THE GRAIN GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

August 14, 1918

\$ 100 per Year



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Our Machines are Used OUR **Dominion Government MACHINES** Manitoba Government NEVER OUT THRESHED Saskatchewan Govern-OF ORDER ment THE Alberta Government WORLD'S PRIZE WHEAT OATS FLAX BARLEY AND

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

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right there. Cylinder bars of solid steel—NO WOOD. Platform included. A man and one helper can thresh with this machine quicker than they can stack. Nothing fancy or flimsy, made solid, strong and honest, with frame work of hard wood as heavy as many big rigs. DON'T TAKE A CHANCE—your grain is too valuable this year. SAVE ALL THE GRAIN with this machine.

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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager.

Associate Editors W J. HEALY, R. D. COLQUETTE, J. P.

BACKVILLE and MARY P. McCALLOM.

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No. 53

To Old Subscribers

Special Renewal **Offer**

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The GRAIN Guide WINNIPEG, MAN.



Miss McCallum, associate editor of The Guide, received on Sunday, August 11, the sad intelligence that her brother, Lieut. J. Mervin McCallum, of the Royal Flying Force, died from wounds on August 8. The hare messace was all that was received. Lieut. McCallum was a Manitola boy, having been born at Oak Lake, in 1895. In 1910, the family removed to Armstrong. B.C. and he was residing there when was broke out. He calisted at Vancouver in 1917. Lieut. McCallum was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. McCallum. A second sister, Miss Vina McCallum, resides at Vancouver.

The Red Cross workers of Manitoba

The Red Cross workers of Manitoba The Red Cross workers of Maniteba have accomplished wonders in the past year. Over \$1,500,000 was raised in the province and the society faces the fifth year of the war in a stronger position than ever to carry on its labor of love. Recently, a general meeting of Red Cross representatives was called in Winnipeg to lay plans for continuing the work on a bigger Sale than ever. A full outline of the decisions arrived at appears in this issue.

at appears in this issue.

The farm boys' camp, conducted by The Guide in conjunction with the Saskatoon Agricultural College and the Saskatoon Department of Agriculture during Saskatoon Fair week, was a great success. Seventy three boys were in attendance and they agreed in saying that it was the event of their lives. A full account of the camp from the time the first boy arrived until the last one to leave caught his train for home is given in this issue by Mr. Pratt, who represented The Guide at the camp.

The Manitoba Short Term Credits heme is making a very satisfactory

bgadway. Last fall an account of the society formed in the municipality of St., Andrews, the first society organized under the act, appeared in The Guide. Last week a party of men from Winniteg visited the Robling-rural credit society. A representative of The Guide accompanied the party. Next week a fall report of what has been accomplished in lending money to farmers in the Roblin district will be published. There is no shortage of feed for cattle in the northern parts of the three prairie provinces. In fact there is a surplus, and efforts are being made to make this surplus available for carrying over the cattle from districts where feed is scarce. The Guide is anxious to be of service in putting farmers who have more cattle than they can winter in touch with farmers who have more feed than their present stock can consume. If you belong to either class let The Guide know about it.

Azk your grandfather. Western

Let The Guide know about it.

Ask your grandfather. Western
Canada is recognized as one of the
greatest of the wheat producing districts in the world, but comparatively
little is known of the early history of
the industry. The Guide is desirous of the industry. The Guide is desirous of securing authentic information in connection with the production of wheat in the West prior to 1862, when Red Fife is said to have been introduced. There are apparently no records that tell of the varieties that were used prior to the grass-hopper invasion of 1820, and very little is known as to kinds that were used between 1812-1880. From 1880 to 1900 more information is available, but we are not sure that all available, but we are not sure that all varieties used have been listed. 'Can

NOTICE TO BOYS AND GIRLS

Extension of Time on The Guide's Prize Questionary

On account of the postal strike which delayed the mailing of The Guide we have decided to extend the time of mailing the answers to the Prize Questionary from August 17 to August 31.

Select Your Prizes from Our Issue of July 31

The centre pages of our July 31 issue contain full particulars on this remarkable offer of The Guide's. If you have not read this announcement yet do so now. You will find a full page illustrating and describing prizes to be given by The Guide to Suide boys and girls who answer the questions printed along with the prizes.

THIS IS WHAT YOU SHOULD DO

Get our leans of July 11. Make your choice (according to directions given on that page) of the prizes linted. Mail this prize list to us along with your sheet of answered questions not later than Saturday, August 31. Address your letter-

Winnipeg The Grain Growers' Guide Manitoba

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 14, 1918

U.S. Packers' Combine

One more great stroke of governmental action against the plundering of the many by a powerfully organized, greedy few is added to the record by the action of the Federal Trade Commission of the United States, which, after searching investigation, has recommended to President Wilson government acquisition and control of all the principal stockyards, cold storage plants and warehouses, refrigerator ears and cat-tle cars in the United States. This the commission recommends in order to destroy a monopoly which it declares Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co., Inc., and the Cudahy Packing Co., excercise, not only over the meat supply of the country, but over other necessary food sup-

The report of the commission, based upon exhaustive hearings and investigations in a number of the chief cities of the United States, states that the power of the five great packing companies "has been and is being unfairly and illegally used to manipulate livestock markets, to restrict interstate and international supplies of feed, to control the prices of dressed meats and other foods, to defraud both the producers of food and the consumers, to crush effective competition, to secure special privileges from railways, stockyard companies and municipalities, and to profiteer. A sweeningly comprehensive setting forth of typical high-handedness, as carried on in a highlyorganized and linked-together system plundering the public by predatory "big

The following are the recommendations made to President Wilson by the commission to put an end to that plundering :-

1.—That the government acquire, through the railroad administration, all rolling stock used for the transportation of meat animals used for the transportation of meat animals and that such ownership shall be declared a government monopoly.

2.—That the government acquire, through the railrond administration, the principal and necessary stockyards of the country to and necessary stockyards of the country to be treated as freight depots and to be operated under such conditions as will ensure open, competitive markets, with uniform scale of charges for all services performed, and the acquisition or establishment of such additional yards from time to time as the future development of livestock production in the United States may require. This to include customary adjuncts of stockyards.

3.—That the government acquire, through the railroad administration, all privately-owned refrigerator cars and all necessary equipment for their proper operation and that such ownership be declared a government monopoly.

monopoly.

4.—That the federal government acquire such of the branch houses, cold storage plants and warehouses as are necessary to provide facilities for the competitive marketing and storage of fool products in the principal centres of distribution and consumption. The same to be operated by the government as public markets and storage places under such conditions as will afford an outlet for all manufacturers and handlers of food products on equal terms. Supplementing the marketing and storage facilities thus acquired, that the federal government establish, through the railroad administration, at the terminals and points of consumption, central wholesale markets and storage plants with facilities open to all upon payment of just and fair charges.

Thus once again the greed of private enter prise which built itself up into a system of giant strength and used its giant powers for the exploitation of the public has drawn down upon its own head retribution and led to governmental action for the establishment of the necessary public control to ensure justice and fair dealing.

War Profiteering

The charges brought against the British Cellulose Company by the Committee of National Expenditure in Great Britain make disquieting and most unpleasant reading for Canadians. The company, it would appear, is largely Canadian; it was formed in March, 1916, with a capital of £4,000 divided into 160,000 shares of the value of sixpence each, After less than three years operation in the manufacture of cellulose acctate, a war material, the company was absorbed into a new company, with a share capital of £3,500,000 in £1 shares. Only £455,000 of these shares were paid for in eash; the other shares that were taken up were acquired on the basis of one share in the parent company being exchanged for one share in the new company. The value of the shares of the new company, so the cable report states, is established by actual sales at £14 10s. per share. The shareholders in the original company, who exchanged their shares for shares in the new company thus received a nearly six-hundredfold increase; or to put it in our money, they got for each share representing 12 cents another share worth \$70.33.

Leading London newspapers are demanding that there be a searching investigation into the affairs of the Company, and the British government has promised that there shall be such an investigation under oath When the cable brought the first news of this matter last week, the feature of it which gave ground for disquiet in this country, was the fact that names of Canadians were prominently mentioned in connection with it, and in the forefront of them the name of Sir Sam Hughes, who at the time of the formation of the original company was Minister of Militia for Canada. The report of the Committee of National Expenditure states that Sir Sam held 1,000 shares in the first company, and holds 5,000 shares in the present company. dential Trust Company of Montreal reported as the holder of 4,470 shares in the original company, and is declared to have figured more or more largely in the business as time went on: Naturally the question which at once suggested itself mas in regard to what names were con-cealed behind the name of the Prudential Trust Company. With carnestness that will watch intently for the outcome, the people of Canada add their voice to the demands of the British press and people that daylight be let in thoroughly upon this whole business.

The Protectionist Campaign

It is quite apparent that the protection forces of Canada, or at least a large body of them, have set out on a high tariff cam-The annual address of Mr. Parsons, president of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, has been published as a paid advertisement in a large number of papers all over Canada. The Canadian Industrial Re-construction Association is composed of leading protectionists of Toronto. Sir John Willison, former editor of the Toronto Daily News is the president, and we understand is devoting his time to publicity work for the association. Sir John is one of the ablest writers and speakers in Canada. He recently made an address in Eastern Canada on conditions after the war. This address was published as a paid advertisement in many newspapers throughout Canada. It was extraordinarily elever-let us not disguise the fact. Sir John in his address did not men-

tion the tariff at all, but all his facts and figures and conclusions were prepared in such a skilful manner as to suggest that a protective tariff was absolutely necessary for the salvation of Canada. The protectionists undoubtedly have millions at their command to carry on such a campaign, and are using this money to maintain and increase the tariff protection they now enjoy. No person can legitimately complain against this publicity campaign being waged by the protec-tionists. It is above board and in the open. The only thing to do is to meet it and expose. the fallacy of the arguments advanced by the protectionists.

It must be remembered that the great majority of the press of Canada is protectionist, and will support the protective tariff, The press of Canada is largely owned or influenced by protectionist capital or by politicians under the control of protectionist influence. The whole plan of campaign is to influence public opinion, and thus influence parliament when the tariff question comes up for consideration. The present Ottawa government is undoubtedly largely protectionist. There are a few low tariff and free trade members in the cabinet, but the most of them whether they are called Liberal or Conscruative are known to be out and out protectionists. These are facts that must be considered. Canada has a democratic form of government by which parliament is supposed to represent public opinion. If the manufacturers in their campaign can influence the electors to support a protective tariff it will be continued. If not, then the tariff will be lowered.

The farmers in Western Canada should consider this matter soberly and seriously. The protective tariff has imposed a tremendously heavy burden upon this western country. The close of the war will see a great drop in the price of everything the farmer has to sell. The price of wheat will go down very rapidly, and other grains will follow. Livestock prices may not slump quite so quickly but are bound to have a steadily downward tendency. On the other hand, the price of things the farmer has to buy, and which are greatly increased because of the protective tariff, will not go down so rapidly cause they are chiefly controlled manufacturers and the interests that own the supplies of raw material. The tendency of course will be downward, but not gearly so rapidly as the drop in prices of farm pro-

The whole situation simply means that the farmer's revenue will be reduced quickly and largely at the close of the war, while his expenditure will not be reduced in the same proportion. A protective tariff which increases the price of practically every thing the farmer has to buy will thus hit the farmer heavier after the war than it has for many years past. For this reason the views of the organized farmers should be placed before the people of Canada just as vigorously as the views of the organized manufacturers. The farmers are the chief wealth producers of Canada. If they hope to retain a fair share of the wealth they produce they must be prepared to spend a proportion of their income in educating the peojust as necessary for the farmers of this country to spend money to have the tariff reduced as it is to spend money on any farm improvements they intend to make. The seriousness of the present situation cannot be too strongly emphasized, and it should be the subject of the most careful consideration

in every local association in the three prairie the urban." We read in that article

A Board to Remove Obstacles

An example of the best omen towards the general adjusting of the relations between labor and capital upon a basis of good feel. ing and good sense, which is one of the pr lems of the most urgent importance which will have to be worked out to a solution in the no distant future, is furnished by the agreement which has been arrived at be-I ween the six great brotherhoods of railway employees and the Canadian Railway War Board, by which any and all railway labor disputes, whether in regard to wages or to working conditions, which cannot be settled between the men and the officials of the different systems will be referred finally to the Railway Labor Board of Canada, consisting of six labor leaders, one for each of the brotherhoods; and six executive officials of the railways. These twelve men have been chosen, and it is announced that they will begin work at once on the various questions which have to be worked out in connection with the application on the railways of this country of the McAdoo scale of wages for railway employees' in the United States.

The example which has thus been given by the formation of this joint board to prevent a stoppage of railway-operation through a strike is one which, it is to be hoped, will find itself being widely followed by like getting together of capital and labor in the other great services and industries which

are of such vital importance to-the general welfare, Trouble bewhich takes the form of a resort to violence. whether in a strike or a lockout, is nothing less than warfare within the state. Good will and common sense are the only means of safeguarding against such internecine strife, just as in international relations the right spirit and understanding, the desire to act reasonably and justly, are needed to ensure against warfare. It will be a happy day when capital and labor generally have joined hands together in a spirit of determined good will to strive with all their joint might to remove any obstacles that may be found arise. ing to obstruct their harmonious working together.

Straying from Sound Principle

There is the stuff of good, sound, fundamental logie in an artiele in the Toronto, News, headed "No Class Separation, which begins by. declaring that "citizens of Canada cannot be separated, the sheep from the goats, the producers from the consumers, the rural from

The farm and the factory are intervels in a thousand ways. If there he a f blind manufacturers, demanding spec-treatment for their "class," there may are hopelessly wrong. It is impressible in this country by legislation, or by any other method to provide reserved seats at an a lacarte table for a favored few. There are no enerved seats.

The News thus begins its article by laying the foundation for an argument in favor o the justice of free trade, and then, with singular obtuseness, proceeds to erect an edifice of protectionist special pleading upon that foundation. Its article closes with these

There is a revenue to raise. After the war it will be of swollen proportions. To meet these heavy charges it would be wise for our people to understand that heavy production both on the farm and in the factory will be necessary. That presupposes stiff prices at home and an export trade of growing proportions.

This is an example of one of the favorite fallacious assumptions of the advocates of protectionism that tariff taxation is an equitable method of raising public revenue, and of their favorite superstition that a people can be made prosperous by taxation of the many for the benefit of the favored few. protective tariff is the most wasteful and costly method ever designed for raising national revenue, because, as the Farmers' Platform phints out: "For every dollar obtained thereby for the qublic treasury, at least three dollars pass into the pogkets of the protected interests, thereby building up a privileged class at the expense of the masses, thus making the rich richer and the poor poorer.

The Toronto News begins its article seem ingly with a clear principle shining ahead; but it soon loses sight of the clear shining of that principle of equal rights for all, in its protectionist arguing for special privileges for some. The logical thing for it to do would be to apply to its consideration of the economic problems of our country the sound principle which it begins by enunciating, in effect; that is to say, the principle that all classes and interests should be equal before the law, and that no favor or special privilege should be given to any class or

Owing to the scarcity of feed for livestock in sertain districts, and the abundance of in other districts where there is little or no livestock, it is desirable to have the livestock and the feed brought together. The Guide is willing to assist in this by allowing either parties to announce their situation freely in The Guide for the next few weeks. Details of this will be found on page 14 of this issue.

The German war lords today are very busy explaining things to the German people. They are trying to make the German people believe that everything is still going well with them. It is safe to assume however that they will not get away with that kind of buncombe.

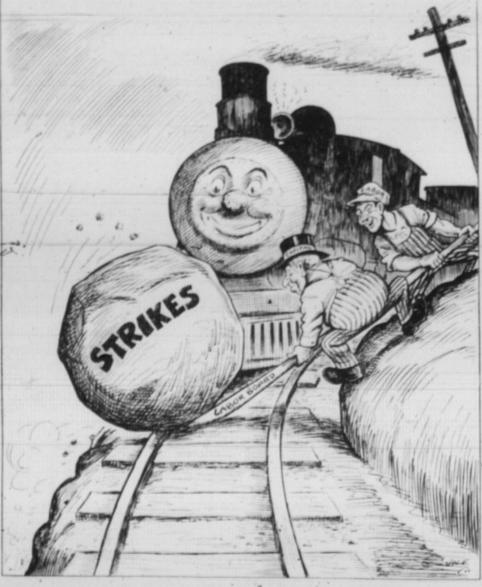
> The war news these days is extremely encouraging, but as Lloyd George says, there can be no peace by which the German sword will be clanking. at the peace councils. An unconditional surrender is the only sure guarantee of a permanent peace.

In the State of Indiana farmers this year are building silos by the hundreds. Some day in the future silos will be common throughout the prairie provinces.

The protective tariff will never increase the yield of wheat per acre.

When a person buys 'Made in Canada' goods, hone of the tariff duty goes into the public treasury. Wheff the same person buys foreign-made goods, allthe duty goes into the public treasury. Here is a little problem in patriotism that was put up to Sir Robert n and Sir Thomas White a few years ago, but both of them failed to give a solution.

We have had woman suffrage now for quite a while. It seems hard to locate those disastrous results that some of the opponents used to predict with much eloquence,



. Clearing the Track

NOTE. The new board representing both railway managers and the railway unions it is hoped will prevent further railway strikes.

August 14.

the past, but The conclusio war left Mar record that he any other par war began. July 31, Ma alone for th This sum ma per head for a Today the Re toba has a s names. These their pledges, humanitarian ever been in But Manit ceaseless wer-ing the Red fortified and work than

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Preparing for a Fifth Year



N the eve of the fifth year of war the Manitoba branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society gathered in its first general convention to review the work of the past, but only with an idea of improvement and expansion for the future. The conclusion of the fourth year of war left Manitoba with a Red Cross record that has not been equalled by any other part of the Empire since the war began. During the year ending July 31, Manitoba raised in money alone for the Red Cross, \$1,520,523. This sum makes an average of \$3.00 per head for all the people in Manitoba. Today the Red Cross Society in Manitoba has a subscription list of 50,000 names. These 50,000 persons have given their pledges in support of the greatest humanitation.

Today the Red Cross Society in Manitoba has a subscription list of 50,000 names. These 50,000 persons have given their pledges in support of the greatest humanitarian organization that has ever been in existence.

But Manitoba, after four years of ceaseless work and effort in maintaining the Red Cross, is more strongly fortified and determined to carry on the work than ever before. Before the convention the provincial executive concluded that the work of the society had outgrown the methods of carrying it on, and that some revision must be made. It was with that purpose in mind that the Manitoba executive called a general meeting of all Red Cross workers' representatives to plan a more efficient organization. The convention was planned not only to deal with the necessary business that is always a part of any convention, but to be an inspiration, a stimulus and an encouragement for the work of the year to come. Those who attended that convention could not but be inspired to manifold greater efforts by the messages given there.

Disbursement of Funds

Disbursement of Funds

The most important item of business during the convention was the disbursement of the million and a half dollars collected in the recent drive. Manitoba has for expenditure this year almost the exact amount that the Dominion Red Cross had for the year 1917. The finance committee, of which J. C. Waugh is chairman, drew up a tentative distribution of the funds. That the committee went carefully into every item of expenditure was evidenced when the convention practically endorsed its proposals. The Dominion Red Cross Council asked Manitoba for \$100,000. It was decided by the convention tast since the Manitoba campaign had been so successful \$500,000 could well be spared to the Dominion Red

Cross. A grant of \$150,000 was made to the British Red Cross. This fund has until the present been raised by special appeal, usually on Trafalgar Day, in October. The Manitoba branch will. October. The Manitoba branch will henceforth not make a special appeal Jut will make a grant from its campaign fund. The French Red Cross, or, as it is better known, the Secours National, received by the vote of the convention the sum of \$40,000. For the purchase of Red Cross working materials in Manitoba, and for the Canadian War Contingent Association the sum of \$200,000 cach was deemed by the finance committee to be large enough to cover all needs.

Binee it is the custom for the Red Cross to erect a lodge or club room for the convelex-cents at the military hospitals in the Empire, Manitoba has long been considering the advisability of making such a lodge a part of Tuxedo convales-cent home. This is to provide some place for the men to fraternize away from institutional influences and to provide a home-like accommodation for the men when they receive visits from their friends, rather than having them talking to visitors in the corridors in the hospital. It was thought that an outside estimate of the cost of crection would be \$50,000. The amount of \$10,000 was voted for its maintainence during the first year. A sum of \$15,000 ing the first year. A sum of \$15,000 was voted for supplies and care for Manitoba convalescents. This was by

\$15,000 if it were deemed necessary. The general feeling of the convention was that the Red Cross should feel free to use what was necessary to make the to use what was necessary to make the men who are convalescing a little more comfortable and happy. In fact as each, item of the budget was read the feeling was that the estimates were perhaps a little too conservative. The whole convention was an expression of service to the men who are suffering, and no expenditure was deemed too large.

The Red Cross, too, for some time has been considering getting and equipping some kind of hospital in a mild winter climate for those convalencents who must soffer additional hardships because of Manitoba's severe winter. Perhaps there was no single item of expenditure that created quite so much approval and popularity as this one.

expenditure that created quite so much approval and popularity as this one. It was thought that for a beginning a small hospital capable of caring for 100 patients should be secured, preferably in California. It would be under charge of a doctor and nurse who had seen overseas service. The amount of \$50,000 was voted to take care of this project, and plans already under way will be immediately rushed to completion. This plan has been recommended by the medical authorities and approved by the Dominion government. Then for administration expenses the sum of \$30,000 was voted. This is a sum approximating two per cent. of the entire Red Cross funds, and was heartly acceded by the convention to be an

economical administration. After the various appropriations had been made the amount of \$119,969 was left in the treasury for unforseen contingencies.

The New Organization

The New Organization

Almost since the war began the mothers and friends of men in the trenches have wished that the Red Cross also took care of the supplying of trench comforts for the fighting men. The Red Cross, however, as authorized at the Geneva convention, was formed primarily to supply hospital dressings and care for the wohnded or sick soldier. During the recent campaign for the Red Cross the collectors and organizers were impressed with the desire of Red Cross workers to also take care of the fighting men. Consequently Manitoba branch of the Red Cross Society has decided to incorporate a branch of the Canadian War Contingent Association. This association will be specially to provide comforts for the met. in the trenches. The sentiment of the meeting was heartily in favor of the Red Cross Society, under the name of the War Contingent Association, taking upon its shoulders this additional burden. The constitution as drafted and adopted by the new War Contingent Association is very similar to that of the Red Cross Society. Officers were elected at the Friday afternoon meeting. These consist of a president, a vice-president and a second vice-president, and a large number of directors representing the various districts. A. E. Rowland, of Winnipeg, was elected president; Lady Nanton, of Winnipeg, first vice-president; and Mrs. Kenneth Campbell, of Brandon, second vice-president.

It has long been impressed upon the minds of Manitoba's men that in the increase should not has put upon the shoulders of the work and responsibility of the Manitoba Red Cross, that this increase should not has put upon the shoulders of the work and responsibility of the Manitoba Red Cross, that this increase should not has put upon the shoulders of the work and responsibility of the Manitoba Red Cross, that this increase should not have the put on in aid of the Red Cross without the approval of the Red Cross without th



Red Cross Workers at Manitobs Supply Depot arranging Socks in Pairs Preparatory to Packing

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A Belgian

By Pauline Bradford Mackie

A 14. night-Maurice Beaujon was placement with the cartainty that Jean was lying, wounded, in the open field. He knew the lad trusted him to come, and so Beaujon tonsed as a mother might and could scarcely wait for the dawn. He talked to Jean. The stars were called.

paling. "There, so, Jean"—he reached for his boots—"an, Jean, keep up your

raised his flask and tasted of its

contents:
"So, Jean, a few drops, they put heart in a man."

He stuffed a loaf of broad into his

knapenek:

"Now, a crumb, Jann-so!"

He gathered up gause and dressing for a wound and thrust it into his knapenek: "Ho now, Jean, let us see. Ah he he he to he he we'll get you walk. Let me tie on this bandage. They'll do better for you at the hospital, but this will serve till we get there."

pital, but this will serve till we get there."

He flung his knapench over his back. "So, Jean, put your arms around my neck. Gently, gently; I'll not jar you. That's better, cht." He laughed "The Uhlans didn't get you, Jean."

It was grey when he went down the read. People had their bonnes open, but the shop windows were closed. At the city gate an officer talking with a sentry recognized Maurice.

"Hello, Beaujon!" he called. "You have been promoted for bravery."

Beaujon nodded as a matter of course. He had fought like a demonstrate his throat was raw inside; he had risen to a kneeling position in the frenches to smatch a flag which had been shot away from Jean, and he had waved it high above his head to cover the retreat of his companions.

And then the Uhlans were on him

cover the retreat of his companions.

And then the Uhlans were on him again, but he was up and running with the flag, and he had escaped; somehow he had escaped. It was a miracle. He agver doubted Jean's safety until the lad could not be found.

"Where are you going, Beaujon?" asked the officer.

"Yalles, is he missing?" the officer asked. "Have you been through the hospitala?"

"He is not in them," Beaujon answered.

swered. This delay tormented him. He knew he could make his search better be fore the sun was up, for the glean of the bayonets had dazzled him yesterday, and from the field they would flash in his eyes again. E.

Beaujon pointed "Valles can't be far," he added. "We were right in those trenches just back of those bushes."

bushes."

"'Well, go on, then," said the officer; "but be cautious. Remember the wounded have been taken off the field. You won't find him alive."

"Alive." thought Beaujon impatiently: "no, not if this talking keeps up much longer." He saluted and

burst away. hurst away.

He stepped out into the field. He had known he should see the rifles and the bayonets first, but they did not

flash upon his eyes now.

No; they were dull and grey like the sky. He gazed blankly into the renith; his first instinct was to look

zenith; his first instinct was to look away from the ground.

There was still a star shining; it was yellow and very faint. He met its gaze, it looked at him steadily blinked, and went out. The thought of Jean gripped him, and he forced himself to look down again over the

spots on the bi ground; as the light increased these sluggish trickles, these splashes, were

This was a shambles; the world a

All the panoply of war mas gone:
All the panoply of war mas gone:
all that made it brilliant, all that goad
ed him on, was gone. Why had he
been promoted for bravery?
He was not brave now.

Ills mind was confused; he must stop; he must be clear. There was a word which would help him if he could

He pressed his hand to his forehead, struggling for that word. Ah, he had it! Same. He must be same. He quieted his heart; he took deep breaths; he was restored. Yes, he was alm again. Hane: a man must keep

He strode firmly forward, looking neither to the right nor to the left, his are on those bushes just beyond the

He heard low mones and cries, but a did not heed them. The wounded he did not beed them. The wounded had all been taken from the field. These were the groans of dead men who wanted to get back to life. A hand clutched feebly at his ankle as he

It was a dead man reaching out. He did not pause, but he heard the pitiful whinnying of a horse, and went out of his way to put a shot into it and end

Something moved in a heap of bodies. How dead men struggled! He passed on. There, out on a free space of ground, a dead Belgian was lying forward on his face.

lapsed. There was a saying in the Bible, "As one whom his mother comforteth." The fellow had probably started to run home to his mother. She must be proud of her big booby. He chuckled again.

He had forgotten, that word which had impressed him so strongly, that

had impressed him so strongly—that word which would help him. He knew it was important, but he had forgotten

He ha He hummed a tune—a little, old Alsatian tune—as he continued his march; the men whose faces he looked at made no impression on him; he only hnew they were not Jean.

The sun flashed on the bayonets and subers lying about it was a supersistent.

The sun mashed on the bayonets and sahers lying about; it was pretty as a sparkling sea.

He bent over a body. Some instinct made him rise and whirl about on his heel. He was face to face with one of the Uhlans. The German was on foot.

Noth man was but a mirror of the

Each man was but a mirror of the other, so identical were their expressions; each had believed himself alone searching for a friend. They stared at each other; they turned; they ran in opposite directions as if pursued by demons.

The fight was out of both of them.

Beaujon dropped bis rifle as he ran.

Horror was of his heels. He stumbled

on. He hald Jean down and took of his boots, then lifted his friend again and went on in his stockingfeet.

when too in his stockingfeet.

When he came into the city again no one offered to help him, for Beas-jon was a giant in strength and he here Jean as though he had been a girl.

He climbed the road and turned into

a small hotel.

Mme. Valles sat at the table with
the one guest left in the hotel; she
was having an extra cup of coffee with
her and they were talking about the

Beaujon's figure filled the doorway nd his shadow fell across the two

Mome. Valles raised her hands. She was going to ery out, but somehow she did not. Instead she managed to get to a door; it opened into her bed

"Put him here, Maurice. Can you get a doctor?"

Beaujon laid Jean down on his mother's bed. He patted Mme. Valles's check so softly in his pity.
"No. Jean does not need a doctor, Manya Valles."

Mampa Valles.

He went out, closing the door on the two. There was a stranger in the dining room, and he remembered Mms. Valles did not like curious eyes.

Valles did not like curious eyes.

He sat down in the first chair he reached, exhausted.

The guest in the hotel was in American—Miss Dewey. She had expected to join friends in Berlin. She kept saying to herself that she had never, expected this war when she west abroad.

When she saw Beaujon's paller she ran to the kitchen and called Marie, the young girl who assisted Mme. Valles as under-housekeeper, to bring hot coffee at once.

"They have brought home Mms. Valle's son, dead," she exclaimed "and I think the man who brought him is ill! He looks so white."

"Yes, mademoiselle," answered Marie. Her hand shook so she kept pouring the coffee into the saucer is

Marie. Her hand shook so she kept pouring the coffee into the saucer is stead of the cup.

"Here," said Mjss Dewey, "I will attend to that." She seized the coffee pot and poured the coffee with a steady hand. "Now you bring a basis of warm water to wash his feet. They are bleeding and his stockings are cut in shreds."

"Yes, mademoiselie." snewerd

Yes, mademoiselle," s'aswetel ie. "Please tell me—where is

"His mother has him in her room She has shut the door. Hurry with that basin, Marie." Miss Dewey west back to Beaujon. "Try to take a little of this coffee. It will do you goed." Beaujon lifted his heavy eyes to her face. "Thank you."

Beaujon lifted his heavy eyes ther face. 'Thank you.'
Marie came hurrying in with towels and a basin of water and, kneeling down, peeled off the ragged stocking with tender fingers. She was young and dark and richly colored.

Suddenly she pressed Beaujon's barefeet to her hosom, sobbing, while she murmured: 'My Jean, my Jean!' She was to have married Jean Valles in the autumn.

in the autumn.

Beaujon's brows contracted with pity. ''Poor Marie!'' he said. ''Poor Marie!'' His mind seemed entirely His mind seemed entirely clear again.

The coffee helped him. He watched

The coffee helped him. He watched her as she sat back on her heels, letting his feet drop into her lap as looking up pitifully at him.

"Now, I shall have no husband." He saw her poor, little, drooping mouth, the woe in her eyes.

It was more than grief for Jean. It was desolation come upon hyd. The issues of life were cuit off. She would have no husband, no children. Why was she left a woman!

This was what war did for women!

Buanion spoke with difficulty, for his throat was tired. "Marre, if I live I will return and be your husband." When she saw the kindness on his face she bent forward land her face against his breet sobbing. He patted her shoulder until she grew



Shrubs and Trees on Indian Head Forestry Farm, ten years after planting Photographed in Late Fall.

man's band was an arm. He stared. Then he saw that the man's other arm had been shot off.

His heart jumped.

Could that slender fellow be Jean! He went forward and turned him over. When he saw the face of a stranger he began to laugh.

Now that the fellow did not prove to be Jean, he saw how comical it was. What did he expect to do with his arm! Bun to the hospital with it to have it sewed on!

Beaujon pursued his search, chuckling.

ling.
One after another of the Belgians he turned over, chuckling at that about fellow running home with his arm. Beaujon stretched his back, he wiped tears of merriment from his eyes; he would have to tell Jean the story.
The east grew rosy and a sweet, cool

would have to tell Jean the story.

The east grew rosy and a sweet, cool breeze blew against him. The day promised to be fine and clear. He was glad of that.

Jest siways liked to lie flat on his back in an open field, staring up at the sky with eyes that were as hime. Mme. Valles was a German, and her eyes were like her sons.

Were like her some.

Whe wept because her sister had boys in the German army. Her own husband was a Belgian and her sympathy must go to him; and Jean, her som was he not fighting the China as well as his father?

as his father?

But women took life hard.

He was sorry for women lie thought again of that fellow running off with his own arm before he col-

and fell and lay as if dead, then reached slyly for his rifle.

As his hand gripped it he realized that it must be another man's for he

The enemy had disappeared. He turned his head, and there beside him lay Jean.

his head, and there beside him lay Jean. It was Jean's rifle he held.

He knew by the smile on Jean's face that the lad was dead.

Only dead men were happy like that; that is, the right sort of dead men, not the kind who struggled to get back to life. Jean's blue eyes looked straight men into the sky.

Beaujon touched the boy.'s face.
It was still warm. Then he knew
that pale star which blinked at him
and went out was a signal from Jean.
He wished he could lie down beside

him, but he had promised to return.

He had been promoted for bravery,
this Beaujon. Who was the fellow—

He had been promoted for bravery, this Beaujon. Who was the fellow—Beaujon, Beaujon, Beaujon. But he had promised to get back to him. He must find Beaujon again.

He lifted Jean on his back and started homeward. It was strange that he was carrying Jean's rifle instead of his own.

his own.

It was a message that he must fight for them both. He was grim but exultant as he strode on. Where he had killed one man before, now he would kill two; it would be double the number always, double for Jean.

