

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

April 25, 1917

\$1.00 per Year



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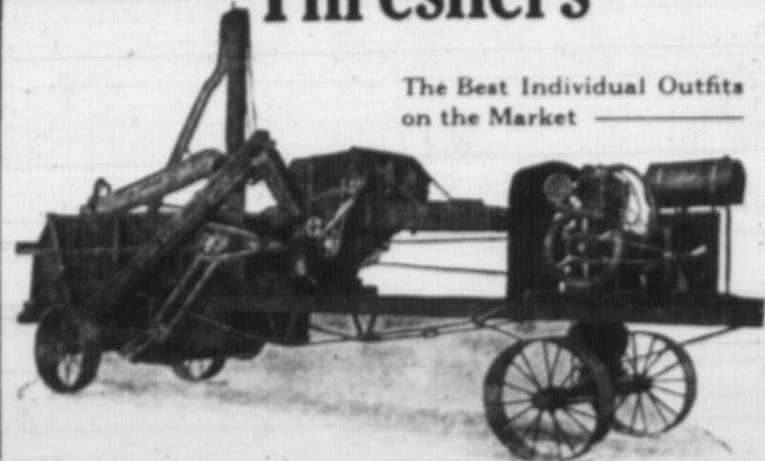


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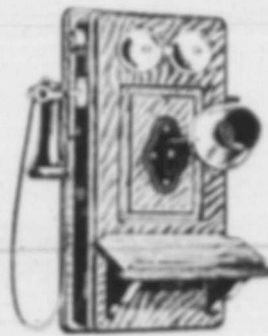
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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

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



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

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Our Ottawa Letter

Budget May Include Free Implements—Free Wheat Welcomed—Election Rumors
(By The Guide's Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, April 21.—When parliament adjourned on February 7 after sitting for 15 days in order to permit Sir Robert Borden to attend the Imperial War Conference the Dominion had been provided with the money to carry on its share of the war until the close of the present fiscal year on March 31, next. A war appropriation bill providing for an expenditure of \$500,000 had been passed and Sir Thomas White had been given authority to borrow another \$100,000,000 for domestic purposes. That was all the important legislation which the house agreed to pass before the departure of the prime minister, apart from the voting of one quarter of the sums asked for in the main estimates for general purposes.

When parliament resumed its labors on Thursday the thoughts of the members naturally did not turn to prospective war measures, although it was recognized that the war and its progress would have not a little influence in shaping the developments of the future. Apart from a soldiers' land settlement scheme, the chief details of which have already been announced, the parliamentary perspective points to domestic measures and a return to the consideration of the matters which were engaging the attention of the house previous to the outbreak of the great world struggle now entering upon its final stages. A reminder of the old days was a notice given by Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of railways, that it is his intention to again introduce the Highways Act, which was on two occasions rejected by a Liberal majority in the Senate. Now that the opposition predominance in the Red Chamber has become a thing of the past, Mr. Cochrane proposed to put the bill through. It will provide for the spending of ten million dollars on roads. The re-introduction of the bill, like the granting of free wheat, is interpreted here as another sign that an election is not many months away. As to the likelihood of an early battle of the ballots a considerable divergency of opinion is expressed by members and the political hangers on. The majority view appears to be that the opposition will refuse to consent to further extension of the parliamentary term, and that the house will remain in session until July. Shortly after prorogation the government will dissolve, the elections taking place in September. The next most popular opinion is that when the extension is refused dissolution will take place at once. This would fix the election date late in June or early in July. I have it on the best of authority, however, that the majority of the ministers do not favor this plan. They would prefer to wait until September. A considerable minority still believes that an extension will be granted, and that there will not be an election for another year at least. It is quite within the range of possibility that something might happen to make this minority grow into a majority, but nothing of the kind is as yet on the horizon. No one who is well informed places any credence in the story circulated in some

quarters that the government intends to pass an extension bill by the use of its majority in both chambers. There is no such intention in government circles. Unless there should develop a situation which would mean a practically unanimous vote for extension, parliament will be dissolved not later than the middle of August, and, perhaps, at an earlier date.

