy on every farm and can be used safely by anybody having good common sense.

MITES AND LICE ON POULTRY

Mites and lice feed on poultry. If numerous enough the birds will be kept poor and few eggs can be expected. The mites live on the roosts and in the nests. When the birds are on the roost or on the nest the mites crawl onto them and suck themselves full of blood and then crawl back on the roost or into some crack. To get rid of the mites, clean the poultry house and nest and wash the roosts and nests with a solution made up of four and a half gallons of water, one quart of sheep or cattle dip and one quart of kerosene. Be sure to get into the cracks and corners. Then put fresh straw in the nests.

Lice live on the birds all the time, so to kill them the birds must be treated. Lard can be used. Rub it well into the skin under the vent and under the wings on grown birds, and for chicks rub it onto the head and under the wings. Dusting with lice powders is also helpful and a dust box containing ashes or fine road dust is also helpful in keeping down lice. A well cleaned and whitewashed (inside and especially roosts, nests and walls) house also helps keep down both mites and lice.—N.D. Agr. College.

Secretary Baker, the American Secretary of War, has arrived in France to inspect in person the results already achieved in the efforts of his department to place in the field this year an army that will be a factor in the campaign. He has stated that there may be at least 1,000,000 American troops in France during 1918. Troops and supplies for General Pershing's forces are now moving to France on schedule time.

The Rural Municipalities Convention held in Moose Jaw recently passed the following resolution: Whereas there are various municipalities in which there are thousands of acres of land which are not assessed for school purposes, and further, a number of schools in these districts in which not a word of English is spoken, therefore this convention urges the government to bring these lands into school districts and to enforce the speaking of English in all schools.

News

NEWS OF FLOCKS

In the purchase of Craven the herd of Shorthorn cattle, Alta., Charles J. Carstairs, one of the most outstanding men in the United States. This is the head of the herd of 100,000 head, for some time past. Several of the best of the breed are being sold at the thousand dollar mark. Several of the best of the breed are being sold at the thousand dollar mark. Several of the best of the breed are being sold at the thousand dollar mark.

EDMONTON BU

One hundred and fifty entries entered for the spring livestock show in Edmonton, Alberta, on April 4. The spring livestock show in years past have been one of the most successful in the West. It was decided to give the Alberta animals, and it



Alex. H. W. Shorthorn, title. This for 46 cent Reserve Gr

for the management to entries from some of breeders in the Dominion restriction there are entered than last year. Entries have also entered from some of breeders in the Dominion restriction there are entered than last year. Entries have also entered from some of breeders in the Dominion restriction there are entered than last year.

There are about 70 feeding competition for of the Province. The as well as in the other close till March 15, 1 received in every depart stark sure of the big has ever staged. Some sent in their names in petition, which has be taken of events of t with the innovations i ness. Business men as girls competing are tak the scheme.



Doune Lodge Rosador Clydesdale Mares give Arcola, to the Canadi at the Regina Ho

WHO'S YOUR DENTIST?

Consider carefully your Dentist before you employ him—see that he is undisputably well established and has the name of delivering only the best in Dental work—the materials used in Dental work go a long way to make that Dental work lasting—again the price that the Dentist charges should be in keeping with the times—heretofore my charges for Dental work have been in keeping with the quality of work that I always endeavored to give my patients—Today the public can receive the benefit of this high-class work at a price heretofore not believed possible in Western Canada.

- WHALEBONE VULCANITE PLATES. Fit **\$10.00**
Guaranteed.
- CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK. Materials and Work Guaranteed **7.00**
- TEETH WITHOUT PLATES Per Tooth **7.00**

DR. ROBINSON

Dentist

Birks Building - Smith and Portage
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Guaranteed to Cut
10% More Timber.

SIMONDS

"The Saw Makers"

The superiority of Simonds Crescent Ground Cross-Cut Saws is due to the quality of the steel used in them and the method of grinding. Crescent grinding is an exclusive process, used only in Simonds Saws. It means teeth of even thickness throughout the length of the saw, and the blade tapered for clearance to the greatest degree consistent with strength. This grinding makes cutting easy because it prevents binding in the kerf. Write for Booklet.

Simonds Canada Saw Company, Limited,
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Palmer's Summer Packs



THE shoes for aching feet—light in weight, durable, roomy, comfortable and waterproof. Made from selected Skowhegan leather with water-proofed leather sole and heel and solid leather insoles. The ideal shoe for farmers or others working on the land.



Also specially suitable for woodsmen, trackmen, millmen, sportsmen, laborers—all who require strong, easy fitting footwear.

Get a pair of Palmer's "Moose Head Brand" footwear from your dealer. They will give you foot comfort and great wear.

JOHN PALMER CO., Limited
Fredericton, N. B., Canada 31

Some Books Worth While

HEREWARD, THE WAKE (55 cents)

This novel is a direct and not unsuccessful imitation of the sagas, or legends of Northern Europe—the whole spirit of the book is Scandinavian. Hereward is half a Dane, and refuses to fight under the West Saxon, Harold. His career is like that of the usual saga-hero—a wild unruly youth, outlawry, brilliant exploits abroad, and a return home at last to fight for his patrimony in the fens. It is a very free rendering of history, but full of life touches and a genuine sense of tragedy.

Hereward is the old English Viking—the man who took off instead of put on his armour to fight. Hereward in history long resisted the power of William the Conqueror, and was called "The Wake" or "The Awake" because he could never be taken by surprise. Kingsley has made this figure not only the typical man of the North, but a model of strong and generous manhood for all time. He once, and only once, does wrong, and this fault brings about his ruin and death, though not before he has made, as a man should make, proper moral atonement.

But it is the artistic side of the story that compels admiration, for it is simply beyond praise. Moreover, one can feel that the historian is behind the novelist. Only one who has read and studied Northern literature and Northern history very deeply could have made such pictures for us. As we read we do not doubt that we really can hear the cry of the sea-king and the sound of the oar roll "like thunder working up from the North-East."

The boy who catches the spirit of the story will learn that it is his duty not to submit to every difficulty, but to meet and conquer obstacles, to strive with all his might and strength of body and soul for success, to cultivate his muscles as well as his mind, and to enjoy the beautiful world as much as possible without being wickedly selfish or mean or scheming.

PILLARS OF SOCIETY (45 cents)

"The Pillars of Society," begins quite properly with King George V. and deals with a long list of politicians and public men, journalists, actors, novelists and millionaires of Great Britain and America. Among those of most popular interest are men like Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Lord Stratheona, Sir Wilfred Laurier and Mr. Bonar Law. It may be that some of the others will be of men with whose names even you are not familiar, but you have not to read the sketches unless you wish. If you read and appreciate those which do interest you, you will be certain to get your money's worth and more.

To most of us the King is a mythical personage in a world afar off, but if you read Mr. Gardiner's sketch you will realize that he is a very human and natural person, much like you and me. No lover of ceremony or pretence, of simple, straightforward mind and purpose, earnestly striving to do his duty in his station as we in ours. "The surface is unpretentious, but the material is made for wear." That is the picture given of our King. If you like contrasts you will get one if you then turn to the sketch of Teddy Roosevelt. The atmosphere here is very different. I have a suspicion that Mr. Gardiner is not quite fair to Mr. Roosevelt sometimes, though manifestly he is trying hard to be so. Usually when you have to try hard to be fair you don't succeed; and evidently Mr. Gardiner has not too much love for Roosevelt and his kind. Still, there is not a more vigorous or better drawn portrait in the book. It will be strange if you have not a more vivid idea of Mr. Roosevelt, even if your hero worship is spoiled a little in the process of reading. I wish I could quote the opening paragraph in full, but that is not possible in such an article. The general idea of the man is that "he is the playboy of the

western world, rough, boisterous, rolling, sending his barbaric yawp over the roof of the world." For President Wilson the clever English journalist has a much greater regard. The president is compared with Mr. Roosevelt, much to the disparagement of Mr. Roosevelt. The Englishman in Mr. Gardiner likes the quieter, more disciplined strength of Mr. Wilson better than the unrestrained exuberance of the roughrider.

THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT (55 cents)

Socialism is, by way of speaking, in the air today. Happenings in Russia and unrest in Germany have quickened the interest of all of us in Socialism and given a significance to its tenets and history that was never before manifest. Every man among us who pretends to intelligence and some information in these days should have some general knowledge of Socialism, how it arose, what are its doctrines and what its aims. Now it is very unlikely that you have the time or the money to enter upon an exhaustive examination of the subject. What you want is a competent guide to an intelligent understanding of Socialism. If that is your case, here is the very thing you want right to hand. Get and master "The Socialist Movement" (55 cents), by J. Ramsay Macdonald, and in the compass of a small book of 250 pages you will find a comprehensive review of a Socialist history and doctrine. It is difficult to imagine a review of a great movement better done than this is. The last section on the history of the movement is worth the money, and the chapter "What Socialism is Not," will probably do much to disperse your prejudices, if you have any. The fact that the book is written by one who is a sane exponent of his conviction and also that the book is written in a smooth, eminently readable style—this adds to the virtue of an excellent little treatise on a great subject.

TALKS ON TALKING

"Talks on Talking" (1.00 postpaid) is an interesting little book by Grenville Kleiser. This book adds another link to the series by this writer on various phases on the art of talking and public speaking. Mr. Kleiser's works should be known to all who aspire to public utterance. This last book deals principally with conversations rather than public speaking. It is a very interesting study of the different types of talkers. Mr. Kleiser gives us in this book very clever word pictures of the following types of talkers, whom we have all met:

The tiresome talker, the trifling talker, the tedious talker, the tattling talker, the tautological talker, the tenacious talker, the tactless talker, the temperamental talker, the tantalizing talker, the tangled talker and the triumphant talker, and shows how the faults of these various types may be guarded against. The book is not only intended for public speakers, but for everybody who requires to do much talking, whether in a business or a social way, and can well be studied with profit by the persons who merely aim to make their conversations with their friends more pleasurable and interesting.

HEART OF THE HILLS (\$1.35)

Poems by Albert Durrant Watson

Charming love lyrics and interesting war verse, with several lengthier poems of unusual merit. The greatest of these are: "In the Heart of the Hills," the finest description of tobogganing that has appeared in Canadian literature; "The Aureole," written in excellent vers libre, and glorifying an ideal friendship embracing all human relationships; and "To Worlds More Wide," a powerful and thrilling transcendental and reflective poem, interpreting life and even world tragedies in the light of Infinite Love and manifestation. All lovers of verse will welcome "Heart of the Hills" as representation of the best in Canadian Literature.