The ground was uncertain and he stumbled; then he realized he was trampling over the dead with his boots

the grain ser-strain, and n stock or firs seeded the special seed C.S.G.A. reg-seed and see these boys of the "Farm E were paid frountil they station. On Satur Leonard Ba toon. He h toon. He h Cadillac on Grain Grov Camp. Thr

and took of friend again

ie city again im, for Beau h and he bore on a girl, id turned into

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the doorway ross the two r hands. She but somehow e managed to into her bet-

ice. Can you

Mme. Valles's

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The Farm Boys' Camp

Diging the last few years government departments and higher educational institutions have been placing more and more atress upon early agricultural training, working with doys and girls of 'teen ages. In Saskatchewan we find this taking the doys and girls of teen ages. In Saskatchewan we find this taking the farm of school gardens supplemented by school or municipal fairs. In Manitoba and to a lenser extent in Alberta, boys and girls clubs are exceedingly popular. The value of this work cannot be over estimated. The movement in the West is really an outgrowth of the movement in Ontario and the

west is really an outgrowth of the movement
in Ontario and the
United States, and
has resulted in the creating of a healthy rivalry among the
younger members of rural communities
and in centreing their attention upon
and awakening their interest in various
phases of agricultural activity.

We have only to remember that the
boys and girls of to-lay are the men
and women of tomorrow, to be able to
appreciate the significance of this intensive agricultural training. After all
experience is the best teacher and in
the older communities where the method
has been thoroughly tested it has been
productive of splendid results.

Believing in the theory of beginning
with the young people, The Grain Growers' Guide, in conjunction with the
Suskatchewan University, the Saskatoon Fair Board and the Regina Department of Agriculture, last summer
began laying plans for a farm boys'
camp for the summer of 1918.

The Boys Arrive at Baskatoon

The Boys Arrive at Saskatoon

During the winter of 1917-18, 73 boys between the ages of 12-18 years, living on farms in Saskatchewan, secured from The Grain Growers' Guide allotfrom The Grain Growers' Guide allot-ments of registered seed grain. These boys obtained this seed by sending a few-subscriptions to The Guide during the winter. Some boys secured wheat, others onto or barley. In every instance the grain secured was of an improved strain, and most of it was either elite stock or first secured. strain, and most of it was either elite stock or first generation seed. Each seeded the grain thus secured on a special seed plot according to the C.S.G.A. regulations. By securing the seed and seeding it as above outlined these boys qualified for attendance at the "Farm Boys' Camp." All expenses were paid from the time they left home until they again reached their local station.

station.

On Saturday, July 13, at 7 a.m.,
Leonard Bashforth arrived in Saskatoon. He had come all the way from
Cadillae on the C.P.R. to attend The
Grain Growers' Guide Farm Boys'
Camp. Throughout Saturday, Sunday,

Sixty-two Junior C.S.G. A. Members assemble in Saskatoon-By Jno. M. Pratt



Boys in attendance at The Guide Farm Boys' Camp judging Shorthorns at the Saskatoon Fair.

Monday and Tuesday every train pulling into Saskatoon brought its quota of boys. They came singly and in bunches of two, three or even five and six boys, in some instances, until there were gathered at Saskatchewan Uni-versity 62 farm boys. Some travelled as far as 500 miles to attend this meeting and every part of the province was represented. Some hall been born on Western Canadian farms and had never

been farther than their local village before; some had never ridden on a street car and to each and every one this was a new and intensely interesting ex-perience. Wray You mans, a representative of the Na-tional Coun-eil of the eil of the Y.M.C.A., was in charge of the discip-

line, sports and recreation of the camp, and as the boys arrived in Saskatoon, they were driven to the University in automobiles and placed under his super-

Quartered in University Buildings

The first boys arrived in Saskatoon on July 13, and the first boy leaving camp left on the C.N.R. on Thursday afternoon, July 18. During their stay in Saskatoon the boys were quartered in the university dormitories. The larger part of the entire number were in Saskatchewan Hall, and the remain-

der in QuAppelle Hall. Mr. Youmans had his headquarters in QuAppelle Hall, and was known as "Big Chief-Youmans." As they arrived they were paired off, each two being assigned to a room in which was found a table, two chairs, a chiffonier and two most comfortable single beds. They were also divided up into tribes. Two of the tribes consisted of 11 boys to the tribe and the other four of 10 boys each. The Crees, the Mohawks, the Iroquois, the

Iroquois, the Sioux and the Cheerall represented at the war council. Each tribe elected its awn "littleschief" who assumed the full respon-sibility for his braves, that all tures, took
part in
sports, and
that each

boy was on hand at meal times. This last task was not a difficult one.

There were times during the period when those resident at the university were of the opinion that a band of real Indians was in attendance for each one was a real live boy with his veins full of red blood, and his large unimpaired. He was of an age that all older folk look back upon and remember as "the age of real sport." Aubrey Bate, of Saskatoon, also connected with the Y.M.C.A., assisted Mr. Youmans in keeping the boys in line and in giving them a good time. He was known as

"Big Chief Bate." That the organization was efficient is demonstrated by the description of the ramp as given by one of the boys from Battleford. He stated that there was "asmething Joing every minute."

A Daily Program

Most of the day Mon.

Most of the day, Mon day was spent in get ting acquainted, in or ting acquainted, in or-ganizing tribes, in get-ting boys comfortably located, playing games and teaching the bunch to work and play as a unit. Not the least of the accomplishments of this Monday's program was teaching the boys to yell. After Monday's rouching at a word from

was leaching the boys to yell. After Monday's roaching at a word from the 'Big Chief,' every one instantly eame to attention, as H. F. Auld, the deputy minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan approached and 62 lusty voices called 'Why Hello! There is Mr. Auld. How are you Mr. Auld! We are glad to see you.' When Mr. Chipman, the editor of The Grain Growers' Guide appeared on the secene he was recognized, and as the one who had taken the initiative in making the camp at the University a possibility, he was given three cheers and a 'tiger' that was so spontaneous and whole hearted that it would have put to shame a bunch of college students of like number who prided themselves most on the amount of noise they could make.

Jno, a.G. Raynor, the very could. make.

make.

Jno. AG. Raynor, the very capable director of boys and girls club work for Easkatchewan, was responsible for the arrangement of the daily program, Every minute of each day was provided for and the schedule was rigidly adhered to. The rising bell rang each morning at 6.45. Breakfast was served at 7.15 followed by drill under the direction of the Y.M.C.A. men. Two lectures each morning and two for each afternoon were a part of the daily regime and sufficient time was allotted to sports and recreation to insure no spackening of interest.

Dr. Walter C. Murray Talks

Dr. Walter C. Murray Talks

On Tuesday morning, for the first time, the boys were officially assembled as a group. They were marched into Convocation Hall, and there for half an hour listened with rapt attention as Dr. Murray, President of Saskatchewan's mangificient University, drove home to each the value of ideals and the fact that accomplishment is largely based upon the motive of the man and the objective that he sets out to attain. So impressed was Dr. Murray with the intelligence of the boys in attendance, that at the close of his address he gave each one of the 62 present a gift consisting of two books. These books Continued on Page 30



The Boys who attended The Guide Farm Boys, Camp at the College of Agriculture, Saskatoon. In the front row are Prof. Bracken, of the College; Mr. Herbert, U.S. Vice Consul; Mr. Auld, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Jno. M. Fratt, of The Guide Staff.

She had ex-n Berlin. She that she had when she west ujon's paller and called who assisted rusekeeper, to

answered so she kept

ewey, "I will zed the coffee with a steady g a basin of is feet. They

gnewered. in her room.

Hurry with as Dewey west to take a little you good.". leavy eyes to in with towels

sobbing, while an, my Jean!" ied Jean Valles

ntracted with e said. "Poor cemed entirely

He watched her heels, let-her lap and no husband." ittle, drooping

of for Jean. It pon her. The off. She would children. Why

I for women! difficulty, for Marre, if I live thusband."

pdness on his hand laid her sobbing. He intil she grew

United Farmers of Alberta

Garden Plain

THE seventh annual picale of the Garden Plain U.F.A. proved a most enjoyable event, the weather being fine allowed a large crowd to gather for the social occasion. The sports, bail game, bucking contest, tug of wars, and horse rases were greatly enjoyed. The major prizes were awarded to many of the winners residing in the surrounding districts between Castor and Hanna.

The hall game resulted in a score 12 to 16 in favor of Garden Plain who met Lake Thelma on the diamont.

The bucking contest proved a wild west show in every sense of the word.

One of the principal features of the picale was the address given to a large audience by J. Higginbottom, of Lone for me it can do for you," proved most interesting. In the evening the Lake Thelma orchestra played for dancing.

Central Office Outing

The U.F.A. Central office and the United Grain Growers head office staff United Grain Growers head office staff at Calgary had a very successful picnic at Bowness Park on Thursday, August 1. The employees of the two offices were taken out to Bowness Park on a special street car with trailer, about four o'clock in the afternoon. Thereboating and sports were indulged in, and very excellent picnic supper served. A very successful outing was wound up with dancing in the Auto Club pavillion which had been kindly loaned for the occasion.

Swalwell Organizes

Walvell Organizes
W. H. T. Olive, of Swalwell, reports
that the organization of a local of the
U.F.A. has been completed at that
point. They have 17 members to begin
with and are trying to get all the farmers in the neighborhood to join, as he
thinks, "It is imperative all should
join if we are to accomplish anything
these days with a formidable array of
manufacturers and politicians working

manufacturers and politicians working insidiously against us."

W. Olive has consented to act as secretary until the Union is well started. Ray A. Bell has been elected

Along the A.G.W.

Andrew Rafn, a former director, is still doing valuable work for the organization. He writes:

''As mentioned in my previous letter, I visited Waskatemow, Warspite and Smoky Lake Unions on July 17 and 18. Two meetings were held, one in Waskatemow, and a joint meeting of the Warspite and Smoky Lake Unions was held in Warspite. The attendance was not all that could be desired, but those present were interested. These are all new unions and as far as they are concerned it is a matter of getting them to ''stick.'' As for getting new members, I do not believe there was much done, but in Waskatemow we were successful in getting the women folk to join. They are all interested in the Egremont Livestock Shipping Association and are doing most excellent work in livestock and co-operative buying. There are a large number of Ruthenians in the country north-east of here along the A.G.W. and they are getting interested. If we can get them organized they will be one of the best U.F.A. sections at some future time. The frost has done lots of damage to wheat and some to barley in the Bon Accord district. Exactly how much is hard to judge just yet.

A Solid Body

A Solid Body

At the last regular meeting of the Harvest Vale local a resolution in regard to the hay situation was framed and sent to the minister of agriculture. Copies were also sent to Central office, Box Springs and Bowell U.F.A. locals, and also to the Redeliffe and District Welfare Association. A car of Galt coal was ordered through the co-operative department U.G.G. A car of onts has also been ordered and is en route. Two new members were added en route. Two new members were added to the roll. They are endeavoring to

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

Get Behind and Push

make their school district a solid U.F.A.

New Local at Ray

Rice Sheppard reports that a very successful meeting of the farmers at Ray was held on the evening of July 24. The meeting was called for the purpose of organizing a local U.F.A. J. Duggan was elected chairman. Mr. Sheppard addressed the meeting on the work of the U.F.A. W. A. Warr of the United Grain Growers gave a talk on livestock marketing, no meraticals. United Grain Growers gave a tak on livestock marketing, co-operatively, and Mr. Rankin, of the U.G.G. introduced the U.G.G. Bond Issue. At the close a local to be known as Ray local was organized, starting out with 22 mem-

The ladies were very interested in the work, ten of them signing up as members of the men's local. Later they hope to form a U.P.W.A. This point looks very promising for a strong

be registered for a limited term as a company with limited liabilities, without the addition of the word 'limited' to its name. Buth a company cannot carry on any commercial business, nor can it pay, any dividends to its members, but any profit made must be used in promoting the objects of the company. Any license so granted by the minister may be revoked at any time.' Your U.F.A. local cannot carry on such business and the only safe way for the members of the local would be to organize for the purpose of the tole phone system and to apply to the minister of railways and telephones for a license pursuant to the above amendments to the Companie' Act.—U.F.A. Legal Department.

Innisfail to Calgary

Jos. Stuffer, Director for Red Decementationery, sends as interesting ac

question was a live topic.

This concluded our series of meetings.

I am satisfied that very gratifying results will be experienced by the U.F.A. during the year.

Now that the drive is over we must still continue and follow up the good work that has been started and not be

satisfied until every farmer in the pro-vince is a member of the U.F.A.

C.N.R. Main Line

C.N.R. Main Line

Mrs. A. E. Postans, of Heath, who
has been one of the speakers is the
eampaign reports as follows:—

'I left to go to Kitseoty on Sunday,
June 16. Mr. Foster and myself were
the only speakers there that evening,
and he wasn't a U.F.A. man, but we
managed very well. The meeting didn't
seem to be generally known of by outside locals. I think there were about
of present. At Islay we were very glad
to have Mr. Pariby with us. Had a farmeeting, also had a good meeting is
Hall of Agricultural College in Vermillion.

ion. At Manville I spoke at "At Manville I spoke at a picnic about eight miles out, at Hamilton school in afternoon, and then in curling rink in Manville in the evening. We

"Then we had about our largest meeting at Minburn I believe. Hers, eight or nine new members paid up after the meeting."

The Toll on Wheat Speaking at meetings along the La-combe-Coronation line, C. E. Brown, representing the U.F.A. and U.G.O., is urging every farmer to join their organization, said that in proportion to their numeric-strength so would their political demands be listened to. In 1913, he said, their wheat was carried across the water for one cent a bushel in summer and three-and-a-half cents in winter, but that owing to the action of the shipping ring the rate was raised in winter, but that owing to the action of the shipping ring the rate was raised to 57 cents, so that on every ear of wheat the farmer was robbed of \$500. Then again the railways took another \$400, so the Alberta farmer was robbed of \$900 ou every car of wheat. Added to this a set of interested manipulators to this a set of interested manipulators depressed the price and the poor farmers were thus doubly robbed of their fair return for all their hard work. These were some of the things the U.F.A. had fought against and had helped to alter and the farmer who would not join up was not helping to fight his own battle. In speaking of the market for wheat, Mr. Brown said that while, there were 350,000,000 of people who would eat wheat, whatever the price, there were 700,000,000 who never tasted wheat, so that they could never raise too much wheat. Mr. Brown answered a good many questions and answered a good many questions and he urged every member to see to it that all their neighbors joined for thus only could the U.F.A. force the government to give them a square deal.

Very Much Alive

The secretary of Stretton Local No.

17, Fred Marfleet, of Marwayne, is the course of a letter remarks: Although you do not hear from this local very you do not hear from this local very often. I can assure you we are very much alive. Although few in number we make up in furiousness. If only the people who have the half Nelson on us could hear our remarks at our local meeting about one o'clock in the morning just before we break up, it would do them a world of good. All were is favor of the secretaries' convention.

Will Fine Themselves

Will Fine Themselves

The secretary of Forbesville local,
W.W. Camp, writes: "I have to advise
you we are in the Big Drive for membership. Two new members were enrolled on June 28, and each member
present agreed to try and bring in at
least one new member for our next
meeting, the last Friday in July. Some
offered to furnish one new member of
forfeit to the local offered to furnish one new member of forfeit to the local the membership fee. We will get the members."

There are five local U.F.A.s around

'It is no use for you to stand outside and find fault with your own organization.' It is the only organization that has grown up in Canada that is able to accomplish anything for the benefit of the farmers. The more you help the organization, the more can be done for the farmers, and the more you hinder it the less can be done.' -G. F. Chipman.

local. On July 18, Mr. Sheppard attended a picnic at Clyde and addressed a fine meeting. Twelve new members were enrolled. This local is also promising to become a strong one. The farmers are realising the benefits to be derived from organization and cooperation.

Red Triangle Fund

Red Triangle Fund

The following letter was received recently from the Territorial secretary, National Council of Young Men's Christian Association at Vancouver:—
"I wish on behalf of the Western Territorial Committee of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, to officially express our very hearty thanks to you for your assistance in the recent Red Triangle Fund Campaign, and particularly are we pleased with your action in circularizing the various local units of the United Farmers, as we have no doubt but that this action was a very great help to us in securing results. The weaponse made by the people of Canada in this effort has been a splendid one, and the province of Alberta has done exceedingly well indeed, the total now reaching nearly \$300,000—With kind regards, I remain, yours faithfully, H. Ballantyne."

Rural Telephones

An amendment was made at the last session of the Alberta Legislature to the Companies' Act which provides as

follows:—
"The Minister of Railways and Telephones, upon being satisfied that the
association desires to be formed as a
limited company to carry on the business of a telephone company, may by
license, direct that the said association

count of his week out on the member

count of his week out on the membership drive in company with Mrs. Geo.
Root and J. M. Pratt of The Guide and
M. W. Molyneaux, of the U.G.G.
We had our first meeting at Innisfail. This was the only place where we
had to deal with the Military Service
situation. There were about 25 at this
meeting. Mrs. Smith acted as chairman.
From Innisfail we travelled by car,
as Mr. Molyneaux had his car, so we
were independent of the C.P.R. for once.
Bowden, our next meeting, was fairly
well attended and much interest shown.
The members of Bowden local are going
to make a drive for members. Mrs.
Root, in a very able and interesting

The members of Bowden local are going to make a drive for members. Mrs. Root, in a very able and interesting address, presented the cause of the U.F.W.A. Those present agreed to form a local of the U.F.W.A. After the meeting we drove to Olds, and spent part of the next day in looking over the Demonstration Farm and School of Agriculture. In the afternoon we drove to Carstairs, an account of which meeting has already been given. The Carstairs people are certainly a live bunch. Mr. Pratt, of The Guide, is a whirlwind and drove many good points bunch. Mr. Pratt, of The Guide, is a whirlwind and drove many good points

Our party was royally entertained at the home of President Wood by Mrs. Wood and family. We all want to go back to Carstairs. We certainly had a very appreciative

we certainly had a very appreciative meeting at Crossfield and had a very interesting as well as profitable meeting with a good attendance. Here Mrs. Root did some good work and lined up two locals for the U.F.W.A.

Our next and last meeting was held at Beddington, just out of Calgary. This is the only meeting held in the afternoon. The attendance was good and in all a very profitable meeting

Organization for Defence

"A time is coming, and may be near at hand, when the farmers must "A time is coming, and may be near at hand, when the farmers must choose between sovereignty and serfdom. All other branches of human endeavor are organized from banking to street sweeping, and if the farmers are to protect their own interests they must be organized so that they can control or at least restrain the actions of the government. It is deplorable that we should have class distinctions buttressed by organizations, but the farmers are the last to organize and the dangers of class-consciousness are not due to them. They are acting in self-defence."—Peter McArthur.

T HE success the success ings. In course the been largely att ative and drivi efficer, and in of gressive spirit w community apartice of the bear through t ties of the bear lead the work. lead the work. is folly to expe if the directors directors are be no such thing It has been a and other officer tion should be p

tion ceremony oath of office. wholly desir that every offic should record hearted resolution the cause. He the cause. He a special respon for the furthers: of the branch, a relate himself t will be inspired enthusiasm and

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As a group to of the local bra-selves as consti-committee for interests comm association inv that. By const selves to care development of to making it as tive in the com and to "forw and legitimate the raral popul mands that th assist the assoc ever good may nomically, soci the association the directors at search and in t

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The last corrial association of the weekly our people fam activities thre passed the fol speaks for its sometime durin "This conve every local a regard it as a upon their boo as an essenti work, the arm

the association the interest tending the e Growers' Guid When the every board of to their associ of their duties

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put on befor a preliminary consideration one district:-"To divide

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Alive

tton Local No. rwayne, in the rks: Although this local very f Nelson on us s at our local k in the morn-ia would up, it would All were in

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each men and bring in at our nex in July. Some he membership embers."

U.F.A.s around

Manitoba Grain Growers

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

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

The success of the local association may usually be gauged by the success of the directors' meetings. In some few places of course the success attained has been largely attributable to the initiative and driving force of a single officer, and in others to a general progressive spirit which has actuated the community apart from any special direction through a select group. But generally, and very naturally, success comes through the co-operative activities of the board chosen to direct and lead the work of the association. It is folly her expect outstanding success if the directors do not meet and discuss and plan and work. When the directors are "on the job" there should be no such thing as failure.

It has been suggested that directors and other officers of the local. men with their cars and make up

be no such thing as failure.

It has been suggested that directors and other officers of the local association should be put through an installation ceremony and required to take an oath of office. Perhaps that would not be wholly desirable, but it is certain that every officer when he is elected should record for himself a whole hearted resolution that he will do his utnost as an officer for the success of the cause. He should recognize that a special responsibility rests upon him for the furtherance of the best interests of the branch, and should so practically relate himself to that task that others will be inspired and attracted by his eathusiasm and his activity.

For Public Welfare

For Public Welfare

As a group the officers and directors of the local branch should regard themselves as constituting a public welfare committee for the neighborhood. The interests committed to them by the association involve nothing less than that. By constitution we obligate ourselves to care for "the all round development of rural life with a view to making it as satisfying and as effective or the self-or selfto making it as satisfying and as effec-tive in the commonwealth as possible," and to "forward in every honorable and legitimate way, the interests of the raral population." Surely this de-mands that the nine men elected to official position in the local association shall earnestly question among them selves as to what service they may assist the association to render. Where ever good may be done, morally, eco-nomically, socially intellectually, there the association finds its sphere; and the directors should direct both in the search and in the task.

A Specific Obligation

A Specific Obligation

The last convention of the provincial association, recognizing the value of the weekly organ of the farmers' movement and the necessity for keeping our people familiar with our ideals and activities through reading its pages, passed the following resolution which speaks for itself and which should be seriously discussed by every board

speaks for itself and which should be seriously discussed by every board sometime during the year:

"This convention urges as a means to the strengthening of our work, that every local association be asked to regard it as a primary obligation laid upon their board of directors to take as an essential part of each year's work, the arranging for a canvass of the association's immediate district in the interest of maintaining and extending the circulation of The Grain Growers' Guide."

When the annual meeting comes, every board of directors ought to report to their association as to the fulfilment of their duties as a branch.

Everlastingly at It

If there ever was any slow-poke-ism in the working of the Grain Growers' movement it is being rapidly eliminated. Some of the district associations are already planning their fall work in detail and looking forward to such a closely organized and thoroughly coordinated campaign as has never been put on before. Here for example is a preliminary suggestion which is under consideration by the advisory board of one district: Everlastingly at It

"To divide up the district into three sections. Then if we could get three

men with their cars and make up a program of two or three speakers and have two meetings a day for each party. That would be six meetings a day, and would give opportunity to plan a meeting for every nook, hole and corner. Advertize thoroughly,

and corner. Advertize thoroughly, get there with the program and in this way everlastingly keep the the Grower ism before the farmers.

There is something for all district workers to put in their harvest pipes and smoke during the dog days. The district that does this kind of thing does not depend on outside help. It means the enlistment not of one or two but of a staff of at least six or seven speakers from among their own asso but of a staff of at least six or seven speakers from among their own associations, who will prepare themselves to give a week's service. The idea is to leave no 'nook, hole or corner' untouched, and it is unquestionably the ideal that is needed. The slogan that must be taken up at a very early date is 'One Hundred per cent. in every local association.' Adequate consultation, advertising and canvassing will reach the ideal, especially when district and local officials have pledged themselves 'everlastingly to keep Grain Growerism before the farmers.'

Kemnay's Women's Work

Kemnay's Women's Work

The Kemnay association organized its Women's Section about the middle of last March. They at once began active work along progressive lines. Before the end of the month they had secured a night with Miss Ada Ward on her work, "With a Blackboard in France." About the end of May they secured a course in home nursing conducted by Miss Clark of the Extension Department of the Agricultural College. A little later they arranged for a millinery class from the same department with Miss Blackburn as instructor. Then they had S. E. Clement, M.L.A., speak to them on "New Laws relating to Women," and early in June, Miss Cora Hind, of the Ffee Press, addressed them on the food situation. They prranged to have their members see the LO.D.E. war slides on May 24, and in the realm of co-operative buying secured as a section a supply of fish. Thus in things material and intellectual, economic and political this group of live women grain growers are making their organization tell for the good of the community.

For Better Schools

For Better Schools

For Better Schools

Mr. F. Ransom, secretary of the Souris district association, reports considerable interest and activity on the part of local branches in connection with the proposal to establish Municipal School Boards. The Trustees Association of Winchester and Brenda were planning a campaign along this line and the arrangement of meetings was made possible through the medium of our local associations. The series included meetings at Mountainside, Medora, Cranmer and Regent. Beside local speakers, these meetings were addressed by G. Hunter, inspector of public schools, who detailed certain weaknesses and injustices of present rural educational methods and urged that some change was necessary in order to secure efficiency and success. He described in detail the educational system of Denmark which had made system of Denmark which had made

the people of that country one of the most progressive, enlightened and contented peoples in the world. He advocated the change to the municipal board as one which would tend to bring our Canadian population to this status, improving rural conditions generally and establishing a population of intelligent and efficient ritizens upon the land. It would be well if this important and practical topic could be thoroughly thrashed out in every local during the coming season. during the coming season

* New Associations

* New Associations

The need for organization of the rural population has never been more widely recognized in Manitoha than during the present summer. Conditions of living, the increase of railway rates and the unparalleled activities of the big interests have been making people think and act. Economic conditions especially are being studied as never before and apart entirely from any influence of the Grain Growers' campaign local communities are taking the initiative and proceeding to organize. Two such cases are to be recorded for the past two weeks.

Snowflake and Beausejour.

Snowflake and Beausejour.

Bnowflake and Beausejour.

On Thursday, August f. at the request of local farmers, J. L. Brown, of Pilot Mound, vice-president of the provincial association, and W. R. Wood, visited the town of Snowflake and addressed a large number of the people of the district. Following the addresses, those present decided to organize a local association, which was forthwith done, the officers elected being Isaac Motherall, president; R. T. Robertson, vice-president; W. H. Moore, secretary-treasurer; with Oscar Pindlay, F. N. Bryan, W. Wallace, Arnold Barber, R. Motherall and C. Stewart as directors. The new branch expects to add largely to its membership during the coming months and will be in a position when the busy season is past to undertake an active community program for the winter.

At Beausejour following a canvass by the United Grain Growers Limited, widespread interest has been created in the association. At a meeting recently held, preliminary steps toward organization were taken, when 83 names were enrolled as members of the association. Here a new record is established in initial membership of an association. Here a new record is established in initial membership of an association, the largest up to this time having been 51. It is confidently expected that this number will be largely increased in the immediate future and Beausejour may, by the end of the year, be the largest local association in the province of Manitoba.

The Fellowship of Campaigning

The Fellowship of Campaigning

To campaign together generates com-deship. The brotherhood of the bat To campaign together generates com-radeship. The brotherhood of the bat-tlefield is one of the compensations for its suffering and its horror. The deeds of heroism that are done are mostly prompted by care for a man's fellow soldier. Even the peaceful campaign-ing of a Grain Growers' 'drive' is a stimulating and inspiring experience. The workers in the recent summer campaign in Manitoba were without excep-tion good travelling companions, and ready to take the occasional discomfort involved with a philosophic cheer

fulness and bonhomic that added much to the general enjoyment. And as they tackled meeting after meeting together and faced daylight and dark, rain and shine, wind and dust in company there grew up a new and very pleasant comaraderic that will not soon be forgotten. The groups were splendidly heterogeneous. A Missourian and an Argaddian, a Manitoban and an Albertan, a Roman Catholic and an Orangeman, a (former) Conservative committee man and a (former) dyed-in-the-wool Grit, a grand-mother and a girl scarcely out of her 'teens, a school teacher and a journalist, a high Unionist and a Laurier-Liberal: all sinking their differences in order to loyally co-operate for the furtherance of the rural life movement of Canada. It was worth while being a grain grower to rub up against such a variety of personnel. If any little partisms or sectional prejudies still persisted in any one's heart, campaigning with such companions should have finally and fully dissipated it. For in spite of all differences of race and croed and political view, there was cydial agreement as to the fundamental necessity of organizing our rural life for its self-jevelopment and self-defence and in the prosecution of that aim, no efforts were spared.

Unity of Interests

The hearty recognition of the naity

Unity of Interests

The hearty recognition of the unity of the various elements in the farmers' movement was, another pleasant feature. The old association realized afreshits 'relationship to the farmers' company. It was reminded of the days when a business company organized to explore the intricacles of the grain trade and to secure fairer terms was the supreme necessity. In due time the need was met and the new organization today still stands loyal to the original ideals of service and the square deal. The men who represented the company made a plea, second to none in effectiveness, for the maintenance and extension of the association. The Women's Section was most efficiently represented, "The sentimentality and fad" notion was forever laid to rest and the branches were convinced that for community work there must be effective co-operation between men and women. The Grain Growers' Guide came to be known as the indispensable organ of the movement, apart from which no one can be kept adequately conversant with the present-day activities of the movement.

And last, but by no means least, there was the joy of the formation of new ties and the establishment of acquaintance with our local standard bearers at the various points toucled. Every branch that is alive has an individuality of its own. There is always a faithful few who stand staunchly and strong for the cause and help to hearten the discouraged and to stimulate the indifferent. The kindly entertainment provided for the speakers at many points will not soon be forgotten. But greatest and beat of all was the evidence frequently afforded that at almost every point there are some of the younger men who are acquiring accurate knowledge of the movement, its principles and its practice, and are becoming capable leaders of local thought and activity. Some day we will have a rally of these splendid fellows and it will be an inspiration to the whole movement when we gather three or four hundred who have seen the vision and set themselves to realize it. In the meant

Practically, then, the greatest, the most fundamental of all reforms, the reform which will make all other reforms easier, and without which no other reform will avail, is to be reached by concentrating all taxation into a tax upon the value of land, and making that heavy enough to take as near as may be the whole ground rent for common purposes.—George.



August 14, 1

crop nest year. The particular district we have a mind is around Govenlock, where, paleing by the communication received at the Central office, conditions are about Making Use of Natural Highways

R from Jul one of the exhibition When their 1917 in full swing burned to the gr their magnificie one of the best same fate. It the stars in the dead set again directors of the daunted by th went to work a new grand stanhaving a fronta a lofty roof, : 4,000 people, wh side will seat 2. was ideal for city and coun train and auto farmers' autor the grounds d days of the fa success of the assured early comfortable ba association. 7 of livestock, a the usual exh and provincial The Un

Special men the exhibit of sity of Saskat-this exhibit, v competition: bring out features an the visitors as plished with good managen For instance, bred sire was the progeny of University's Then examples swine, was see while the mone a few sheep, w taining an ol from this ewe form at the her form at the her a net profit cherself, cost 1913, her pros Shorpshire ran those sired in average 125 p shire cross of pounds. The progeny realiz

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

N Minimized afterwise of Re-gins fair week's meeting of the Education Committee of the Organization Expansions was bold at the Contral office for the me of ordining a suggested pro-free the waster meetings of the Organization Scials During a gen-cement. orace trocesors break During a gen-semb discussion, Mr. Thomas, a momber of the association, was introduced, who made the suggestion that a simple form of sermal should be prepared, along the saband should be proported, along the set of the fractornal secreties, which expands securities, which capable security country to the securities. Objection was into the first on the greated that the destroid secreties as those affecting the age difficulties as those affecting the samp differences mentings, and that is fine absence of samp bearings, and that is assess because it samp bearing of a rit-um and sample to result in much man bettered being taken in the meet-

timenged these who were in after-tione were. S. H. McKinney, super-intensions of organization, who pre-sided; Mrs. S. McNaughtan, of Harris, director at large: G. W. Atkinson, of China, and S. W. Yakos, secretary, who after has charge of the publicity work of the association. On the motion of Mrs. Mc. Compiting, assumed by Mr. Militane, it was agreed that George Resolvy, assistant superintendent of organization, be ablied to the committhe Uniting a general discussion of the maker's work consideration was given to the preparation of a speaker's hand ment, or uniqueto pertaining to the recent of the sesseration. It was deviated, inverser, that as this would entail consciention labor and expense, it emili not be entertained at the present

The native of the establishment of a resisting course, which has been before the committee for some time, was again discussed, and meserved such favcratics emission that on the motion of the Breasiles, secupited by Mrs. McNational and the requirement of arrange for a register energy sing the lines recom-

reasonic be requested to arrange for a training course along the lines recommended by the encreation of February are and that the course should be held throng January. 2003."

At eight a duck the same evening the committee removed its eithing, when the laxiance of the time was spent in settlings a counte of studies, which is losing recommended for the meetings of the locate during the approaching winter the effect is being made to have the programs printed in time to place in the lambs of the secretaries before the winter meetings commence, before the winter meetings commence, and the following committee was apfollowing committee was a paring the same and its publication at an early a finite se is thought advisable, in reseliness for the winter campaign. itter appointed consisted of H. McKinney, S. W. Yates

Help for the Red Triangle

The sum of 800 ins been remitted to the hemiquarters of the Red Triangle Fand, 5 Mr. A. Regins, by Miss M. Gillian, secretary of the Kamantha W.G. U.A. on behintly of the Ritton G.G.A., R. S. Bartt, has size forwarded the sum of \$1.00 for t

The help given to the Red Triangle fund by our ractions locals is greatly approximate by the officials of the fund, who wish to express not only their own approximation, but also that of the men

Donation for Red Cross

The secretary of the Wingello G.G.A., Benderick, writer the Central office as

fullows, viz.