The Budget

The first interesting development of the session is likely to come on Tuesday next, when Sir Thomas White will bring down his budget proposals. His new tariff and taxation plans will be known by the time the readers of The Guide have an opportunity to peruse this letter. At the moment of writing the minister's secrets are being closely guarded, but it is claimed that the tariff changes will not be so important, while the period of war taxation will be prolonged and a larger percentage of profits made in the manufacture of munitions taken. Should more radical features be proposed no one here will be surprised. There are those who think that there may be another concession to the farmers of the west in the granting of free implements. The concession to western sentiment this week embodied in the free wheat announcement has caused more talk in the corridors of parliament since the house opened than anything else. Western members of both parties claim to be well pleased. The Conservatives say it will help them retain their seats and win others. Liberals, while admitting that it may give some ease to government supporters, claim that the concession on the part of the government that it has been wrong may really do it more harm than good. The chief interest seems to centre around the attitude of the government as to the permanency of this new policy which has been brought into effect under the temporary War Measures Act. The removal of the duty on wheat by order in council within ten days of the budget, when tariff changes are usually dealt with, would appear to indicate that, as Sir George Foster stated in an interview, the question is one which is the opinion of the government "has been removed from the realm of trade and economics." Should that be the attitude adopted by the government free wheat will be regarded by protectionists as a temporary war measure and Sir Thomas White may not be disposed to make a definite promise that with altered conditions there would not be reversion to protection. An admission that the policy would be permanent would mean the abandonment of the hope, so long indulged in by protectionists, of preferential treatment for Canadian wheat in the markets of Great Britain. In view of these things and the consideration of after-the-war trade conditions which, presumably, is now taking place in London, a definite pronouncement in favor of the permanency of this war measure is not expected from the government by many. Should that be the case a line of controversial cleavage is certain to develop in the

house. The granting of one of the planks in the western platform will not in the least keep western members from advocating the adoption of other planks quite as important.

They will urge that they are just as much in the right in regard to these as they have been in connection with free wheat, and that if concessions are not made the next parliament will see the infusion into its life of a large number of independent members who will see that the producers of the country get a better show in the future than they have in the past.

The house did not succeed in accomplishing much work during its two sittings this week. On Thursday, Sir George Foster, the acting prime minister and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, voiced the pleasure of the people of Canada over the entrance of the United States into the war. Both emphasized the moral significance of the event and accepted it as a final proof of the righteousness of the cause of the allies.

Parliament Waits Railway Report

Parliament is awaiting with considerable interest the report of the commission appointed last session to study Canadian railway conditions and suggest a remedy which would put the railways in a better position to serve the people. The report will be tabled in the course of the next ten days. It is believed that Sir Henry Drayton, the chairman of the railway board, and Mr. Asworth, the London financial expert, two of the members of the commission will report in favor of the nationalization of the G.T.P. and C.N.R. systems, and that A. H. Smith, president of the New York Central, will favor a perpetuation of the system of private owned railways. No definite decision will be reached by the government as to the nature of the legislation to be introduced until after Sir Robert Borden returns. It is believed, however, that there will be such legislation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier today endeavored to draw a statement from the government as to legislation to be introduced other than that already given notice of, but without success. Sir Thomas who was leading the house contented himself with saying that there would be additional government bills.

The soldiers' land settlement proposals is outlined in a resolution, notice of which was given today by Hon. W. J. Roche, minister of the interior. It provides for 160 acre grants to soldiers and financial assistance up to \$2,000. A commission will be appointed to handle the settlement of soldiers. There is some speculation as to where the government is to find land for settlement in districts to which soldiers would care to go. Explanations on this point will doubtless be made when the resolution is discussed in the house. The impression created at the sittings of the committee which has been considering the care of returned soldiers has been that very few of them have any desire to take to the farm. It may therefore be possible for the government to find homesteads for as many returned men as well be anxious to establish a home for themselves in the country.

MANITOTA ARBOR DAY, MAY 14

May 14 is the date set apart for the observance of Arbor Day in Manitoba.

The object aimed at is to have municipal, religious and school corporations, as well as individuals, devote at least part of the day to the planting of forest and other trees. For this purpose it has been proclaimed a public holiday.

GOPHER DAY IN MANITOBA.

A number of Winnipeg firms with the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, and Professor Jackson of the Agricultural College, Winnipeg, are offering a large number of valuable prizes for the largest number of "Gopher Tails" poisoned, trapped or shot on the first four days of May. The Department of Agriculture will give \$30, \$20 and \$10 to the three one-roomed schools securing the largest number, the tails to be brought before school hours. The teacher is to count, record the count, etc., and report to the Biology Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg. Various hardware firms are giving prizes of rifles, baseball outfits, ammunition, watches, gopher poisons, etc. Professor Jackson is giving a beautiful little copy of Hud's leather covered Bird Guide to all who shoot more gophers than he does on May 5. Write immediately to Professor V. W. Jackson, Biology Department, M.A.C., Winnipeg, for further information.

BRITISH MISSION REACHES U.S.