NOTE.—The books reviewed above may be obtained from the Book Department of The Grain Growers' Guide upon receipt of the price mentioned in brackets after each title.

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A Synopsis
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BOOKS

AGRICULTURAL - MECHANICAL - LAW - EDUCATIONAL
WAR - MISCELLANEOUS

The business of The Guide's Book Department is confined to the handling of books and a few labor-saving devices tending to produce greater efficiency on the farm. Our aim is to encourage the reading of practical books and anything we suggest we can unhesitatingly recommend. **A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED. BEST ATTENTION. PROMPT SERVICE.**

WESTERN CANADA LAW

is the name of a book specializing on the laws of the four most Western provinces. It has saved "thousands of dollars" to many farmers by eliminating law consultation fees when a lawyer's advice was not absolutely necessary. A great many hundred copies have been sold during the last four months and the edition is now nearly exhausted — only a few more left. We cannot tell you when we will be able to offer you as good a law book again. If you get your order in at once you are fairly sure to secure a copy.

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The Grain Growers' Guide BOOK DEPARTMENT **Winnipeg, Man.**

Recent Manitoba Legislation

A Synopsis of the Legislation Passed during the Session just closed

Legislation enacted during the session of the Manitoba legislature, recently prorogued, included several measures of more than passing interest. Conspicuous in the long list of enactments were those which provided respectively for the establishment of a civil service commission and of government employment bureaus, the levying of new taxes and securing to married women a life interest in "the homestead."

Having suffered, in common with the remaining western provinces, a considerable loss of revenue through the elimination of the traffic in liquor, and facing demands for increased expenditure in several departments, not the least important of which are the augmented grants to be made to schools, the government was obliged to consider the imposition of new taxes. A levy of one mill will be made on all rateable property in the province; this tax is expected to yield a revenue of \$750,000. A tax will also be imposed on unoccupied rural lands. This tax will be a levy of one-half of one per cent. of the assessed value, with the provision that no land shall be taxed under the act at a rate higher than 20 cents per acre, and that, when the tax payable on any lot or fraction of a lot, or section of land, is less than \$1.00, the amount entered on the roll as payable shall be \$1.00. This tax is expected to yield a revenue of \$60,000.

Persons attending places of public amusement will be called upon to contribute to the general revenue. The tax will be one cent on an admission charge of ten cents; two cents up to 25 cents, and by an ascending scale up to 25 cents for an admission charge of \$2.50. The proportion of the levy is in each case approximately 10 per cent.

Municipalities were empowered to borrow an amount not exceeding \$60,000 for the purpose of furnishing seed grain to farmers and to those wives of soldiers who are managing farms in the absence of their husbands on active service. The municipality must itself purchase and distribute the grain and the quantity supplied to any individual must not exceed in value \$600.

Government Labor Bureaus

An act of far-reaching importance in

its effects upon the labor problem is that which provides for establishment of government employment bureaus. This measure is part of a Dominion-wide scheme, agreed upon at a recent conference in Ottawa of representatives of the federal and the several provincial governments. If similar action is taken by the remaining provinces, in accordance with the agreement reached, and if the work of the several provincial bureaus is intelligently co-ordinated through the central bureau to be established in Ottawa, machinery will have been set up which should make it possible for the government to ascertain at any time the labor needs and resources of any province. As a necessary part of the plan, the act provides for the closing of all private employment agencies. All farmers and other employers will register with the provincial bureaus, of which there will be one in Winnipeg and one in Brandon, with two or three offices at other points to meet seasonal needs.

There will be a permanent official, to be known as the superintendent of the employment bureau, assisted by an

advisory board, to be composed of four persons: the secretary of the provincial bureau of labor and three who will be selected respectively by the trades and labor council, the organized farmers and the employers of non-agricultural labor. This act will go into force on proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Noxious Weeds Act Amended

Some important amendments were made to the Noxious Weeds Act. The provision of 1917, under which the expense incurred in cutting weeds was chargeable as a lien on the property, having precedence of all mortgages, was deleted, and the practice established by the act of 1916 again resorted to, so that in future such expenses will be charged as a tax on the property.

A new clause provides that any owner or person interested in land may serve notice on the secretary-treasurer of the municipality in which the land is situated, giving the name of the owner or agent, resident in the province, on whom notice may be served. The inspector can then take no action towards incurring the expense of cutting weeds until the owner or agent has been notified. Toad flax and annual sow thistle are now included by amendment in the weeds of Class One. The penalty for failure to cut weeds after notice has

been served, which was formerly a fine of \$15 for the first offence, will now be not less than \$15 nor more than \$50.

An amendment to the Animals Purchase Act provides that, after a community has been formed for the purpose of the act, the organization shall not be, as in the past, closed to others, but that additions may be made to the membership from time to time. The Sheep Protection Act was amended so as to establish the obligation of the municipality to reimburse the owner of sheep killed, or injured by a dog whose owner cannot be identified. An amendment made to the Horse Breeders Act has for its object the protection of the stallion owner in that every colt will now have against it an automatic lien until service fees have been paid. It is worthy of note also that inspectors under the Horse Breeders Act are now empowered, and it becomes their duty under the act, to prosecute all violations of the act.

Legislation Affecting Women

A life interest in the husband's holding is secured to the married women of the province by the new Power Law. In the case of farm women the interest extends to 320 acres, and of city dwellers to the home site, not exceeding six lots. This interest in what is termed the "homestead" is secured by the provision that it shall not be sold or transferred by the husband without the consent of the wife. No husband can dispose of his property by will without leaving at least one-third of his whole estate to his wife. The protection of marriage settlements is also provided for by a clause included in the act. The act will come into force on proclamation and it is understood that the date decided upon is September 1.

An amendment made to the Public Schools Act will also be of interest to women. It declares that the wife, or husband, of any qualified ratepayer in any town, village, or rural district, shall be eligible to vote for or to be elected to the office of school trustee. The amendment recognizes the principle of a community of interest between husband and wife in the ownership of the homestead, in so far as concerns the franchise under the Public Schools Act, except in the cities, where there are many women qualified in their own right. Many women throughout the province have always been eligible to vote for, or to be elected, school trus-



Not a Pile of Scrap Iron, but \$2,000 Worth of Modern Farm Machinery. This type of machine shed, with the prairie for a floor and sky for a roof, has two advantages: low initial cost and roominess. In the long run, however, it is the costliest form of storage known.

tees, by virtue of being registered rate-payers. The effect of the change is that, when either the husband or the wife has the requisite qualification, both shall be deemed to be qualified.

Another important measure affecting the interests of women, though of direct concern only to those who work for wages in the urban centres, is the new Minimum Wage Law, providing for the establishment of a wage board, which, after investigation, may fix a minimum wage for women engaged in any particular industry.

Civil Service Reform

Civil service reform also received the attention of the legislature, and legislation dealing with this problem was passed after consultation with Dr. Adam Shortt, formerly chairman of the Dominion Civil Service Commission and a recognized authority on this subject. The act provides for the establishment

of a Civil Service Commission, consisting of one member, to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. This official will be removable only by act of the legislative assembly, and it will be his duty to, among other things, test and pass upon the qualification of candidates for admission to or promotion in the civil service. Appointment to such positions, save in a certain few instances specially provided for in the act, will be by competitive examination, and notice of every such examination to be held must be published in the Gazette. The selections made shall be, as far as practicable, in the order of the names on the lists of successful competitors, saving that the commission may select from the list any person who, in his examination or previous experience, exhibits special qualification for any particular service. The commission will supply required officers, clerks or employees on the ap-

plication of the deputy minister with the approval of the minister.

Provision is made in the act for the preferential treatment of returned soldiers when filling vacancies in the civil service. Office hours, vacations and leave of absence, suspension and retirement are all the subject of special regulation. An important provision is that which, while it does not debar civil servants from voting in provincial or federal elections, prohibits them from doing partisan work in such contests. Any effort to influence the commission in favor of appointment, promotion or increase of salary is held to be sufficient to disqualify an applicant for appointment, or to render any person actually employed liable to immediate dismissal. The act provides for the division of employees into six classes, with defined salaries.

Other Important Legislation

Other measures, devised for the pur-

pose of securing the proper and efficient conduct of provincial administration, were the act establishing a government purchasing bureau and the securing the independence of the Comptroller-General. This latter can now be removed from office only on address of the legislature, and for such action a two-thirds vote of the members in attendance is required. The former measure merely confirms action which the government had already taken by order-in-Council, a purchasing agent having been in office since last fall.

Increase in the use of drugs which has been noted since the passing of the Temperance Act led the government to introduce legislation to control and regulate the sale of narcotics, the measure being directed chiefly at the users of morphine and cocaine.

A measure of some importance affecting the financial administration of the province is that which provides that money secured from the sale of natural resources must not be taken into general revenue, but must be earmarked for investment for the benefit of the province. It is the intention that such money shall be used largely for the provision of capital for the Farm Loan Association.

A pronouncement on the attitude of the government towards the Direct Legislation Act was secured in the course of the session, the Hon. Thos. Johnson declaring that the act, which the Manitoba courts have declared to be ultra vires of the provincial legislature, will go to the Privy Council. The minister stated that this step would be taken when it became necessary to proceed similarly with some other matters, so that the expenses may be shared. Meanwhile, he said, if the provisions of the act were invoked, the government would consider itself bound to respond.