"Enclosed please find \$16 as a donation to the Reskatchewan Red Cross Fand, from the members of the Wingello local No. 1664. This money was collected on Grain Growers' Sunday. We had services on that day, and a speaker from Outlook, Mr. Ingual Olson,

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

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

editor of The Norden, gave us a splen-did speech on the Farmers' Movement. - R. H. Aune, sec. treas., Wingello, local.

As the result of a well-attended Grain Growers' meeting which was held at the Eskdale school, on the 20th inst., a local was formed which will here-after be known as Eskdale local No.

The meeting was addressed by Wil-liam Pensy, of Balcarres, and after 22 members had signed up the following were elected the first officers: Presi were elected the first officers: President, J. S. Simpson; vice president, Mrs. William Glass; secretary-treasurer, D. W. Glass; directors, Miss J. Simpson, Mrs. L. S. Simpson, W. Dawson, J. Ross, J. P. Potter and James T. Brennan; auditor, R. C. Johnston. The second Baturday of each month was set for the day of meeting.

Baby Clinics

The provision of baby clinics is es-pecially important at the present time when so terrible a wastage is taking place in human life, and more especially This makes it all the more necessary that those babies and young children already in the world should have every care, not only to preserve life, but to preserve it in the best condition for effective service in whatever direction

effective service in whatever direction may be required.

Clinies have been established at several points in the province, and have regealed a large proportion of cases of defective children. Midale shows a total of 50 defects in 34 children out of 49 examined, showing only 15 children, or slightly over 30 per cent. of those examined perfectly normal. At Weyburn the clinic showed 45 defectives out of 8s, or more than 50 per cent., and at Regina 59 children out of 172 examined were found defective, or slightly over Regina 59 children out of 172 examined were found defective, or slightly over one-third of the total. The latter case bears out the conclusion of Dr. Fought, that cities generally have better health conditions than the country, because country people largely disregard simple hygienic laws, while cities have the advantage of modern medical science; at the same time it also bears witness to the value of a clinic in the fact that a much larger percentage of the children were found perfectly healthy last year than in 1916.

If the wastage of human life is to be

Jear than in 1916...
If the wastage of human life is to be stopped it must be stopped where the wastage is greatest, and statistics show that more than one-third of the deaths that more than one third of the deaths in Saskatchewan, in 1916, occurred during the first year of life. It is an unanswerable argument for baby clinics, and it would be well if every rural municipality in Saskatchewan could establish its own clinic where children could have trained supervision right from infancy unward. from infancy upward.

Kindersley Picnic

The picnic arranged by the Kinders-ley local turned out a huge success. About 1,000 people were present—and had a very enjoyable time. The Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agricul-ture; Dr. Myers, Rosetown, and Mr. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture; Dr. Myers, Rosetown, and Mr. and Mrs Jean McNaughtan, of Harris, had been obtained as speakers, and their addresses were well received. The usual sports and a ball game also were held during the day and were participated in with much spirit. The Kindersley local is taking its share in the membership drive, and it is hoped that there will be a substantial increase in the membership of the local in consequence of the efforts which are being put forth.

Discuss Freight Rates

An interesting out-door meeting of the Cleveland Grain Growers' Associa-tion was held on the school grounds

on Tuesday evening, July 20, the attendance being good for this season of the year. Considerable business relating to the association was disposed of, after which Mr. Ennis opened an impromptu discussion of the proposed increase in the freight rates. The discussion was carried on with animation by a number of the members present, the meeting being brought to a fitting conclusion by a resolution giving voice to the findings of the association. The next regular meeting of the local will be held on Tuesday evening. August 27, and all members are urgently requested to attend. The interests of the association depend so largely upon a regular attendance. depend so largely upon a regular atten-dance that all are specially asked con-scientiously to take their part, however small, in the carrying on of the work. The secretary of the Wolverton local, Wadena, has written the Central office

Wadena, has written the Central office enclosing a copy of a resolution which reads as follows, viz.: "That in summer the vacation of schools be held from August 1 instead of from July 1, in all rural districts." This resolution has been forwarded to the Hon. W. M. Mar-

Reserve Grain for Seed

In common with other portions of the northern part of the province, Wassea has been badly hit by frost, which has made a clean sweep of the district, leaving most of the farmers without a single bushel of grain. In view of the conditions thus created, the members retary to get into communication with the Minister of Agriculture and also with the Central offices of the associa-tion and the Co-operative Elevator company, urging imendiate action in order that all grain in store which is fit for seed be made available for that

fit for seed be made available for that purpose for next spring.

For the information of our members we may say that the question of relief is already under consideration by the authorities. Exactly what will be done cannot be stated at present, but the losses through frost and drought to-gether are so very great that relief will be absolutely necessary to enable those who have lost their crops to earry on next year. Our members need not those who have lost their crops to carry on next year. Our members need not be unduly apprehensive in regard to this matter, as world conditions are so serious that something will have to be done to carry the farmers over till next year's crop can be garnered.

Frozen Wheat Straw Feed

In common with farmers in other parts of North Saskatchewan the members of the North Gully local are faced with a very serious situation in conse-quence of the severe frost of July 23. A special meeting was collected. quence of the severe frost of July 23.

A special meeting was called to deal with the matter, and a resolution was passed calling upon the government to take the situation in hand. The resolution calls attention to the fact that the frozen wheat straw, if cut and cured at once, would hake good feed for at once, would make good feed for stock, and requests the government, either provincial or federal, to consider the feasibility of handling it as early as possible, paying for it such amount as it was found to be worth.

There is no doubt whatever that the feed question is a serious one to many parts of the province, though the recent rains have relieved the situation considerably. At the same time the question is largely one of distribution—the getting of feed to the stock or of stock to the feed. An investigation has been conducted by the department of agriculture, and there is no doubt but what everything possible will be done to relieve the situation.

Farmers Ask for Relief

The farmers in the southern portion, rendered valuable service of the province, by no means for the with the pienie, its successfirst time, are in a very unenviable portion.

tion, owing to the failure of the con-Not only are they short of feed and seed, but in some cases even provisions are needed in order to carry them over the winter and enable them to put is a

as bad as they can well be. The ques-tion is, however, being taken up was the governments both at Regias and Ottaws, and it is hoped that they was see their way to take some action of an early date, so as to enable the famers affected to stay on the land a order to prepare for next season's

A letter has been received from the secretary of the Perley local encloding copies of two resolutions of great laterest, which read as follows: (1) "Be a resolved that we, the Perley G.G. advise Central to bring the matter before the government of making greats use of the natural highways for transportation, with a view to reducing freight rates." (2) "Resolved, that the price he fixed on all commodities, or price be fixed on all commoditie that the fixed price on grain be moved." The first of these two results moved." The first of these two result tions is of special interest, in view of the constantly advancing freight rates. The longer the war continues the higher these rates are likely to a Competition is the only method of keep ing them within reasonable bounds, asl if any method can be devised for ma-ing use of the waterways of the comtry without an undue expenditure of capital it will no doubt prove a paying proposition; and these means of tran-portation will, of course, remain to tation will, of course, remain npete with the railroads when pen

Patriotic Contributions

Our locals continue to give very generous support to the various patriotic and other funds, and we have great pleasure in recording the following essential of the continue of

pleasure in recording the following con-tributions recently received at the Cen-tral office, viz.: — Banbury Local, Red Cross Fund \$60.56 Norway Local, Emergency Fund 10.56 Wolverton Local, Red Cross Fund 119.56 Wolverton Local, Red Cross Fund 119.56 Wolverton Local, Social Service

Thornfield Local, Returned Soldiers' Welcome and Aid League 13.6 Cleveland Local, Agricultural Re-lief of the Allies 7.6

Conserve Your Sugar

As the result of a conference with the International Suggar Commission the Canada Food Board has just issued at urgent apeal for the further conservation of sugar. A full review of the raw sugar situation, taking into account the balance of error on hand and the result. balance of crop on hand and the requirements of the Allied countries, has let the board to the conclusion that the utmost possible conservation is necessary, in addition to the restrictions already in force with manufactures se sugar, rder to get the best results in the

In order to get the best results in the refining of sugar it is necessary that 20 per cent. of yellow sugar be produced by the refineries, and consumers as asked to use yellow sugar instead of granulated whenever possible, and is restrict the ration to one and a half pounds per person per month. It is pounds per person per month. It is evident that we have not yet by at means felt the full effects of the sat. and we shall do well to make some little restriction now rather than be com-pelled to submit to more drastic restric-

The secretary of the Spring Creek local, Geo. E. Ketcheson, has forwarded to the headquarters of the Red Triangle fund, Regina, the sum of \$15, being the proceeds of a Grain Growers' pienic at Doonside. The thanks of the members are due to Captain C. K. Morse, whe rendered valuable service in connection with the pienic, its success being distance of the service in connection with the pienic, its success being distance of the service in connection with the pienic, its success being distance of the service of the

Splendid Livestock at Regina

The Last of the Series of Big Summer Shows. One of the

The string boned females, 6, Healley of the string boned strong boned strong boned strong to the str Best of the Circuit

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REGINA S Summer Show, beld and seed the beld work of the best in its bistory. The trees in the bistory of the was a seed in the bistory. The trees in the bistory of a seed in the bistory. The bistory of the past year, where he is she best winder by the past year. Where their 1917 summer exhibition was in their summer exhibition was the work to be ground. Then last winter bistory to the years in Canada, suffered the was their summer with best seed to cannot be the best of the seed to cannot be the best of the seed to cannot be the court of the seed against their courses bad made a bit seed to be the control of the cannot be the control of the cannot be the control of the cannot be the cannot be

Then the Varm Hors' Camp was abouther teature; over 500 boys from the country were given instruction in the judging of livestock, and instead to addresses from the provincial minister and members of the University staff.

The provincial health exhibit, the doubt, such the distributes and the staff exhibit, the provincial health exhibit, the bow, and the daily exhibit, the gootley show, and the

From leff to right: "Lakeview Lady Learier," .Takeview Est Lily." and "Lakeview Mist Lily." senior Ayrehite built Dorothy." senior Ayrehite built and subnes; and "Lakeview Lochite maned Junior Ests named Junior Ests Ests named Junior Ests Ests named Junior Ests Ests named Junior Ests Ests named Junior Ests. Sted, owned and exhibited by Champion of the bread. Revains Summer Fets. Bread, owned and exhibited by Minton, Alta.

Halpenty on "Olenifler blend" and "Hill-side Choice, stailion, any age, shown by spackfuller thops, 7, knower, "benderly'vie, "Onard", 3, coper, "Magic", 1, pombolinili David"; "Onard", 1, Falconer, "Magic", 1, Falis, "Mon-ritedte Fride."

Females

First and the state of the state of

part of the line up of Shorthorn buils at Regina Sommer Fair, 1918. From right to left they year, Mean, Mean, Marketon Loyalist, U. J. Elliott, Guelph, Ont.; "Angusta Star," J. G. Baston, Ourberry, Man, Sulvet Mint, 'Oec, W. Chase, Rocarylle, Sack.; Sad 'King James,' J. Baibville, Windshorret, Sack.

As at the majority of the big fairs, this season, the Percheron brend was very benched, and the same happened

Heavy Draft and Agricultarial Chasses

Action of the control of th

Heavy Draft and Agricultural Classes

freed single maps of gending in harme steed by registered Cythosolates stallion—

F. Hurlin & Co. on 'Min'; g. Thorbus a final particle on 'Min'; g. Thorbus a final breed by Cythosolates and control of the createred Cythosolates, and desired in harmes, sired by Cythosolates and control of the createred Cythosolates, but the createred Cythosolates and hard breed marked Cythosolates and the createred Cythosolates and hard breed cythosolates and hard property of the createred Cythosolates and hard property of the createred Cythosolates and hard property of the creater of the creater of the creater of the cythosolates and property of the creater of the cythosolates and the control of the cythosolates of the cythosolates

Open and grand stailloun.—Thorburn hiddle on "stockhard stailloune", canadia storic a spendoune", canadia storic a storic on "irroskide kalonnedy on "staid kanneri fernales, open, grand and reserve champie fortake, open, grand and reserve champie fortake, open, grand and reserve champie head and "kestyke Piening", canada head head and "hours ledge shown on "hours Lodge shown on "hours Lodge shown on "hours Lodge shown in the contract of the property of the contract of the c

Cormptonships

Reallons Stations (CLYDESDALES Stallons as a sood exhibit of the stallons, there was a sood exhibit of the stallons, there were stallons, there were so the stallons, there were the stallons, there were not at any of these helped to the stallons and these helped to the stallons and these helped to the stallons of those other stallons and these helped to the stallons of those other stallons and these helped to the stallons of those other stallons in the course of those the crumdate of those other stallons of the stallons o

CLYDESDALES

Angue, John Vontroller, MacDonniel College, Jrofessor Barton, MacDonniel Gollege, Que.; sheep, Col. McKwen, Byron, Ont. There was, unfortunately, quite a little adverse criticism of the little adverse criticism of the citasses, but on the whole the sweet world not the whole the sweet well received by a season on true whole the sacracia were well received by a season of truesside sinks.

Manager Elderkin, his staff and director, are entitled to a lot of credit or their capable handling of the show, and the satisfactory hanner in which everything passed off.

It Oretg, Goventock, Bask, and John Onardhouse, Highfield, Ont.; Perchet ons and Hedgmas, A. L. Robinson, Profess, His Shorthorns and Herstorder, Angus, John Guardhouse; dairy cattle, Angus, John Guardhouse; dairy cattle, Professor, Sark, Macron, Onterentary of the Control of the C

to open in exhibit, were not shown in open to make their, were not shown to competition; the purely especiations being out the purely especialistications and to interest and instruct the purely especialists and to interest and instruct the visitors as to what send by showing, good management, and care of livestock. For instance, the use of a good pure for difference, the use of a good pure the difference of the use of a good pure the difference of the use of a good pure the difference of the use of a good pure the difference of the use of a good pure the difference of the use of the open of the person of the pe

Special mention should be made of the exhibit of livestock by the Univer-outy of Baskatchewan. The animals in this exhibit, were not shown in open competition; the intention being to forthe out the nursiv cluestional

The University Exhibits

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Livestock and Feed

Livestock and Feed

REPORTS come from Snakatchewan and Alberta of cases where there is not sufficient feed for the livestock in the vicinity. The Dominion Department of Agriculture, the Provincial Departments, and the railway companies are to operating to move the cattle to districts where there is sufficient feed and to have all possible hay cut for feeding the cattle during the winfer. In some cases the cattle are being sold, and in other cases they are simply being pastured out to be returned again. In order to assist this situation, The Guide will publish, without charge, announcements of those who have cattle which they are not able to feed and would like to sell or pasture them. Advertisements of those who have picatty of feed and could handle more eattle will be published without charge also. This offer will remain open for the next few weeks, and announcements should be sent in freely.—The Grain Orowers' Guide.



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second with the above yearling "Vimy's Choice."
Females were few in numbers, Parke Williams was first in the dry mare class, with his wide-fronted, big, sweet mare "Nell." Head was second, with "Bine," a flinty-legged, good going female, and hoss Williams third with "Exther," a clean hosked mare with a long, flashy stride.

Three year-olds brought out only Peters mayer's "Prudente," a mare worthy of strong competition.

In two year-olds, Head was first with "Bessie." a very sweet female with lots of breed, character, Boss Williams was second with "Oaklands Jewel," another good one.

SHORTHORNS

progeny, the special for brood mare with foaf at side and the special for the best two animals either sea. Dr. Head and Parke Williams won the other specials.

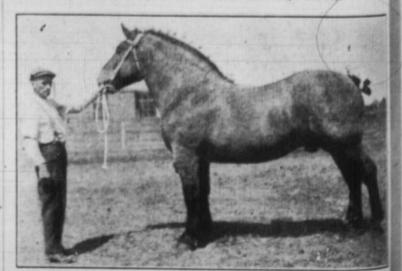
BEIGIANS

Exhibitors of the Reigian horse at Regina were not numerous. Dr. Head, Regina; Vanstone & Rogers, North Battleford; Geo. Rupp, Lampman; and A. A. bowney, Govan, being the only exhibitors.

Downey, Govan, being the only exhibitors.

Vanstone & Rogers won the aged class with being, well muscled "Lucky D." Dr.

Bred by exhibitor.—1, Elliott, "Camper': 2 and 3, Barron, "Jubilee Star" after July 1917, "December 1, 1917,—1, Elliott, "Newton Crystal"; 4 and 5, Downey in the Star and Star and



"Fox de Rooseke," three-year-old Belgian stallion. Champion of the breed, Regina 500 mer Show, 1918. Owned and exhibited by Dr. C. Head, Regina.

August 14, 1

d rese

RNS

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Aprel cows.—1. Elliott. "Roan Lady";
y and s. Barron, "Barroness Queen,"
and "Jubiles Queen," 4 and 6. Chase, on
"Mana Rose" and "Bandaman's Gir". 5.
Wright, on "Roan Lady 45." Wright's
estry might easily have from up to fourth
flare; she is a good breedy blocking eow,
forties mail, but very attractive,
terfor mail, but very attractive,
Heifer calved July 1, 1915, to June 36,
1916.—1 and 7. Elliott, on "Rose Rope
1st" and "Queen Emmediae"; 3 and 1,
harron, on "Lady Isabel" and "Lavender
dith."

1916 and "poseen Enomeline"; 2 and 4.

Earren, on "Lady Isabel gand "Lavender

46th.

Beter, caived July 1, 1916, to June 30,

1917 — 1 and 3, Barron, on "Oakland

Raroness" and "Ciceley's fiem"; 2 and 4.

EBOOK, on "Enoma" and "Graceful Lady

5 and 6, Wright, "Missie Princess" and

"Augusta Primrose." Exhibitors class.

1, Barron; 2 and 3, Elliott; 4 and 3, Chase.

The surprise of the whole circuit came

in the next class, heiter, catvol "Poly t,

1917, to Inecember 31, 1917, when Bar
ron's Lavender 47th," which had been at
the top of her class at all the previous

shown, as well as junior champion, went
down to Fillott's "Orange Maid." The last

sumid hefer has never been higher on
than third place at any western show, with
the exception of Edmonton, where she
went second. It was impossible to find
any reasen for the judge plaring her at
the top here. Elliott was 3 and 5, with
"Augusta of Langbank" and "Princess

Emmedime" and Barron 4 on "White

Heather."

Heffer, calved on or before January 1,

1912.—1, Elhott, "Brawith Rose"; 2 Bar
ron, "Fairview Princess"; 3, and 5, Chase,
on "White Rose" and "Nour Cirl"; 4.

Wright, on "Mountain Maid."

Amateer's class.—1, 3 and 4, Chase; 2,

Wright; senior and grand champion and
senior reserve female, Elliott, on "Rosa

Hone 71st" senior and grand hampion, Barron, "Oakland Baroness";

grand champion, "Oakland Baroness";

Groups.—Graded herd.—1, Elliott; 2,

Barron; 2, Chase, Junior herd.—1, Bar
ros; 2, Elliott; 3, Chase, Three, either sex,

herd by exhibitor—1, Elliott; 2,

Barron; 2, Elliott; 3, Chase, Three, either sex,

herd by exhibitor—1, Elliott; 2,

Barron; 2, Elliott; 3, Chase, Three, either sex,

herd by exhibitor—1, Elliott; 2,

Barron; 2, Elliott; 3, Chase, Three, either sex,

herd by exhibitor—1, Elliott; 3, Chase,

The six anhibitors of Houle, and

Reserve "Elliott; 3, Chase, Three, either sex,

herd by exhibitor—1, Elliott; 3, Chase,

The six anhibitors of Herefield at Reserve

HEREFORDS

The six eshibitors of Herefords at Brundon came on to Regine to fight matters out before a new judge. In addition to the cetrics of Clifford. Oshawa; Curtice, Calgary; Chapman, Hayfield, Man.; Moffat, Carroll, Man., and Fuller, Girvin, Sask., there were one of two cotries from A. M. Brock, Wood Mountain, Sask., and W. S. Shore, Cupus.

Quite a few changes of placings from the Brandon show were in evidence here; and some of them by no means met with the approval of either the exhibitors or the ringside. This was especially true in the class for bull, calved July 1, 1917, to December 31, 1917, where Fuller's "Britisher Fairfat" went down to Curtice's "Beau Bonald 215." This is the first time the Fuller calf has been head on the circuit, and the judge's reason for giving him the second place was on account of his having a black nose. The Fuller entry was much superior to the second calf in every way, and a black nose in a Hereford is not a breed disqualification, although some judges do not like to see it; for that matter there was little to choose between the first two placings in this respect.

There was also a change in the aged ow class, where Moffat, who was second at Brandon with "Alto Belle," went down to fifth place here, and the same exhibitor's entry, "Lady Britisher," unplaced at Brandon, was in third place here. The first-named cow is also a little of color as far as the nose is concerned. In the group class for graded herd, Clifford, who has won this class all round the circuit, was placed second, owing to lack of uniformity in his animals. It was difficult to fall in line with this placing. The full wards are as follows.

Aged bulls.—1, Curtice, "Bean Perfection 48th"; 2, Moffat, "Byyon Fairfax"; 3, Chapman, "Bean Major"; 2, Chapman, "Bean Major"; 2, Chapman, "Bean Major Trid."

Bull, bred by enhibitor.

Bull, bred by enhibitor.

Bull, any age, amateur's prize.--1. Brock, "Footprint."

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Z. Travelling in furrow has a smooth hard inface to travel over.

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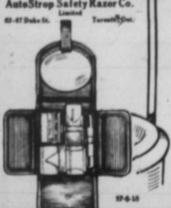
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Cortice, on "Bean Perfection 48th" and

Penales

Aged Cone —1. Chiffwel, "Nina Artumer Fairfax" F. Chapman, "Besu Fairy"; 3 and 5. Moffat, "Lady Britisher" and "Allo Bedje"; 4. Curtice, "Belle Perfection 55"; 4. Field 8 Son.

Hedge"; 4. Curtice, "Belle Perfection 55"; 5. Field 8 Son.

Hedger, exived July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.—1, Curtice, "Belle Inonaid 234" F. Chifford, "Fortesies Fairfax; "3 and 4 Mod-fat, "Nourthly Columbias, and "Misser Farmer"; 5. Chapman, "Lilas Columbias, "Heavy July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1917.—1, Clifford, "Perfection Lass 5th", F. Chapman, "Reau Queen"; 3 and 5. Curtice, "Belle Inonaid 239" and "Belle Donaid 242" 4. Clifford, "Perfection Lass 5th", F. Chapman, "Reau Queen, "A curtice; S. Clifford, "Della," "Read by exhibitor—1, Clifford, "Perfection Lass 5th", J. Chapman, "Belle June, "Belle Inonaid 314"; 4. Curtice; S. Clifford, "Miss Bras Real Jath"; F. Curtice, "Belle Inonaid 314"; 5. Moffat, "May Fairfax"; 1 and 5. Chapman, "Beau Queen Ind. and "Beau Queen Ind. "Read Green 1, Shore, "Lady May"; Senting Syrand and "Bras Queen 224."

Amstence Sprize, —1, Shore, "Lady May"; Senting Syrand and Junion champoneships, Clifford on "Miss Armount Fairfax"; 2. Curtice, "Gell on "Greet the A.", 5. Clifford, "New Perfection Lass 5th", Groups, Grafed Berd, —1, Curtice, F. Clifford, 3. Moffat, 4. Chapman, J. Curtice; F. Clifford, 3. Chapman, J. Curtice; J. Clifford, 4. Moffat, Two, the progeny of one cow. —1 and 2. Curtice; 3. Clifford, 4. Chapman, 5. Clifford, 4. Moffat, Two, the progeny of one cow. —1 and 2. Curtice; 3. Clifford, 4. Chapman, 5. Clifford, 5. Moffat, 4. Chapman, 5. Curtice; 3. Clifford, 4. Moffat, 4. Moffat, 4. Chapman, 5. Clifford, 5. Moffat, 6. Moff

ABERDEEN ANGUS

ABLEDEEN-ANGUS
The exhibitors of black cattle were Jas.
Bowman, Goelph, Ont.; E. C. Woods, Warman, and O. N. Bofforn, Bechard, Sask.
The last named beed was not in the hest
of show shape, aithough the animals were
of a good type, and therefore they did not
get further up than third or fourth placein their classes. Awards in full are as
follows.

in their classes. Awards in full are as follows:

Aged built—1 and 2, Rowman. "Young Leroy" and "Resulty's Leroy" 3, Woods, Elizated Room.

Bull, calved July 1, 1916 to June 2n. 1917—1, Woods, "Mulgogee 29th"; 2 and 3, Rowman, E. P. Ruscotn and E. P. Bert, 4, Buffun, "Broadons Elcho"

Exhibitor's prize—1, and 2, Rowman, "E. P. Radistor" and "E. P. Reimont"; 2, Woods, "Mulgogee 71st."

71st."

Bull, caived on or after Jan. 1, 1918.—
1, flowman, "E. P. Pedro 2nd"; 2, Woods,
"Ryron of Eastview" 3 and 4, findform.
Amateur exhibitor's prize.—1, 2 and 3,
Woods, 4 and 5, findform.
Sentor and grand champion bull.—Bowman, on "Young Leroy"; junior champion,
Woods, on "Musgogree 29th."

Females

Females

Aged row.—I. Woods. "Middlebrook Pride 9th", 2, 3 and 5, Bowman, "E. P. Rosebud 20th," "E. P. Rosebud 15th" and "E. P. Beanty 9th," 4, Buffum, "Ida of Eastview."

Heifer, calved July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1914.—I and 3, Bowman, "E. P. Erameline" and "E. P. Rosebud 26th", 2, Woods, "Raimedise Pride 6th", 4, Buffum, "Lucy Ellen B."

Heifer, calved July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.—I, Woods, "Musagogee Healber Girl", 2, 4 and 5, Bowman, "E. P. Rosebud 29", "F. P. Idalia" and "E. P. Witch", 3, Buffum, "Ida 3rd of Fairview."

Exhibitors prize.—I. 3 and 4, Bowman, "E. P. Rosebud 29th," "E. P. Idalia" and E. P. Witch", 3, Buffum, "Ida 3rd of Fairview."

Heifer, calved July 1, 1917, to bec. 31, 1917.—I and 3, Bowman, "E. P. Pride 49th" and "E. P. Rosebud 31st", 2, Woods, "Musagogee Healber Rose."

Heifer, calved on or after Jan, 1, 1918.—I, Bowman, "E. P. Resebud 21st", 2, Woods, "Musagogee Healber Rose."

Amaleur's prize.—I, Woods, 2, 3 and 4, Ruffum; senior, grand and Junior champton-abits, Woods, "Midelbrook's Pride and "Musagogee Healber Girl."

Groups.—Graded herd, I, Bowman, 2, Woods, Junior herd, Jhree, Bred by exhibitor, and three, sired by one bull.—I, Bowman, Two, the progency of one cow.—I, Bowman, 2, Buffum,

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

Cow, caived previous to July 1, 1915, to be shown in milk —1, Barron, "Fairview Judglee Queen"; 7 and 3, Chase, "Moss now" and "Perfection 44"; 4, Elliost, "Rose Lee 7nd"; 5, Barron, "Fairview Barcoless Queen," Commetition—1, Chifford, therdsman, Commetition—1, Chifford, therdsman, Chas Buffum; 3, Fuller, therdsman, Geo, Barelay); 4, Barron, cherdsman, Geo, Morrison; 5, Moffat, therdsman, Geo, Morrison; 5, Moffat, therdsman, M. E. Franklin; Boy and girl competition—Calf, male or female, calved in 1917—1, Chas, Buffum, Bechard, Sack, "Broadus Elcho"; 2, Philip Leech, Jr., Baring, Sack, "Queenie." Best calf.—Philip Leech, "Queenie."

DAIRY CATTLE

AYRSHIRES

The Ayrshire herds of Rowland Ness, DeWinton, Alta, and F. H. O. Harrison, of Coefford Farm, Petuse, met here, with the additions of a few entries from A. P. Mc-Jonald & Sons, Najolnka, Man. Ness got the red ribbon in every class, both make and females all the champion-drips and all the group prizes. Harrison, whose herd is not so quite well fitted although it contains some good animals, but to be content with a few second and some third prizes.

SHEEP

The sheeps show, while not as large as firandon the previous week, was on the whole just as good and the commedition in many of the breeds was particularly close

SHROPSHIRES

SOUTHDOWNS

Arkell and skinner were the only exhibitors in this breed, Agred Barn.—1, Arkell; ? and 2, Skinner, Shearling ram.—1, Arkell; ? and 3, Skinner, Barn lamb.—1, Arkell; ? and 3, Skinner, Champion ram.—Arkell, ? and 3, Skinner, Champion ram.—Shearling ewe.—1 and 2, Arkell; 2 and 4, Skinner, Ewe lamb.—1 and 2, Skinner, 2 and 4, Arkell; (Champion ewe.—Arkell; Pen.—1, Arkell; ?, Skinner, ewe.—1, Arkell; ?, Skinner, ewe.—3, Arkell; ?, Skinner, ewe.—4, Arkell; Pen.—1, Arkell; ?, Skinner, ewe.—3, Arkell; ?, Skinner, ewe.—4, Arkell; Pen.—1, Arkell; ?, Skinner, ewe.—4, Arkell; Pen.—1, Arkell; ?, Skinner, ewe.—4, Arkell; Pen.—1, Arkell; ?, Skinner, ewe.—4, Arkell; ?, Skinner, ew

OXFORDS

E. Barbour & Sons, Hillsbourg, Ont., H.
S. Currie, Castor, Mta., A. D. McDonald &
Son., Napinka, Min., the Western Stock
Ranches, Calcary, and P. Arkell & Sons,
Teewater, ont were the cybellows,
Awards: Aged ram.—1, Barbourg 2, Currie; 3, Arkell; 4, Western Stock Innehes,
Shearling ram.—1 and 3, Barbourg 2, Currie; 4, Arkell, Barn Jamb.—1 and 2, Barbour; 2 and 4, McDonald & Son, Chamoton
ram.—Harbour, Aged ewe.—1 and 3, Barbour; 2, Arkell; 4, Currie, Shearling ewe.
—1 and 2, Barbour; 3, Arkell; 4, Currie,
Ewe jamb.—1 and 3, Barbour; 2 and 4,
Currie, Champion ewe.—Barbour, Pen.
—1, Barbour; 7, Currie; 3, Arkell.

LEICESTERS

LEICESTERS

C. Cakes, Kishey, Sask, O. E. V. Smith,
Crystal City, Man., J. A. Thompson and H.
J. Thompson, Weyburn, Sask, and I. J.
Rushton, Rocanville, were the exhibitors
in this breed, Awards, Aged ram—1
and 2, Rushton; 2 and 4, Oakes, Shearing
ram—1, J. A. Thompson; 2 and 4, Oakes,
2, Rushton, Ram lamh—1, H. J. Thompson; 2 and 4, Oakes, 3, Rushton, Amateur
prize—1, Rushton; 2, J. A. Thompson; 3
and 4, H. J. Thompson, Champion ram—
Rushton; 4, J. A. Thompson, Shearing
ewe—1 and 2, Oakes; 2, Rushton; 2, Oakes; 3,
Rushton; 4, J. A. Thompson, Shearing
ewe—1 and 2, Oakes; 3, Rushton; 2, Oakes; 4,
J. A. Thompson, Amateur prize—1; Rush
Jon; 7, H. J. Thompson; 3 and 4, J. A.
Thompson, Champion ewe—Rushton, Pen.
—1, Oakes; 2, J. A. Thompson; 2, H. J.
Thompson,

SPICK Y

August 14, 1

Clean to hand

CURRI GO

Not Poison nor endanger the or kill any stor the Gophers antime of the year

> Manufacto Great We BRAN

Tae Hudson's B
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IN ONE DAY DOES THE SEND FO Ter PRESTO

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only exhibitor, and had everything his own

SWINE

YORKSHIRES.

Fahibitors in this breed were: J. F. Cooper, Tugaske, Sáck, H. Thompson, Regima, Sack, C. W. Thurston & Sons, North Regima, Sack, C. W. Thurston & Sons, North Regima, Philip Level, Barring, Sack, A. D. McIsonsid & Son, Napinka, Man. W. Gilbert, Stony Plain, Alla, and G. Ball & Sons, Stratheona, Alla, The show of this breed was the finest probably ever seen at Regima, and competition was close. Boar, two years or over—1, McIsonsid; 7, Thurston, Boar, over one year and under two.—1, McIsonsid; 9, Gilbert; 2, Leech, Boar over six and under 17 months.—1 and 4, McIsonsid; 7 and 3, Leech, Boar, under six months—1 and 7, Cooper; 3 and 4, Leech, Boar, any age, shown by wanteur exhibitor.—1, 7 and 3, Thurston, Best Boar, any sage.—1, Cooper; 3 and 3, Leech; 4, Thurston, Sow, over one year or over—1, McIsonsid; 7 and 3, Leech; 4, Thurston, Sow, over one year and under two.—1, Cooper; 2 and 3, Leech; 4, Thurston, Sow, any age.—1, Cooper; 8, McIsonsid, Sow, any age.—1, Cooper; 8, McIsonsid, Sow, any age.—1, Cooper; 9, McIsonsid; 3, Leech; 4, Thurston, Sow, any age.—1, Cooper; 9, McIsonsid; 3, Leech; 4, Thurston, Four pigs, under six months o'd, the get of boar bred and owned by exhibitor.—1, Cooper; 2, McIsonsid; 3, Leech; 4, Thurston, Four pigs, under six months o'd, the get of boar bred and owned by exhibitor.—1, Cooper; 2, McIsonsid; 3, Leech; 4, Thurston, Four pigs, under six months o'd, the get of boar bred and owned by exhibitor.—1, Cooper; 2, McIsonsid; 3, Leech; 4, Thurston, Four pigs, under six months o'd, the get of boar bred and owned by exhibitor.—1, Cooper; 2, McIsonsid; 3, Leech; 4, Thurston, Four pigs, under six months o'd, the get of boar bred and owned by exhibitor.—1, Cooper; 2, McIsonsid; 3, Leech.