A mission headed by the Right Hon. Arthur G. Balfour, British Foreign Secretary, and including many British and other allied statesmen, has reached Washington for the purpose of conferring with the American government as to the most practical way in which it can assist the allies in the conduct of the war. The Canadian members of the mission are Sir Gen. Foster, Sir Jos. Foss and Sir Thos. White. In outlining the object of the mission, Mr. Balfour stated that it was to make co-operation easy and effective between those who are striving with all their power to bring about a lasting peace by the only means that can secure it, namely, a successful war. Owing to the fact that the Dominion parliament is in session, it will not be likely that Sir Gen. Foster and Sir Thos. White will be able to attend at the same time. Sir George is now in Washington and it is expected that Sir Thomas will join the party as soon as his budget is under way.

BRITISH FLOUR MILLS TAKEN OVER.

Baron Devesport, the British food controller, has issued an order for the taking over of all flour mills in the United Kingdom. It is presumed that the mills will continue to be operated by their present owners under the supervision of the food controller. It is also stated that an inter-allied committee may be formed for the combined purchase and handling of all food stuffs whether from America or elsewhere. Competitive buying, it is stated, has been to a considerable degree responsible for the high prices prevailing. Another important function of the board would be to determine the allocation of food supplies amongst allies and formulate their requirements for considerable time ahead.

Manitoba Farm Loans Association

Incorporated by the "Manitoba Farm Loans Act," being Cap. 33, 7
George V. Statutes of Manitoba, 1917.

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The Commissioner

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In Blocks, Tubs 30c per lb. f.o.b. Winnipeg
or Casks

Eggs 29c

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POULTRY PRICES

Live Hens	18c
Roosters (1 year old)	16c
Old Roosters	12c
Ducks	20c
Geese	15c
Turkeys	20c

Prices on poultry are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed for 15 days from date of this paper.

POTATOES

\$1.35 per bushel for good stock

f.o.b. Winnipeg

The above price is absolutely guaranteed to you as soon as your shipment is made and bill of lading is forwarded, providing you ship to us within 10 days from date of this paper. We can handle any quantity—from a bushel to a car-load. If the weather continues to improve it will not be necessary for you to order a heated car. Ship by freight.

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DRESSED POULTRY Per lb.	
Hens	18c
Old Roosters	14c
One-year-old Roosters	20c
Wutton, Dressed	18c
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We have a limited quantity of pure bred White Leghorns and Banded Rock Eggs for hatching, from a splendid laying strain, per dozen \$1.00, f.o.b., Winnipeg.

ORDER EARLY.

We can supply your wants in all lines of Groceries. Price List of staple lines sent on application

Have your name plainly written on your package and ship today to

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206 CARLTON STREET, WINNIPEG

Free Wheat for Western Farmers

Grain Growers' Demands Met—What the Effect Will Be.

Wheat, flour and semolina were placed on the free list by an order-in-council passed by the government on Monday, April 16. This action was taken under the War Measures Act, and has the same effect as a parliamentary enactment. The effect will be that, under the Wilson-Underwood tariff of the United States, wheat and flour and other wheat products will be allowed to enter the United States from Canada free of duty. This duty on wheat has been 10 cents per bushel; upon wheat flour, 45 cents per barrel, and upon semolina and other products of wheat 10 cents ad valorem. In spite of this duty wheat belonging to the lower grades was entering the United States from Canada. Submarine warfare has limited ocean tonnage to that extent that wheat of the lower grades was not being carried, with the result that it was being forced upon the United States market over the tariff wall. The result was, of course, an abnormal spread between high and low grade prices and a direct loss to the Canadian wheat grower, though there has always been a difference of from 5 to 10 cents per bushel between the United States and Canada prices.

Official notification of the abolition of these items of the tariff reached Washington five days after the passing of the order-in-council. Winnipeg firms were notified shortly after noon Saturday that American custom houses were releasing wheat duty free, following announcement from Washington.

Press comment throughout Western Canada shows that the free wheat enactment is looked upon throughout the West as a straight concession to the demands of the grain growers which have been so persistently pressed upon the governments at Ottawa since 1908. Papers of both political parties hail the enactment as one of great advantage to the western farmers. "The announcement of free wheat, flour and wheat products, between the United States and Canada, means an increase of five dollars an acre on every acre of land between the Red River and the Rocky Mountains," says the Saskatoon Phoenix. The Regina Post believes that nothing the Borden government could do will give greater impetus to the settlement of the west and the prosperity of the western grain growers. The Calgary Herald says editorially, "It matters not what led the government to remove the tariff on wheat and flour. The point with them is that they now have an opportunity to prove the truth of their oft-repeated contentions. It will not take many months to discover under a free wheat regime whether it is a good or a bad move."