Report on Government Elevators

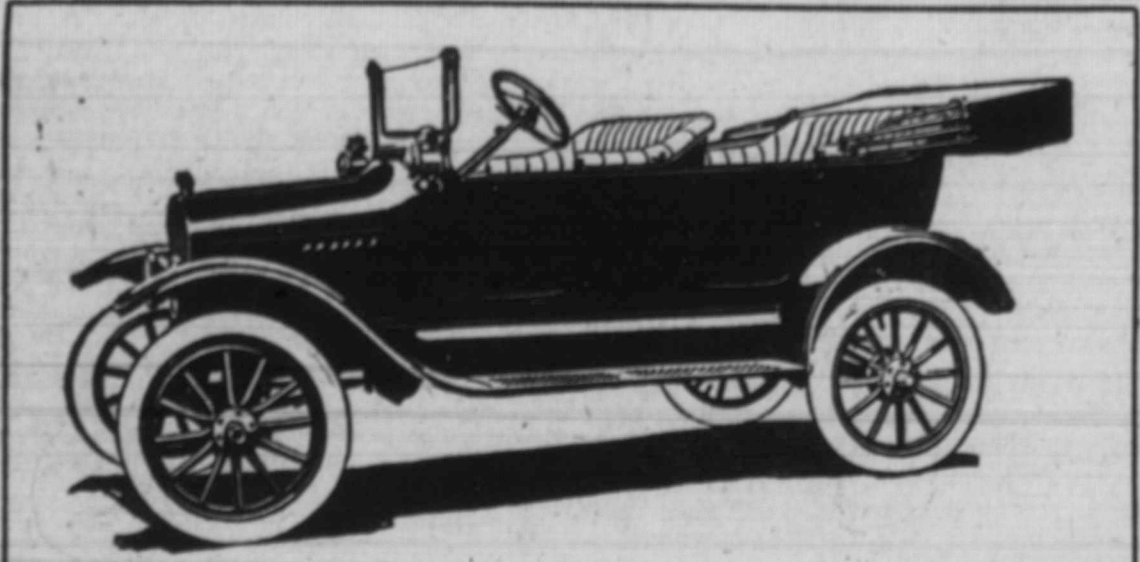
The annual report on government elevators included a cash statement, showing receipts of \$80,173.33 and expenditures amounting to \$69,905.38, leaving a balance on hand of \$10,267.95. The section dealing with maintenance and operation shows that earnings for the year were \$64,841.15 and the expenses \$20,814.97. Interest on debentures amounted to \$47,322.22, making a total outlay of \$70,137.19, the loss on operation being \$5,296.04. The report on replacement shows that receipts were \$68,266.54, of which \$53,219.15 was realized on sales of 16 elevators to various individuals and firms. Expenditures included \$42,343.44 paid to the United Grain Growers Ltd. for dismantling, rebuilding and repairing.

An act respecting the sale of farm machinery, introduced by W. H. Sims of Swan River, requiring implement companies to use a standard form of contract and containing other provisions similar to those in the act passed some time ago by the Saskatchewan legislature, did not move beyond the committee stage.

Manitoba Farm Loans Report

A report on the activities of the Manitoba Farm Loans Association, whose work has necessarily been restricted owing to the financial conditions arising out of the war, showed that applications had been accepted by the board to the number of 591 and amounting to \$1,569,900, of which 256, amounting to \$619,500 had been paid out. The total number of bonds sold was 98, amounting to \$99,575, and there were sold also 286 deposit certificates in the sum of \$118,525; of this number 71 had been redeemed, amounting to \$33,850, leaving on hand 215 of the value of \$84,675.

The appointment of a drainage committee, to be composed of members of the legislature and to be presided over by an engineer of international repute, was provided for by special legislation. The drainage districts of the province have cost, and are costing, the people of the province immense sums and have been the subject of complaint made by many delegations that have waited on the government. During next summer the commission will make a full investigation and will report to the government. It is understood that the engineer who will preside over the commission will be one who has obtained experience in the great reclamation works undertaken in Minnesota or North Dakota.



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The Deeper Life

An Episcopal Prophet
By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

Episcopal prophets have not been numerous in the Christian Church. Perhaps naturally not. Men whose business it is to oversee, to keep the machinery running smoothly and to be of a prudent and tactful disposition. The prophetic spirit has always made trouble.



Dr. BLAND

It is critical and reckless. The dislike and fear of change again, so strangely prevalent in a religion founded by such a divinely radical character as Jesus, have tended to choose for positions of authority uncompromising antagonists of innovation. Capacity for hard work, too, has often been a necessary qualification for Episcopal functions, and hard work is often fatal to long views or the critical spirit. So it has probably been almost inevitable that bishops should rarely be prophets; nor is there ground for complaint. Gifts differ. "God," said St. Paul, "hath set some in the church, first, apostles; secondarily, prophets; thirdly, teachers; after that, miracles; then, gifts of healings, helps, governments, diversities of tongues. Are all apostles," he asked, "all prophets?" (1 Cor. XII, 28, 29). A ranking, we may note, very different from what has generally prevailed in the church.

Episcopacy has rendered great services. In the early inexperienced centuries, probably, the bishops saved the Church from shipwreck through persecution from without and fantastic speculations from within. But Episcopacy has rarely been prophetic. So it is a novel and deeply interesting phenomenon to find a bishop, in speaking of the condition of the Church, dropping the cautious and non-committal attitude so often characteristic of high officials and speaking out with the boldness and flaming sincerity of the prophet. But these are undeniably the characteristics of an address on "Religion in Public Schools," given by Bishop Gore, of Oxford, last December, in one of the London churches. Bishop Gore is perhaps the most remarkable figure among the bishops of the Church of England—the most difficult to classify, and whose future course and influence offer the most tempting material for speculation. He is one of the most uncompromising of High Churchmen, a champion of the modern critical spirit, and an outspoken critic of the present social order. In his address he pays a glowing tribute to the "religious spirit, the spirit of self-devotion, of duty, of unselfishness, of good heartedness, with a total freedom from anything like self-advertisement," which has marked the contribution of the public schools to the war, and yet he doubts whether if Jesus had come amongst young men of this kind saying the same things, or the same in spirit, as he said in Judea and Galilee. He would have found many disciples. He finds a widespread non-committal attitude in public schools and in the men who have been trained in them.

"You get a vast number of people who never really make up their minds about religion. They are interested in religion; they are this, and that and the other; they are more or less conscious of what is said against this, that, or the other point of current religion; they are interested in new points of view, but they do not make up their minds; they remain uncommitted." From the question of religion in the public schools the Bishop goes on to survey the general outlook for religion. "For my own part, I cannot give what is at first sight a hopeful message. I cannot myself resist the impression that the Church must enter upon a period of even profound humiliation. I think our old-established Church is going to

be judged for its sins, and deserves it, and must not murmur.

"Therefore, I cannot and do not expect rapid recovery from the evils which we deplore. Only 'the spirit bloweth where it listeth.' Before now in the history of the world there have been destructive periods such as that in which we are now living. The literature of the period immediately before the Reformation was almost as critical of the Church, for example, as our own generation. There was hardly anything noteworthy in its literature except one continual deploring of the scandals and abuses of the Church, one great call for the reform of the Church in its head and members. There followed a great catastrophe, a great revolt, and then a period of reconstruction. I ask myself whether something of that kind is

not like to occur again. Criticism cannot go any further. It must issue in revolt, failure, humiliation, judgment. But out of that, through that, on the other side of a social revolution perhaps, I ask myself whether there is not in the purpose of God, the unexhausted purpose of God, another period of reconstruction to be expected, religious as well as social. If so, do I not see clearly our duty today?

"We cannot alter the temper of our age; but we who feel the meaning and the nature of the traditional religion, of the handling of the Word of God, we see what function we can fulfil. We can concentrate and strengthen the believing body.

"It is one of the most bewildering phenomena of our time that there is arising an estimate of human life which is so wholly Christian as that which underlies the aspirations of the Labor Movement, or generally, of social reform; an estimate of the infinite value of the individual soul, an estimate of social obligation, of social duty, a criticism of the idea of competition as the basis of human life and the sole motive of human progress—all this, Christian as it is in spirit, arising very largely from non-Christian and almost wholly from non-ecclesiastical sources. If you examine it in its central meaning you find that it seems to come out of the very heart of Christianity, and then we ask ourselves why the Church ever failed to teach it. How can we ever have been so blind as to admit the spirit of the world into the whole of our social teaching, and eject, or put together under a bushel, what ought to have been recognized as the 'pure milk of the word'?

"You see what I mean; we want to maintain the great tradition of the Word of God. If so, we must both purge it of everything intellectually false, of everything that gives the germinating intellect of man an excuse for saying: 'This is a ridiculous old-wife's fable!' Also, we must look out upon all the glowing aspirations of men and recognize the movement of the Spirit of God in the general heart of man, and thus seek to commend our doctrine to the conscience of everyone in the sight of God."

Bishop Gore recognizes, first, that the Church must not resent the criticism so widely directed against her today. It is, at any rate in large part, the call of God to her to repent. Again is the time come "that judgment must begin at the house of God." (1 Peter IV., 17.) The Church must humbly confess her shortcomings, especially, as Bishop Gore points out, her extraordinary and disastrous failure to recognize and proclaim those ideas which underlie the labor and socialist movements of our time, the sacredness and value of human life and its right to

human conditions and opportunities, the abhorrence of competition as the prevailing motive of commerce and industrialism. The Church must cease to defend the present social order. She must come out from it or she will perish with it, for, as Bishop Gore recognizes, the present social order is doomed.

The Church must frankly and wholeheartedly join herself to those who are seeking to build the new order, that where the old falls in ruins men may not, even for a brief period, be homeless. And it must not be overlooked, Bishop Gore quite clearly sees, that if the Church is to furnish help and inspiration in the reconstruction which is near at hand, she must heartily and unreservedly recognize the rights of the human intellect and cease to teach to men any views of the Bible or of theology which cannot unquestionably justify themselves before the divinely constituted court of the human intelligence.

So, humbling herself as she has never humbled herself, and confessing her pride and her self-seeking, her want of faith and want of love, have we not

the right to believe she shall be exalted, and that beyond the valley of humiliation lie sunlit heights of unexampled expansion and conquest?

Why is it that men have to work for such low wages? Because, if they were to demand higher wages there are plenty of unemployed men ready to step into their places. It is this mass of unemployed men who compel that fierce competition that drives wages down to the point of bare subsistence. Men are compelled to compete with each other for wages of an employer, because they have been robbed of the natural opportunities of employing themselves; because they cannot find a piece of God's world on which to work without paying some other human creature for the privilege.—Henry George.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Beekeepers Prepare

By B. Brewster

An S.O.S. call has gone out from Great Britain and her Allies in the hour of her extremity, addressed especially to North America, and the cry is "Produce, Produce and again Produce." Their greatest requirements are wheat, hog products and sugar and though Canadian officialdom has not thought it necessary to make any special appeal to beekeepers, both the state and the national beekeepers' associations of the United States are urging beekeepers to produce the maximum quantity possible of honey this coming season. This refers particularly to extracted honey as it is in a more available form as a substitute for sugar and, whilst the sugar situation has improved since the importation of this season's crop of raw material from Cuba, it is likely to be only temporary and the need for conservation will be as great as ever. Honey will be in great demand. Last season's crop, an average one, was all cleaned up practically before December came in, and whilst the demand for it may be increased by the shortage of sugar, its popularity rests on a surer basis. The growing recognition by the consuming public of its value as a food, consequently, there is every encouragement to beekeepers to meet the demand apart from the question of patriotism.