BERKSHIRES

Roar, two years or over.—1, R. A. Wright, Irinkwater, Assk. Boar, over one and under two years.—1 and 2, Wm. Gilbert. Boar, under six mouths.—1 and 2, Gilbert; 2 and 4, Wright. Boar, any age, shown by smateur exhibitor.—1, Jesse Balkwell. Sow, over one and under two years.—1, Gilbert; 2 wright. Sow, over one and under two years.—1, Gilbert; 2 mouths.—1 and 4, Gilbert; 2, Haskwell. 2, Wright. Sow, under six mouths.—1 and 2, Gilbert; 3 and 4, Wright. Sow, any age, shown by amateur exhibitor.—1 and 2, Balkwill. Best wow, any age.—61 Gilbert. 3 and three sows, any age.—1. Gilbert. 9, Wright. Four pigs, under six months old, the get of one boar, bred and owned by exhibitor.—1, Gilbert; 2, Wright. Four olds, under six months old, the produce of one sow, bred and owned by exhibitor.—1, Gilbert; 2, Wright.

TAMWORTHS

Boar, over one and under two years.

1. Rushton. Boar, over six and under 12 months.—1, J. A. Thompson: 2 and 3, Gilbert. Boar, under six months.—1 and 2. Gilbert. Boar, under six months.—1 and 2. Gilbert. Sow, two years or over.—1. Cooper: 2 and 3. Gilbert. Sow, over one and under two years.—1 and 2. Gilbert. Sow, over six and under 12 months.—1 and 2. Gilbert. 3. J. A. Thompson. Sow, any age, shown by amateur exhibitor.—1. Cooper: 2 and 3. J. A. Thompson. Best sow, any age.—Gilbert. Boar, any age, and three sogs, any age.—1. Gilbert: 2. J. A. Thompson. Som. Four pigs under six months old, the get of one boar, bred and owned by exhibitor.—1. Gilbert: 2. J. A. Thompson.

POLAND-CHINAS

Chas. A. Connelly, Alida, showed some fine Poland-Chinas. His herd boar is an especialty high-class animal, and good aprough to win anywhere, either in this country, or on the other side of the line.

DUROC-JERSEYS

In this breed, O. and O. C. Miller, of Strathmore, had out a good herd, and won everything.

Any Other Pure Breed

G. E. White, Lacombee, Alta., and D. F. Runkle, Estlin, Sask., competed under this class. White, with his O.I.C.'s, had pretty well the best of matters all through. Runkle, won second and third in boar under six months; first in male and female amateur class. Birst and second for sow, under six months; championship for sow, and first for pen four pigs under six months, the get of one boar, and also for four pigs the produce of one sow.

Pen of three finished hows, suitable for the bacon trade—1. A. D. McDonald & Son, Napinka, Man. Best pair of pure-bred pigs of the bacon type breed.—1, J. F. Cooper, Tugaske, Sask. Best pair of pure-bred pigs, boar and sow, any age, of a lard type breed.—1, R. A. Wright, Drinkwater, Sask.

Boy and girl compatition

Bask. Boy and girl competition, pig, male and female littered in 1917.—1. Herhert J. Thompson, Weyburn; 2, Philip Leech, Jr., Baring, Sask.; 3, John Leech, Baring, Sask.



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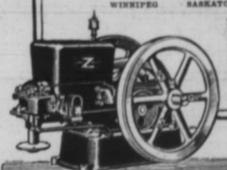
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Livestock

Foals in Hot Weather

The seventy days between July 1 and September 10 will, in many cases, de-termine the condition for the next ten-months of foals now suchling their dams. The well

have good care if it is to develop as verparentage war parentage Never rants. Never ence in value hetween the good foal and the inferior one greater than at present. It is samible that it will not pay to feed grain to the foal from inferior parents which promises at best to be-come nothing more than a cheap, nonde-

The supply of mother's milk which foals have had since birth, together

birth, together with good pasture and reasonably cool spring weather, have kept most of them in good condition up to the present. But the extremely hot weather and flies of summer, the dry and usually scarce pasture of July and August, and the hardwork done by the mares, all work hardships on nursing foals, if they are not protected against these conditions. Spring foals will learn to eat grain readily if given a chance, and it is profitable with good foals to arrange so that they can have access to clean, fresh grain.

grain.

If foals' mothers are being used for farm work, the foals should not be allowed to follow them, but should run together is a roomy, clean, well ventilated box stall or paddock. If a small pasture surrounded by a good fence and containing shade is available, it makes a fine place for foals. Fresh water should be available constantly, if possible, or else it should be supplied often. Foals soon become accustomed to staving in a paddock, nursing morning.

Foals soon become accustomed to staying in a paddock, nursing morning, noon and night, and running with their dams during the night. Handled in this way, foals will go through the trying time of summer in better shape than those treated otherwise. They can be weaned without difficulty and without weaned without difficulty and without a setback; and after weaning time, pas-ture will again be better, the weather will be cooler and they will go into win-ter quarters in a satisfactory condition.

Stallion Enrollment

Reports from the department of agriculture at Winnipeg would indicate that this has been the most successful season in the history of the Stallion Enrollment Act. There has been several prosecutions this year, the first since the act was put in force. As was explained by J. H. Evans, deputy minister of agriculture, it is up to the people themselves to see that the provisions of the act are carried out and it is only by co-operation on the part of those interested that it can be made effective.

The following extract taken from the report of Stallion Enrollment Board of 1916 is worthy of mention: "A study of the horse-breeding industry and the enactment of legislation affecting same should prove of great interest to the people of Manitoba. We find an record an Act, known as 'The Horse Breeders' Lien Act,' passed in the eighth session of the legislature of Manitoba during 1893; and introduced before the house by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, then member of Lakeside constituency. As far as can be ascertained this is the origin of legislation requiring the enrollment of stallions standing for public service.'

Synopsis R.O.P. Report

tenth annual report issued by

the Dominion Department of Agricul-ture on the Canadian Record of Per-formance of pure-bred dairy cattle cov-ering the period-April 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918, gives some interesting figures showing the development of this very important work as it relates to the im-provement of the dairy cattle of the Dominion.

Dominion.

In the Holstein-Freisian Mass, 55 mature cows, 20 faur-year-olds, 32 three year-olds, and 70 two-year-olds, a total of 171 qualified for the test.

The Ayrshire breed made i god showing, 177 head in all, made up as follows: 54 mature cows, four-year-olds, 18; three-year-olds, 38; and two-year-olds, 61.

Sixty-eight head recovery.

olds, 51.
Sixty-eight head represents the Jessey, comprising 20 mature cows, 8 fooryear-olds, 13 three-year-olds, and 27 two-year-olds.

two year-olds.

Shorthorns, although not a special-purpose dairy breed show a total of 31 head: 23 mature cows, 7 four-year-olds, 13 three year-olds, and eight two-year-

olds.

The Ayrshire cow (mature), "Hole-house Flirt of Trout Run," owned by J. L. Stansell, Staffordville, Ont, with a record of 14,522 pounds of milk, heads the list with this breed. The two-year-old heifer, "MacGregor's Lasrie May," owned by the Nova Sectia Agricultural College, made an excellent showing, producing in less than one year over 13,000 pounds of milk and 503 pounds of fat.

The Holstein-Friesian cow, "Desta," owned by J. Knapp, Merrickville, Ost, produced 27,128 pounds of milk and 839 pounds of fat in 365 days. A splendid three-year-old yearly record was made by a heifer owned by Rivers of Ingersoll, Ont. being 23,274 pounds of milk and 843 pounds fat.

"Blossom of, Ayelreagh," a cow owned by Barton, of Cilliwack, BC, with a record of 14,587 pounds of milk and 774 pounds of fat, heads the list in Jerseys.

Le the Shrothorn, "Hord Waterloo

in Jerseys.

In the Shrothorn, "Iford Waterlos Baroners," owned by the Agricultural College, Guelph, gave 13,314 pounds of milk, with 472 pounds of fat.

Among Western Canada breeders the following names appear as having owned cows that have qualified in the

owned cows that have qualified in the R.O.P. test during the past year. C. E. Thomas & Son, Lloydminster, Sask.; W. A. White, Carmangay, Alta.; John Russell, Alix, Alta.; G. E. White, Lacombe, Alta.; Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plains, Alta.; B. H. Thomson, Boharm, Sask.; Brew Bros., Lloydminster, Sask.; Brandon Experimental Farm; Indias Head Experimental Farm; Indias Head Experimental Farm; Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta.; University of Saskatchewan; Hospital for Insane, Selkirk, Man.; and C.P.R. Demonstration Farm, Strathmore, Alta.

Stomach Worms in Sheep

Stomach Worms in Sheep

During the months of July, August and September, the trouble with stemach worms is most likely to occur. As infested flock is not a source of prost and every precaution should be taken to stamp out the disease. Where last is broken frequently, or where a rotation of crops is practiced, very seldom will the disease get a foothold. On the other hand, land upon which sheep have pastured continuously for a number of years often means trouble with the flock. Older sheep are not so susceptible to stomach worms as lambs. The symptoms are quite marked. The infected sheep show a general lack of vigor and become very thin, usually accompanied with scouring. The wool becomes harsh and lacks lustre and is some cases, the animals become quite thin. Not infrequently a soft swelling will appear on the lower jaw during the day, disappearing again at night. The most reliable symptom of any is indicated by the color of the inside of the lower cyclid, which, in a natural state, should appear pink, showing an abundance of blood. A pale yellow color is a sure sign of stomach worms. As is the case in most ailments of live stock, prevention is much better than attempting a cure.

Frequent changes of fresh, clean parture during the wummer months will be very effective in preventing the ravages of stomach worms. The use of annual pastures such as rape, or a

mixture of onto and providing a change. When the flock he emptoms of atomach he surveyed by the treated starved by shotting the morning the storm which will make the effective. Frequire a five owners of whole spoon of gasoline, or least to one as spoons, the amount or among the same. repeat this done for days, or in case the come very what, it tered every ather directived three dones.

Conserving M

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H. Evans, deputy store, his department the fact that unless the fact that unless rable volume of h district, it would as ing to the expense of In other words, the too costly if it we about from one dist not be able to seen

ant he able to seen to tone in each.
Already several siewed the departm getting contracts f some cases to the elements of the resulted in a more far as the feed que many farmers who had very little feet that the situation in this reason, they is this reason, they is the amount of hay It is therefore no this therefore not charge of the scher the demand for fee-they are arranging plan and expect to readiness in due to

> Saskatchewan Boost t

At a meeting of Clydesdale Horseh held at Regina du of the motions per mously, was to tak dale Association of of purchasing a si-ings and to show the principal exhi-tern and Wester example to all t horsemen generally for, from the use and substance. The and substance. Therer, but of late yo ially, the Clydewl in these particular essential in the di eration of the Cl One of the obj

Eastern man after care of the anima of the year, but the dale enthusiasis in willingly do their difficulties of this

The livestock is Allies in Europe is 46,000,000 head a the war. Forty in France have becent of the sheet cannot be restore until from five to war.

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sore, Alta. 1 Sheep

July, Angust le with stem-to occur. As arce of profit uld be takes Where land where a rotawhere a rota-very seldom hold. On the th sheep have a number of ble with the it so suscept lambs. The sed. The is-seral lack of n, usually ac-The wool be-ustre and is become quite soft swelling r jaw during ain at night. im of any is the inside of in a natural , showing as pale yellow mach worms, ments of live-

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mixture of oats and barley will aid in preciding a change.

When the flock has already shown amptons of stomach worms, they may be more flock in the treated as follows: The flock is be treated as follows: The flock is be treated about first be starved by shotting up over night. In the morning the stomach will be captly, which will make the treatment more effective. Prepare a dose consisting of five owners of whole milk, one table apont of gassine, one tablespoon raw hunted oil. This is sufficient for one lamb. For older sheep, increase the gassing to one and one half tablespoons, the amount of milk and oil repeat this dose for three successive days, or in case the animals have become very weak, it might be administered every other day until they have received three doses.

Conserving Manitoba Hay

Conserving Manitoba Hay

The tiscup is the mail service hampeeed to a considerable extent the development of the plan put on foot by the department of agriculture for one serving the hay in the northern sections of Manitoba. Blank forms, including nine sections of land have been prepared and these have been forwarded to about 200 postmasters, all in the district north of township 14, with the request that they indicate on the enclosed map those sections on which reasonable quantities of hay may be procured. In this way, it is expected the department will get to know into what area it will warrant the despatching of hay outfits. As explained by J. H. Evans, deputy minister of agriculture, his department must keep in mind the fact that unless there is a considerable volume of hay in a particular district, it would scarcely warrant going to the expense of sending an outfit. In other words, the scheme would be too costly if it were forced to move about from one district to another and not be able to secure more than 20 to 20 tons in each.

Already several men have interviewed the department with a view of getting contracts for cutting hay, in some cases to the extent of 50,000 tons. The rain that was pretty general throughout the province recently has resulted in a more hopeful outlook so far as the feed question is concerned. Many farmers who, two weeks ago, had very little feed in sight, feel now that the situation is not so critical. For this reason, they are undecided as to the amount of hay they will require. It is therefore not casy for those in charge of the scheme to estimate what the demand for feed will be. However, they are arranging to push forward the plan and expect to have everything in readiness in due time.

Saskatchewan Clyde Men to

Saskatchewan Clyde Men to Boost the Breed

At a meeting of the Saskatellewan Chylesdale Horsebreeders' Association held at Regina during Fair week, one of the motions put and carried unanimously, was to take up with the Chydesdale Association of Canada the question of purchasing a six-horse team of geldings and to show these geldings at all the principal exhibitions both in Eastern and Western Canada, as an example to all Chydesdale men and horsemen generally, of what is looked for, from the use of good sires of size and substance. There is no doubit whatever, but of late years, in Canada especially, the Chydesdale has been lacking in these particular properties, which are essential in the draft horse. The idea is a good one, and deserves the consideration of the Chydesdale Association. One of the objections voiced by an Eastern man after the meeting was the care of the animals, during the balance of the year, but there are many Chydesdale cathusiasis in the West, who would willingly do their best to overcome any difficulties of this nature.

The livestock in the countries of the Allies in Europe has been decreased by 46,000,000 head since the beginning of the war. Forty per cent, of the hogs, in France have been-killed, and 35 per cent of the sheep. It is estimated by French officials that French livestock cannot be restyred to the pre war basis until from five to ten years after the war.





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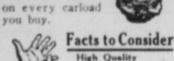
E L RICHARDSON Sec. Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association. Victoria Park, Calgary.

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Bulk of Wool may go to Boston

Manufacturers have only taken up limited amounts of the 1918 Clip-By L. J. Moore

Ready for the Manufacturer.

ANADIAN monitor manufacturers are in danger of peopardicing their interests by allowing domestic must to be shipped out of the country. The active demand for Can adjan wools that has been shown during adjan wools that has been shown during the last few weeks has abated. If Can-adfan hayers retire from the market, the sellers will be obliged to skip their product to the Boston market to secure a quick turnover. Remembrance of the quick turnover. Remembrance of the cute situation in the wool trade during he first four

rear prompted buying of the dohaving of the do-mestic clip on a large scale carlier in the season. Manufacturers found that they could utilize the long wools to ad vantage by adapt ing their machin ery to its use. At the outset it was believed that the entire supply of domestic wool would be held within the coun try, and that, to gether with the gether with the importation of the 45,000 bales of Australasian wool allotted to Canada by the Imperial Wool Commission

by the Imperial
Wool Commission
officials, there would be sufficient to
meet the needs of the manufacturers.
Most recent developments indicate that
a considerable quantity of Canadian
wool will find its way to the United
States markets, onless manufacturers
arise to the importance of the situation
and are prepared to make purchases as
the commodity is available for sale.

The world situation, as regards wool,
promises to be very acute in the next
nine months. The drastic action taken
by the United States government in limiting the distribution of wool to manufacturers directly chgaged in meeting
war needs has made it clear that there
is the utmost necessity for conservation
of supplies across the border. With the
American government the sole buyer, of supplies across the border. American government the sole buyer, all wool for sale in the United States is commandeered, and war requirements will be satisfied first. In fact, the civil-ian trade outlook there is anything but encouraging. Canada cannot hope to secure relief from that quarter in case of a shortage, and supplies from South América are being largely diverted for the American trade.

The Empire's Wool Resources

The Empire's Wool Resources

The Imperial authorities see need for extreme conservation of all wools within the Empire. Canada's quota of Australasian wool amounts to 45,000 bales, or approximately 15,000,000 pounds. This is estimated to be equivalent to from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 pounds of cleaned wool. Over one-third of this amount has salready been shipped. Allotments have been made by the Canadian Wool Commission, and each man ufacturer is informed of the exact amount of Australasian wool be will be able to secure. Advices from persons

inests be made to feet in the product within the country, to settly the callinged needs of the industry.

the infustry. Index steps are taken to secure supplies of raw material, manufacturers will face a serious situation before the end of 1918, and the industry may be distributed by the state of the serious situation and the industry may be applied to the serious situation to the serious security may be applied to the serious situation of the serious situation of the serious security situation of the serious situation of the serious situation of the serious security situation of the serious sit dustry may be paralyzed during the first four months of next year. A warning cently by a mem-ber of the Cana-dian Wool Comthat. Manufacturer age might be faced than in the early part of this year.

The advice of the Commission to manu-

facturers is to buy all the wool they can now, and to make purchases on borrowed capital if they are unable to buy a sufficient quantity on their own

1,750,000 Pounds of Wool Sold

There has been already disposed of through the agency of the Canadian Co-operative Woolgrowers' Association approximately 1,750,000 pounds of well. approximately 1,550,000 pounds of wion, on which prices ranged from \$1.25 to \$1.55 a pound; with the average figure in the neighborhood of \$1.40. The association expects to handle 4,000,000 pounds of the domestic clip altogether. To economize on selling cost at is desirable to effect a quick turnover, thereby saying on interest, insurance and storage charges. When the demand is found to lag, the seller must turn, perforce to an outside market. It is understood that shipments are now about to be made to Boston.

The Canadian wool-clip is definitely stated to be substantially larger this year than ever before. Estimates have been made heretofore that the amount of wool produced in Canada has

been made heretofore that the amount of wool produced in Canada has amounted to 15,000,000 lbs. This is now believed to be excessive, and while this year's clip was estimated by one expert to be about 14,000,000 pounds, it was stated that this easily represents a high water mark in the history of the wool producing industry in Canada. The increase in flocks has resulted partly from the higher prices obtained, and also by reason of the clucational campaign conducted throughout the counpaign conducted throughout the coun

Approval of the co-operative method of handling wool was shown by one



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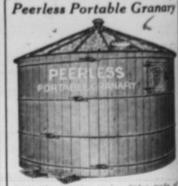
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August 14, 191 harge wool grower of who had his flocks harder, and who wi threshed the Co-oper it is quite probable wool will eventually the hands of the Un-neul through the B Boston Prices for

the United States prices. Boston. The most less free his chipment to Build on Canadian grades. Fine staple, choice Pine staple, inferio Pine clothing, choice Pine clothing, choice Pine clothing, aver Pine clothing, infer liaif blood staple, italf blood staple, italf blood staple, italf blood clothing. Half-blood clothing Half blood stating. Half-blood clothing. Fine medium staple Fine medium istaph Fine medium clothi Piac medium clothi Fine medium clothi Medium staple, che Medium staple, av-Medium staple, inf Medium clothing, Medium clothing, Medium clothing. Low medium staple Low medium stapl Low medium stapl Low medium cloth Low medium cloth Low staple, choice Low staple, averag Low staple, inferi Low clothing, choi Low clothing, aver Low clothing, info Coarse staple, choi Coarse staple, ave Coarse staple, infe Coarse clothing, cl Course clothing, a Coarse clothing, i Low staple, choice Low staple, averag



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MAIL

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L TANK

loofing Co.Ltd.

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SAMPLE of

R BUTTON.

TLE

harge wool grower of the United States who had his flocks brought across the tacker, and who will market his clip through the Cooperative Association. It is quite probable that the identical wool will eventually find its way into the hards of the United States government through the Hoston market.

Boston Prices for Western Wool

At a conference in Toronto, prices were fixed for domestic woods, based on the United States government issue prices. Boston. The prices on Western and, less froughly charges from point of shipment to Boston are as collews:

Canadian grades, northwest wo	of the
Canadian grades, northwest wo	\$1.90
Canadian grades Pine staple, choice Pine staple, average	1.85
Pige stape, afferior	1.80
Fine staple, inferior Fine clothing, choice	1.80
Pine clothing, choice Pine clothing, average Pine clothing, inferior	1.75
Plan clothing, inferior	1.65
OF THE STREET ASSESSED BY COMMEN	
Half blood staple, inferior	4.76
Half-blood clothing, choice Half-blood stathing, average	1.65
Half-blood clothing, inferior	1.60
Half blood slothing, inferior Half blood clothing, inferior Fine medium staple, choice Fine medium staple, average	1.55
Fine medium staple, average	1.50
Fine medium staple, inferior	1.55
Pine medium clothing, choice	1,50
Pine medium clothing, average	1.45
Fine medium clothing,, inferior	
Medium staple, choice	1.50
Medium staple, average	1.00
Mediam clothing, choice	1.52
Medium clothing, average	1.47
Medium clothing, average Medium clothing, inferior	1,42
Log medium stapic, choice	. 3.050
Low medium staple, average	1.47
Low medium staple, inferior	1,45
Low medium clothing, choice	1.48
Low medium clothing, average	1.43
Low staple, choice	1.45
Low staple, average	1.42
Low staple, inferior	1,37
Low elothing, choice	1.40
Low clothing, average	1.37
Low clothing, inferior	_1.35
Coarse staple, choice	1.40
Coarse staple, average	1.38
Coarse staple, inferior	1.35
Coarse clothing, choice	1,38
Coarse clothing, average	1.35
Course clothing, inferior	1.32
Low staple, choice Low staple, average Low staple, inferior Common brades choice	1.25
Low staple, average	1.23
Low staple, inferior	1.20
Common brader choice	E17
Common brade, average	1.15



Common brade, inferior

Two Returned Soldier Legislators.





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Saskatchewan's Vacant Land Tax chemps is expected to yield a revenue of \$800,000 this year. It has averaged \$100,000 for the past four years. The tax was changed at last session of the legislature from \$10,000 per quarter section to may per cent, on the value of the land, which is a great improvement in principle. The vacant land tax is not only a good revenue producer, but we have the testidinary of government officials of Alberta and Saskatchewan that it is operating to force speculators to self their lands to merg. It is thus an aid to the extension of production. Recent reports of high plices obtained for agricultural lands in the western provinces would indicate that it is time to senoise a higher tax on vacant land, or actionness and production will be checked by high land values.

Suggestions on Making a Will

The making of a will is an act of prodence, which if performed wisely and earefully, both as to terms and appointment of executor, will save one's heirs much trouble, worry and possible injustice.

In case one omits to leave a will,

the courts are called upon to name an administrator who will divide the estate in strict accordance with the law. The legal division of the assets may result

administrator who will divide the estate in strict accordance with the law. The legal division of the assets may result in great injustice to certain members of the family, who deserve different treatment. In such cases, family quarrels are sure to follow, and the blame rests with the man who died without leaving a will, or whose will was thrown out by the courts because it was not properly drawn.

A will should be so prepared that no question can ever be raised as to the testator's wishes, as when the time comes for the will to be consulted, it is then too late to have any of its terms explained. In many cases improperly prepared wills have to be submitted to the courts for interpretation at greatest and inconvenience to the beneficiaries, due to earclessness or perhaps ignorance on the part of those who prepared them. No matter whether the estate is large or small, for the sake of one's dependents and laxed ones, the greatest possible care should be taken in the preparation of the will, and the selection of an executor. The result of a generation of patient toil should not be lightly left at the command of the courts, reduced by heavy legal costs, and eventually distributed, perhaps by inexperienced individuals.

What should be the first step towards the preparation of a will? Consultatation with a good lawyer, so that the will may be drawn in strict accordance with the requirements of the law, in order that its provisions may stand no danger of failing. The next step, and it is one of very great importance, is the selection of an executor, one who will live to carry out the provisions of the will, and the proper distribution, of their property that there is an important duty still unfolfilled for those who have no will, or whose will does not satisfy present conditions.

Miscellaneous Insurance
Insurance business other than fire of

Miscellaneous Insurance

Insurance Dusiness other than fire or life was earried on in Canada during the past year by \$4 companies: 26 Canadian, 17 British and 41 foreign companies. Forty-nine of these companies likewise transacted fire insurance, and one transacted life insurance, and one transacted life insurance. In addition to these \$4 companies, there were six fraternal orders or societies which carried on sickness, insurance and also life insurance.

Of these 26 Canadian companies which carried on business other than fire or life, 18 transacted miscellaneous plasses of business only. Of these, eight transacted sickness insurance; seven, accident insurance; four, combined accident and sickness; seven, plate glass insurance; six, guarantee insurance; seven, atomobile insurance; two, steam boiler insurance; three, burg-glary insurance; one, tonrado insurance; lary insurance; one, tourado i

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Thirty B British of toha, one tario, eig-une in C Maritime hundred, out Cana

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Branches in Albria, forty one in Columbia, treply five in Manies hustra, and forty-four in Graphy oven in-Laskatchewan, fivy Queboc land seventy eight in the Province — a stal of four and sixthtwo Branches through ada, including six in Newfound-

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two, I hall insurance one, livestock insurance; and one, litle insurance.

At the end of the year the assets of these 18 companies amounted to these 18 #6,765,461.97.

By-Products of Life Insurance

By-Products of Life Insurance
The fact that a man carries life insurance has an unquestionably strong
influence in making him more careful
with his money. He will become a useful citizen because he will become a useful citizen because he will become a useful citizen because he will have broadened out to the point where he considers not the present and his present
need alone, but the present in its relationship to the future. Life insurance instils foresight, because the very
consideration of life insurance, the
taking out of a life insurance policy,
is foresight personified.

The man who has acquired the habit
of thrift and who, in addition, applies
his thrift habit for the future as well
as for the present, that can has learned
the secret of the accumulation of money.
Life invarance affects the wealth of
a community in another way, through
the payment of sleath claims. Insurance
homey is a substantial part of many esinter, and in some instances there
would be no estate at all without it.

Dominion Revenue Increasing

Dominion Revenue Increasing

Dominion Revenue Increasing
Notwithstanding the decline which has taken place in imports, the revenue of the Dominion continues to show substantial increase over the same period last year. From April 1, the beginning of the present fiscal year, to July 10, who total revenue of the Dominion amounted to \$74,000,000, as compared with \$69,000,000 for the corresponding period of last fiscal year. During the period in question, while there has been a decline in customs revenue of \$3,000,000, it shas been more than counterbalanced by the invages in excise and especially by the revenue from the business paofits was tantion. It is expected that the revenue for the year will be materially increased also by the returns from the Broome taxation for which assessments are now being made. Notices of such assessment have begun to go forward on August Lea.

As to Tax-Free War Loans

A noteworthy and interesting discussion of the question of the inadvisability of having war loan bonds exempted from taxation is presented in The Monthly Review, sessued by the Montreal financial house of Greenshields & Co. which save

** A Co., which says:—

"It has been officially announced at Ottawa, that the first Dominion of Camela war loan will be free from federal taxes. The issue will therefore be on the same footing in that respect as the outstanding bonds of the earlier

oans.

"The decision, no doubt, is the result of mature deliberation on the part of authorities in investment matters, and to probably to be accepted as the majority opinion. Apparently there was a shrinking from risking the experiment of trying to sell a taxable loan at approximately the same rate of interest as, or a very slightly higher rate of interest than, the lains now outstanding. "To our mind, the situation is such that the government might well have considered the advisability of taking its courage in its hands, and soming forward boldly with a taxable loan, counting on the patriotic willingness of the large investors of Canada to dispense with the tax-exempt privilege.

Precedent Tor Experiment

Precedent Tor Experiment

"There is justification for the theory that the patriotic impulse would over come questions of selfash interest in the first instance. In the winter of 1917, when Great Britain's Victory Loan was pending, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was confronted with a money market which plainly indicated a six per cent, interest rate as necessary for the success of the loan. Disceparding basking advice in the matter, he decided to appeal to the British people with a five per cent bond. The result proved an overwhelming success, with the largest subscription ever recorded for a loan offering in Great British. The British investor surrendered for a loan offering in Great British in the money market. We are quite convinced that the Cangalian investor Continued on page 42

14

WHO WILL LOOK AFTER YOUR ESTATE?

We assume you are a careful, shrewd and conservative person; you have amassed considerable valuable assets, and heretofore you have managed them successfully yourself. Should you pass away in the near future, would your family or your heirs handle them as well! Would they or an individual executor have, in your judgment, the necessary skill and experience!

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The Deeper Life

Christianity for all Temperaments By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

THE twelve disciples of Jesus are named in four places in the New Testament. These lists vary. Andrew is sometimes secund, and sometimes fourth. Philip and Matthew and Thomas change places; Thaddens or Jude and

Matthew and Thomas of Thaddeus or Jude and Simon the Canaanite also; but this curious fact obtains that in all the lists the twelve names are resolvable into three groups of four, and these four never vary. The first group comprises Simon Peter, his brother Andrew, and James and John, the sons of Zebedee. Philip Bartholomew, Thomas, and Matthew constitute the second group. The

and Matthew constitute
the second group. The
third is made up of
another James, and his
brother, variously named
Leblaeus, Thaddeus, or
Jule, Simon the Canaan
e and Judas Iscariot.
Such a fixed grouping
cannot be accidental. It
must be intentional and significant.
The most reasonable explanation seems
to be that it is based on differences of
temperament, and that the twelve were
chosen by Jesus as representatives of
the race.

By temperament men may be roughly, divided into three classes as emotion, intellect, or will pre-lominates. They are emotional, intellectual, or practical. Each class, of course, possesses the characteristics of the other two, but they feature that rules classifies.

The first class is emotional, impulsive, swayed by the feelings and the affections. These as we say are the men of heart.

tions. These as we say are the men of heart.

How clearly the first group of the disciples belongs to this class. What a creature of affection and impulse was Peter, the first to declare his devotion to the Master, the first to draw the sword in his defence. His letters are not argumentative and speculative like Paul's, there is little reasoning in them, no great expositions of doctrine. They consist almost wholly of fervid appeal, affectionate consolation and exhortation.

consist almost wholly of fervid appeal, affectionate consolation and exhortation.

Peter's brother, Andrew, was probably just a smaller edition of Peter.

It is scarcely necessary to establish John's right to be placed in this class, the disciple whom Jesus loved, who leaned on Jesus' breast in the intimacy of closest affection. If it was he who wrote the fourth gospel and the epistles of John, he was the one who saw in the Christian life and in God Himself nothing but love made perfect. Tradition says that carried in extreme oldage into the congregation and asked for a farewell word, he said only. "Little children, love one another."

James, his brother, was probably like him for the two were called sons of thunder. In their early unchastened days, they were both fiery, vehement, passionately loving and passionately hating men, for those who think of John as of a gentle or even almost effeminate nature, forget how it was he and his brother James who, when a village of Samaria had refused hospitality to Jesus, demanded in lignantly that Jesus call down fire from heaven, as Elijah did, and consume the inhospitable villagers.

The second group shows just as unmistakeably the characteristics of the intellectual temperament.

Philip's prayer, Lord, show us the Father and it sufficeth as, discloses, as grarily as a velume could, the speculative mind grappling with the deep things of religious faith. Just as the answer shows how the intellect lags behind the spiritual insight, which is the surest source of knowledge.

We are not perhaps reading too much between the lines if we find in Nathaniel a devout contemplative mind given to brooding meditation. It was, perhaps, to such a season when the spirit was rapt into high regions that Jesus

referred when his words so deeply impressed Nathaniel, "When thou wast under the fig tree I saw thee." A further indication of Nathaniel's temperament is that he was not willing to necept either, Philip's report about Jesus or Jesus "estimate of himself without dis

Matthew was indisputably of the intellectual temperament. He was the only one of the twelve, except to John, sufficiently literary to undertake, to preserve the sayings and acts of their Master in writing.

But the most typical representative of this class was Thomas, the born sceptic. He refused to believe in the resurrection of Jesus till he had the evidences of his own, senses.

own, senses.

The third group represents the men of will and action, the practical

men.

To this class probably belongs the second James, not the James who wrote the epistle. That was the brother of Jesus. Of this James we know nothing, and his very inconspicuousness goes to show him a simple ordinary man without the marked intellectuality or the warm and vivid emotions which would have redeemed him from obscurity.

Jude's one recorded speech shows the plain unimaginative man, without the deep insight that either love or thought might have gives, 'Lord, what is come to pass that Thou will manifest Thyself unto us and not unto the world!'

Simon, the Cananacia, that is, Simon Zelotes, Simon the zealot, was clearly a man of action, for he belonged to the revolutionary nationalist party, zealous for the Jewish law and eager to throw off the Roman rule.