Farmers Jubilant

The leaders of the farmers' movement are all enthusiastic over the prospect of the free admission of wheat to the United States market. "The announcement of free wheat," said Secretary McKenzie, of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, "will be received as the best piece of news outside of war news, that has been put in the wires for years. Sample markets are bound to follow the move and we favor the establishment of a sample market at Winnipeg. We will, undoubtedly, still ask for free entry of oats, barley, flax and all farm produce, with free wheat, however, our principle object is achieved." President Wood said it was a stroke of wisdom on the part of the Minister of Finance in recognizing the claims of the western farmers who had not always received the recognition from Ottawa he would have liked and will certainly appreciate it now. "I sincerely hope," he continued, "that this is a sign that Ottawa is getting a wider vision and will co-operate for a greater Canada." T. A. Cresser of The Grain Growers' Grain Company stated that "the order would have an effect of immediately increasing the prices of wheat, especially of the lower grades. Free wheat was good news and better late than never." The opinion of grain men generally seems to be that free wheat will reduce the spreads between high and low grades of wheat, and relieve a critical situation in the case of the lower grades.

Text of the Order-in-Council

The order-in-council placing wheat on the free list is as follows:

"Whereas the minister of finance reports that certain conditions arising out of the war seriously affect prices obtainable in Canada for wheat, especially in the lower grades;

"And whereas, in normal times there exists a good commercial export demand for milling purposes from Great Britain and the continent for wheat of all grades;

"And whereas, this demand has for some time past almost entirely ceased on account of shortage of shipping due to submarine warfare, practically all available tonnage being required to transport grain of the higher grades and flour made therefrom, purchased in Canada and the United States by the British and allied governments, for their respective needs;

"And whereas, in consequence of this condition much Canadian wheat is being exported to the United States market for sale there, notwithstanding the customs duty, payable thereon under the provisions of the United States tariff;

"And whereas, from inquiries recently made from the board of grain commissioners for Canada, and other authentic sources, the minister of finance is satisfied that the prices now prevailing in Canada for wheat particularly of the lower grades are, owing to the cause above mentioned, much lower than the prices obtained therefor in the United States; in fact, there are strong grounds for the belief that advantage is being taken of the situation to maintain prices on said grades at figures lower than are warranted by general market conditions, and from information at hand it appears that there still remains a large amount of last year's Canadian crop unmarketed;

"And, whereas, it is desirable at a time when a special appeal is being made for increased agricultural production to supply grain and foodstuffs to Great Britain and her allies, which now include the United States of America, that the Canadian farmer should feel that he will obtain the best market price obtainable for the product of his industry;

"And, whereas the minister of finance is of the opinion that it is in the circumstances advisable that such action should be taken which will give to the Canadian wheat free access to the markets of the United States in lieu of the commercial markets in Great Britain, and on the European continent, formerly available under the conditions then existing, and with this object in view, he directs the attention of his excellency to certain provisions of the customs tariff of the United States. By item 644 thereof, wheat, wheat flour, semolina and other wheat products, shall be entered free of duty from countries which do not impose a duty on wheat or wheat flour or semolina imported from the United States; otherwise the duty upon wheat is fixed at ten cents per bushel and upon wheat flour at forty-five cents per barrel and upon semolina and other products of wheat ten per cent. ad valorem;

"And, whereas if Canada should place wheat, wheat flour and semolina upon the free list our wheat and wheat products would gain free entry to the markets of the United States;

"And, whereas it is desirable in the national interests that for reasons stated above, free access should be obtained to the markets of the United States for Canada's wheat;

"Therefore his excellency the governor-general-in-council, under the authority of the War Measures Act 1914, section 6, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that wheat, wheat flour and semolina be transferred to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada free of duty of customs."

Should Canada and the United States, who now have the common aim of supplying food to the Allies, decide upon the fixing of the price of the crop they will now find the matter much more practicable, according to a statement credited to Sir George E. Foster who declares that the removal of the wheat duties will be to pool the wheat resources of Canada and the United States.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 25, 1917