Preparing for a Big Crop

The preparation for a crop of honey, as far as the bees are concerned, must be largely a matter of the previous season, as soon as the flow is over, in seeing that all colonies are headed by young or at least vigorous queens, lots of young bees and an abundance of good stores in the brood chamber. Such colonies generally winter alright even under adverse cellar conditions, and unless this has been done an element of uncertainty always exists as to what shall be the spring outcome. In spite of this uncertainty it will not pay to leave all preparation for the season until we put the bees out because then, even though we may not work on the land, there is the garden, poultry, the lambs and the hundred and one things that perennially demand our attention in the spring and are apt to crowd out even the thought of preparing supers and hives for the bees. Then later on we send out a hurry order for supplies just when the dealer is rushed to death with orders from others of like habit, for the malady is endemic and hard feeling is engendered because we do not get the preference over all the others and perhaps the flow comes on and finds us unprepared and the swarming fever will develop through crowded conditions in the hives.

The principal factor, whatever others may be there, is that plenty of supplies should be ordered early enough to enable the beekeeper to nail them together and have them ready before the snow goes. The shortage of labor is going to make many of us spend less time with our little friends than we have always thought absolutely necessary. Short cuts must be studied out and those factors which stimulate the swarming instinct, as far as possible eliminated. Hives should be placed, when possible, on the north side of a tree to shade from the midday sun. If not convenient to do this, shade boards to lay on top of the hive must be provided and ample space for ventilation given at entrance.

In some localities expert beekeepers claim to be able to manage out-apiaries with only three or four visits during the season. This is only possible when the crop is from one source and that generally white clover, and they assert they have practically no swarming. I do not know, neither have I heard of any such locality in this Western country. The West is fortunate in the great variety of its flora, and though the heavy flow does not commence until well into July, yet there is a constant succession of nectar-bearing flowers from the bursting of poplars and willows in the spring till the middle of September, and the long drawn-out light flow is most conducive to swarming. Some strains of bees are un-

doubtedly more prone to swarm than others, and extravagant claims have been made at times for the non-swarming proclivities of a certain strain of bees, but on further trial in other localities, and under changed conditions, these claims have not been borne out by facts. In reality the non-swarming bee is a product of the dim and distant future, if not a chimera.

Seasonal Factors

Seasons have a direct bearing on the swarming problem. Some seasons, though not noticeably different, tending to excessive swarming. The principal factors are crowded conditions, heat, lack of ventilation, an excessive birth-rate and probably a little of them all. To obviate these conditions give them additional room before the swarming fever commences.

As soon as settled warm weather has come and the colony in a prosperous state with lots of bees between each comb, take a full depth super containing drawn comb or full sheets of foundation. Place it near the hive that you wish to give additional room on an inverted cover. Now, take out two of the frames from the centre and lay them aside for the moment. Now take two frames of brood and bees from the centre of your hive and put in centre of super. Fill the vacancy made with the two empty combs that you laid aside. Put the super on the hive and cover up. This will force them to occupy the super, whereas if you are using foundation they might swarm out without going into the super at all. This operation can be repeated indefinitely as long as there is need for it. Under this system swarming is materially reduced and colonies thus treated will gather a large quantity of honey in an average season. The writer, on one occasion, took off 180 pounds from one colony. A record, of course, but it is records we are aiming for this year. We cannot achieve these results unless we do the right thing at the right time. If action is deferred until the swarming fever is developed, it is then too late, but properly carried out fully 50 per cent should not swarm.

Before leaving swarming, let me point out that weakness of any system where increase is made by natural swarming lies in the fact that you are perpetuating the swarming strain and neglecting to increase from those showing a lesser tendency to this undesirable trait. This can only be remedied by requeening from selected stock, but this is advanced bee culture.

Clipping the Queen.

Accepting swarming as inevitable, how can we lessen the evil? Simply by clipping the queen, a saving of time and temper, no climbing trees, no absconding swarms. If one has not clipped a queen before, it may seem a difficult and risky operation, which it is not. The proper time is before the hive becomes too crowded, though I do not advocate clipping early in the spring as it too often results in balling and the death of the queen at a time they can least afford it. Say, in fruit bloom or dandelion is a good time and the first thing is to find the queen—easy enough if you go the right way about it.

Armed with a smoker and a pair of scissors—the smaller the better, those used for embroidering do fine—sit down by the side of your hive with your back to the sun, and place an empty hive by your side, and as you lift out each comb examine it. Place it in the same order in the empty hive. Don't use much smoke or she may hide. Go carefully over comb and you will seldom fail to find her. At this time she will nearly always be found on a comb containing brood. If you have a steady hand she may be clipped while going about her business without picking her up at all. Watch for her putting her head into a cell and then, just as she is backing out, slip the scissors under her wings and clip off about half of all four wings. Try the experiment on a worker or drone first, but if you can not do it this way you must pick her

up. Don't be not sting. Don there is no da you will only b to prevent her between the th the right hand holding her by thumb and fir Slip the scissor you do not get you are. Easy

Binder Tw

The name "a port in the sta sial hemp is titles. The comb about the in Government e the situation. Indian peons semi-servitude enough to su prices. The b began till Am ly sought Go The purcha can Govern hands of War water Penite which institu cess of the l was thought regard to pri negotiation l the officials. The negotiat the desired r are still in - from 4 1 cent cents per to 1917, and it that the twir The manufa supplied to ment which the manufa

Independ

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The men ments in in their rears previ Flax Fibre they were e in developi inery or in with a viev or other pr of giving T The officer Chairman, engineer: Andrews, e W. K. Cru secretary, engineer.

The chi Dominion Bramhill, k exhibition Regina, an superior to duced fro Saskatchewan also, it is impressed. The new p

If all t method ca tical test would see which mig tion of th

up. Don't be afraid of her, she will not sting. Don't seize her roughly, but there is no danger of hurting her if you will only hold her sufficiently tight to prevent her getting away. Take her between the thumb and first finger of the right hand and transfer to the left, holding her by the thorax between the thumb and first two fingers head in. Slip the scissors under the wings. Mind you do not get a leg as well, and there you are. Easy, isn't it?

Binder Twine from Flax Straw

Continued from Page 7

The name "sisal" is derived from a port in the state of Yucatan from which sisal hemp is shipped in great quantities.

The combine which has grown up about the industry is backed by the Government of Yucatan and controls the situation. The labor is done by Indian peons who live in a state of semi-servitude and are paid barely enough to sustain life. Nevertheless prices have been kiting since the war began till American manufacturers finally sought Government intervention.

The purchase of fibre for the American Government was placed in the hands of Warden Woolver, of the Stillwater Penitentiary, in connection with which institution he had made a success of the binder twine business. It was thought that some concessions in regard to prices might be obtained by negotiation between Washington and the officials of the State of Yucatan. The negotiations did not bring about the desired result, however, and prices are still in the air. They have gone from 4 1/2 cents per pound in 1915 to 19 1/2 cents per pound in the latter part of 1917, and it is upon this 19 1/2 cent basis that the twine for 1918 is being made. The manufacturing costs have been supplied to the United States Government which will likely set the price of the manufactured article.

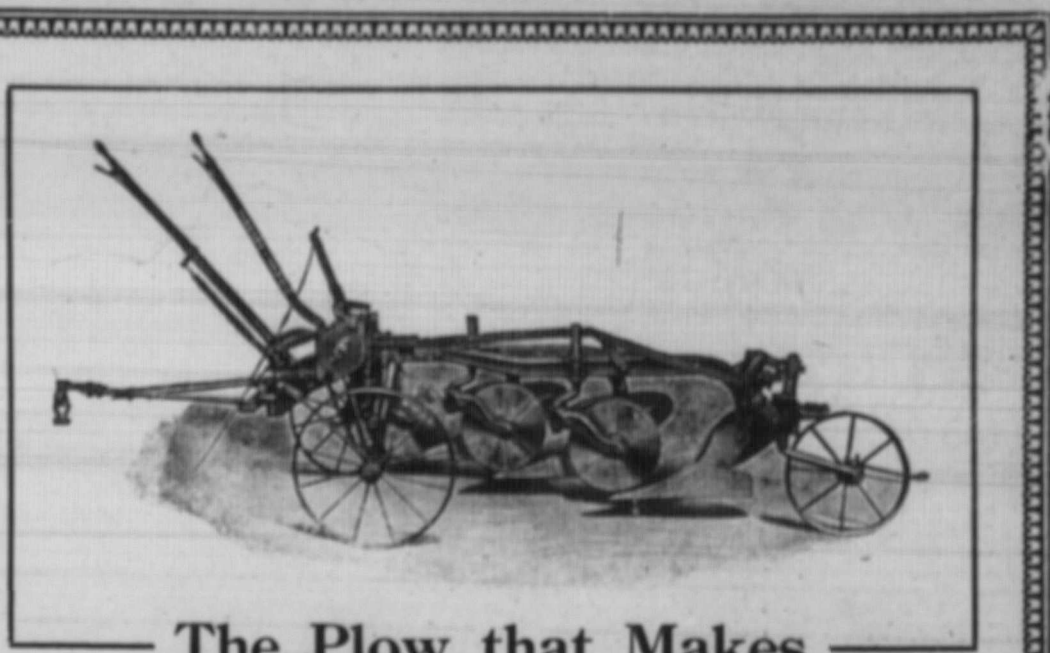
Independent of Sisal Monopoly

The significance of a discovery which will produce satisfactory binder twine supplies without dependence upon sisal hemp is at once apparent. It is entirely undesirable that the successful harvesting of our Canadian crops at a time when they are playing such an important part in the food supply of the Allies should depend upon the whims of a little State like Yucatan, Mexico. Canada's harvests are expanding annually and it is indeed to be hoped that the trained men who have been devoting their best thought and endeavor to the solution of the situation in Saskatchewan will be able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the most skeptical that they have made a discovery of national, even of international importance.