Judas Iscariot was the man of business, the one naturally entrusted with the purse, a born financier.

It would seem then altogether reasonable that our Lord selected these twelve as representative of the three classes into which all men and women can be broadly divided. But even if that thought were not in His mind the suggestiveness of the variety remains. The disciples were widely different in their dispositions. Yet Jesus valued them all, and appealed to them all. At the very outset thus Christianity disclosed its universal or Catholic character. It is not for a class but for hea. It is adapted to all types of character. No temperament can stamp Christianity with its seal. No temperament is excluded. Christianity is for all. It is broadly human.

Thus one test of a true Church is its conprehensiveness. Washire and

with its seal. No temperament is excluded. Christianity is for all. It is broadly human.

Thus one test of a true Caugeh is its comprehensiveness. We have not perhaps yet seen a truly and fully comprehensive Church. All the Churches have been sectional, selective, exclusive. If they have not been so sectional as to actually exclude certain types, they have given seemed to the emphasis and favor.

Methodism, at least in its earlier forms, was especially congenial to the emotional temperament. It has, until recently, shown no such favor to the enquiring and critical spirit.

Presbyterianism, through most of its history, has been a more congenial home for the men whose piety was of the intellectual rather than of the affectional type. Wesley; somewhat impatiently and superficially, said of his Scotch hearers that they knew everything and felt nothing.

Unitarianism has suffered in its aggressive energy because it failed to attract men of a fervid and affectional type of piety. Only the more intellectual and practical types could flourish in its more frigid atmosphere. The Church of England has shown a considerable measure of comprehensiveness, but on the whole has not been

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August 11

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prolific in great enthusiasts. In some periods of its history it has been even motile to enthusiasm, one of the most distinctive characteristics of true Christianity. On the whole the practical temperament has predominated. It has produced competent and industrious organizers, hishops, parish from the practical temperament has predominated. It has produced competent and industrious organizers, hishops, parish from the practical contents of Great mystics.

The oldest of Christian chowches, the Roman Catholic, must be admitted to have been, on the whole, perhaps, the most truly deserving of the name Catholic. In its many side-duces it has found place and work and congenial environment for mystic, rapt devotes, the philosopher, and the plain practical man, who has found in it guide and conneclior. Though it has made room for the philosopher, however, it has been least hospitable to him, and only while he walked in a narrow path, while for the modern, all investigating, all dissecting, tradition rejecting, an thority-disowning, scientific spirit, it seems to have as yet no place.

Perhaps the great Church, the truly and fully Catholic church, the church for all temperaments, and for all races, is yet to rome.

The subject tempts to further treat-

is yet to come. The subject tempts to further treat-

Travellers Fined

The following extract, reprinted from a Montana paper, calls attention to a situation which, if the facts bear out the case, should not be allowed to con

"Several complaints have been made of late by Americans returning from Canada as to the treatment received by them while visiting there. There is a law now in force in Canada that everybody should register. Those traveling through from the state find this impossible to do until their destination is reached. The Canadian Immigration officers here having no authority to register anyone, and therefore passes them through. Upon reaching Lethbridge, or some other point in Canada, they are arrested on the depot platform, taken to the police station and fined accordingly, which is usually about \$17.50 each.

The most noticeable part of this is Several complaints have been made

The most noticeable part of this is that only Americans are included in the roundup. People who know and watched the proceedings for several days, state that the frain is met each day at the Canadian points by the police, and all Americans are arrested, while other passengers are not molested. These reports were not verified at first, but so many complaints have come from there recently that in all appearance something is radically wrong.

wrong.

It should be remembered that the Americans and Canadians are now fighting under one flag, shoulder to shoulder in the trenches, breathing the same German gases, and laying their lives down to whip the Hun and save both sometimes.

It would appear, at least, if these reports are true, the Canadian police would give American visitors a few minutes in which to journey to a registration office.

Harvest Leave

An order applicable to all parts of annals in regard to harvest leave was seened last Friday by the militia department at Ottawa. It provides as follows:

partment at Ottawa. It provides as follows:

'Subject to the instructions of general officers commanding, harvest leave will be granted by officers commanding units to men who were working on forms immediately before they joined for duty. The leave will be to work on a specified farm, but not necessarily on that on which the man concerned was previously working. It may be extended to men in medical category—A, B, or 'C, and need not be preceded by issue of clothing, innoculation, vaccination or more documentation than particulars of recruit. It will be without pay.

'Men now in districts other than that in which they joined will, if they go to specified farms in their home districts, be furnished with return transportation to the headquarters of that district, if they desire or require it.

'Harvest leave will be limited to six weeks.'



June Air in January

Most any furnace will produce a dry heat -the kind used to dry lumber in a kiln.

But that kind of heat will ruin the health of your family and destroy your furniture.

What month is the balmiest, healthiest, sweetest, most delightful of all the year? June, of course.

The Sunshine Furnace has been designed, developed and perfected to give to your home in January thesame quality of air that you breathe out of doors in June.

The Sunshine Furnace by warming fresh

air and charging it with the necessary exact degree of moisture, not only warms but ventilates your home with pure, soft, health-

ful air every moment of the day.

Above the fuel door of the Sunshine Furnace is a water pan designed with scientific exactness to vaporize into the warm air the precise quantity of moisture necessary to the health and comfort of your family.

In the Sunshine heated home there are no dry, hacking throats, no burning or wrinkling skins, no dust or gas-only pure, humid, balmy, healthful warm air.

Engineering Service Free McClary's own heating engineers are at your give you free expert advice on your home-heating requirements. Write to the nearest McClary Branch and ask for particulars about this service. A booklet, "Comfort in the Home," makes clear all the things you want to know about furnaces, and it is sent free on request.

McClary's Sunshine

London St. John, N.B.

Calgary

POULTRY

PRICES

Hens, in good condition, per lb. Roosters, any age, in good condition. TERMS: CASH, BANK MONEY ORDER ON RECEIPT OF GOODS.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.

91 LUNTED AVENUE . WINNIPEG Canada Food Board License No. 7-107.

Live Poultry and Eggs WANTED

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

OLD BIRDS IN GOOD CONDITION We are prepaying crates to any part in Manitobs and Haskatchewan. MONEY ORDER MAILED DAILY Canada Food Board License Nos. 7-325 -- 7-326.

Standard Produce Co. WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY WANTED 3000 BIRDS WEEKLY

We have a large demand for live poultry and require 3,000 birds weekly to natisfy the demands of our customers. We can handle, this quantity weekly from now antil Christmas. If you have not yet shipped to us it will pay you to give us a trial. You will receive honest weight and the prices queeted hereunder for ten days from date of this paper.

NOTE.—We prepay crates to any part of Manitoha and Makatefawan. Watch our ad each week for prices.

Hens, 5 lba and over, per lb. 20e Hens, up to 5 lba, per lb. 20e Hens, up to 5 lba, per lb. 25e to 27e Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. 25e Geese, per lb. 18e Gid Roosters, per lb. 18e Gid Roo

Royal Produce Trading Co.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

August 14.

Ob, yes, ve "Well, shall met" saked his "Wait a bit Sect. "She ha "Grashus, Ti

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five hundred d Dis is de stone.

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A certain travelling for her nex er's wife. from the fie rub his gur the visited at the door "He's c mat, ma'ar When the

Soldier Stodents are here noting the fine points of "Windsor Norseman," the m head of the Royal Shorthorn Head. An offer of 3,000 guineas for this head of the Sorgal State of 2,000 guineas for this head of the Sorgal State of

A Visit to the Royal Farms

Canadian Convalescent Soldiers, now studying Agriculture in London, inspect the King's Herds and Flocks at Windsor-By Lieut. A. E. Ottewell

Flocks at Windsor-By

1 be here and see this! 'Such was the enthusiastic remark of a Canadian sol-liver as he gazed upon a 3,000 guinea bull, on the Royal Farms at Windsor, one hright Saturday afternoon in June. This boy had been in the trenches and being severly wounded had been ren dered unfit for further service in the field. He is now employed in one of the military offices in Tig London area. Even on the King's Farm, his thoughts were thousands of miles across the sea with his 'ain folk' in Canada. And so it was with the whole party of over 50 men who formed the agricultural class of the Canadian Khaki College in London. During the winter these men have been studying field and animal husbandry, from a theoretical stand point, in the class room at Universally College, London. By means of lectures illustrated with lanterh, slides, they have learned the sound principles upon which the practice of agriculture should be based. A brief but comprehensive course in soils and their man agement and the cultivation of field crops, as well as instruction in the more important phases of animal husbandry have been covered in the class room. crops, as well as instruction in the more important phases of animal husbandry have been covered in the class room. But theory must ever be preparation for the practical. And throughout the whole course the minds of the men were constantly turned to the land, and they were taught to look with keen enthusiasm to the time when by the abeliention of their knowledge, they should be able in some part of the great Deminion to transform a homestead into a productive farm.

The King's Shorthorns

The King's Shorthorns

However, it is of the Royal Farmsthat we must write. And yet this visit of the class to Windsor was but a part of a whole course. During the summer months the work of the class room has been suspended in order that the men may visit various well known farms and stables, and there have practically demonstrated the value of science as applied to agriculture. On arrival at Windsor, the Canadian boys were met by Mr. Mac William, the manager of the King's Farms, at whose invitation the trip was undertaken. He had arranged that experts should accompany the class to the various departments. Wherever Shorthorn cattle are bred the fame of the Royal herd at Windsor is known, and so the first enquiry was to see some of these wonderful animals of

which all had heard. Many were the remarks of satisfaction and delight as "Windsor, Norseman" No. 134,385 British Shorthorn Herd Book, a magni-ficent deep red bull, the present head of the Royal herd, was led out for the of the Royal herd, was led out for the inspection of the class. Few present had ever seen such a fine specimen of the Shorthorn breed and their interest was increased by the fact that an offer of 3,000 guineas had just been refused for him. The temptation to hold forthwith a class in amateur stockrefused for him. The templation to hold forthwith a class in amateur stock-judging could not be resisted by the instructor. He was compelled to admit that even in the show ring in Canada he had never seen a more perfect animal. The broad smooth back, deep loins, and splendid typical beef conformation were commented upon. Then the femiles of the herd were inspected. One in particular came in for special notice. This was "Windsor Gem." the only female who had ever won the championship at both the Royal and Smithfield Shows, 1916. Numerically, the herd was not large, but the lecturer rather significantly remarked that judging it from the standpoint of cash value, there was enough money represented in a dozen of them to purchase a good modern farm for every man present.

Inspecting the Work Horses

Inspecting the Work Horses

From the cattle barns the party were conducted to a nearby paddock where were assembled some score of splendid Clyde, Cross-bred Clyde and Shire work horses. These were made the subject of a discussion on the points of draught horses, and the comments of the men were a revelation of the extent they had profited by their class-room work. "Gee, what a neck and shoulders!" said one of the boys, as a 2,000 pound Shire almost tramped on his feet. "What a set of legs and feet," said another looking at a dark Clydesdale, such as is seldom seen except at some of the best known shows.

After the draught horses came the

After the draught horses came the sheep, several hundreds of which were enjoying a sort of sheep's heaven in a beautiful tree-dotted English pasture. True to the eld saying "Wherever you find Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, or steam-boats there the Scotchman will be." the foreman in charge of the Boyal herd was a grizzled son of old

- An Up-to-Date Dairy Farm Much



More Insurance Needed THE people of Canada purchased

ing 1917 than they did in 1916. This is in keeping with a similar marked increase during the previous year.

This increase is significant. It shows that the

(1) the lessons of the war that emphasize the uncertainties of the future;

(2) the wisdom of investing increased earnings for future protection;

(3) those already insured realize the need for more and more protection as the cost of living mounts upward, thus decreasing the amount of protection that dependents can enjoy from any given sum of money.

These lessons of the times point to the wisdom of providing adequate life insurance protection.

A Mutual continuous monthly income policy, under the endowment plan, would assure you of an income at the expiry of an endowment period of, say, 20 years. At least 240 monthly payments are guaranteed to yourself, or your beneficiary. If you survive the period the income continues for life.

These policies are also issued on the Life and Limited Life Plans. Write for full particulars.

The Mutual Life

Assurance Company of Canada Waterloo, Ontario

The Nation Progresses

to the extent of the thriftiness of its citizens. A Policy in The Manufacturers Life is the easiest and most practical way to save. Our investments in government and municipal bonds provide funds for development, and our farm mortgage investments enable the farmer to extend his holdings and increase production. All classes are benefited, as the greater the production and development,

the larger the volume of trade. The fighting strength of the country is thus made more effective. Insure today in The Manufacturers Life.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY .

HEAD OFFICE

TORONTO, CANADA

P.S.—Fill out the attached coupon today, and mail to the above address. It places you under no obligation.

I would like to save \$ yearly through the medium of Life Insurance. I am wears of age, and am (married) Kindly forward particulars of plan of policy you recommend.



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Screenings

Sandy and John were sitting in a car, when a pretty girl got in and smiled at the former. He raised his hat. "Do you know her?" asked the Eng-

Ob, yes, very weel," the Scot rewell, shall we go and sit over beside her, and then you can introduce
me?" maked his companion.
"Wait a bit," returned the canny
Scot. "She hasna paid her fare yet."

Grashus, Ikey, vat a byootiful dia-

Diamond! Dis ain't so diamond.

Dis is a monument."

"Monument?"

"Sure. De old man'died and left five hundred dollars for a gravestone. Dis is de stone."

The youth seated hintself in the dentist's chair. He wore a wonderful striped shirt and a more wonderful checked suit and had the vacant stare of "nobody home" that goes with both. The dentist looked at his assistant. "I am afraid to give him gas," he said. "Well," said the dentist, "how can I tell when he's uncongcious?"

"Why do you think your husband al-ways tells you the truth?" doubted the neighbor.
"Because," replied the wife, "he says I don't look a day older than when we were married; and if he doesn't lie about that he wouldn't lie about lesser

The traveller, just returned from prolonged South American travels, was turned down by the girl who had promised to wait for him. Instead she berated him savagely for keeping her waiting so long—his trip had lasted a year.

When she had given him an earful he turned and said: "I'd like to see you with that tribe of women I discovered in Brazil. They hadn't any

tongues."
"Nonsense! How did they talk!"
"They didn't talk. That was what
made them wild."

"Mother, did God make you?"

"Yes, dear."
"Did He make me, too?"
"Of course, darling."
"Did He make the flies?"
"Certainly, He made everything."
The child bent over his toys, muttering. "Dreadful fussy work—making

Old gentleman (dictating an indig-nant letter): "Sir, my shorthand typist, being a lady, compot take down what I think of you; I, being a gentle-man, cannot say it; but you, being neither, can easily guess my thoughts."

Small Boy (to stout old lady who was hauling herself into the tram with difficulty): "If they'd given yer more yeast, missis, when yer was young, you'd been able to rise better." Stout Old Lady: "An" if they'd a given you more yeast, my boy, you'd a been better bred."

It was after prohibition had reached a certain town in Ontario that an express agent telephoned a man prominent in the town. This was the message: 'Please tell Mr. X. we have a package of books for him, and we wish he would arrange to get them at once as they are leaking badly.

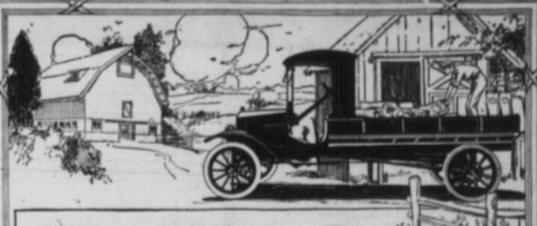
A certain European lady who was travelling in Canada, collecting data for her next book, stayed with a farmer's wife. When he farmer came in from the fields he stopped some time to rub his gumbouts on the door mat. "Where your husband?" asked the visitor. "I thought I heard him at the door."

the visite. 'I thought I heard him at the door.'

'He's cleanin' his 'gums' on the mat, ma'am,' said the farmer's wife.

When the book was sent to the publisher this passage caught his attention:

'Canadian settlers in the out-of-the-way districts can't get tooth-brushes so they use the door-mat.'



What Will You Do For Help?

ARM help is scarce, but this condition can be relieved to a marked degree by using machines that accomplish more work in a given time with h more work in a given time with less man power.

Why should the farmer cling to horses—a slow, expensive means of power—when every other business is adopting the truck and thereby reducing the cost of hauling, speeding up deliveries, and saving for human needs the food that the horses would otherwise consume?

The motor driven truck can work constantly at maximum load under the burning summer sun, or in the coldest weather. Unlike the horse it needs no rests while working, it eats only while in actual use, and when the day's work is done it requires very little attention, and leaves you free for other "Chores" about the place. Then, it can be housed in one-quarter the space of the horses, wagon and harness it replaces.

It is a mistaken idea that a truck is useful only for driving upon paved roads. The Ford can be driven all over the farm, and used for hauling grain, potatoes, fruit, roots, fertilizes, wood, stock, milk or any other product. The speed it travels, the time it saves, and its low upkeep cost appeal very strongly to all users of the Ford Truck. If you need help, order your Ford One Ton Truck today.

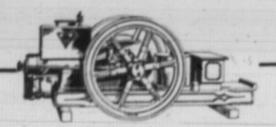
One-Ton Truck \$750

Runabout - . 575 Touring - - - 595 Sedan - . . 970 Chassis - - - 535 F. O. B. Ford, Ont.

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited

> Ford Ontario





ALPHA GAS ENGINES faithful as a work-horse

EPENDABILITY is the keynote of the Alpha. It RUNS when you want it to — chugs away all day and you never need to think about it.

It's always reliable; always ready.

Why?

Because it's so simply and sturdily designed and so expertly and honestly built.

There's nothing complicated about the Alpha—no electric batteries; no delicate attachments to "keep you guessing."

Just oil it; turn on the fuel either gasoline or kerosene and the Alpha does the rest.

It takes a whole lot of the drudgery out of farmwork, and, in addition, saves time and fuel.

JUST ASK ANY ALPHA USER

Alpha Gas Engines are made in 12 sizes, 1% to 28 H. P., and in stationary, semi-portable er portable style, with hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

Write today for our gas engine book

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole manufacturers in Canade of the famous De Laval Creem Separators and Ideal Green Feed Silne. Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns and Butter-Workers. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER 50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER



Humberstone Coal

Furnace, Range and Grate

HUMBERSTONE is general-purpose Coal-good, clean lumps for the open grate, and first among the furnace and cook stove

HUMBERSTONE gives the most heat. It holds fire longest

HUMBERSTONE has stood every test for 38 years. It's now standard in the West.

If there is no dealer in your town handling HUMBERSTONE

The Humberstone Coal Company

Miners and Shippers

201 Mcleod Building

EDMONTON, Alta.

P.S.—Wire from Minnedosa, Man., received, reads:—
''Used car Humberstone Coal last winter in hot water furnace designed for hard coal, also used in range and well suited both.

Ship another car.''

This is the experience of thousands of our customers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta,

HUMBERSTONE COAL IS SOOTLESS

The New Dominion Deputy

A Sketch of the life of J. H. Grisdale, Acting Deputy Minister for Canada

WHEN the Hon. Mr. Crerar took office as minister of agricul-gure, he found himself as his predecessors had done, responsible for the administration of away that were not converged include. laws that were not concerned parties his larly with the farming industry. At a last the time of Confederation the Bureau a of Agriculture and Statistics in the operation of Canada ing

attributes of agri-culture, immigra-tion and emigration, public health and quarantine, arts and manufactures, cen-sus and statistics, patents of in copyrights and in-dustrial designs and marks. To dustrial designs and the marks. To these later were a deed dominion archives and exhibitions. For many years little seems to have arisen to modi fy the organization of the department and indeed it was not until 1892 that immigration was transferred to the. Department of In-Department of In-terior. In 1812 the archives moved to the department of secretary of state, and census and sta-tistics to the de-

tisties to the de partment of trade and commerce. When the Union Government took the reins the elimination of the remaining unrelated adjuncts, requiring the direction of an officer trained in law, took place, making way for a purely agricultural deputy minister.

for a payery agreement a deputy minester.

Hon. Mr. Crerar is to be congratulated in finding within his department a suitable official for the office. It is one thing to possess a working knowledge of the science and practice of agriculture and quite another to understand the ins and outs of so intricate and extensive a system as the federal department of agriculture has become. Its ramifications reach every part of the Dominion where crops are grown and away beyond where her products find a market. It embraces ten branches and spends more than three millions of dollars a year, not including the appropriation of more than a million dollars handed over to the provinces under the. handed over to the provinces under the provisions of the Agricultural Instruc-tion Act.

J. H. Grisdale has entered upon his

duties as Acting Deputy Minister of Agriculture equipped by training and experience with the necessary knowexperience with the necessary know-ledge to fit him well for the office. He has given proof of fine administrative ability in directing the affairs of the Experimental Farms System which has enjoyed wonderful development under his guiding hand.

Mr. Grisdale's official career is fairly

Mr. Grisdale's official career is fairly well known to most of the readers of The Guide. Equipped with the B. Agr. degree, won at the Iowa University after a course at the Ontario Agricultural College, he entered the federal service in 1899 as agriculturist of the Central Experimental Farm. In 1911 on the retirement of the late Dr. Wm. Saunders, Mr. Grisdale was advanced to the position of director of the Experimental Farms System and has now received further well-merited recognition.

A Native of Quebec

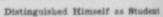
But for the accident of a few miles, Mr. Grisdale would have been a native of the province of Ostario. The farm on which he was born, while situated west of the Ottawa river, is found in the County of Vaudreull, which, with Soulange, occupies that little sector formed by the junction of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers. Nor is he responsible

for a fortunate parentage. His father, the late A. B. Grisciale, an industrial son of British parentage, well understood the value of thrift in the handlag of none too generous soil. It was from his mother, more especially, he-schools a keen intellect and to her ambition for a promising son must be credited to departunity to obtain scholastic transing.

Mr. Grisslale he gain as teacher of a rural school. No content with performing the data laid down by the school laws of Que here, he introduced bee, he introlused innovations that were decidedly in solvance of the advance of the times. By getting the boys to read an debate agricultural subjects he su-ceeded in inpres-ing them with the dignity of agriculture: While

While directing the youthful mind afforded opportun-ties for splendid se-vice, to one of Mr. Grisdale's ambiting theirs there was head above it a call is the expanding fell of agricultural de velopment. The

Guelph appealed to him as being cit with possibilities, and with the resustrom his toils in the little red schol house and the blessings of his parent, his agricultural educational careef subegun in the fall term of 1897.



As a student Mr. Grisdale occupied a enviable position. Besides winning the gold medal for general proficiency a his second year he was elected pre-dent of his class and was an editor of the Ontario Agricultural Collège Be

During his second year an unsettle condition arose among the student from a feeling that an injustice subeing done to the seneral body of the students of the year because of the shortcomings of a few. As a rest of this a group, constituting a considerable proportion of the graduating classical largely by Mr. Grisdale, left the college for Ames, Iowa, where the received their degrees the following year. This episode possibly at the time counted against the leaders of this heat strong section of the student body, but it brought out that quality of independence and getermination found in leader everywhere.

It should be pointed out that while

It should be pointed out that while at Ames, Mr. Grisdale won pronounced distinction. The interstate livestest judging contest at the International Exposition had its inception that year. The class from the Iowa State Collegine luded most of the Canadian students. The stock judged included cattle, sheep and swine. Mr. Grisdale won the chasand swine. Mr. pionship honors

His Work With the Experimental Farm

The appointment of an agricultural for the Experimental farms was the are important step towards the enlargement of the system that had prevailed under the directorship of the late Dr. Sanders. The selection of Mr. Grisdale is so important a post was fortunate a circumstances have proved. While a lover of pure science for its own and. Mr. Grisdale can see little in stoppis short of tangible results. Under he direction, therefore, little energy a wasted on unessentials or efforts a doubtful value. To one so practical there is much necessary work to be done. Results, not too hastily got, as kept constantly in view and every a



J. H. Grisdale, B. Agr.

Appust 14.

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While directing e youthful mind for-led, opposite for the control of the control e, to one of Ma isolale's ambition ere was here; sove it a call to e expanding fell agricultural de dopment. This dopment. This urse provided at him as being cid I with the reward little red school ags of his parent, ational careef warm of 1897.

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Experimental Farm

of an agricultural I farms was the and ris the enlargement and prevailed under the late Dr. Sauof Mr. Grisdale for twas fortunate st proved. While s for its own sake little in stopping sults. Under his little energy s tials or efforts of o one so practical essary work to be too hastily got, and view and every of

couragement is given to his officers who are imbused with a corresponding spirit. Nor does he consider it necessary to work out their problems for them. Having placed a good man in charge of a division, a branch farm or a station, then it is put up to him to make good by the exercise of a tolerably free hand. Large as his job has been as director of the experimental farms gaten, Mr. Geistale has found time for other forms of public service. The livestock organizations lay claim to his judgment in important matters of policy and no one has done more to improve the winter fairs and other of the larger exhibitions.

Mr. Grisdale assumes his office as assistant administrator of the federal department of agriculture, fitted by alertness of vision, ments capacity, education and official training that insures a sane and progressive policy for the department under the direction of Hon. Thomas Alexandry Crerar.

Social Justice in Palestine

Social Justice in Palestine

When the new Jewish state in Pales-tine shall be established it will be a means of spreading freedom among many other nations, should it follow the program laid out by the Congress of Zionists, which has just met at Pitts horgh. That gathering adopted a social program, as follows:

Pirst—We declare for political and civil equality, irrespective of race, sex or faith, of all the inhabitants of the land.

land.

Second—To insure in the Jewish national home in Palestine equality of opportunity we favor a policy which, with due regard to existing rights, shall tend to establish the ownership and control by the whole people of the land, of all natural resources and of all public utilities.

Third—All land owned or controlled by the whole people shall be leased on

by the whole people shall be leased on such conditions as will insure the full-est opportunity for development and

continuity of possession.

Fourth—The Co-operative principle should be applied so far as feasible in the organization of all agricultural, industrial, commercial and financial

the organization of all agricultural, industrial, commercial and financial undertakings.

Fifth—The system of free public instruction which is to be established should, embrace all grades and departments of education.

Some of these principles embody ideals common to all who strive for freedom and recognized, in theory at least, by most enlightened governments. But the land program represents an advance beyond what existing republics have instituted. It strikes at the root of poverty and misery, from which republics, as at present constituted, are no more-free than despotisms. So these Zionists show the way, not only for Palestine, but for the world.

Some time must clapse before it will be possible to organize a self-governing Palestine, but for the world. Some time must clapse before the program outlined. Still more time must clapse before those who desire to go there may take advantage of the opportunity. But why wait for a little Asiatic community, established primagily for but a small part of the world's people, to show an example of social justice! Why cannot the great nations lead? The principles that are good for Palestine and the Jews are good for Palestine and the set world. The opportunity to establish them is here now. Delay is needless.



Bringing up Three of a Motherless Litter by Hand

• [L.S.]



PROCLAMATION

GEORGE the FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may in any wise concern,—GREETING:

A Proclamation of conditional amnesty respecting men belonging to Class I under the Military Service Act, 1917, who have disobeyed our Proclamation of 13th October, 1917, or their orders to report for duty, or are deserters or absent without leave from the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Support Minister of Justice. able numbers of men belonging to Class I under our Military Service Act, 1917, called out on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada under Our Proclamation of 13th October, 1917, although they have thus become by law soldiers enlisted in the Military Service of Canada,

Have failed to report for duty as lawfully required of them under the said Military Service Act and the regulations thereunder, including the Order in Council duly passed on April 20 last,

Or have deserted.

Or absented themselves without leave from our Canadian Expeditionary Force,

And it is represented that the very serious and unfortunate situation in which these men find themselves is due in many cases to the fact that, notwithstanding the information and warning contained in Our Proclamation aforesaid, they have misunderstood their duty or obligation, or have been misled by the advice of ill-disposed, disloyal or seditious persons.

AND WHEREAS we desire, if possible, to avoid the infliction of the heavy penalties which the law imposes for the offences of which these soldiers have thus been guilty, and to afford them an opportunity within a limited time to report and make their services available in Our Canadian Expeditionary Force as is by law their bounden duty, and as is necessary for the defence of Our Dominion of Canada.

NOW KNOW YE that we in the exercise of Our powers, and of Our good will and pleasure in that behalf, do hereby proclaim and declare and cause to be published and made known THAT THE PENALTIES OF THE LAW WILL NOT BE IMPOSED OR EXACTED as against the men who belong to Class 1 under Our Military Service Act, 1917, and who have disobeyed Our Proclamation aforesaid; or who have received notice ation aforesaid; or who have received notice from any of Our registrars or deputy registrars to report for duty on a day now past and have failed so to report; or who, having reported and obtained leave of absence, have failed to report at the expiry of their leave, or have become deserters from Our Expeditionary
Force, PROVIDED THEY REPORT FOR
DUTY ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTY
FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST 1918.

AND WE DO HEREBY STRICTLY WARN AND SOLEMNLY IMPRESS UPON ALL SUCH MEN, and as well those who employ, harbour, conceal or assist them in their disobedience, that, if they persist in their failure to report, absence or desertion until the expiry of the last mentioned day, until the expiry of the last mentioned day, they will be pursued and punished with all the rigour and severity of the law. SUBJECT TO THE JUDGMENT OF OUR COURTS MARTIAL WHICH WILL BE CONVENED TO TRY SUCH CASES or other competent tribunals: and also that those who employ, harbour, conceal or assist such men will be held strictly accountable as offenders and subject to the pains, penalties and forfeiand subject to the pains, penalties and forfei-tures in that behalf by law provided for their said offence.

Provided however that nothing contained in this Our Proclamation is intended to release the men aforesaid from their obligation to report for duty as soon as possible or to grant them immunity from arrest or detention in the meantime for the purpose of compelling them to perform their military duty; Our intention being merely to forego or remit the penalties heretofore incurred for failure to report, absence without leave or desertion incurred by those men of the description aforesaid who shall be in the proper discharge of their military duties on or before the said twenty-fourth day of August, 1918.

Of all of which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

thernselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Ou Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this FIRST day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign

By Command,

Thomas Muchey

Under-Secretary of State

Cushman Binder Engines for Farm Work

SAVE A TEAM ON THE BINDER

Engine weighs only 167 pounds



Same 4 H.P. Cush man is used for all other farm work after harvest.

Ask us for full particulars of the 4 H.P. Cushman

The 4 H.P. Cushman is the original and only successful Binder Engine. Thousands are in use every harvest—saving horsefies A binder is not complete without a Cushman Engine.

THE ONE | that is used in the grain fields all over North America from Texas to North Alberta | the North Alberta | the North America from Texas | to North America from Texas | the North Ame

The Cushman is water-cooled and cannot overheat on all-day run in hot harvest field like engines not properly cooled.

Save Hor er Save Grain Save Cime Save the Binder Investigate our 8-15-20 H.P. Two-Cylinder Engines

her are the lightest-weight farm engines in the world, yet they are more steady saning, quiet and dependable than heavy engines, hecanes of perfect balance and lesses no friction or vibration. May be attached to all farm machines that require tationary power. Easy to move around Moving parts enclosed and run in bath f all. Therste governor. But as any speed-speed changed while running Direct

Cushman Motor Works of Canada Limited

BUILDERS OF LIGHT WEIGHT, HIGH GRADE GASOLINE ENGINES FOR ALL FARM POWER WORK

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Fanning Mille-"Halland" Wild Oals Separators-Smot and Finkling Washing Machine-Lincoln Scriedles-Lincoln Saws-Incolntrate Universal Ideal Self Feedors-Particle Grain Elections-Wagner Hardware Specialties-City Lincolntra

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Will You Send Your Boy to College?

Of course you will-if you live.

-But supposing you die, what's to become of the lad? Will he, at fourteen or earlier, be forced out into the world to earn his living?

Or will you give him the chance of his lifetime, anyway?

You can do it, whether you live or die, by means of an Imperial Endowment Policy. Let us tell you more about it.

Our booklet about Imperial Endowments. It's interesting, and may be had for the asking.

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Branches and Agents in all important centres





The Farm Boys' Camp

covered a very wide range of topics from the History of the Great War to Gas Engine Troubles. It is needless to say that these books will be greatly

Immediately after Dr. Murray co Immediately after Dr. Murray completed his address, a trip of inspection was made over the university farm. The boys were accompanied by Prof. Bracken and L. E. Kirk, and it is not likely that one of them will ever forget what were referred to afterwards as "Prof. Bracken's Plots." The pastures were inspected, also the sheep, the pig pens, the poultry houses and the barns. Yew people realize how complete is the plant of the University at Saskatoon, and coming in contact with these many phases of the farming industry will leave a lasting impression upon the plastic minds of these potential farmers.

The Lectures

Prof. John Bracken and Prof. E. A. Lloyd were in charge of most of the lectures and demonstration work. Each lectures and demonstration work. Each of these men has the happy faculty of being able to adjust to an unusual de-gree, his lecture to his audience. Espec-ially was Prof. Bracken able to so adapt gree, his lecture to his audience. Especially was Prof. Bracken able to so adapt himself to his class of junior C.S.G.A. mea. His class talks were not only jammed full of practical and very useful information but they were also interesting to these boys, almost to the point of fascination. Prof. Bracken explained how the University, through its exhaustive experiments, was finding out how farming under Western conditions could be carried on most profitably. He explained how varieties of grain were being improved by the selections of individual heads and making tests of these ow special plots; also how new varieties were being developed by the crossing of one variety with another. And to these youngsters, already started with their special seed plots, Prof. Bracken's talk opened up an entirely new world full of undreamed possibilities. Prof. T. N. Willing gave a practical talk on Insects and Weeds. Prof. Bracken's talk opened up an entirely new world full of undreamed possibilities. Prof. T. N. Willing gave a practical talk on Insects and Weeds. Prof. Bracken's talk on game guardian, gave a lecture on Birds that was unusual in that as the different songsters were shown on the screen in their natural colors and environment, a phonograph was used with records that reproduced the bird notes of a great number of the many different birds shown.