The men who have had the experiments in hand were all well equipped in their respective lines and for several years previous to the forming of the Flax Fibre Development Association they were engaged in the flax industry, in developing and improving flax machinery or in carrying on research work with a view to simplifying by chemical or other process the present procedure of giving to flax its linen properties. The officers of the Association are: Chairman, F. W. van Allen, consulting engineer; vice-chairman, Dr. W. W. Andrews, consulting chemist; treasurer, W. K. Cruickshank, consulting chemist; secretary, F. L. van Allen, mechanical engineer.

The chief of the fibre division of Dominion Experimental Farms, G. G. Bramhill, has examined the samples on exhibition at the Parliament Building, Regina, and declares them to be much superior to any he has ever seen produced from Western flax straw. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' executive also, it is understood, have been much impressed with the finished product by the new process.

If all the claims made for the new method can be substantiated by practical test on a commercial basis it would seem that there is something which might well merit the consideration of the Dominion Government.



The Plow that Makes Your Tractor Worth While

In Tractor Plowing, the work is judged by the results. No matter how well the Tractor may operate, if the Plow does not turn a proper furrow, the result is disappointing.

The Massey-Harris Power-Lift Tractor Plow is the Plow you can depend on for satisfactory work under the most trying conditions.

Two Levers within easy reach of the operator on the Engine regulate the depth of plowing.

and, being stiff, permits the Plow being backed.

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A Hardwood Break Pin prevents breakage.

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When raised, all the Bottoms are at the same level, the rear being equally as high as the front, namely 6 inches.

The Third Bottom or Plow can be detached to convert a Three-Furrow into a Two-Furrow, or vice versa, it can be attached to a Two-Furrow, thus making a Three-Furrow.

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PLOW SHARES

12 IN. SHARES	\$3.30
14 IN. SHARES	\$3.70
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A well-selected stock for nearly all makes of plows. Be sure to order early, and be careful to give the correct number of shares.

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CURRIE GOPHER KILLER

Not Poison nor Explosive, does not endanger the lives of your family or kill any stock or birds. Just gets the Gophers and gets them all at any time of the year.

Manufactured only by the **Great West Firework Co. BRANDON, MAN.**

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

Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, postage, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.R., Kingston, Ont.

Bob Long

Union-Made Overalls Shirts & Gloves



THE TEST
68 lbs. to the square inch under hydraulic pressure is the test that "Bob Long" overalls have been put to. Their strength is in the tightly woven fabric.

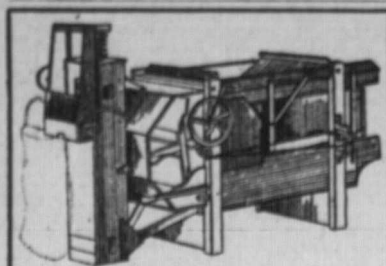
Bob Long says:

"My overalls and shirts are the best, because they stand the test of the wash-tub—no starch filler or cheap dyes to wash out."

Insist on "Bob Long" brand. Ask your dealer for Big 11—the big grey overalls—the cloth with the test.

My Dad wears 'em.

Known from Coast to Coast
R.G. LONG & CO. LIMITED TORONTO, CANADA



Champion Kline Fanning Mill

Fastest, easiest and best cleaning and grading Fanning Mill built, or money refunded. This is not because we say it is the best mill. The farmer who owns the Kline will tell you. Write for particulars.

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Got Gophers? Kill 'Em Quick

For further information see the KIL-EM-QUICK Gopher Poison Advertisement in Next Issue.

INCREASE PRODUCTION

BY PLANTING

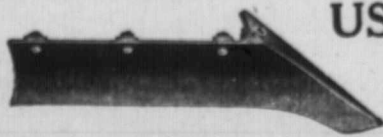
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13-14 inch	3.65
15-16 inch	3.95

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The JOHN F. MCGEE CO. - 78 HENRY AVE WINNIPEG

The Sealed Room

Continued from Page 10

viewed the radiant girl admiringly. "You look jes' beautiful, Win," said she, her pale eyes shining, her own angular lack of beauty quite forgotten. "No wonder he's crazy aboutcha. Any man would be."

Winifred smiled over her shoulder at the adoring Henrietta.

"That's awfully sweet of you, Hen." And then, as her long blue eyes took in the mad disarray of the room: "My, but this room's a sight! I think I'd better straighten things up—"

"Not much you won't!" asserted Henrietta. "You go on down to him. I'll attend to this mess."

"That's dear of you, Hen; but really—"

"Oh, I'm expectin' my reward," bantered Hen. "When you're married and livin' on yer farm you gotta send me a week-end invite, because maybe that foreman of his—"

"Henrietta Plum!" Winifred was scarlet to the temples. "Why, you're perfectly outrageous! He may not even be dreaming of marrying me."

"Then what's he doin' here?" demanded Miss Plum.

"Lots of men," said Winifred, "call on girls whom they don't intend to marry. Perhaps he's not thinking of marrying anybody."

Miss Plum's response to that was analogous to the answer of Mr. George Yocum, submitted not long ago in somewhat similar circumstances:

"Well, if he's not thinkin' o' marryin' you, he ain't fit to be yer husband."

Descending the stairs a minute later, Winifred puzzled her mind over that as Tom had puzzled his over Yocum's reply, and, also like Tom, she construed it favorably.

But when, moving with the lithe buoyancy of youth, she came to the "parlor" doorway, all thought of herself vanished. Seeing him there, she thought only of his wonderful goodness, of his great kindness to Dora, and she thrilled with a nameless emotion. In that quivering instant she knew that she loved him with all her soul.

As he rose from his chair she went swiftly toward him, starry-eyed, her hands outstretched, a delicate flush in her fine, smooth cheeks. Claspng both his hands, she lifted her humid eyes to his.

"It was so kind of you to come to see me, and I appreciate it—more than I can say."

Gazing down into her upturned face, the power of speech deserted him. He, who could face any physical danger with an unhurried pulse and a steady eye, was now tongue-tied with trembling fright.

Mrs. Stookey, knowing a propitious moment when she met one, quietly withdrew, closing the folded doors behind her.

Tom moistened his lips. "I'm going back tonight. I thought perhaps—I came to see—if you wouldn't go home with me."

For all his nervousness, there was a thrilling inflection in his voice which caused her to lower her eyes, and the warm blush in her cheeks mounted higher and higher still, until it bathed her white brow in a crimson flood.

The Great Moment had arrived! He loved her! He wanted to marry her! It was like a dream come true.

And yet—who can fathom the heart of a girl?—she did not answer his question, then. Instead she asked another—a question so wholly unexpected that it left him gasping in utter bewilderment.

"Do you happen to know if that unattached foreman on your ranch is susceptible?"

"W-why—what on earth! You surely don't— What do you mean, anyway?" he demanded, staring at her with Heaven knows what wild thoughts in his mind.

She could meet his eyes now, smilingly. Having succeeded in perturbing him, her own palpitation promptly subsided.

"I was only thinking," she said, "of a very particular friend of mine who feels strangely drawn to country life, and I was wondering— Am I talking ridiculously like a matrimonial bureau?" she laughed.

"You're talking like an angel!" he



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True Shavin

The man who Strop enjoys a able shave—his unpleasantly r his morning sh for hours after

The reason is sropped blade shave with.

The AutoStrop that sharpens its matically thus al free from rust an tion. Guarantee

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Auto-Strop SAFETY RAZOR

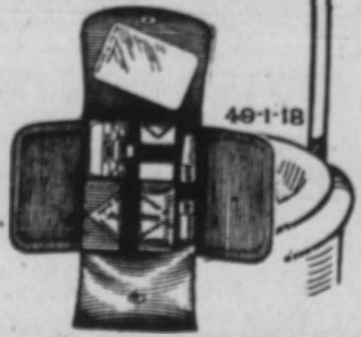
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The reason is apparent—a freshly stropped blade is the easiest to shave with. The Auto-Strop is the only razor that sharpens its own blades automatically thus always keeping them free from rust and in perfect condition. Guaranteed to Satisfy.

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ALL THE MEATNESS AND STYLE OF THE FINEST LINEN MAY BE YOURS IN

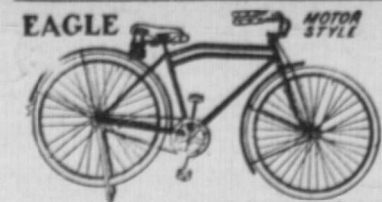
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T. W. BOYD & SON,
27 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal.

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Guide

boldly declared; and he was thinking: "By George! Wouldn't it be immense if old Yocum should take a notion to marry!" However, he was too intent upon his own love affair to take much interest in another's problematic one.

"Listen to me, Winifred—I love you, dear. I want you to be my wife. Aren't you going to marry me?"

"I—I—" She abandoned the fluttering sentence, and, hiding her face against his shoulder, vigorously nodded her head up and down.

Outside in the slovenly street the world flowed on, heedless, selfish, big-gloedly-piggledly—a sordid, self featured world of greed and misery, and the everlasting pursuit of happiness. But to these two, alone with their love, this world was a paradise, ineffably pure and perfect.

But they were interrupted in a most extraordinary and wholly unexpected manner.

Tom heard a familiar voice in the hall asking for Miss Henrietta Plum, and he strode to the folding doors and flung them open, and beheld George Yocum—Yocum, who had, with violent argument, inveighed against hasty marriages!

If Tom, on hearing Yocum's voice, had been unable to believe his ears—and he had been so astounded—Yocum could scarcely believe his eyes.

"Well, I'm blown!" said he, and sank limply into a chair, staring dumbly.

Had you been a diligent reader of a certain Chicago newspaper, you might have learned, one autumn day, that marriage licenses were issued at the county building in Chicago to Mr. Thomas McKay and Miss Winifred Snow, and Mr. George Yocum and Miss Henrietta Plum. But you would have vainly searched, in this or any other paper, for details concerning the wedding, which was performed for the four of them by Rev. Philip Webb. Mrs. Stookey and Mrs. Buckle and the Zuckermans and Dora Kirk were among those there.

And the little minister still tells of the splendid donations—checks of four figures each, no less—which the bridegrooms made to "the cause."

(The end.)

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HALIFAX BLIND ENDOWMENT FUND

Previously acknowledged \$122.50

Will Channon, Cordova, Man. 5.00

Total \$127.50

POLISH RELIEF FUND

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RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged \$5,743.51

Proceeds of Dance, given by Grain Growers' Association, Harlington, Man. 100.00

Proceeds of Dance, held by The Women of the "Grange District" near Asquith, Sask. 27.00

Proceeds of Raffle, held in East Maniton school, Winter, Sask. 27.50

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BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

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Comrey Ladies' Aid, Comrey, Alta. 25.00

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BLUE CROSS FUND

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George Boughman, Duval, Sask. .30

Mary Ellen Murray, Consul, Sask. .50

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PREVIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED

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RENNIE'S War Time Production Seeds

THERE must be no "slackers" this year, either among the seeds or the growers. Every man and woman with garden space, must produce to the limit of his or her ability. And that is why Rennie's seeds are so essential—live, vigorous seeds from tested stock, to ensure record crops.

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BRUSSELS SPROUTS — Amager				
Market	.10		.90	2.75
CABBAGE—Rennie's First Crop	.10		.75	2.25
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CAULIFLOWER—Rennie's Danish Drouth-Resisting	.15 & .25	1.00	3.50	10.00
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TOMATO—Bonny Best (Original)	.10		.60	1.75
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Turn the pages of your Rennie catalogue. You will notice a great many paragraphs with stars at the corners. These are extra special values that defy competition. When buying from dealers insist on RENNIE'S.

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Any child can do it with our "Seal of Quality" ready-trimmed rolls. No more tiresome trimming with scissors—no more sticky paper all over your floors. All you do is cut the outside wrapper, give the ends a slight twist, and off they come.

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Colorings and designs are exquisite and we have a very large stock to choose from. See our Agent in your locality, or write us today for large free Sample Book.

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LARGE SAMPLE BOOK FREE

Please send me Wall Paper Samples.

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remembered that herein is involved only one-half of the problem of successful finance. Not only is it necessary that means be forthcoming to meet expenditures, but it is desirable that these expenditures be wisely controlled, and it is absolutely essential that there be economical administration. The public are slowly awakening to the fact that large and increasing financial outlay must be incurred if our educational system is to perform what is demanded of it today, and perhaps no single consideration will weigh more in reconciling people to the inevitable sacrifice these expenditures will entail than the question of economical administration. Here, again, experience inevitably drives us to the conclusion that in the rural municipalities the administrative machinery is both simpler and more effective; the paid secretary, a trained professional man accustomed to office routine, replaces the honorary official (usually himself a trustee) appointed by the several boards, and the education department transacts business with one office instead of with a dozen or more. Simplification of machinery results, for in such details as supplies, stationary, equipment, fuel and so forth, the dozen or more schools are provided from one office, resulting not only in increased efficiency but usually in reduced cost.

A Weakness—and the Remedy

There is, however, a feature of municipal administration which, in the opinion of some observers, constitutes a serious drawback to its success. It is alleged that the municipal trustee does not, cannot in the nature of things, possess that first hand familiarity with the actual work of the rural school which is enjoyed by the local school trustee. The latter is said to be in closer touch with teacher, children and the practical details of school life, and his visits are more frequent for his home is usually close at hand. The former often lives at a distance, he rarely visits the school, and one misses the tie of familiarity between the trustee and the children.

In reply to this it must be remarked, in the first place, that it is not difficult to find instances where the trustees' close personal contact with school matters has not been of a happy nature nor conducive to the welfare of the school. The teacher is professionally trained for his or her work, and in some cases is apt to resent injudicious interference. On the other hand, visits of trustees are certainly beneficial to the school and are generally welcomed by teachers and pupils. It should be just as instructive for a school trustee to visit a school under his control and to witness the daily operation and interplay of the forces which go to make up education, as it is valuable for teacher and pupils to recognize that the school work is of sufficient interest to command the notice and attention of their trustees and of the general public whom they represent. Can anything be done towards remedying this admitted weakness in the system of municipal control?

Two methods are in operation in various districts and both are attended with success. In some smaller municipal districts the whole area is divided up among the five trustees, each agreeing to visit the schools most accessible from his home; he reports to the whole board and thus contact is maintained between board and separate schools. This method is obviously incapable of operation in very large districts, or at any rate its effectiveness will be inversely proportional to the number of schools to be visited. In such cases a remedy has been found in utilizing the services of the paid secretary, or of a municipal inspector, or of both, and in a judicious combination of their services with the work of the individual trustees. Here again variety characterizes the practice of the several boards. In some cases the secretary confines his attention to routine details connected with his office. In others he will note and briefly report on educational matters. Where a municipal inspector is engaged the secretary's functions will obviously be limited to the former, but there is no apparent reason why, in smaller districts a municipal inspector should not himself perform the duties of secretary;

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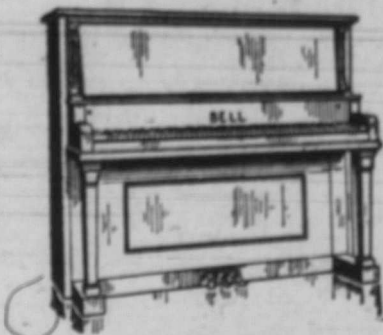
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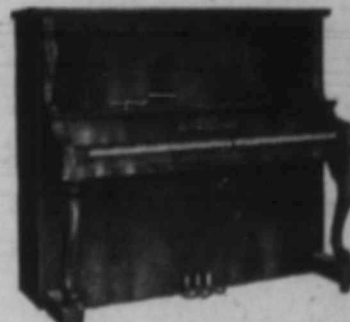
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No matter what cash payment you may care to make, we can arrange monthly, quarterly or half-yearly payments on the balance.

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Either instrument will be laid down at your nearest station in guaranteed perfect condition, all freight charges prepaid.

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Name

Address

A Principle at Stake



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It might be easier and cheaper for us to put ordinary materials in the Mason & Risch—but we will not make pianos that way. There is too much at stake—our fifty years' reputation as Canada's greatest and foremost manufacturers of high grade instruments.

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F A C T O R Y T O H O M E

The Easy Way on Wash Day

Why My "1900" is the Easiest, Quickest and Best Washer for You



"wash" problem completely. My "1900" Gravity Washer will save you all the work of washing. It does away with all the drudgery of the back-breaking rubbing. It washes clean, because the hot soap suds are driven right through the clothes until they are thoroughly clean. And it does not wear or tear the clothes; they are firmly held while the tub and water are in motion. The finest linens and laces or blankets come out of the "1900" Gravity Washer without having been strained or stretched—without frayed edges or broken buttons.

The "1900" Gravity Washer operated with an ease you will marvel at. Gravity is the basic reason for its ease of operation. A child can run it.

NEITHER you nor any other woman needs to be reminded that washing is a mighty disagreeable household task by the "wash-tub and wash-board" method. I have discovered that most women are keenly interested in finding some mechanical aid that will remove this most objectionable of drudgeries. That is why so many Canadian housewives have come to me as the result of my claim that I have the machine that answers the "wash" problem completely.

"Does it wash with speed?" you will ask. The "1900" Gravity Washer takes just six minutes to wash a tub full of very dirty clothes.

Of great importance, too, is the lasting quality of this "1900" Gravity. The tub (detachable, by the way) is made of Virginia White Cedar, bound together with heavy galvanized steel hoops that will not rust, break or fall off. The "1900" Gravity is built for use; it will last a life-time.

If you are interested, let me tell you more about it. Thousands of Canadian women have written to let me know what a genuine help the "1900" Gravity is to them. A Prince Rupert woman says this about hers:

Received the washer on the 28th of Oct. and have tried it in every way. It does all that it is guaranteed to do.

Try the "1900" at my expense. I will send it to you for a free trial, without a cent deposit. Do as many washings with it as you like within the trial period of four weeks, and if you then find that you can afford to do without it, send it back at my expense. If you want to keep it, as I know you will, pay for it out of what it saves you. week by week, 50 cents a week if you like, until it is paid for. If you want to know specially about this trial offer, better address me personally.

N. H. MORRIS, Manager
"1900" Washer Company, 357 Yonge St., Toronto

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

Dainty Summer Lingerie

Pictorial Review Pattern Service

With the first hint of spring in the air a woman's thoughts naturally turn to summer wearing apparel. The designs shown on this page may be secured by writing to the Pattern Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. State plainly the number, size and price of the pattern desired.

If you have never tried these Transfer Patterns, there is a great pleasure in store for you. They are so easy to handle that even a child can manage them without difficulty. Examine the pattern to see whether any dots not belonging to the design adhere to the paper. If so, they should be removed with a knife-blade. Cut off name and number and any portions which are not desired. A perfectly smooth ironing-board will do for small designs. It is, however, wisest to cover a table smoothly with a two-fold blanket and over this a clean white piece of muslin. Now spread out the fabric to which the pattern is to be transferred, smoothing away every fold or crease. Place the pattern upon it with the printed side down and hold it in place with a weight at each corner. The iron should be hot but not scorching. Test it on the small sample transfer enclosed with each pattern before you begin. Blue patterns are used for materials light of color, while yellow patterns should be

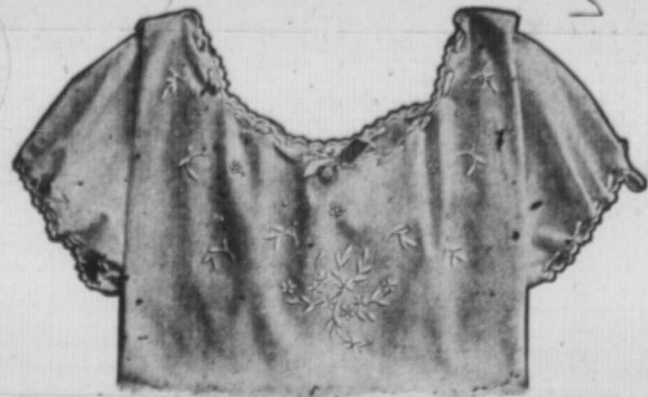


Transfer Pattern No. 11810, blue or yellow, 15 cents. No. 6828 is cut in six sizes, 34 to 44 bust, 15 cents. Two Irish crochet medallions are inserted in the front and all edges are finished with narrow crochet lace.