The Story of What One Boy Did

On Wednesday evening the boys again assembled in Convocation Hall and for 30 minutes Mr. Auld talked on the value of good farming as opposed to big farming.

Dean Rutherford followed Mr. Auld and told the boys how their presence at the University had awakened pleasant

and told the boys how their presence at the University had awakened pleasant memories of his own early boyhood on the farm and for some time held their attention with stories of his early experiences, recalling with evident pleasure the thrill of delight brought by contact with the water as he plunged into the old 'swimming lole' in the creek 'just over the hilt.'

Dean Rutherford then told in detail the story of the work of Saskatchewan's grand old man, Angus McKay. As he told it, it was the story of a Scottish boy who came to Saskatchewan and began trying to raise wheat. In those times there was not a great deal of wheat grown and very frequently the grain was frozen or else the growing crops suffered so much from lack of rain that it was improfitable. The boy believed in doing well everything that he undertook, and even in holdriest years he plowed his land well and cultivated it thoroughly. He was persistent in the use of his harrow, and after

a few years it was noticed that although the rainfall was scanty this boy, now a man, always raised some crop, generally a profitable one, while his neighbor grain crops were practically ruined he drought. After many years of expe-ience he evolved a system of farming He discovered a method of operation that would almost invariably produce a profitable harvest. The system that he profitable harvest. The system that is discovered was the one now in getting use all over the semi-arid portions of

the West.

Simply by doing the task in hand well this man did more for Western Canala than probably any other one man. Between the love and respect of all his neighbors and of all men trying to make a living on farms in the West, and the he might know that he had this love and respect they had had a life size portrait painted and hung in the most prominent place in the hall of Saskatchewas's University. Here the Dean pointed to the large oil painting of Mr. McKaythat hangs in the most prominent place in the hall, and said 'The name of this boy was Angus McKay, of Indian Head, I just want to leave that thought with you, boys, each and every task is worthy of your best efforts.'

The Dean then told them briefly if how present breeds of horses, cattle and

how present breeds of horses, cattle and sheep had been developed by careful selection and breeding. It was quite evident that he appreciated the value of getting these young boys, at the age, in touch with the wider and more interesting phases of agricultural actions. age, in touch with the wider and more interesting phases of agricultural activity, for he said "At some future time, and not a very far distant future, I hope to have the pleasure of seeing each and every one of you boys here is a student of the college."

Judging by the enthusiasm of the applause we can well believe that from the 62 boys listening to Dean Rutherford, at some future date, a sufficient number will return to form the nucleus

number will return to form the nucleon of a graduating class in agricultum such as is looked forward to by the mes in authority at the University.

The Camp Fire

Geo. F. Chipman, Editor of The Grais Growers' Guide, followed Dean Ruther ford with a short address. The best then adjourned to a place near the river where a big camp fire was lighted. The Y.M.C.A. had offered a prize to the tribe which had during the week won the greatest number of points, first, on prompt attendance and second, or won the greatest number of points, and on prompt, attendance and second, at the neatness of their rotus. The prin was won by the Cheerokee tribe of which Leonard Bashforth, from Cadillae; was the Little Chief. The Cheerokee had an average of 99 points out of a pesible 100 on the inspection of room, and during the entire period of the camp not a single member of the Cheerokee tribe was once tardy. The prin was a great big watermelon. The Y.M.C.A. in addition to this prize had purchased additional melons, one feach tribe, and these were eaten as the boys congregated around the camp fin. boys congregated around the camp fire.
This feat being completed Mr. Bate and
Mr. Youmans talked to the boys of the
value of mental, physical, spiritual and
moral development. No boy, or man for
that matter, could have listened to the
talk, a common seem boart to hear talk, a common sense heart to hear talk, shorn of all prudery on the sacredness of their physical bodies and the value of manhood as an asset, and

remain unimpressed. After this splunge in the swimming pool and to bel.

On Thursday a trip was made to the Saskatoon Exhibition grounds when the boys were the guests of the exhibition board, and had the free run of the exhibition states. exhibition grounds. They were takes from the University to the ground is taxicabs furnished by the exhibities



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Mr. and Mrs. Home-builder

planted trees that failed to grow! If so have you not concluded that frees imported from the warmer climes of the East or of the States, or from the jower altitudes of Manitoba could not be grown successfully in Baskatchewan or Albertaf To you, our Planter's Guide will be a source of encouragement as well as a store house of valuable horticultural information. It brings to you conclusive proof that you can have a grove to give cooling shade on hot summer days and to protect your home from the blizzards and snow drifts of winter; that you can have luscions strawberries, raspberries, plums, erab apples and other fruits from your own orchard; and that, aside from these results, a small initial investment will bring huge returns in the increased value of your property. Our Planter's Guide contains the results of our years of experience in the grow ing of nursery stock in Saskatchewan. Only the varieties that have proved the test of time are I challenge any authority on Horticulture to select one single variety described in our Planter's Guide that can not be successfully grown in Western

Specialization is the key note of modern business success. It is because we are tree specializes that the Prairie Nurseries Limited ranks first among the Nurseries Limited ranks first among the Nurseries of Western Canada. We concentrate on out-doorgrown Nursery stock. On the 400 scree we own and additional land we lease, we grow millions of bardy trees and shrubs for the Canadian prairies. If you question the success of tree culture in Saskatchewan, accept our hearty invitation to visit our nurseries at Estevan. Upon seeing the clean, healthy trees growing upon the wind-sweep plains of a district 1,000 feet above sea level, you will have visions of a Western Canada of the future, dotted with countiess groves and wrchards. In the beautification of In the beautification of GUARANTEED TREES and orchards. In the beautification of the prairie our GUARANTEED TREES and our UNRIVALLED SERVICE will be most important factors. Our thousands of satisfied customers furnish proof positive, of our good service. The ideas of "Quality plus Service" which have governed our dealings of the past will control our possess of the factors.

Yours for better homes

THEODORE A. TORGESON,

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Largest Nurseries in the Western Provinces.

ESTEVAN - SASK. its for Planter's Guide. It is Free board. The greater part of the morning was taken up in judging livestock. Upon their arrival at the fair grounds they were met by Mr. Fisher, the manager of the Saskatoon Exhibition Hoard, and welcomed, and it was no half-hearted welcome they were given. J. O. Hettle, the vice-president of the board, and also chairman of the Saskatchewan Farm Loans Board, made a short address complimenting them on their start in the propagation of registered seed and welcoming them to the fair as guests of the exhibition board.

'Arnison Wins \$50 Prize

Armison Wins \$50 Prize

After Mr. Hettle's address the boys proceeded with the judging of beef and dairy cattle and draft horses. A. P. Arnison, a 14-year-old boy from Mozart, won the \$50 Victory Bond donated by J. F. Cairs for the boy 18 years of age or under making the highest average in judging draft horses, beef and dairy cattle. After the judging was over the 62 young farmers set out to enjoy the fair. In the afternoon they occupied a central section of the grand stand that had been reserved for them. They marched into the grand stand in a body accompanied by-Manager Fisher. Many boys reach the estate of manhood without having had the opportunity of witnessing an entertainment of the class offered ag front of the grand-stand at the Baskatoon Fair. The boys got warm and Mr. Fisher purchased ice cream comes for the whole bunch. It was a day of entertainment, of ice cream, pea-



The Farm Girl's Friends

nuts and pink lemonade. The boys left the grounds at nine o'clock, returned to the University, had a swim, and then slept the sleep of the honestly tired and happy. And then, in small groups, the boys were taken to their respective trains and returned home. The camp was ended but not forgotten. Leonard Bashforth said, "I could not have gnjoyed the trip more than I did," Glen Gambee said, "It is almost impossible for me to say what I enjoyed most, for I enjoyed it all, but I think the lectures by the different professors, especially those on grain and stock were the best." R. W. Jackson said, "It was my first time away from home and I am sure I did not have a dull moment." Almost without exception these boys, who had, in qualifying for this trip, begun their training in that inexorable school of experience that tests and develops men of action, and molds character, before they left came to the leaders with manly expressions of gratitude.

The following boys were in attendance:—
Reginald Prith, W. H. St. Martin.

The following boys were in attendance:—
Reginald Frith, W. H. St. Martin, Emil Loran, Herman Applegren, Robt. Carr, Thos. Thompson, Calvin Cochran, Leslie Miller, Wm. Bagshaw, Roy Brown, Merrill Dodd, Melville Allan, Boucher Scull, Orval Moore, Sydney Hendrickson, Nick Cherwonis, Cecil Armstrong, Harold Lawson, Glen Gambee, Melville Swain, P. V. Humphreys, D. Colquhoun, W. Watson, H. Hind, N. Owen, R. Roberts, G. Cooper, T. Storm, Joe Hamer, J. Harley, Siggi Stulangson, Joe Dodd, Reggie Jackson, Mundy Kristjamsen, Lloyd Renwick, Beverly Evan, Charlie Simpson, Erick Dunstan, H. C. MacPherson, Wilbert Parkhill, L. Bashforth, J. Poplasha, C. Hanson, D. Michell, L. Smith, M. Hartnell, A. P. Arnison, A. Smith, C. McKee, J. Chates, H. G. Crapser, R. K. McKool, Ivan Dobbstaniel McNeal, Ernest Lamming, Corwin Humbert, Alex McManus, Wesley Pall, Jas. Rutherford, R. Lees, H. Pickell, Elvin Bradburn.

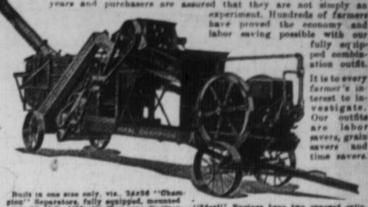


WHAT ARE THEY



"CHAMPION" IDEAL COMBINATION THRESHERS

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



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For quick returns and satisfa

DOMINION CREAMERIES

The Country Homemakers

Red Cross Spirit

THE Manitodu Resi Cross faces the fifth year of war so numerically and financially strong, and above all with such oplendid morale that we are lost in admiration. It has for the year just ended, a record of unequalised achievement. As a nexult of the spring drive the Manitodu branch of the Cunadian Red Cross, has almost as much money to spend as had the Dominion Council of the Red Cross last year. When we heard that the American Red Cross had set itself the task of raising one hundred millions of dollars, or approximately \$1.00 per person in that country, we thought they were aiming at the impossible. But Manitoba, with its million and a half dollars, has subscribed practically \$3.00 per person in this pravinse.

Munitodu Red Cross branch of the Canadian Red Cross held a convention in Winnipeg at the first of August, which is reparted elsewhere in this issue. The spirit of that convention was manifestly one of sacrifice. The proposed items of expenditure in volved staggering soms of money. To sean the budget one would have thought there might be some questioning regarding the expenditure of so much money for some of the various contingencies. But instead there was a genuine sentiment that some of the proposed expenditures should be mort increased. One man proposed that the sum of \$15,000 allocated to the care and comfort of the returned men at Tuxedo should be increased to at least \$60,000. This was indicative of the general feeding of the convention. The greatest specifice and off of the returned men at Tuxedo should be increased to at least \$60,000. This was indicative of the general feeding of the convention. The greatest specifice and off of the returned men at Tuxedo should be increased to at least \$60,000. This was indicative of the general feeding of the convention. The greatest specific and off of the returned of the proposed expenditure and off of the returned men at Tuxedo should be increased to at least \$60,000. should be increased to at least \$50,000, This was indicative of the general feeling of the convention. The greatest sacrifice and gift of the people of Manitoba are but small compensation to the men who are sick and wounded overseas, or who are convalencing in our military hospitals.

That spirit is going to carry the Red Cross Society of Manitoba for greater heights of sacrifice and giving in the year to come. Those who attended the convention cannot but return to their homes and their branches filled with the desire to emulate the achievements of the year just past.

ments of the year just past.

What Conservation Did

What Conservation Did
The actual results of the conservation of wheat in the United States and in Canada have been made public by the Food Boards in the two countries. The United States by its campaign of conservation was able to ship to the Allies 140,000,000 extra bushels of wheat. Canada, by her combined conservation and increased acreage, was able to ship to the Allies \$5,000,000 extra bushels of wheat. Reduced consumption of wheat and wheat products by the peoples on this side of the Atlantic have been wholly responsible for the extra exportation of wheat from the United States, and in a measure responsible for the extra exportation from Canada.

Whoever said at the beginning of the

Canada.

Whoever said at the beginning of the conservation campaign, "Oh, what is the use of my conserving? The little I use in my house will never be missed," must, by these figures, realize that by the little bits conserved in each that by the little bits conserved in each household wheat, to the extent of 225, 000,000 bushels has been released, for export overseas. Of course the conservation in each household could not be very great, but when the little in each household was added to the little in all the other households we have been all the other households. household was added to the little in all the other households we have been able to see the very great results. The fact that at last people can see real results, and can figure up in millions of bushels of wheat the result of the campaign of conservation should be a stimulus to further conservation in the future. We know now that every little does count

Sugar Rations

Sugar Rations

The Canada Food Board has decided to ration the people of Canada in the consumption of sugar. The reduction of household consumption is to a ration of one and one half pounds per person per month. A pound and a half of sugar is exactly 72 tempoons, so that those persons who take sugar in their tea must content themselves with

Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

less than one tenspoin for each meal. Plainly one can't have sugar in one's ten three times a day on the day one eats sugar on the breakfast porridge.

The atmost possible conservation is arged in addition to the restrictions now in force upon all manufacturers who me sugar. Householders are also asked to use yellow sugar instead of the granulated product wherever possible. This is because in order to get the most efficient evonomic results from the refining of sugar, it is necessary that about 30 per cent of yellow sugar be produced from the refineries. This is a result of the conference of the International Fugar Commission, and a full review of the raw sugar situa.

sugar situa-tion, the bal-aure of crop on hand and the Allies' quirements.

> On the Land

A-t th Board o Hoard of Agriculture test near Bir-mingham re-cently 200 comes of the part. In part included plowing by tractor, hoe-ing thatching, milking, etc. Sixte entered

Nixty entered A Soldler of the milk-ing test; not one failed; two received foll marks and 22 gained 90 per cent. The women were most successful, too, in the tests held at Oakham, Rutland, which would have tried much older which would have tried much older farm hands, says The Times. "In one riding competition the entrants had to riding competition the entrants had to harness two horses in plow gear and, riding one and leading the other, go through a line of gates carrying a sack of chaff on the ridden horse. The winner went through with all the sang froid of an old plowman, and the big pair of horses frew that they had to behave. Other competitors had to harness a single-horse wagon and drive through a line of narrow gates. Many of them did this without once touching the posts." The farmers, hard to shake out of old habits, were enthusiastic in their comments, adds The Times, even with regard to what the women achieved with mechanical tractors. "Women's Century.

stimulate the people to greater effort in the prosecution of the war and a fuller sense of responsibility regarding it. It is felt that the power of the spoken word is a potent factor in moulding public opinion. Volunteer speakers, known as "Fireminute ment" are giv-ing brief talks on topics assigned by the locean in positive history house known as 'Five-minute men' are giving brief talks on topies assigned by
the burean, in moving picture houses
and before audiences in churches,
schools, clubs, etc. Hundreds of these
have already been given to an aggregate, of a million people in the process
of mobilizing public opinion. Over
200 Canadian cities and towns are now
organized for this important patriotic
work, and hundreds of other centres are
being rapidly

organized. The bureau also aims to reach the country bough their ties, clubs and other or ganizations. A letter has been sent to hundreds of presidents and eretaries with a view to securing their co-operation, and the reading of the topics as part of the busi-ness of the meetings.
It will read-

that this de partment of war service is

war service is a most important one, and, as it grows, will increase in radiation and influence. Any individual or society desiring to receive the printed matter of the bureau may secure it by applying to the War Lecture Bureau, Hope Chambers, Ottawa, or its Toronto Branch, 120 Ray Street

Rest Tents a Boon

Miss Spiller, secretary of the U.F. W.A., sends this interesting account of the rest tent the club had at Calgary

"The U.F.W. and U.F.A. had tents on the grounds at both Calgary and Edmonton exhibitions, which we are glad to say were well partonized by farm women. The U.F.W. tent was fitted up as a model rest room, with looking glass, wash basin, towels, etc., complete, as suggested by Mrs. Parlby, for country fairs. We used crinkled paper for decorating and also some flags, which we scured at 10 and 15 cents each, and which although in expensive were very effective. We also had a table piled with literature which was handed to any one who was at all

their mothers took an opportunity to go round and look at the exhibit. I number of babies were taken care of every afternoon at Calgary, but not a many as we would like to have he probably, because the mothers did not know of the arrangements we had make although a notice in regard to same us put in the newspapers. At Edmonton we did not avail ourselves of the sevices of the nurses, although they say kindly offered to help, as it was rather difficult for the association to span them owing to the numerous calls which were coming in,

them owing to the numerous calls which were coming in,

"We very much appreciate the thoughtfulness of the Nurses Assocition and the help which they were a ready to give us at each place, and we trust that our members will not forget same but will reciprocate whenever a member of the G.N.A. visits their respective districts, and #n opportunity is afforded them." is afforded them,

My Knight

In the dreams of my childhood I my my knight,

He was valiant, and strong, and true, He battled for right, to help the op-As a brave knight errant should do.

But though I watched long for my

• faithful knight,
As childhood sped swiftly away,
It was only in dreams I saw his face,
And in visions that would not stay.

As a maiden grown I watched for my

As a maden grown
knight,
My good knight so brave and strong.
And still in my dreams he fought for
the right,
And battled against the wrong.

I would crown his head with a laurd wreath
'Midst shouting and loud acclaim: But he vanished as soon as my dream was gone,
This knight of the unknown name.

The years went by—as a woman grows,
Still my vision had charms for me.
Till one day, as I waited and watchel
for my knight,
He came at last to me.

His almour was soiled in the battle of life,

His good sword was bent and worn, le was wounded and bruised in the terrible fight, And the world gave him nothing but

But I knew my knight as he knelt to me, Then lifted his eyes above, And I wreathed his head with my

fairest crown, That most wonderful crown of Love. -D. Horton.

Detecting False Goods

The laws of our country at present The laws of our country at present offer no protection to the purchaser of textile materials. If the price of "all wood, a yard wide" goods is paid and later it is found that the material is half cotton, there is nothing left for the purchaser to do but to enter it as "loss" in her profit and loss account. To be sure there are any number of stores where the dealers are truthful about the textile materials handled, but nevertheless a knowledge of a few simple tests may not come amiss.

Sometimes sleazy, thin cotton material is made to look quite firm and attractive by the use of sizing of dressing. By rubbing a corner between the thumb, the sizing is removed and the real quality of the material is apparent. In very thin materials the sizing may be detected by holding the cloth to the light. The starch will show between the threads.

sizing may be detected by holding the cloth to the light. The starch will show between the threads.

An examination of the raveled warp and woof threads will often reveal much. Cotton fibres are short and broken ends of cotton threads will appear fuzzy. Linen fibres are long, and consequently broken ends of lines threads age more pointed than those of cotton. Cotton material feels warmer than linen. than linen



Some of the Girls of The Guide Staff at The Guide's Annual Picnic

under authority of M. E. Nichols, di-rector of public information, Ottawa. Frank Yeigh, of Toronto, is the secretary and organizer of the bureau, the objects of which are to inform and

interested in same. The Graduate Nurses Association of each city deserve special mention as they volunteered to send two nurses every afternoon to look after babies while



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The fun more fun v only for the you.

With an / or Brown permanent date and each nega exposure.

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Preparing for a Fifth Year



Red Grove Supplies from Country in Supply Depot.

KODAK

Let the children

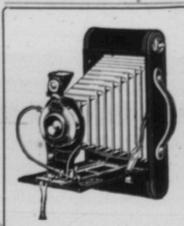
The fun of the farm is still more fun with a Kodak-not only for the youngsters but for

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> Autographic Kodaks-\$8.50 up

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The Box Brownie Cameras from \$2.00 up.

The Kodak from \$8.50 up.

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Duffin & Co. Ltd. 472 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG should be entirely given over to the manufacture of supplies and comforts. There was some thought in the minds of the convention that this was taking away from the women some of the powers they at present possess and value in the interests of Red Cross, but the ruling opinion was that there should be a more equal distribution of the responsibilities of Red Cross among the men as well as the women,

Inspirational Sessions

Inspirational Sessions

But, as was pointed out at the beginning, these was much more than business to take up the time and the interest of the convention. What might be called the inspirational sessions will most assuredly result in much concrete development to the work of Red Cross. The Manitoba Red Cross for its first convention was fortunate in having a representative visitor from Alberta and from Saskatchewan. R. B. Bennett, of Calgary, who has been chairman of the Hed Cross in that province since its inception, brought a message of great encouragement to Red Cross workers in Manitoba. Mr. Bennett dealt at some length with the achievements for Red Cross in Alberta. He was lucid in his explanations of the rumors one hears that the administration of Red Cross funds and supplies is much at fault. He cited explicit cases of rumors and of their being traced to the originator only to find it was either the result of German

glies is much at fault. He cited explicit cases of rumors and of their being traced to the originator only to find it was either the result of German propaganda, or that Red Cross was in the minds of some of our soldiers overseas confused with the relief supplies of other agencies.

H. C. Pope, second vice-chairman of the Saskatchewan Red Cross Society, spoke particularly on the splendid organization his province had for the Red Cross. Today, Mr. Pope said, Saskatchewan has 568 branches of the Red Cross Society, and for the ten months ending July 31, there has been put into the coffers of the Saskatchewan Réd Cross more than \$1,028,000. He told of the encouraging work the children through their Junior Red Cross branches were doing. There are 330 Junior Red Cross branches and since their formation last fall they have raised for Red Cross \$12,741. One

small branch alone raised \$720.50 in a little more than three months.

On the evening of Friday, F. T. Heffelfinger, chairman of the Red Cross of Minneapolis, gave a specially instructive and enthusiastic address. A telegram was read from Mr. Davison, national chairman of the American Red Cross, conveying to the members of the Manitoba Red Cross the profoundest sympathy and good wishes of the Manitoba Red Cross the profoundest sympathy and good wishes from their American friends, and begging the honor and privilege of at any time rendering any service to the Canadian Red Cross. Mr. Heffelfinger spoke on the work of the American Red Cross, and his message was most encouraging. Other convention speakers were: Sir James Aiken, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; Capt. W. E. Davison; Mayor F. H. Davidson, of Winnipeg; Major W. W. Pirt; Hon. T. C. Norris; F. T. Ryder, Conful-General, U.S.A.; Lieut.Col. H. F. Gordon; Hon. T. H. Johnson and Brigadier-General H. D. B.-Ketchen.

\$603,417 From Manitoba Women

The committee conveners reported the work done by them. The astounding information was given out that in the three years the central supply depot has Been in operation materials to the value of \$168,520 have been purchased. Supplies to the value of \$356,490 have been shipped through the depot. The women of Manitoba have sent to the Red Cross the sum of \$603,417.

have sent to the Red Cross the sum of \$603,417.

The people of Manitoba have risen to the responsibility the war has placed on them to work for Red Cross, in a way that can vouch for no retarding or retrenching until the war is won. The whole spirit of the convention was that of carrying on not only in the magnificient way of the past four years, but on a much enlarged scale. From henceforth the men and women of Manitoba, together are entered upon such a campaign of relief for the sick and wounded soldiers as has not been launched before. Certainly the convention to be held next summer is one to which all Red Cross workers may look forward to as one which will record unprecedented sacrifice and devotion.



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Sugar Stretchers

A STATEMENT has just been issued by the Canada Food Board requesting that the household consumption of sugar be reduced to one and one-half pounds permonth per person. And further, householders are urged to use yellow sugar when possible, because in order to get the most economic results from the refining of sugar it is necessary that about thirty per cent. of yellow sugar be produced by the refineries. A pound and a half of sugar per person per month seems a very small amount, but we have no cause to complain, so far we have had practically all the sugar we needed, while most of the Allied countries have been on very short rations indeed. A grocer told me not long since that he had difficulty in making his customers take the required one pound of brown sugar with every four of white. Some of the women complained that they could not use brown sugar except for candy and they tired of that. The Food Controller's statements are not always as clear as they might be and I am sure that these women did not realize that by using brown sugar for candy they were disregarding the Food Controller's regulations, that no cane or beet sugar be used for candy. If one will experiment a little I am sure that more than the required fourth of yellow sugar will be utilized. In spice cakes of all kinds, steamed puddings, cnokies, ginger snaps, etc. There are many substitutes for sugar that are extremely palatable—honey, maple syrup, corn syrup and molasses. Let us get into the way of using these as for as regarding.

There are many substitutes for sugar that are extremely palatable—honey, maple syrup, corn syrup and molasses. Let us get into the way of using these as far as possible. Maple syrup and honey are expensive, but a little goes a long way. Dried fruits, such as raisins and dates may be substituted for a certain amount of sugar.

In substituting brown sugar for white the same amount should be used as of white; it has less actual sweetening value than white sugar, but makes up in flavor what it lacks in sweetness. The same is true of maple sugar. In substituting corn syrup for sugar in a recipe one should increase the amount of syrup by half and add a little extra flavoring. In cakes and cookies the results are better if half syrup and half sugar is used, and allow a little extra flour for the extra amount of liquid the syrup sades. Honey being thicker than syrup replaces less liquid so that only one-fourth of the liquid called for in the recipe need be left out. Honey is slightly acid, so in using it allow one-quarter teaspoon soda to each cup of honey.

Oatmeal Cookies

Oatmeal Cookies

I cup cold boiled cat-meal.
I cup brown sugar
I cap brown sugar
I tempoons cream of
tarter
I cup floor
Butter a substitut
size of an egg
I tempoon soda
Pinch of salt Roll out thin and cut out same

Barley Pudding

Wash barley, mix ingredients and pour into buttered pudding dish, bake three hours in a slow oven, stirring occasionally during the first hour of baking to prevent barley settling. If the barley is allowed to soak in the milk for a time before cooking it will require less baking. There is a new breakfast food on the market called Cream of Barley that may be used in this pudding, it is like a fine pearl barley and very wholesome and delicious.

E Fig Roll

Chop the figs fine, mix with the other ingredients, add enough milk to make a stiff batter. Steam for three hours, serve with boiled honey icing.

Honey Icing

14 cup honey White of one egg

Boil the honey until thick, flavor with the lemon juice and pour this over the stiffly-beaten white of one egg. Add the marshmallow and beat hard and rapidly until soft and creamy. The marsh-mallows may be omitted, although they improve the flavor.

rage 1-3 cups flour temporan baking provider

cream the butter and the sugar, add the corn syrup, the milk and the egg sol beaten. Add the baking-powder and the spices to the flour. Mix with the other ingredients, drop from a teaspoon on buttered time, bake in a moderate own

Creamy Tapioca Raisin Pudding

amy Taproca 15 rup hoasy rome uncocked 2 tablespoons tapic

Soak the tapiora and add to the rise and milk, stir in the honey, salt and raisins. Bake in a slow oven until the pudding is done, stirring down the crus as it forms on top.

Steamed Fruit Pudding

2 rupe dried penches, 2 aggs spokens plane or 1 tablespoon baking powder 2 cups floor 1 typ milk 2 tablespoons melted 1 tenspoon cinnams shortening 1/4 tenspoon sunnag

Wash and soak the fruit oversits: drain. If in large halves or quarters, or into small pieces; add to the dough which is made as follows: Sift the flour, baking-this to be seen to be see is made as follows: Sift the flour, bakingpowder and salt into a bowl; add the
milk, well-beaten eggs, shortening ast
spices, mix well; add the fruit; put as
a well-greased mold or kettle. Place a
a saucepan of boiling water and steam for
two hours. Serve in a shallow bowl was
a fruit sauce made from two cupfuls of
fruit juice which was put up when canning
fruit during the summer. Bring the just
to a boil; add enough cornstarch to
shicken and sugar or honey to tast.

Serve both pudding and sauce while hot

Blueberry Johnny-Cake

1 cup flour
1 cup corn meal
3 teaspoons baking
powder
1-3 cup milk
1 cgg, beaten
2-3 cup milk 1 cup blueberries, first or canned and -strained

Combine the ingredients in the order given. Pour into a small dripping-pa and bake in a moderate oven for thry minutes. If desired this may be served as a simple pudding with a sauce of stewed and sweetened blueberries.

Afternoon Tea Cakes

2 cups flour 5/4 teaspoon salt walnuts magar Milk 5/4 cup butter 5/4 teaspoon len extract

Mix and sift flour, sugar and salt. Work the butter into the first mixture, using the tips of the fingers. Add just enough milk to allow the mixture to be rolled. Roll to one-third inch thickness, cut in any desired shape, and place walnut meat on top of each. Bake in a slow oven until brown.

Date Filling for Cakes

A cake may be made with very little rugar if a date filling is used.

Cut the dates up fine, add the water, lemon juice, sugar and fat and cook slowly. Blanch the almonds and cut very fine add to the filling. When smooth remove from the fire and set aside to cool.

Chinese Chews

Leup dates, chopped Leup English walnuts, chopped Leup sugar Leup sugar Leup pastry flour Leaspoor

Mix all dry ingredients together, put in the dates and nuts, and stir in the eggs after beating them light. Bake in at thin a sheet as can be spread and when done cut in small squares.

Mrs. L. C. P.

Fig Tapioca 15 cup granulated tapices 14 cup cond syrup 14 cup cold water 15 tempoon salt 2 cups boding water 14 cup chopped not 15 cup cho

Mix the tapioca and salt with the cold water, add to the boiling water and cook until the tapioca is clear and transparent, add the corn syrup and the figs and cook for twenty minutes; add the nuts, chill and serve.

The Combing Book.

Fair time is our directors has made the that we have at every fair great boon to the come ing in from long know the discomf drive, the fixing up place to tidy up, rest. & A tent with a fee a looking glass.

a looking glass, some paper towels, a Godsend. Have and plenty of U. small table where s good big sign ov Best Tent. If get the men to r with some poles a boughs, which w boughs, which we some shade any place where the sleep, and the time or rest a will crowd and noise.

Christma

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'The puddings pound tins and to puddings will seas, each tin be compliments of t ward any puddin to units or indi-for this fund sho vincial secretary Building, Calgary is open only fo arrangements for ing the puddings most immediatel to remind our Ca field, of the fries mas time By sen tion as quickly W. Spiller.

Co-operati An interesting seived from P which reads as f "This is an ac

done in the past we arranged for the U.F.A. local 15. We decided shipping eggs, a the members w grade and price of the member paper on the and Recall whi-warded to the warded to the May meeting v Y.M.C.A. Hut Red Cross. We B.C. for our fri and the year be save money in arranged with o has a store, to comes. In thi allowed to spon postmaster eggs for the ... fusion and cost the more. At tle more. At decided to wr Boys' and Girl

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Mrs. L. C. P.

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Farm Women's Clubs

Fair time is coming, and one of our directors, Mrs. George Root, has made the splendid suggestion that we have a U.F.W. Rest Tent at every fair. This would be a great boon to the country women, driving in from long distances, for we all know the discomfort of a hot, dusty drive, the fixing up of exhibits, getting tired and dirty, and not having any place to tidy up, wash our hands, or rest.

A tent with a few comfortable chairs, A tent with a few comfortable chairs, a looking glass, a wash basin, soap, some paper towels, and water would be a Godsend. Have someone in charge, and pleaty of U.F.W. literature on a small table where it can be seen. Have a good big sign over the door; "U.F.W. Best Tent." If no tent is available, get the men to run you up a shelter with some poles and cover with poplar houghs, which will provide at least some shade and a quiet resting place where the babies can be put to sleep, and the tired mother can tidy up or rest a while, away from the crowd and noise.—Irene Pariby.

Christmas Puddings

Christmas Puddings

I have been asked to bring the following notice, re Christmas puddings for Canadian soldiers to the attention of our U.F.W.A. members, and hope that as many as possible will help to provide these puddings:

"The Canadian War Contingent Association proposes to put up 100,000 pounds of Christmas plum puddings for the men in the treuches, to be delivered in London in time for the puddings to be distributed for Christmas. The Hamilton Fruit Kitchen of the Canadian Red Cross Society has placed its plantand staff at the disposal of the association for this purpose, all expenses being met by the C.W.C.A. The amount named will ensure each Canadian soldier overseas being served a generous portion of delicious pudding on Christmas day.

"The puddings will be put up in five."

portion of delicious pudding on Christmas day.

"The puddings will be put up in fivepound tins and for each \$50 received,
69 puddings will be dispatched overseas, each tin being labelled with the
compliments of the society or individual making the contribution, but the
association cannot undertake to forward any puddings-specially addressed
to units or individuals. Subscriptions
for this fund should be sent to the provincial secretary, C.W.C.A., Rex Theatre
Building, Calgary. The subscription list
is open only for a short time as all
arrangements for making and despatching the puddings must be concluded almost immediately. Will you not help
to remind our Canadian soldiers in the
field of the frienda at home at Christmaa time by sending in your contribution as quickly as possible."—Mary
W. Spiller.