No. 12812 on Surplice Gown No. 6371 daintily embroidered and trimmed with Fillet crochet and satin ribbon.

used for black, dark blue and all colors on which the blue transfer will not show. For a few unusual colors, on which neither blue nor yellow shows up well, it is advisable to baste the paper over the material and work through the paper, the remains of which may be torn away when the work is completed. Naptha soap and tepid water will generally remove all undesirable traces of the pattern from fabrics which permit laundering.



Transfer Pattern No. 11963, blue, 15 cents. This attractive pattern is embroidered on Gown No. 3720, which is cut in four sizes, 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust, 15 cents.

A PLAYO

Doesn't this in Nebraska work for our the prairie? T recreation and young people a big one a "Last year kind of amuse people of the were inclined day. By petit secured an agr and hired hel afternoon of e amusements. level ground a basket ball, e is a public pl old. We have meetings and and fixtures a

POOL

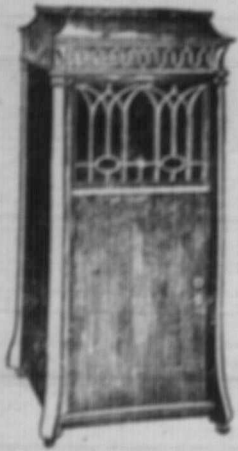
Cannot we wits together effort against so many plac licensed liquor next April wil of no use to know where "hear-say" e the following very busy in formation wa same time w was useless uniform. So was sent. T nized him, e at the depot secret to a m sequence tht investigate is the finest li could desire. Again, it of our dear for a certai horseback, t telephone. S are the case open on Sun a.m. or two people smile You know so But that se their indigna ion and pul the only tool in these line

In our vi cussed a res anti-pool roo of enthusias of minor di whether the card tables our boys an chess and cl young effort discussion o less prove i readers.

AN

OVE

Mrs. A. director for report at t follows: "I couraged at of our farm felt very m stop to cons the scarcity with the al anxiety of o and also car we may be when this te reigns once been so aro to sink bac ent attitude "At the I began by which were trip, and l through Th sent Year I ingly receiv tion to Kn ceeded in o



THE
PHONOGRAPH
which really sings.

The NEW EDISON

"The Phonograph with a Soul"

actually sings. It has stood beside Anna Case, Giovanni Zenatello, Guido Ciccolini, Arthur Middleton, Thomas Chalmers and a score of other great artists; and has sung duets with them, and then sung in comparison with them.

The musical critics of more than five hundred newspapers concede in the columns of their own papers, that it is only by watching the lips of the artist standing before them, that they can tell whether it is the artist singing or The New Edison singing.

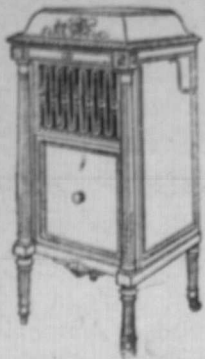
The New Edison is the only instrument which has successfully sustained the test of direct comparison with living artists.

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success and progress of the Stonewall Women's Section.

AN INSTITUTE FAIR

The W. I. of Islay, Alta., with a membership of 35, when less than a year organized, in trying to live up to the motto, "For Home and Country," began last April to plan for a small Fair as the town had no agricultural fair. Besides the sewing, cooking, etc., for the ladies, it was to include school children's drawings, pressed wild flowers, garden collections and dressed dolls.

Not being an agricultural fair with Government grant to work on, money for prizes was given generously by W. I. members, U. F. A. members and business men of the town. On September 7, the "Islay Amateur Domestic Show" was held, and with such success as to surprise even the most enthusiastic. Along one side of the hall was a most tempting display of canned fruit, home-made bread, pies, rolls, cookies and fruit cake. The drawing and pressed flowers shown by the school children were good, and showed that although our schools are small they are not slow.

The exhibit of needle work was splendid, and many men as well as the ladies, admired the fine crocheting, tatting and embroidering shown. In flower garden collections, pansies, sweet peas and asters were most prominent. In the vegetable garden collections, the ordinary hardy varieties were shown in abundance in spite of a most unfavorable season, and the two things as yet rare in our gardens in our far north, short-summer country, ripe tomatoes and well matured sweet corn, were shown. Butter, eggs and poultry were on the prize list, but not so many entries in those things.

Some of the staff of Vermilion School of Agriculture acted as judges Inspector Roberts judged the school work.

In a land of babies as Alberta is, a Fair would not be properly "Domestic" without them, so, in a small way, there was a "Better baby contest." Dr. Head-Patrick and Nurse Boyd, of Vermilion, were the judges in this difficult class. The first prize baby in each class was given a silver mug, the second prize ones got a sterling spoon. Dinner and supper were served, the proceeds going to the Red Cross. With about \$50 clear, and a good deal of satisfaction the Islay W. I. is already planning bigger things for next year.

ASSISTS FOOD CONTROL

Mrs. A. H. Dougall, secretary Mountainside H.E.S., has sent us this interesting account of the work of their society which is in the country:—

Our Home Economics Society was organized in 1914, and had just got into working order when the war broke out and as soon as possible we got started to do patriotic work and our work has been principally patriotic ever since. I expect it will remain so until after the war for after all it is the most important. However, we keep up the work of the H.E.S. to a certain extent. The H.E.S. is the only society in the district except the Grain Growers' and as it is a country society we find it hard to keep up the attendance at the meetings as many of the members have so far to drive. This year we find it helps matters to have two meeting places, one at Whitewater and the other at Mountainside. By doing this all the members can attend once a month and any who wish can attend all the meetings. We find our meetings are better attended and this arrangement is more convenient for the members.

We find we have not so many chances to raise money as the societies which have a town for headquarters. Last year we raised over \$240 for war work besides sending a very large bale of wearing apparel to a hospital in the unconquered part of Belgium, and we also do a lot of knitting. We are all of one mind regarding the conservation of food and are doing our best to save those articles of food that can be shipped overseas. That is the way we live up to what our H.E.S. stands for, "Economy and thrift." I believe it is going to be interesting work experimenting with the different war recipes. I am afraid the men in our district approach their houses in fear and trem-

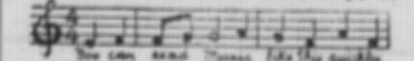
Earn money knitting at home

Many women using Auto-Knitters at home can earn \$1 or \$2 per day, knitting hosiery. The work is pleasant and easily learned, and gives one steady employment the year round. Write to-day to Auto-Knitter Hosiery (Canada) Co., Ltd., Desk 104 D, 257 College Street, Toronto, and enclose a 3c stamp for particulars as more workers are needed at once.

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Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less, in Wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made. For Deep Wells get Cater's Fig. 730. "So easy to put in and so easy to repair." A full line of Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock. Write for Catalogue G. Address:

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Designs forwarded on application. State if memorial is for child, middle aged or elderly person. Is monument for single grave or family plot. Is cross design preferred.

MONUMENTS

bling at meal cook is going The H.E.S. women of th They have th exchanging subjects of p and are here the problems

PAT

The annual meeting, Mr. Milestone W. "The Decem the 15th, at treasurer, Mr. for the year W. Albert B. for another vice-president wick secretary appointment appointed Price, of Mi vention in held 11 meet some reason missed. The Red Cross picnic on the quilt and ha made at the ing contest box social, \$ was in all \$ ture was \$9 \$105.20. In Cross, Regina Winnipeg \$1 \$15, to the r away 12 pe members, to to send aw Cross, \$25 f. \$10 for the Women's In

Mrs. A. C. Side Social have pleasant line of our Perhaps we the W.S.G.C. as our effort voted to R work. We made twenty eight day s fore we or tion. Since annual picnic \$71.35. \$10 to the Car balance we collected fe fall we got and sale of \$502, and t the Canadi paid-up me

CO-OPER

Mrs. Ge the Milest following Guide. Sh Milestone paid-up m ing every the except only \$6.63. ginning of year each made up. proceeds a Also a coll meeting made it up a quilt and contest, an On July cleared, aft They also tainment. They rais sum of \$7 cottage, r various so "They to the Y.M.C.A., iers' Lea Relief fun at Milest. Institute f \$10.00. T ters of th socks, to the trench

bling at meal times wondering what the cook is going to give them this time. The H.E.M. is certainly helping the women of this district in many ways. They have the chance of meeting and exchanging opinions and discussing subjects of public and national interest and are becoming more interested in the problems the community is facing.

PATRIOTIC WORKERS

The annual report, as sent by the secretary, Mrs. George Renwick, of the Milestone W.S.G.G.A., reads as follows: "The December meeting was held on the 15th, at the home of our secretary-treasurer, Mrs. J. H. Smith. The officers for the year 1918 were elected. Mrs. W. Albert Ross was re-elected president for another year, Mrs. John H. Smith vice-president, and Mrs. George Renwick secretary-treasurer. The association appointed one delegate, Mrs. G. B. Price, of Milestone, to go to the convention in Regina. The W.S.G.G.A. held 11 meetings during the year. For some reason the July meeting was missed. The work done was mostly Red Cross work. We held an annual picnic on the first of July and made a quilt and had a contest with beads. We made at the picnic \$48.45, at the guessing contest on quilt, \$22.70, and on the box social, \$65.25. Our income for 1917 was in all \$195.03. Our total expenditure was \$95.83. This leaves on hand \$105.20. In August we sent to the Red Cross, Regina, \$20, to the Y.M.C.A. at Winnipeg \$10, for the returned soldiers \$15, to the rest cottage \$7.50. We sent away 12 pairs of socks knit by the members, to the soldiers. We have ready to send away again \$50 for the Red Cross, \$25 for the Halifax Relief Fund, \$10 for the Y.M.C.A., and \$10 to the Women's Institute, G.K.H., Ontario."

A NEW SECTION

Mrs. A. Cruickshank, of the Tweedy Side Social, reports as follows: "I have pleasure in writing out a little outline of our work during the past year. Perhaps we have not done as much for the W.S.G.G.A. as we should have done, as our efforts have been principally devoted to Red Cross and other patriotic work. We knitted 36 pairs of socks; made twenty-four suits of pyjamas and eight day shirts. These were made before we organized the Women's Section. Since then we have had our annual picnic, and at that we cleared \$71.35. Sixty dollars of that we sent to the Canadian Red Cross, and the balance we kept in the treasury. We collected for France's Day \$62.75. Last fall we got up a concert, Mystery Sale, and sale of work, at which we cleared \$502, and that amount we sent direct to the Canadian Red Cross. We have a paid-up membership of 23."