Co-operating All Around

Co-operating All Around

An interesting report has been received from Prairie Rose U.F.W.A., which reads as follows:—

'This is an account of what we have done in the past three months. In April we arranged for a pienic with two of the U.F.A. locals to be held on June 15. We decided to use the egg marketing service in Calgary as a means of shipping eggs, as in this way each of the members would get the proper grade and price for her own eggs. One of the members read an interesting paper on the Initiative, Referendum and Recall which has since been forwarded to the Central office. At our May meeting we donated \$15 to the Y.M.C.A. Hut Fund, shd \$20 to the Red Cross. We also decided to send to B.C. for our fruit as we did last year and the year before. We find that we save money in this way, and we have arranged with our local postmaster who has a store, to receive the fruit as it tomes. In this way none of it is allowed to spoil the station. The postmaster at ships and handles the eggs for the local which saves confusion and costs the members very little more. At the Junior meeting we decided to write for the books on fusion and costs the members very nu-tle more. At the Junior meeting we decided to write for the books on Boys' and Girls' Clubs, and also sent in our petition for the Public Health Nurse to call at our schools. One of

our members is to read a paper on Pood Conservation in July. We also selected members to read papers for each of the remaining months of the year. A large number of socks are turned in each month to the Red Cross. We can each month to the Red Cross. We can fit the knitting in with our own work better than sewing as we can pick it up in odd moments better. We are all trying to conserve as much as possible to help win the terrible struggle."

Successful New Local

Nebraska U.F.W.A., which is also one of our new locals, is making good progress. At the meeting which was held or June 15, Red Cross work was discussed, and as the membership was not large enough to start a club of their own, it was decided that they should get their supplies through the Clive Club, and do their bit is that way. This has since been done, and everyone received their share to carry home. It was also decided that they should help the Red Cross funds by having a concert and a sale of anything that the farmers, both men and women, in the district round would give. So the members offered to canvass, each one being given a different route on which they were to start off at once, as the date of the sale was set for July 5, and there was no time to be lost. At a special meeting held for the purpose on June 26, the convassers all reported pretty good success. It was decided that every cent collected should be sent to the Red Cross Fund and that each member, or any woman from the district who helped, should give her help free of charge, lunches being put in sacks and handed round and tea and coffee being given by the members of the local. The men of the U.F.A. helped by doing the auctioneering, clerking, etc. The sale has come and gone, and the results were very satisfactory, especially for times like these when the prices of necessities are so high, and the crops so poor, and, it is not easy to make money move freely. Everyprices of necessities are so high, and the crops so poor, and it is not easy to make money move freely. Everybody did their best however, and the sale alone brought in \$137.50. The concert and lunch were given free and everyone who was present had a good time. The goods sold were a miscellaneous collection, including livestock, poultry, grain, vegetables, house plants, needlework, butter, a chair and two hats, besides some medicine which was very kindly donated by the Rawleigh men. The women in this district are very men. The women in this district are very busy at their homes, especially since so many of the boys have been taken off the farms for military service, but they intend to do their utmost to keep up the interest and enthusiasm in the work of the U.F.W.A.

Reviving Quilting Bees

The Milestone W.G.G.A. have held their meetings regular since March and we have been piecing quilts and knitting and making aprons, but the money was coming in very slow, so we decided to make tickets and have each girl member sell thirty tickets each. To get enough young girls we took in two young girls who were not members, and they willingly helped. At the July meeting each girl brought in the money and her book of names which brought the nice sum of \$30. Then on July 5 the W.G.G.A. arranged a dance at Mr. Jence Jensom's barn and after the expenses were taken out we made the sum of \$50. The members decided to keep \$10 to work on and send half of the rest to the Red Cross and half to the Ambulance Fund.

We have now on hand some sewing of

Ambulance Fund.

We have now on hand some sewing of aprons and other articles that Eaton, Galloway and Simpson donated to the W.G.G.A. for such work. We have one quilt ready for sale, but we are waiting quit ready for sale, but we are waiting to get a lot of articles made and then I think we will hold a sale. We aim to do great things this year. There are many members who have sons training or at the front.—Mrs. G. Renwick, secretary, Milestone W.G.G.A.

Perley W.G.G.A.

I am enclosing \$32 in this letter to ou, which we made at Perley, on June

s, in aid of the Blue Cross. We had quite a nice garden party, and the children sold Blue Crosses for ten cents each and made quite a bit from them. Thanks for your letter about the rules for the district nurse. You will be glad to hear that we have secured the district nurse and that she is already busy in the district. We could not get the council to engage her except for the whole municipality and she considered that too large a field for one nurse. We were in danger of losing the nurse altogether, so the Perley Grain Growers agreed to engage her for six months at a salary of \$400 and her board. Her charge is \$3.00 a day, and we hope this venture will be successful. We were encouraged to try this after hearing of the Senlaw W.O.G.A. success.—E. Nicholson, secretary, Perley W.G.G.A.

High River Progressive

A very interesting report which has come to hand is that of the regular meeting of High River U.F.W.A. which was held on May 11. It reads as follows: "The regular monthly meeting of U.P.W.A. was held in the rest room, Saturday, May 11, a good attendance was present. After the usual business Saturday, May 11, a good attendance was present. After the usual business Dr. Stanley gave a very instructive talk on first aid and dealing with such subjects as convulsions, foreign substance in eye, bleeding at nose, burns and scalds and broken bones. Speaking of convulsions, he said these were entirely due to irregularity of diet and emphasized the looking after the diet to prevent, while suggesting the treatment to cure. In case of broken bone the greatest care should be used to prevent its cutting through the skin as bacteria would thus get into the wound making it much harder to heal. He demonstrated removing foreign body from the eye, also how to improvise slings and splints for broken bone till medical aid could be had. Some helpful hints on making brown bread were given by Mrs. Bower. The matter of executive and splints for broken bone till medical aid could be had. Some helpful hints on making brown bread were given by Mrs. Bower. The matter of executive the standard of the standar hints on making brown bread were given by Mrs. Bower. The matter of arrang-ing a picnic was discussed and decided to hold a picnic in June sometime. Date

and particulars to be arranged later. U.F.W.A. Rest Room

U.F.W.A. Rest Room

High River U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. held a picnic on June 14, which was very successful, although the weather was not all that could have been wished for. A strong, hot wind blew all day, bringing clouds of dust with it. This, however, did not prevent those who were present from thoroughly enjoying themselves. A good program of sports was arranged and an excellent lunch was served by the ladies. The speakers of the day were: S. S. Sears, district director; H. Higginbotham, provincial secretary of the U.F.A., both of whom gave very fine addresses. Miss M. W. Spiller addressed the ladies in regard to the work of the U.F.W.A. and the progress which that association is making. This local has furnished a very nice rest room in the town.

Hears Returned Man

Hears Returned Man

Hears Returned Man

The meeting for May was very brief, with a very small attendance, owing to the fact that it was directly after our pienic. The U.F.W. held a pienic, planned for May 24, but owing to the rain, postponed until the next Wednesday. It was quite successful. Everyone appeared to have a good time, which is the primary consideration at a pienic, and we cleared \$112.00, \$5.00 for the Travellers' Aid, \$36 for the Returned Soldiers' Fund, \$35 for the Red Cross, and \$35 for the Sunday school, to help provide room for the U.F.W. to meet. Our June meeting was a joint meeting with the men, and the Rev. H. A. Edwards spoke to us on the subject of the Returned Soldiers, Mr. Keil, a returned soldier, told us of his experience at Vimy Ridge, where he was wounded soldier, told us of his experience at Vimy Ridge, where he was wounded— Ethel A. Robinson, secretary, Rusylvia. U.P.W.A., Alta.

We held our monthly meeting at the house of Mrs. Wm. Moriey today. We

had a good attendance of members and friends, earolling two new members. With regard to a rest room in liggar for the accommodation not only, of the members of the W.G.G.A. but of all women from the country, the matter is on train, and will I am sure go through. We are seeking the cooperation and help of both the town and the rural municipality, as well as operation and help of both the town
and the rural municipality, as well as
other local hodies of G.G.'s, realising to
the full that we ourselves are too small
a body to handle it. I had your appeal
for the "Ambulance" for the western froat, and was delegated the task orn froat, and was delegated the task of getting subscriptions. I shall get out and do what I can during the week. That the appeal fell on good ground and met with the full approval of the Clunie Women G.O. was testified by the fact that every member present gave me a donation. I intended to publish a list of subscribers in the local the fact that every member present gave me a donation. I intended to publish a list of subscribers in the local paper, and send you a full list at no distant date. At the conclusion of the business portion of the meeting, papers were read by Mrs. Dale, Mrs. Grahame, and Mrs. Thompson, which were interesting, elevating and entertaining. The meeting closed with the Clunie slogan: "The Lord watch over thee and me until we meet again."—Margaret Hindle, secretary, Clunie W.G.G.A.

.Off To a Good Start

.Off To a Good Start

Mrs. J. W. Thomas, secretary of the new Zenith U.F.W.A. at Botha, Alberta, sends us in this report of what must be one of the livest organizations in Alberta: "On February 9, we organized our losal U.F.W.A. and owing to good fortune in having a president that is very much alive, we feel that our club has a real neighborhood force. We have secured a travelling library from the extension department of the University at Edmonton. We have discussed consolidation of rural schools with the idea of having one some day. We have arranged to secure a pathescope for the school and get our films from the university. We have monthly Red Cross sewing meetings besides our regular business

ing meetings besides our regular business meetings which are held in the school-house. Better roads, rural mail delivery, social hygiene, gardening, co-perative laundry, and egg-marketing have been discussed at our meetings."

Carrying On

For our June meeting we had a particularly good program. Before the meeting we sent out written invitations to all the women in the district who were not members. In spite of it being a rainy day we had 27 women at the meeting. The topic for discussion was Lobor-saving Devices in the Home. Mrs. Shipley and Mrs. Simpson each sang a solo and Miss Alice Poole read. All together we had a real pleasant meeting which resulted in adding nine new members to our roll. Five more new members have been added since which brings our membership up to 40.

At our July meeting we expect to have another big day. We are trying to get subscriptions for The Guide. We had the Brandon Juveniles out to give a concert and realized \$38 for the Red Cross. We have our War Time Cook Book ready and hope to realize something worth while for patriotic purposes from the sale of these books.—Miss Gladys Thornton, Little Bouris W.G.G.A., Brandon, Man.

Doing The Work At Hand

Doing The Work At Hand
Briarmound Homemakers are still
holding their meetings regularly every
month. Owing to so many of our boys
leaving as soldiers the gatherings are
sometimes not very large but we feel
we still must keep together. Six boxes
have been sent to the boys overseas. At
our June meeting, held on July 4, our
delegate to the Homemakers convention
in Saskatoon, read her report, and it was
very much enjoyed. Our club is trying
to put on a collection of vegetables at
our local fair if the cut-worms have left
enough to be worth while. Last month
some clothing was sent to a needy
family. A picnic is being talked of for
our anniversary in August to raise

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY

ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE

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Telegraphy in Western Canada. MURIG --Largest Music School in Western Canada. Conservatory Courses in France, Organ, Voice Violin, Theory, etc.

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Notice to Parents The Schools and Colleges whose announcements appear in this issue are institutions of proven standing in their respective branches of education and The Guide believes that parents will make no mistake in selecting from them those which they consider best suited for the education of their sons and daughters.

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Rutland's Half Year's Work

Miss Mary Goodspeel, secretar, e Rotland Women Grain Gro Mass Mary Goodspeed, the Rotland Womes Grain Growers, sends in the following excellent report for the six months just past. On January 1 they had on hand \$18.10. They took in by donations \$26.85; by socials and dances, \$50.50; from sale of icocream, \$27.27; from a play, \$64.25; from the Red Cross Drive, \$167.10; and by a grant from the council, \$100. They spent for materials for Red Cross, \$49.23. Their expenses amounted to \$65.70 and they sent to the Red Cross at Regina \$125. Besides the money donations they have sent to the Red Cross in Regina, 25 pairs of socks, 25 suits of pyjamas and one stretchar cap. This is a splendid record for one little organization for six months.

Red Cross Picnic

A successful pienic was organized by the Wingham Branch of the Elm Creek Red Cross Society on July 2. With favorable weather conditions and in lovely grounds (kindly loaned by the O'Connor Brothers for the occasion), the pienic was attended by crowds from the picnic was attended by crowds from far and near. The tea tables were ably supervised by Mrs. Jim Archer, Mrs. Herb. Porter and Mrs. Moffatt, who, with numerous and willing helpers served ten to about 250 people. The president, Mrs. J. M. Ruddell, had charge of the booth, at which the sum of \$112

of the booth, at which the sum of \$112 was taken.

During the afternoon ball games were in progress between Culross and Kelvin burs, Kelvin girls and Wingham girls, and Kelvin Boys and Wingham boys. The victorious teams being Culross boys, Kelvin girls and Wingham boys. A good sports program was arranged by Messrs. John O Connor and Harry Baragar. An interesting feature of the day's proceedings was the presentation of a handsome clock to the Wingham teacher, Miss La Ligr. The presentation was made by C. I. Baragar, who, on behalf of the scholars, expressed his regret at her departure, and keen appreciation of her faithful services during her one-and half-year stay in the district. As a grand finale, the crowd moved to the Wingham school-house, where dancing was soon in full swing. Altogether the sum of \$115 was raised.—Mrs. W. E. Butler, secretary, Wingham Red Cross Society.

Patriotic Funds W.G.G.A. Ambulance Fund

Previously acknowledged	#2,213,50
Asceola W.G.G.A.	64,00
Mountain View W.G.G.A.	10,00
Economy W.G.G.A.	20.65
Pan Muir Willing Helpers	15,00
Total	40 202 15

Red Cross Fund Red Cross Fu Knella W.G.G.A. Pearl Lake W.G.G.A. Nulli Secundus W.G.G.A. Togo W.G.G.A. Economy W.G.G.A. 297.85 9539.60 Military Y.M.C.A. Fund Kneller W.G.G.A. Ormiston W.G.G.A. \$50,00

Kindly remit all contributions direct to Mrs. John McNaughtan, hon. sec., W.S.G.G.A., Harris, Sask.

An Energetic New Local

An Energetic New Local
Another new local which is making a good showing in patriotic work is McBride Lake and Allensfields, which was organized on May 29 with the assistance of Mrs. W. H. Shield, secretary of Rathwell U.F.W. At the time or reporting, June 27, the local had held two meetings and had made 50 articles for the Red Cross, namely, 24 handkerchiefs, 19 towels, six atrecher caps, two pair of socks, six many tailed bandages, two suits of pyjamas. The local holds meetings at the homes of the members and is working along practically the same lines as Rathwell which has been very successful. At the next meeting U.F.W.A. literature will be read and a discusion on same will follow. The members believe that the organization will be a benefit to them in many ways. A hearty working

more money.-Mrs. George A. Walince, reporter.

ALMA LADIES' COLLEGE

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W. J. SPENCE. Registrar University of Manitoba, Winnipag.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTE PLEASE MENTION THE GUI August 14, 11

Club A Backntchewan which Miss Mand held a joint meetin the Grain Grower president of the splendid address of the president of the sprenders of the president of the sprenders of world are doing meetings together cerned. Let The G

A number of or you have done sit tien, and partie you have discusse

Many club se for anggestions yearly program. will send us a cop

The Webb. H the next meeting Miss May, of the Staff, is to be it making and me one week durin

The Kemnay W Central office \$

A Women's Semaking commu-smoothly. Cypr thriving section president. Duri-when the speak River, they wer committee, exen-generally looked manner. There and wonder if advertised, or y advertised, or was half secured smallest detail homeeting was he way so satisfae that of Cypress Women's Section with the arrang

"I believe th their director. organization

Glennda U.I tags and had tags and had the proceeds of patriotic purpovery satisfacts was not so we other years has bers have bee

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HIDDEN, President

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Life at its best be nd young somes. It write. The Repen age, Brandon, Man INS SEPTEMBER IN

ME TAX ch you to make income Tax Re-to keep books US TO-DAY ISINESS COLLE

Glasses Correctly Fith

TON'S LIMITED and Watchmakers See Me St. Mason Jan M.

NG TO ADVERTE

is being extended to all girls entering the Trees age.

Club Briefs

Club Briefs

A Saskatchewan Women's Section, of which Miss Mand Spence is secretary, held a joint meeting some time ago with the Grain Growers' Association. The president of the association gave a splendid address on cooperation while the president of the Women's Section gave a paper in "What woman of the world are doing today." Occasional meetings together are good for all concerned. Lef The Guide hear about them.

A number of our clubs are forgetting to send their reports to The Grain Growers' Guide. Remember we want to publish what you are doing in your corner of the world so that others may read and do likewise. If yok have not already done so send us a report of what you have done since the annual convention, and particularly what subjects you have discussed at your meetings.

Many club secretaries write to us for suggestions for a yearly or half-yearly program. If every secretary will send us a copy of her club's planned program, either a good one of the past or the one for the present year. The Guide will be glad to compile them into a booklet of suggested programs which will be useful to all club workers.

The Webb. Homemakers welcomed three new members into their club at the July meeting. They decided to buy five dozen cups and saucers for the club's social functions. Letters were remi from friends in France, and it was decided to have a shower of articles at the next meeting to be sent to refugees. Miss May, of the University Extension Maff, is to be invited to give a dressmaking and millinery demonstration one week during July. Mrs. C. H. Johnston gave some hints on the making of lemonade. The reports of the delegates to the annual convention in the skatoon were read and much enjoyed. The club feels specially honored in having its president of the provincial advisory heard.

The Kemnay W.S.G.G.A. sent in to the Central office \$20 for the Red Cross-Funds,

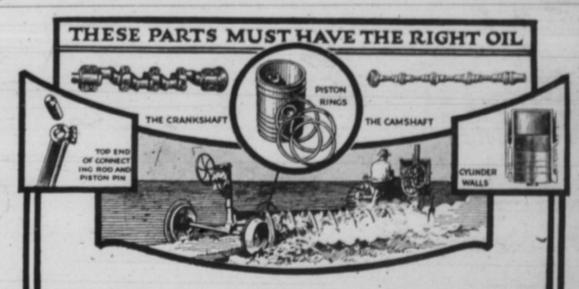
A Women's Section is a great thing is making community machinery: run smoothly. Cypress River has a very thriving section with Mrs. Code as president. During the recent campaign when the speakers arrived at Cypress River, they were met by a reception committee, escorted to the hotel, and generally looked after in the kindliest manner. There was no need to worry and wonder if the meetings had been advertised, or whether there had been a half secured for the meeting. The smallest detail had been planned and no meeting was held which was in every way so satisfactory to the speakers as that of Cypress River. We think the Women's Section had a good deal to do with the arrangements.

"I believe the work in our district to be very promising for the future. What we need in our district is a closer relationship between the organized locals and women's section, and also between the secretaries of our clubs and their director."—Mrs. Ida McNeal, at annual convention.—Unfortunately this is true in more places than one. Give your fullest co-operation to the district organization and to the provincial organization.

Glenada U.P.W.A. held a pignid on June 29 at which the members sold tags and had a fish pond for children, the proceeds of which were devoted to patriotic purposes. The results were very satisfactory, although the picnic was not so well attended as picnics in other years have been. Two new members have been enrolled recently.

A meeting of the Maple U.F.W. was acid on Jone U.S. but owing to it being Chautauqua week, it was not well at tended. The usual business was gone through however, and arrangements are being made to organize a Young People's Club. The members send best wishes to all the other clubs.





How the Right Oil Maintains Full Power

YOU know that a Gas Engine's power I depends largely on full compression being maintained in the cylinders. If

compression is poor in one or more cylinders, the motor runs unevenly and even misses fire.

Poor compression results in leakage of the gases past the piston rings on the power stroke of your engine, diminishing the force of each explosion in the combustion chamber; with a marked curtailment in the power and speed of which the engine may be capable.

Poor compression is frequently the result of scored cylinder walls and broken or worn piston rings caused by friction wear being allowed to go unchecked. The most common cause of poor compression is the use of incorrect oil. You may use a high quality lubricant, one suitable for lubricating certain classes of machinery but wholly unsuitable for the lubrication of high-powered internal combusaion engines.

Maintaining a Piston Ring Seal

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quality but is must be the right oil for the purpose. It must withstand heat and wear and maintain a perfect piston ring seal to give you full compression and power.

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Young Canada Club

By Dixie Patton

Young Canada Club

Young Canada Club

The stories in the new contest,
"How I Plan to Help on the
Parm this Harvest," are begin
wing to pour in. There is still
time for more to come in. Do
you know howe and girls I used to
live on the farm not so very long age!
I often think of the good times we
had. I have been wondering lately
if some of the renders of the Young
Canada Club page sould send in
some more poetry. I know there is so
mich of the summer music in the air
these days that some of us are sure
to hear it. I can remember that the
rustling grain, a still summer evening
with the frogs croaking in the distance
and the cheep of the little bipl getting
ready for bed, and a soft sugmener rain,
each seemed to have particular song.
What I would like is for some of the
boys and girls to listen to such sum
mer sounds and then see if they can
express them in little verses of poetry.
Home people have much better ears
for hearing things like that than others.
You try and see if you can tell what
nature is singing about these lovely
days.

The contributions for the Blue Cross

The contributions for the Blue Cross Fund this week are:— Herbert Daffwin, Parkbeg, Bask. \$.10 Chester Henry, Box 242, Gadsby,

Alta.

Emily Morrow, Seal, Alta.

Charlie Hughes, Gadsby, Alta.

Lillian I. Gaunt, Langruth, Man.

—Dixie Fatton.

Goes Swimming

I am going to write another story and also send money for the Blue Cross fund. I sent one story in and saw it in print, and I thought I would write another. I would like to have my summer holidays at harvest because then you can help your father and mother more. They are busier then than at other times or I would like to have them in seeding for the same reason. Harvest is the time for swimming. You may help a great deal by running out and taking a drink to the men on the binder. I might drive a three-horse team next seeding on the harrows. But I do not

In winter I uspi to

help mother with the house work but now I am needed outside. I would like my holidays in harvest because I san. my holidays in harvest because I sands to the chores night and morning, and feed the horses at noon, also carry up drinking water for the house. Then it is swimming time and I can swim at noon hour. I like to watch them threshing. I am enclosing \$1.00 for the Blue Cross, my sister is also sending \$1.00 for the Blue Cross fund.—By-iney Hill, Box 113, Keeler, Bask.

It wasn't a Gopher

It wasn't a Gopher

This is my first letter to your interesting club. I hope it brings me a membership pin. I am going to tell you about some of my experiences with gophers. One day when I was trapping gophers I heard a queer noise. I did not know what it was. I had set the trap in a little hole too. The trap was away down in the hole and I pulled it up. What do you suppose it was I It was a big snake and I was so frightened I let it go. You may be sure I never set the trap in a small hole again. I have 386 gopher tails. My-sister has 325 but we are catching more yet. I am enclosing 25 cents for the filue Cross, and hope it

will save some poor horses on the battle-field. Hoping to receive a membership pin and a Blue Cross button.—Pearl Holstein, Yellow Grass, Sask.

Potatoes for Missions

I have often looked at the letters of our club, and finally decided to join. I have often looked at the local of the your club, and finally decided to join. What do you have to do to join? I am nine years old and live on a farm in Alberta. I am in the sixth grade. I like to go to school. There are two other children in my grade. I have two and one-half miles to go. It does not seem far though, because I ride on a pony. Her name is Julia. We have not been having very nice weather here. One day, it was so stormy that I did not go to school. Our preacher gave each child in Sunday school 25 or 50 cents for talent money. I am going to put 50 cents into potatoes. At harvest time we are to give our profit money to the are to give our profit money to the minister. He will send it to foreign missions. Rachel Bohannon, Sibbald,

A Pond Story

I have been reading the Young Canada Club page every week. I enjoy
looking at the funny little Doo Dads.

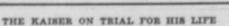
This is my first letter to the club as:
I thought I would send a little stay
I am ten years of age and in grade for.
So here goes my story. There was
once four boys who went to that.
Charlie tried the ice with one fout as Charlie tried the see with one foot me the see begon to crack. He was afast and begon to go home. Frank said he Charlie go home if he is afraid. The went to another pond. Charlie and a man and asked him where the pond was He told Charlie and Charlie was as in the control of the see a little way as in

He told Charlie and Charlie west to so
He went on the ice a little way and a
cracked. He saw a big hole and she
Frank's cap lying near it. This se
Charlie thinking what to do. At he
some men came and he told them about
it. They hunted all over but could se
find Frank. They went to a little hose
and found the boys there. Frank was a
blanket. The boys said they wan
think they know so much next time.
Wishing the club much success and
hoping to see my letter in print—Le
ette Jaheny, Birch Hill, Sask.

Can Sew, Crotchet and Knit
This is my first letter to The Guide
I like my holidays best in summer be
cause in winter it is too cold and a
we have to stay indoors. But in sum
mer we can go to picnics and go ce
riding. We can find birds' nests an
have lots of fun. I have found a goe
many birds' nests this year. I can see
and crochet and knit a little bit. I nit
one cow every night. I am H year
old and am in grade five. If this lette
misses the W.P.B. I will write ago
some other time, hoping to get a men
berahip pin.—Bertha Clausen, Dahams,
Alta.

A Wise Pony

I wish to join the Young Casab
Club. I am going to tell you about my
Shetland pony. His name is Toby. It
is black and white. He is two year
old on June 3. He is wild and frish.
He comes to the house every night is
get a piece of ginger bread. He chass
the little colts and bites them, but the
mares bite him. I wish the club se
cess.—Mina Gall, Bengall Farm. Oras
ton, Sask.



THE KAISER ON TRIAL FOR HIS LIFE

THE poor old Kaiser is on trial at last. Isn't he a pitiful looking spectacle! When he was brought face to face with the Itoo Dada in court and saw those two, hig looks which contain a record of his drinken, he fairly wilted. The Doo Dada are certainly determined that he shall be well punished for his misdeeds. See how starm and determined they all look. Old Doe Rawbonnes is the judge. He is very much impressed with the speech which d'excy Haw Haw, the Dade, is making. The gallant little fellow has dolfod his military aniform and is again, decked offit win his finery. He is holding up the treaty which the Kaiser signed in which he promised never to invade the Wonderland of Doo. See how the Kaiser made a 'errap of paper' out of it. The reporters from the Doo Dad Daily Clarion are taking down the evidence, while Smiles, the Clown, in Jakking a photograph of the court scene. In the evidence, while Smiles, the Clown, in Jakking a photograph of the court scene. In the old lady Doo Dad and some of the Doo Dad Daily the verdict. Two of them are quarreling, but Plannel Péet, the Cop, is watching them out of the corner of his eye and unless they keep quiet be will have them fined for contempt of court. The old lady Doo Dad and some of the Doo Dolls are witnessing the trial from a safe distance. They are horrified 'to Hill's what might have happened if the gallant Doo Dad army had not been able to defeat the Kaiser and take him prisoner. Do you see the poor little Doo Dad with his head poking out of the dangeon gate! That is suffered from the Holos, who is being punished for sleeping on day. The trial will soon be over and Doe Sawbones will pronounce the sentence. Next week, perhaps, we will see how the Doo Dads decided to dispose of the Kaiser.



Your Kitchen efficient may Range.

We rannot Range than an as illustrated ab-the scarcity of a and asheston, 'w shape to ship fr at Winnipeg or

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Steam ATTE



Highest Gri Produced Canadian Coal

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BROILERS -- M Corkerels as bro Corkerels as bro that way. Hepar when they weig them bran and buttermilk for t them ready now

Broilers, 2 the Market Price. Old Hens, in go Ducks, any age Turkeys, per it Roosters, any a Geess, per ib. Eggs, per duc. The Prices mind. The Prices quot Marketable

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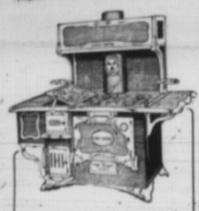
FA Saskatoon Sankatchewan's Shorthand Sc SEE E. A. M.

a little stary of in grade feet. There wen went to skats the one foot au. He was afraid. They Charlie met a draid. They Charlie met a we the pond warlie went to see tille way as it g hole and the r it. This see to do. At he told them about them about told them about told them about the them abou a little star or but could ag to a little house to. Frank was in aid they was't ch success sal in print.—Lee Hank.

t and Keit r to The Guide nics and go or hirds' nests and re found a good year. I can see little bit. I mile I am 14 years will write again g to get a men ausen, Duhame

Mark. Young Casada all you about my me is Toby. He He is two years every night to end. He chase





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E. A. MARSHALL, Principal

A Belgian

quiet. Then he said: "Now, I must

be going.

Miss Dewey was crying, too. She ran out to get him another cup of coffee. What a good man, she

thought. Marie knelt and dried his feet and Marie knelt and dried his feet and put a pair of clean stockings on him. They were Papa Valle's, as were also the broots, she brought. Papa Valle's had gone to the war too; and he was a big man like Beaujon, not slight like Jean Jean was so pretty—like a girl. Her tears fell more gently.

Beaujon pulled on the boots—life rose and shook hands with Miss Dewey. "Good-by," he said, "When you return to your own country remember

turn to your own country remember

she stopped on the steps of the hotel while Marie followed him to the road. Wait, 'he said; 'I was forgetting something.'

He thrust his hand into his pocket and drew forth a log key and gave it to Marie. 'It is the key to my shop-if I do not come bark all is yours.'

She took it as a child might. 'Yes,' She kept her eyes fixed systfully on Beaujon's face.

'Good-by,' he said, and bent to kiss her cheek; then suddenly drew her.

kiss her cheek; then suddenly drew her into his arms and kissed her mouth. "Good-by, my wife!"

The blood coursed freely through his veins once more. That hiss so fresh, so sweet had revived him. It was as though Marie had become a stranger with whom he had fallen in love at first

Their love sprang new born from this moment; it had no past. He went off down the road with a swinging step, his shoulders squared. The good God meant well by man. His hand must be over this somehow yes over it all.

Where is this shop, Marie!" asked Miss Dewey.

"The fourth one down on that side, ademoiselle," answered Marie.

"The fourth one down on that side, mademoiselle," answered Marie.

"Oh, that beautiful lace shop!" Miss Dewey exclaimed. "There are some wonderful rose pieces in the window. I noticed them the first day I kas in town. So he is a lace maker?"

"Yes, mademoisélle."

Beaujon reached the top of the road. He turned and waved his cap. Then he disappeared down the hill.

"He is gone," said Marie. She clasped her hands on her breast, "Think, mademoiselle, how one hour can bring me two sorrows. It is war!"

A Visit to the Royal Farms

to their regret the party were just too late to see the milking done by an up-to-date milking machine. However, their admiration was ambounded as they looked over the modern barn in

which the herd of Jersey cows, who furnish the dairy produce for the Royal Household, are accommodated. The cows themselves having gone out to the pasture, the party followed and an interesting discussion took place while the lecturer pointed out the leading characteristics of the dairy type. It was highly diverting to see how quickly groups of admirers gathered round various members of the herd, keenly upholding the one of their choice as the champion.

champion.

The last place visited was the dairy building, erected by the late Prince Consort during the reign of Queen Victoria. To those accustomed to Canadian methods, it was difficult to realize that this beautiful building was a dairy, for the stained glass windows and the art panelling of the interior reminled one more of a private chapel than a farm building. But its serious utilitarian purpose was sonn apparent. Side by side with the earthen bowls in which during the good Queen's reign the

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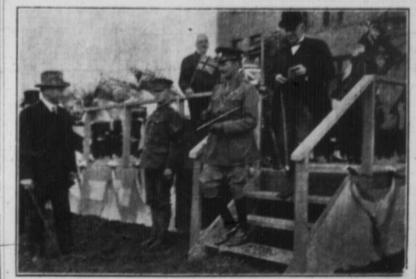
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THE GRAIN GUIDE

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I am interested. Please send me your new Crease Separator Book and Special Money Saving Offer. as advertised in The Grain Growers' Guide.

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cream was skimmed by the old-time gravity method, were modern cream separator, churn and butter worker and refrigerator. The boys were keenly interested in the preparation of the cream and butter for use on the King's table on the following morning. The can of cream was held up for the admi-ration of the creams and the little pate.

table on the following morning. The can of cream was held up for the admiration of the crowd, and the little puts of golden Jersey butto-aight the crown stamped upon them remined the men of the quarter-master's badge. Here, in this almost classic dairy, ended the serious side of the giait to the Boyal Farms, and the enthainstic appreciation of the men was shown in the evolune of thanks which they accorded to the charming Cornish dairy-maid who had endlingly conducted the party through her domain. Once more in the open and with an hour to spare hefore the return train, the men rested under the shadow of the Royal Castle at Windsor, and one young Newfoundland boy, who had becompanied his Canadian consins on the expedition, and, who went from school right into the Army, and in the service of his country had lost one of his eyes, remarked that it was the happiest day he had spent since leaving home. And, indeed, it was a happy day, and one which will long be remembered by the men when they have ceased to wear the khaki and find themselves once again among their own people. And the enjoyment, the service, the instruction brought to the men through this little excursion is but a small part, of the great work being done among the Canadian soldiers by the Canadian Khaki College in London, England. Behind the whole enterprise the one desire is to help the gen and to prepare them for the coming days Engiand. Beaind the whose enterprise the one desire is to help the gien and to prepare them for the coming days of peace, so that they may the more efficiently exercise their functions as citizens of the Canada that is to be.