CO-OPERATES WITH OTHERS

Mrs. George Renwick, secretary of the Milestone W.S.G.G.A. writes the following complete report for The Guide. She says: "The W.G.G.A. of Milestone had for the year 1917 16 paid-up members. They held a meeting every month during the year, with the exception of one. The society had only \$6.63 in the treasury at the beginning of the year. To begin the year each member contributed an apron made up. These were sold and the proceeds added to their balance on hand. Also a collection was taken up at each meeting. The society bought material, made it up and sold it. They also made a quilt and disposed of it by a guessing contest, and by so doing realized \$22.70. On July 1 they held a picnic and cleared, after expenses were paid, \$48.45. They also had a box social and entertainment, which brought them in \$65.25. They raised among the members the sum of \$7.50 to help keep up the rest cottage, realizing in all from these various sources, \$195.03.

"They contributed during the year: to the Red Cross, \$74.25; to the Y.M.C.A., \$20.00; to the Returned Soldiers' League, \$15.00; to the Halifax Relief fund, \$25.00; to the rest cottage at Milestone, \$7.50; to the Women's Institute for sending parcels to soldiers, \$10.00. They also sent to the Daughters of the Empire 12 pairs of woolen socks, to be sent direct to soldiers in the trenches."



Housewives!

Your Money Cannot Buy
a Better Flour than

PURITY FLOUR
Government Standard

Canada's "War Time" Flour
A Good White Flour for Every
Baking Purpose

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Infantile Paralysis

Send^W
For
Interesting
Books—
Free
Upon
Request

left 8-year-old Evelyn Olson so crippled she had to crawl on her knees. Five months' treatment at the McLain Sanitarium restored her feet and limbs to the satisfactory condition shown in the lower picture. Her mother has this to say:

"We feel it our duty to recommend your Sanitarium. Evelyn was stricken with Infantile Paralysis in August, 1915, March 1st, 1916, we carried her to you. Five months later she could walk without crutches or braces. Words cannot express our thanks.
MR. and MRS. JOHN OLSON,
R. D. No. 7, Grinnell, Iowa.

For Crippled Children

The McLain Sanitarium is a thoroughly equipped private institution devoted exclusively to the treatment of Club Feet, Infantile Paralysis, Spinal Disease and Curvature, Hip Disease, Wry Neck, etc., especially as found in children and young adults. Our book, "Deformities and Paralysis," also "Book of References," sent free on request. Write for it today.

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CATALOGUE FREE on application.

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Bulbs, SEEDS, Plants,
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SEEDS

Commerce and Agriculture

Leading Business Men and Farmers Confer on National Problems

Twenty-five leading representatives of commercial, financial and transportation interests met last week in Regina with an equal number of members of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, to discuss matters vital to the development of the West. The Joint Committee of Commerce and Agriculture, as this organization is known, is the most representative body in Western Canada. It was organized two years ago to discuss every question of mutual interest to farmers and what are called the business interests.

On the program for discussion at this meeting were two important subjects. First was co-operative trading as it is now carried on by the farmers' organizations. A number of the business organizations are opposed to this method of trading among the farmers, and it was the intention to have a complete discussion on the subject. A paper was read by C. Rice-Jones, vice-president of the United Grain Growers' Ltd., showing the reasons why it was necessary for the farmers to enter into co-operative trading in order to keep down the cost of production and ensure fair prices from the retailers and wholesalers.

Wholesaler's Opposition

In reply to this paper was one prepared by H. H. Piggott, credit manager of the J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co. Mr. Piggott's paper opposed the entry of the farmer's organizations into co-operative trading and maintained that it would drive the retailers out of business, destroy the country towns and would not supply the service now being rendered by the retailers. A considerable discussion developed. The farmers made it clear that they were in the co-operative trading business to stay, because they found it necessary. If, however, they could be shown that it was wrong or that the present system could give better service than the farmers were giving, then it would not be necessary for the farmers to continue their business.

It was soon discovered that neither the wholesalers nor retailers were represented by men in authority to speak for their organizations. The banker's representatives present explained that their opposition to granting credit to farmer's co-operative associations was due entirely to the nature of the legislation in Saskatchewan. They were quite prepared to loan to these associations, but the act prevented them from taking any security the same as they would do with a retailer. It was agreed that the bill would be amended and the bankers agreed to extend credit in the usual way.

Conference Arranged For

One representative of the wholesalers said that they were quite prepared to sell to the co-operative associations provided they were selling goods in a retail way over the counter, but not to associations conducting their business in any other way. In order to bring the matter to a head and get a clear understanding, a unanimous resolution was adopted, calling for a conference between the wholesalers, retailers, manufacturers and farmers organizations in the near future. This conference, which will probably be held in the course of a few months, will go into the whole matter with the idea of making it clear where these various interests stand in relation to each other on the trading question.

Tariff and Taxation

Another question of importance brought before the meeting was economic conditions in Western Canada, the tariff and the methods of taxes for federal revenue. A paper on this subject prepared by R. C. Henders, M. P., President of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, was read representing the farmer's viewpoint. It developed that the manufacturers however, had not made any preparation to reply to Mr. Henders' paper and had no authority from their organizations to deal with it. The discussion narrowed down to that of the duty on agricultural imple-

ments. The farmers made clear their policy on the question and showed to what extent it would serve to stimulate production to have the duty removed, not as a war measure only, but for all time.

Increased Production

At this juncture Hon. C. A. Dunning was asked to address the meeting. He is a member of the Canada Food Board and in charge of the campaign to increase production. He explained in considerable detail the exact food situation in England, France and Italy. To save these countries from starvation, North America must produce 250,000,000 bushels more wheat in 1918 than in 1917. Owing to the fall wheat situation in United States, it will be necessary for Canada to produce 180,000,000 bushels of wheat more than last year. Mr. Dunning outlined the various means that were being adopted to bring about this end. Tractors with a valuation of under \$1,400 had been placed on the free list. He had also recommended to the Dominion Government to place all agricultural implements on the free list at once and at the same time to give a guaranteed minimum price on the wheat crop of 1919. His reason was that in 1919 the food situation will be even more serious than in 1918, no matter when the war ends. The cost of implements has now nearly doubled what it was before the war. By taking off the duty it would reduce the investment which a man must make in new machinery in order to break up new land and would certainly encourage greater production. The wheat price for 1918 has been fixed in the United States and will probably be fixed at the same figure in Canada, but for 1919 no figure has been fixed in either country. In order to break new land it will be necessary to get credit and the banks and mortgage companies would necessarily be slow to advance credit for this purpose without having some idea of the price of wheat in 1919. If the government were to fix a minimum, even though not a very high one, it would form a basis for credit and plenty of money could be found to finance the tremendous amount of new breaking this spring and summer for the 1919 crop.

E. A. Mott, of the Cockshutt Plow Co. of Winnipeg, represented the implement manufacturers but had no authority to speak for them on the tariff question. He realized, however, that it was a question of price entirely, and was sympathetic with the farmer's view. He realized that the farmers of Western Canada should be placed on an equal footing with those of the United States in the purchase of their implements. At the same time Mr. Mott believed that to place the implements on the free list at once would ruin at least a number of the implement manufacturers in Canada. If the raw materials were placed on the free list at the same time, it would make the problem less serious. He knew that the farmers were not desirous of ruining the implement manufacturers. If it were possible to remove the duty from the implements and thus lower the price and at the same time protect the manufacturers from ruin, it would be a very desirable thing to do. He felt that considerable could be accomplished by an immediate conference on the subject. Mr. Mott's idea appealed to the meeting.

Manufacturers to Meet Government

After some discussion it was decided to ask the government to get together with the implement manufacturers at once, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

This joint committee of commerce and agriculture, having heard from Hon. C. A. Dunning, of the Canada food board, facts regarding the urgency for greater production of wheat and other grains and in regard to the duty of Canada assisting therein;

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this meeting that the Dominion government should take immediate steps to confer with the manufacturers of agricultural

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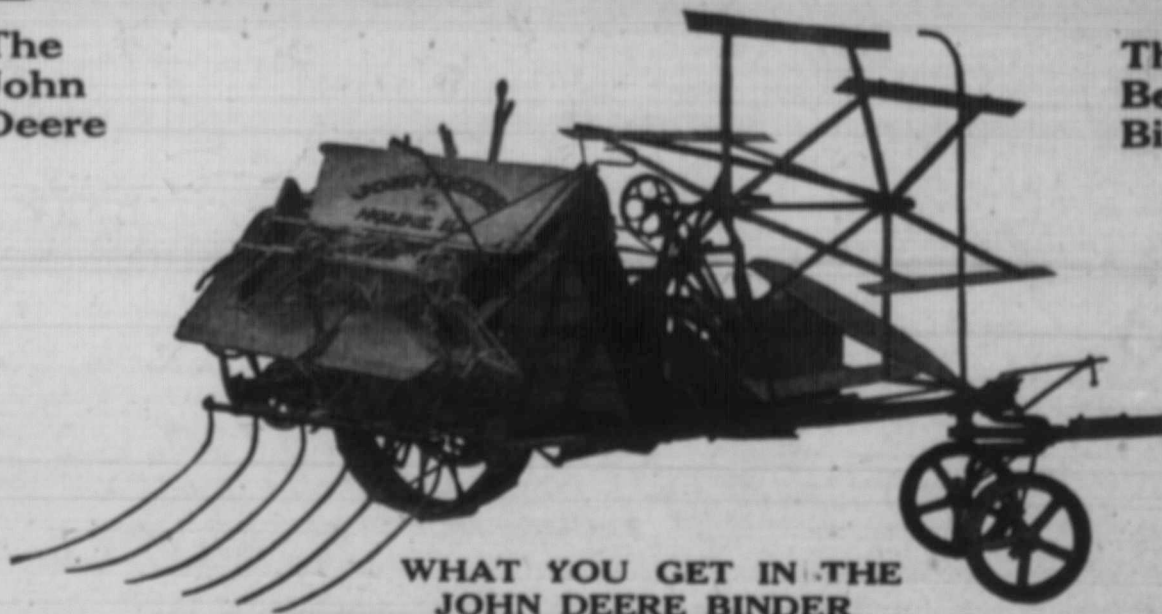


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