Farm Implement Act

A full and frank discussion in connection with the proposed Farm Implement Act for Manitoba, took place in the parliament buildings, Winnipeg, on Wednesday, August 7. It is expected that when this legislation comes into effect it will result in bringing about a closer relationship between the farmers and the manufacturers of agriculture implements. The new act, which is based on a similar act already in force in Saskatchewan, was discussed in detail before a fairly representative gathering of farmers interested. A meeting of the implement manufacturers had been held sometime previous when the details of the act was discussed from their angle. The aim is to so construct the new act that many of the abuses now existing in the farm implement trade will be eliminated. As soon as the details are worked out it is soon as the details are worked out it is soon as the details are worked out it is proposed to give the legislation all pub-licity possible so that all those inter-ested may know fully the scope of the

ested may know fully the scope of the act.

J. H. Evans, deputy minister of agriculture, in the absence of the minister, acted as chairman of the meeting. Among those present were: G. T. Armstrong, M.P.P., Manitou; W. H. Simms, M.P.P., Swan River; W. R. Wood, M.P.P.; Roderick McKenzie; Norman Lambert; R. C. Henders, M.P.; W. J. Standbridge, secretary Farm Implement Committee; J. L. Scott and representative of the Farm Press.



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for the week ending as follows

Mt 700	Design Town	
Ele- vator	Grain	Rec'd d ing we
Cal-	Wheat Outs Barley Fint.	9,4
Stanks-	Wheat Cate Starley Flax	3,0
Mount	Wheat Outs Barley	

THE C

Minneapolis, CORN—Good de yellow closed al grades at \$1.00 it is cars, last year last year last year last year 10.00 it leavy moum off No. 2 for, No. 4 white today 57 cars, last fill last year 10 article weaks year 10 article at 10.00 it leave 10 article at 10.00 it leave 10 article at 10.00 it leave 10 article at 21.00 it leave 10 a

FIXE

1, | 3, | 3, 221 218 215 240 240 238

185 172

LIVESTOCK

Cattle
Choice stages
Sect Butcher steers
'air to good butcher
Josef to choice fat er
Medium to good co
Canners
Good to choice heifFair to good heifers
Beet pasen
Beet butcher buils
Common to holoses

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per tooth _ \$ 7# (22k) canite Plates ISH e teeth do not fit as

Portage Are PEG allway office

The Farmers' Market

Farmers' Market Letter

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, August 12, 1918.

ONTH.—Markete have been dull and narrow Offerings locally have been diminishing, at that there is very little pressure on the selling side. This has prevented say decline in withough American markets showed considerable weakhors, due to favorable weather price, withough American moranter. There has been some easiers domestic demand, and a boom domand from some western localities.

BARLEY—There is practically ending doing in this commodity. Prices remain in things of American prices continue at mark lower levels than ours. A With favorable weather changed. American prices continue at mark lower levels than ours. A With favorable weather thing the best few days and the second of the continue of the complex will be a lost of catting of new crops within the sixet few days.

FLAX shows a derine of 25 cents for October delivery. Cash flax decimed it cents during the work. American crop reports are good and have had a bearish the market.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

August

7 9 9 10 12 ago ago

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators
for the week ending Wednesday, August 7, was
at follow:—

Elevan	or Grain	Rec'd dur-	ing week	atore
Cal	Wheat Oats Barley Flax	6,412 1,877	125,732 2,079	3,429 230,806 19,883 1,921
2000	Wheat Oats Barley Flas	3,807	36,166	23,352 187,283 5,911 754
M	w Wheat Oats Barley Flax		1,100 43,124	6,109 175,445 70 104

THE CASH TRADE

Minneagolis, August 10, 1918.

CORN—Good demand, prices firm. No. 3
yellow closed at \$1.70 to \$1.75; other
grades at \$1.00 to \$1.70. Receipts today
is cars, last year 2; shipments today 23,
last year 1; Chicago receipts today 66, last
year 102.

OATS—Heavy receipts knocked the premium off. No. 3 white closed at 66 to
67c; No. 4 white at 63 to 66c. Receipts
today 57 cars, last year 9; shipments today
375, last year 199.

RYE. Weeker owing to increasing receipts. No. 2 closed at \$1.68 to \$1.70 and
to arrive at \$1.64 to \$1.65. Receipts today 17 cars, last year 3; shipments today
15 last year 1; Chicago receipts today
15 last year 1; Chicago receipts
today 7; last year 13; Chicago receipts
today 7; last year 13; Chicago receipts
today 7; Milwaukee 12.

FLAXEED—Strong demand and almost
nothing here. One car sold at \$4.37, about

		,	TXE) WI	HEAT	PRI	CES		
	1*	2*	3*	4"	5*	6.	Tfi	Tra	TIS
Fland	221	218	215	205	196	187	215	212	207
MO.	240	240	224	230	212	197	2254	2231	2201

The Livestock Market

Winnipeg. Man. Aug. 10.—The United Grain Growers Limited Livestock Department reports receipts at the Union Stockyards. St. Boniface, for the week ending August 10, 1918, as follows: Cattle, 7.681; calves, 319; sheep, 377; hogs. 5.886.
During the past week rain has failen in a great many districts through the West hot large areas in the Southern parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta are still in the dry list. The recent moisture will have a tendency to stop the run of unfinished cattle to market which has had a bad effect of redicing the price of all stock except the well fattened cattle. In the districts that have been favored with rains several degrees of frost have been reported and if the damage is sufficient to Injure grain for marketing, the stock may be retained to a larger extent than usual to use up the field. The market on the whole is about steady with last week's prices, except for light thin stock. The hop market looks at all those having and prices about the same as the close of last week's Should the showery weather continue we look for a better tone all round, and would advise all those having grass and wher to, find their stock on as long as they are doing well on the grava, the following is a summary of the prevailing prices up to date:—

	Extra choice steers	13.00	310	#15.00
	Choice heavy steers	11.00	to	12.75
	Medium to good steers	10.00	to	11.00
	Fair to medium steers	8.00	to	9.50
	Common to fair steers	7.00	to	8.00
	Choice fat heifers	10.00	to	12.00
	Fair to good heifers	8.00	to	9.75
	Good to choice cows	5.00	10	10.50
	Fair to medium cows	7.00	to	8.75
	Canner and cutter cows	4.50	to	5.75
	Best fat oxen	8.00	tri	9.00
	Canner and cutter oxen	5.50	to	7.75
	Fat weighty bulls	8.00	to	8.50
	Bologna bulls	6.00	to	7.75
	Fat lambs	14.00	to	15.00
	Sheep	10.00	to	12.00
	Veal calves	9.00	to	11.00
9	Pall Feets	5.00	to	7.00

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, Aug. 6 to Aug. 12, inclusive

MATERIAL	-		-	and the second	_	-							-
Date	Wheat Faci	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Es 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	BAR 4 CW	LEY Rej.	Vend	1 NW	FLAX 2 CW	3 CW
Aug. 6	185 185 185 185	-	=		_	-	125	120 120 120 120 120	115	115 115	414 415	-	
	185	901	87 t 88 t	87 j 88 j	84 g 85 g	R2 6 R3	125	120	115	115	415	1004	100
	185						125	129	Alex		416		PRINC
10	185	-	201	1000		100	125	120	1000	New	417	, may	Seese
10	185	1000	200	100	lead 1		125	120	3000	HOP-	417	- James	2666
Week 12	185		88	55	854	834	120		-	-	423	418	146
Year	185	1601	861	861	83 į	801	125	120			435		-
-	1 179		The same of	1900			***	****		***	NAME OF	-	10.20

LIVESTOCK	Aug 10	Year ago	Calgary Aug 10	Toronto Aug. 7	St. Paul Aug. 10	Chicago Aug. 10
Cettle	\$ + \$ e	1 . 1 .	1 . 1 .		1 . 1 .	
Choice stapra Rest Butcher steers	13 00 15 00	9.00-9.50	13 50 15 00	15 25-16 27	16 90-17 50	
Pair to sood butters	11 00-12 75	7 59 8 50	12 00-13 OF	13 .00-14 .50		18 25-18 5
Fair to good butcher steers Good to choice fat cows	10 00-11 00	7 90-8 50			12.00-14.00	
Madium to choose fat cows	9 00-10 50	7 50-7 79	8 50 9 00			10.50-12.5
Medium to good nows	7.00-8 75	6 00 7 30	8 00 8 35		8.75-10.00	
Good to shelp bell	4 50-5 75	4 00 4 50	3 00 6 00	5 50-6 50		
rood to choice beifers		8.50-8 75	8 50 9 50	10 50-13 00	10 00-12 00	
Pair to good heifers	8 00-9 75	7 50-7 75		10 00-11 50	7.00-11.00	7 50 9 75
Best ozen Best butcher bulls	8 00-9 00	6 75 7 25	9 50-11 00		200212121	274 1 2222
Common to house	8 00-8 50	6 00-7 00		10 00-11 00		8 75-11.0
Common to bologna bulls Fair to good feeder steers		5 50 6 00	5 00-6 00	7 50 8 50		6 50-7 50
air to good stocker steers	9 50-11 00	5 00 6 50-		10 25-11 50		
Best milkers and springers	7.00-9.00	5 50 6 50	7 00-7 80	8.50-9.50	6.00-9.00	9:50-11.0
(each)		****	****			
Fair milkers and springers	\$65-\$110	\$75-\$100	\$50-\$75	\$100-\$160	ARAKSTED)	\$90-\$100
(each)		****				
(each) Hogs	\$50-\$55	\$50-\$65	1222102	\$55-\$90	4222-2105	******
Choice bogs, for and						
watered			Y			
Light hogs	20 50	16 00	29 35	,20 00	19 00	19.75
C-81	17 .00-18 .00			17862.12	THE PERSON NAMED IN	1123 2219
TABLE	18 00-15 00			Farer Street	. +	19.50
	11 00-12 00			SERRICE TE	ANTE-STATE	********
Choice lambs						
Choice lambs Best killing abserp	14 00-15 00	10 00-12 00	14 00	18 00-18 75	10.00-16,00	17.00-18.1
222274	10 tar-12 (80)	7 39 10 00	9:39 10 30	14 00 15 00	0.00-12.00	18 (8)-14 0

Choice weighty good col-ored feeders \$ 9.50 to \$11.00 Commont to good storkers and feeders 7.00 to 9.00 Best milkers and springers 85.00 to \$10.00 Fair fullkers and springers 60.00 to 85.00

~		Hogs					
Selected fed	and	watered			- 3	K III	30
Light hogy			17	86	10	77	88
Straight heav	les.		16	.00	to.	17.	5.0
FOWS			13	.66	50	15	.60
Stage			11	80	to	12	.00
Boary			- 9	.00	10	10	.010

Patriotic Funds RED CROSS FUND

Total BLUE CROSS FUND Previously acknowledged Whiteheld Ladies Guild, Souri	17,403.86
Previously acknowledged	
Man. Rachel Mathews, Mantario, Sask. Alice Mathews; Mantario, Sask. Annie Mand Potter, Deloraine, Mai Dorothy Stickland, Penhold, Alfa. Georgina Clark, Dilke, Sask.	10.60 .25 .25 .25

8198.64

BELGIAN BELIEF FUND Total #12.562.07

Previously acknowledged 8378.80 Otterburne Literary Society, Otter burne, Man. 25,06

Weekly War Summary

When last week's summary was written the German Crown Frince's army, after having had losses inflicted on it which had cut it down from 700,000 men to less than half that number, was struggling desperately to escape capture or destruction by Foch's forces, whose number and strength the German high command, it is plain, had grievously underestimated. The rout of the Germans, which was turning into disaster for them their most formidable offensive of the whole war, was proceeding in a manner which was effecting results of larger importance for the Allies than the clearance of the invaders from the Rheims-Boissons salient, namely the terriffic slaughter attending the flight of the Germans.

It looked, towards the close of last

attending the flight of the Germans.

It looked, towards the close of last week, as if the Germans might be reaching ground where a better attempt at making a stand might be possible for them; but the stream of reinforcements kept flowing uninterruptedly to Foch's command, and the beating back of the Germans continued; and before the end of the week the British, Canadian and Australian troops, in conjunction with the French, carried out with sweeping success a great advance on their front, which was planned with consummate generalship and performed with extraordinary precision and smashing force.

Prom July 18 to the end of last week, the Allies had retaken more than 1,500 square kilometres (about 1,000 square miles, of the portion of France which had been overrun by the Germans, and by the driving in of the great projecting German salient, had shortened the front by about 40 miles. Documents captured showed that the Germans, in the rearguard fighting as they retreated, had already used four more army divisions that they had figured on using for breaking the French line when they began their great offensive. Their plans had called for 13 divisions to shatter the French and cross the Marne between Dormans and Chateau Thierry; beaten back themselves, instead, they had to bring no less than 17 divisions into action before reaching the river Vesle, in their retreat.

The Canadians more than distinguard and the standard standa

Vesle, in their retreat.

The Cana-lians more than distinguished themselves in the great advance which added so enormously to the French achievement and completely turned into a rost the German offensive which had been confidently counted upon at Berlin to secure a triumphant decision for German military might on the west front this summer. In that advance Canadian infantry fought for the first time in conjunction with Canadian cavalry, and also for the first time shoulder to shoulder with the Australians. Canadia's field artillery scored a tremendous triumph in that fighting by its precision, its dash in going forward, and its tremendous effectiveness, Tanks and armored cars have also been playing a great part in these operations.

Important is the capture of places like Sciences.

playing a great part in these operations. Important is the capture of places like Boissons, holding the key to the situation in the territory of the Marne salient, and of Montdidler and Chaulnes, and many other places taken by the Allies, and immensely important, too, as is the fact that these Marne and Somme triumphs have made Amiens secure. The importance of that great railway centre, through which hundreds of Allied troop-trains used to pass every day, until the Allies were deprived of its use temporarily by the German offensive, was dwelt on by Lloyd George in a speech he made last Saturday, in a speech he made last Saturday, in which he said that the great successed Previously acknowledged 812,527.67 in the recent operations, which had Whiteheld Ladies' Gulid, Souris, 25.00 resulted in the taking of between 50, 000 and 60,000 German prisoners and between 800 and 900 German guns, was due to the Allied unity of command, which enabled the valor of all the 35.06 Allied armies, including the Americans, \$413.86 to achieve such results.



For simplicity, correct design and efficient work under all conditions you cannot buy a better combination thresher. The Fairbanks-Morse gets all the grain. Sills of seven-inch channel steel, with five-inch channel girts, give perfect rigidity. Herey steel body, double-bar cylinder, long bearings and heavy shafting every feature that makes for good work and durability is found in our separators.

The 20-H.P. Horizontal Kerosene Engine burns Kesosene perfeetly. Has Dixie Magneto ignition, friction clutch pulley, and throttling governor, force-feed lubrication. Easily started and runs smoothly under all loads. Wide flexibility of speed range. The cooling system is the best found on any combination

ORDER NOW!

Place you order with your local dealer, or write us direct. Your grain is fast ripeging. Thresh it on time this year with your own outfit and save

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited WINNIPEG CALGARY

Watson's Excelsior Jr. Straw Cutter

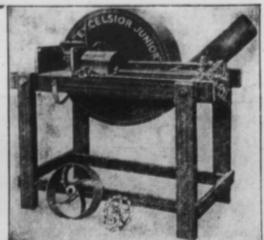
ranch. Will cut up to half a ton per hour, on hand, windmill, or engine power. Specially tempered steel. Simple lever, handily placed for start, stop, or reverse, power blowers, will elevate up to 20 feet.

WATSON'S POLE SAWS

Strong braced frame of hardwood—easily repaired in case of damage—rigid, and sits firmly and evenly. Heavy steel shafts and boxes, solid fly-wheel and three pulleys. Blades of best English steel with lasting temper and free of flaws.

WE SELL

JANESVILLE PLOWS



311 Chambers Street WINNIPEG

As to Tax-Free War Loans

would similarly be willing to forego the tax-exempt privilege, which also appears to be his by right of the con-ditions in the market for the earlier

Tax Exempt Income
The main consideration that might well have justified the risk of an experiment with a taxable bond is that the country must ultimately suffer for the enormous mass of tax free accurities now being created. The tax free

Dominion was loans now outstanding amount to \$750,000,000. The government hopes to see \$500,000,000 subscribed to the next loan. Without any further issue, Cannala would then have some \$1,250,000,000 of domestic capital invested in securities free from Pederal taxes—about \$67,000,000 of annual income from which the operation of the Income Tax Act would bring no return.

turn.

'This is a serious matter for a country of Canada's size. The days of big profits in business must end some time, and returns from the application of Income Tax or Business Profits Tax to

industry must shrink materially. Customs revenue will likewise decline with a falling off in trade. Taxes derived from private income must be depended upon in considerable part to provide the interest for the war debt. But the law of self-preservation will inevitably drive large holdings of capital into the tax-free bonds now being created by the government, and just as inevitably the government must suffer a serious loss of revenue that might otherwise be counted on from the Income Tax Act.

Market Adjustments industry must shrink materially. Cus

Market Adjustments
"Difficulties that might arise from

competition in the market between is tax free bonds of the earlier leass as a new taxable bond would, we believe readily adjust themselves. Accounts tion of tax free bonds by wealthy or tearly adjust themselves. Accessing toon of tax-free bonds by wealthy or parations and individuals, endeavors to escape the income tax, would ask ally result in those issues advancing by a premium substabilital enough to be out selling by individuals to whom to tax-free privilege means little or sing. Such individuals could sell to old tax-free and huy the new tank bonds—possibly at a discount in to market—giving the same or a slight higher return, at a substantial also tage to themselves. There would a time be a considerable shifting is to distribution of the two sets of less but the government would retain in hands powers of taxation over set \$400,000,000 or \$500,000,000 of Caudian capital which is presently to be added to the tax-exempt class.

Raising Cost of Money

"Other considerations are not to overlooked. The enlargement of supply of tax free Federal honds are plicating the problems of posteral governments and municipalities, who are finding it increasingly difficult compete for capital against these by free issues. Their loans have now to offered on the basis of a return of to seven per cent, even in the case favored borrowers, in order to attrabuyers. The absorption of another half billion of capital in another is free war loan threatens to make a financing of these provincial goes ments and municipalities witually a possible except at oppressive cost." Other considerations are not M "



August 14, 15

STOCK (M

SLAMEDA STOCK FO 11 pure-tend Shorth-manths old, 10 rows of thet widon 5 yearts particulars R. H. S.

RED-POLLED CATTLE Also proving Polacoi-Co-lecomp. Laura. Sunis

HO Brander of Chrismians

DEBOC-HERSEYS R pige of the heat free of feed and help I come at \$15.780 cars. IMPROVED YORKS

FOR SALE PEGEN

AHORTHORNS 25 2 years 20 horiers sired by efficiented in and horiers in calf, toon, son of Canado, able. J. Boustield &

FOR SALE-BIG RI 1914. Quiet, sur

SHORTHORN BULL WANTED A GOO

H. Dipper, Ha HOLSTEINS-15 HF dur August to 5 Yorkton, Sask.

FOR SALE REGI-

HEREFORD CATTL

BROWNE BROS., N

TWELVE YEARLING

each. Eighteen of quick sale to me A. A. Titus, Napi BREEDING EWE

REGISTERED OX

PURE BRED SING

WOLF-HOUND PI

SCOTCH COLLII white, three mo G. Detherner, W.

FARM FOR SALE-SECT

IDEAL RUMELY new, in perfect Harry Youguer, P.

FOR SALE HAR

WANTED-SECC 28-50. Must b Ideal preferred Alta.

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Register

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our grain is it and save

ALGARY

rket between it one little or se

There would be shifting in the wo sets of book would retain it is

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SILK

. STOCK (Miscellaneous)

ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAVE FOR SALE
Il pure-fired Shorthorn Ivalia from 11 to 16
smooths old. 10 coses and herizon, with calvess at
their hides 3 yearling Shetlands. Write for
particulars R. H. Scott, Proprietor, Alameda,

RED-POLLED CATTLE STOCK FOR SALL Also young Poland-Choos page [1 4 W Darr brough Laura, Saak

HORSES

E. A. WALKER & MONN, CARNEGIE, MAN. Remiter of Chydicelairs. Marca and filles to sale

DERIX JERSETS REGISTERED SPRING page or the lord broading. On account of short of lord and help I will sell them if onkered more at \$17.00 each. L. W. Louachen, Lashin Sack.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES PROM PRIZE soming and improved stork, also Shorthorn rattle A D McDonabl & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napraka, Man. 74

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SOWS, MARCH furnated, 421.00. May bours and sows, not akin, 420.00. Wanted—Registered Tamworth boar, 2 routte old. Bus 34, Sperling, Manitoka, 32-2

FOR SALE MEGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY (April-bort) W. L. Gray, Spring Grove Farm.

TOUNG YORKSHIRE BOARS FOR SALE

CATTER

SHORTHORNS - 25 BILLS, 6 MONTHS TO

I years 20 hollers, rising 2 years, not bred,
sired by self-ended imported bull; 20 young overs
and hellers in call, nosely by Duke of Saskations non of Ganifors' Marquis. Prices reasonable J Boustield & Sons, Margrigor, Man. 41f

FOR SALE BIG RED, AGED SHORTHORN boll reserve changion Brandon but a policy of the policy o

SHORTHORN BULL OAK BLUFF VICTOR

WANTED A GOOD MILK COW, FRESH calved or due to calve. Must be a good milker. II. Dipper, Hasswood P.O., Man.

HOLSTEINS-15 HEAD COWS AND HEIFERS, due August to November. D. B. Howell

HEREFORD CATTLE—YEARLING AND TWO-year-old bulls for sale at ressonable prices H. W. Wood, Carstairs, Alta. 30-8

SROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED-ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

TWELVE YEARLING AND TWO-YEAR GRADE Stropalite and Oxford ewes, at twenty-five dollar each. Eighteen obler ewes at twenty or less to quick asie to make room for my Shropahire A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man.

BREEDING EWES FOR SALE—192 OLD ewes, 45 yearling ewes, 49 rwe lambs, 7 registered Oxford bucks: Write for prices and particulars. Box 16, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN RAM FOR

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND

DOGS

WOLF-HOUND PUPS TO SELL, DAD PURE Russian Write quickly, II Reinitz, Hopsier,

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES SABLE AND white, three months, pedigreed, \$15 each G. Dethermer, Watrons, Sask. 32-4

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE SECOND-HAND REBURLT MAchinery 36-60 Rumely separator 36-60 Get White separator, nearly new, 32-54 Aver separator; 20 H.P. Geo. White steam engin nearly new. These goods have been all thorough

IDEAL RUMELY SEPARATOR, 36-60; RUTH

FOR SALE HART-PARR 28-40 ENGINE AND

WANTED SECOND-HAND SEPARATOR, 28-39 Must be in good condition | Runsely Ideal preferred O. F. Johnson, Vegreville, Alta. 21-3

Farmers' Market Place

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVESTISING

5c. Per Word-Per Week

Address all letters to the Grain Grovers Guide, Winnipeg, Man, Count nach initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 across for sale" contains eight words. He sure and aign your come and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be control as part of the all and paid for at the same rain. All advertisenesses must be classified under the heading which spiles most closely to the article advertised. No deplay type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by each. No orders will be accompanied by each. So orders will be accompanied for less than fifty conts. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also teach us seven days in advance.

FARM MACHINERY-Continued

25-HORNE CASE ENGINE WITH BAKER valve: 40-64 Case separator with Buth feeder' 8-bottom John Deere plow with breaker and studded bottoms. All im good working order, For \$3,500 W. D. Trugs, Gleichen, Alberta.

FOR NALE—28 H.P. MOGUL I.H.C. GAN engine: 27-42 Aultman Taylor separator, with new Garden City feeder. All in first class con-citions. E2000, half cash, halance December 1, 1918. P. H. Dorrow, Box 87, Gull, Lake, Sask

FOR SALE-LRC, MOGUL TRACTOR, 25 H.P., and 28 x 42 Goodison separator complete, also calcons on tracks. All of the complete, rd.r., and 28 x 42 Goodinon separator complete also caboson on trucks. All in perfectly good working order. Apply H. M. Chadwick, Hay-more, Just.

FOR SALE - 36 x 60 BATTLE CREEK ADVANCE class shape, complete. Sons conscripted. Price \$1400 cash. Herbert Hill, Esterbasy, Sask. 32-2

FOR NALE NEW RACINE SEPARATOR, 24-46, fully equipped; two sets tests, threshed boshels. Low price for rash, or terms to suit purchaser. F Leighton, Dunblane, Sask. 33-2

28-INCH CASE SEPARATOR, BLOWER AND feeder, 16 H.P. portable engine, both in Al order, Cheap for each or exchange for cattle. E. T. Johnson, MeLean, Saak.

FOR SALE 36-60 AVERY SEPARATOR COM-plete, in first class running order, run but 93 days, kept under cover. A bargain for quick sale. E. Kohler. Wilcox, Sass. 33-3

CASE 16-20 KERONENE TRACTOR AND three-bottom plow with stubble and breaker bottoms; plowed only 100 acres; bargain. Henry Halla, Webb, Nask. 33-2

FOR SALE—PLOUR CITY 29-38 TRACTOR: John Deers six-bottom engine gang with breaker bottoms. H. Yates, Box 65, Stonewall, Man, 33-2

WANTED-LARGE SIZE ENGINE DISC PLOW Give full particulars. E. C. Skinner, India Head, Sask. 22-

FOR EXCHANGE—20 H.P. GASOLINE TRAC-tor, in good order, for used car. Box 16, Dun-

FOR SALE—TWO MASSEY-HARRIS BINDER hitches, slightly used, \$25.00. Stanley Rogers Brookdale, Man.

WANTED-GARDEN CITY OR LATEST J. I.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

UPON APPLICATION TO THE UNDERSIGNED

DON'T WORBY ABOUT YOUR TRACTOR gence. Previous Automatic Gene Offer prevents cutting, saves oil and labor. Fits any tractor, cutting, saves oil and labor. Fits any tractor, wanted. Write, The Brett Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Winnepeg, Man. 33st

SECOND HAND STUMP PULLERS ONE hand power and one horse power. These machines have been slightly used, but are good as new Both machines have given every satisfaction. Apply Box 13, The Grain Growers Guide, Winnipeg.

GRAIN ** GROWERS: TWINE, F.O.B. CAR-ruthers, G.T.P., at 24 and 25 cepts for 200 and 550. Prompt delivery. Grain Growers, Carruthers, Sask. 33-6

NEEDLER, REPAIRS FOR ALL MAKES Ma-chines Dominion Sewing Machine Co. (Acces-sory Dept.), 200 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipag.

WANTED TO FEED FOR THE WINTER, number of eartle, good feed, water, shelter. Apply Wilcon Bros., Lashburn, Sask.

WANTED AT ONCE 200 BUNHELS GOOD feed inta Will Bend bugs. Chas. E. Dyer.

D. E. M. Noff, Roykhaver, Sach

WANTED-100 BUSHELS OF FALL BYE.

THE SAFE WAY TO SEND MONEY BY MAIL is by Dominion Express Mosey Order.

DENTISTS

DR. GORDON D. PETERS, DENTIST, Floor, Royd Bldg., Rosen 504, eer. Portage a Edmonton Streeta, Winnipeg. Hours 9 to Phone Main 1965. Evenings by appointed

SITUATIONS

ELECTRICITY OFFERS EXCEPTIONAL OF

THIS MAN WANTS

Poultry Hogs Horses

The Guide received the following letter and to publishing it with the huge that some Guide advertisors have the following emplies for tale and can write corporal Corbett, giving complete information. There is also as bint in this little for Guide advertisors when aeriding advertising copy for this page. The letter follows.

Write Corporal E. J. Corbots, Bricke' Lovelings, Singlianiusy Scitlement, Alberta.

LUMBER, PENCE POSTS, ETC.

SPLIT CEDAR POSTS FOR SALE, CARLOAD Josa Apply Box 857, Fernie, R.C.

BUY YOUR OUT-OF-TOWN SUPPLIES WITH Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars could three cents.

FARM LANDS

100-ACRE NTOCK AND DAIRY FARM, STOCK tools, crops, \$4100, 100 acres machine worked

GRAIN GROWERN, NTOCK MEN—WE HAVE for sale in Northern flaskatchewan, in township 44, rangs 25, W. 3rd, 10,000 acres, all good wheat and mixed farming land, soil deep black loam on ring subseli, sconderful growth of grass and lots of rainfall in this district. Prime run from \$8.00 to \$16.00 per acre by the section; a little higher for half and quarter sections. Terms \$1.00 to \$2.00 per acre cash, balance over 5 to 7 years, interest 7%, Write us at once for further particulars. Simpson, Mitchell & Egying, 701 Phion Trust Hidg., Winnipeg, Man.

FOR NALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale, cheap, in Sankatchewan. Can satisfy the senalises prospective layer. It come instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulary, stating chariet desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Hoyal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipag

A SNAP—444 ACRE PARM, THE BEST STOCK farm in Eckville district, 60 ages in crop, 100 acres meadow with upland hay; flowing water, sufficient rainfall, 54 noise from post office 7 and 8 miles from C.N.R. and C.P.R. railroad stations; good buildings; phone, Reason for selling, ill health. Henry Kinna, Gilby, Alia.

TO RENT-HALF SECTION, RENTER TO buy equipment and food; 170 acres summer-fallow for 1919; good water and buildings. J. R. Wood, Travers, Alberts. 23-2

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

160 ACRES, HUNDRED MILES FROM WIN-nipeg, Man. Sell or trade, cattle or property, \$500. R. Gruber, Lioydminster, Alta. 22-2

PATENTS AND LEGAL

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBES son, Barrieres, e.e.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, L.L.B.; Ward Hollande; T. W. Robinson, L.L.B., Sodicitors to United Grass Growers Limited and subsidiary companion Offices, 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railwa Building, Winnipeg, P.O. Box 158, Telephona Garry 4783.

PATENTS—CANADIAN, FOREIGN. EGERTON R. Case, Patent Bollestor, 10 Adelaide East, Toronto. Booklets fras. 22-26

RIDOUT AND MAYBEE, 59 YONGE STREET, Toronto, solicitors for patents and experts in patent law. Send for our landbook.

RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SASKA-

Sheep Wanted

Attention is called to an article appearing elsewhere in this issue on the sheep situation under the heading of 'Bulk of Wool may go to Boston.' From this it will be seen that there is every inducement for more farmers to go into more sheep raising. This, in turn, will reflect itself on the demand for breeding rams and ewes.

The Guide's Farmers' Market Place offers an economical means for sheep breeders to list their offerings for the attention of farmers who will be buying breeding stock. The following letters will give an idea, of the service The Guide renders in advertising of this kind:—

Bethany, Man.

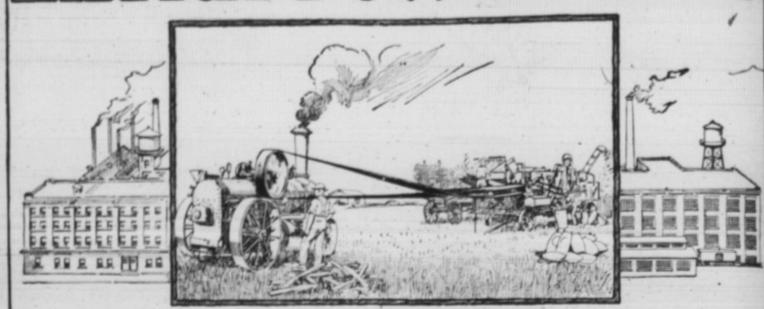
I think it is only fair to let you know that the advertising I have done in your paper has always brought good rasults. It undoubtedly the beat advertising medium in Western Canada. JAMES M. EWESS.

Please discontinue my ad, on Oxford Down Ram Lambs as I am all out of Ram Lambs, thanks to The Guide for its good return. T. A. SOMERVILLE.

Send in your advertisement today, together with remittance for the number of insertions you desire.

The Rate is Economical-Pive Cents per Word.

WINNIPEG The Grain Growers' Guide MANITOBA



Best for Factory—Best for Farm

is a troublemaker.

It wears out and breaks—just when everything should be going at full speed.

It slips and slows down the machine. It slides off the pulleys because it hasn't the weight and grip to hang on. In factories where belts are used the most, the poor belt has no friends. Why should it find a place on the farm?

THE farmer needs good belting even more than the factory man. He gives it harder usage. He puts it against hard wear and weather. He hasn't time to fuss with it.

Extra Power is the belt we supply for the hardest kind of factory service. It is not too good a belt for the hard use of the farm.

And it will prove the most econom- for it. When you buy your next belt, make an investment ical.

A POOR belt wherever you find it TO-DAY, especially, it would seem a need-less waste to use any but the best belting. Let us explain why.

Cotton is the big item of cost in a belt. It is the strength of the belt. Rubber is used to protect the cotton.

The moment the rubber protection is gone, the cotton soon goes to pieces.

Now, cotton is up in price, three tines what it was before the war. Rubber is, if anything, a little cheaper.

The difference between the poor belt and the best is in the amount and quality of the rubber protection.

To save money on the rubber that is the very life of the belt does seem like poor economy. You might as well wear your fine shoes in the mud to save the price of rubbers.

EXTRA Power, the best Goodyear Belt, is used on the big drives of Canada's greatest industries. That is because it is the highest type of belting made.

Extra Power is built of strong cotton bound together with fine, tough rubber. The rubber, forced through the strands of cotton, forms into one solid, hard-wearing mass. It really becomes rubber reinforced with cotton. The seam is sealed tight with

Such a belt is bound to return every dollar you pay

in Extra Power.

Carried in stock in all sizes by Goodyear Branches. Your dealer can get Extra Power Belting for you promptly.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., of Canada, Limited