FREE WHEAT AT LAST

The big news of the day for the grain growers is that the Ottawa government has acceded to their persistent demands and have negotiated with the United States by which there is now reciprocal free trade in wheat, wheat flour, semolina and other wheat products. For the past four years the United States has had a standing offer for free trade with Canada in these products. Now it has been accepted. This will be a great boon to the grain growers of Western Canada because it gives them an additional market of 110,000,000 people for their wheat. The effect cannot be other than to maintain a higher level of prices and bring greater prosperity to Canadian grain growers. The chief benefit will come on the lower grades for which there is an immense market in the eastern states. Wheat for the eastern states will be routed via Fort William and across the Great Lakes as usual, thus not interfering in any way with railway traffic. Undoubtedly a considerable quantity of the higher grades will go direct to Minneapolis for milling. The full benefit of free wheat will not be apparent until after the war when prices go back to normal. Minneapolis prices have ruled from five to ten cents over Winnipeg for many years, but now they are certain to be equalized. No doubt the Minneapolis prices will drop somewhat and the Winnipeg prices come up somewhat, but under any circumstances advantage will come to the Canadian West. It will give permanence to the wheat growing industry and will attract immigrants to this country.

The adoption of free wheat by the Dominion government is a decided tribute to the organized farmers and their work. Various reasons will be advanced as to why free wheat was granted, but it may be taken as a fact that the real reason is that the great bulk of the grain growers in Western Canada have demanded free wheat and have determined to get it by the use of their votes. They have largely ceased being Grit or Tory and have decided to stand together for their just rights regardless of the two old political parties. This same process which has forced the Dominion government to grant free wheat will bring other benefits also. If the farmers of the West maintain a united front and poll their votes together for candidates who can be depended upon to support the farmers' platform they will get free implements also and a reduced tariff on the necessities of life. If the West were given a square deal in legislation it would be one of the most prosperous countries on the face of the earth because of its great natural resources and possibilities. Free wheat will undoubtedly result in giving the Western farmers an average increase of at least five cents per bushel year in and year out on the price of their wheat. This figures out at about \$65 per carload on wheat. No other legitimate industry will be injured and the farmers will get what is their just due. It will mean millions of dollars extra in the pockets of Western farmers, all of which they are entitled to. The Ottawa government is to be congratulated on having awakened to the fact that the Western farmers mean business. A Dominion election is in sight and both the Grit and Tory parties will be appealing for the Western votes. The government has already made a good step by granting free wheat, now if it were to put agricultural machinery on the free list it would have a record of achievement unequalled by any previous government on tariff matters. There will be forty-three members in the House of Commons from the three prairie provinces after the next election. If the organized farmers will make sure that most of these members are supporters of the farmers' platform they will get free implements also.

SAMPLE MARKETS ASSURED

With the opening of the American market it is a practical certainty that a sample market will be established in Canada, at Winnipeg and possibly in Port William also. In fact, Sir George Foster has already announced that intention. The Minneapolis and Duluth markets are both sample markets. There are undoubtedly advantages in selling wheat, particularly the lower grades and other grain, on sample. The Minneapolis buyers will be keen competitors for Canadian wheat. A considerable quantity of our lower grades have been going south all winter, and after paying ten cents duty have brought more than Fort William prices. Canadian dealers are not accustomed to buying grain on sample and are not wheat experts. The change will cause considerable readjustment in operation of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Furthermore, a sample market cannot be conducted with any degree of efficiency unless it is accompanied by the operation of mixing houses. Grain bought on sample becomes the property of the buyer and he can only afford to pay a premium upon it when he is allowed to mix it with other grades for milling purposes. There are already a large number of mixing houses at Fort William which are operating in violation of the Canada Grain Act, but by permission of the Canada Grain Commission and with the approval of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The establishment of a sample market will no doubt mean that these mixing houses will be legalized and strictly regulated.

HISTORY OF FREE WHEAT

Now that the last chapter has been written in the history of the free wheat controversy, it is well to recall the main points in the struggle. The organized farmers of Western Canada more than ten years ago realized the necessity of having the widest possible markets for the ever increasing volume of wheat being produced in Western Canada. The Laurier government then in power at Ottawa was urged to secure reciprocal free trade with the United States in grain and implements and a number of other articles. The government however declined to make any move, feeling secure in power and not wishing to antagonize Eastern interests.

In the summer of 1910 Sir Wilfrid Laurier with some of his cabinet ministers toured the West and at every point where he spoke in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, he was met by a delegation of grain growers who told him in unmistakable terms that they wanted tariff reduction and wider markets for their grain. At the first meeting in Brandon Sir Wilfrid Laurier was very jovial and treated the matter rather lightly. As he progressed through the West, however, the grain growers talked to him so plainly and gave him so many unvarnished facts that he began to think more seriously. Before he got through Saskatchewan he declared that protection was "a great wrong" and by the time he reached Alberta he had decided upon a tariff commission. The first announcement of the tariff commission however aroused antagonism among the grain growers as they knew from past experience that a tariff commission meant nothing. They told Sir Wilfrid Laurier they did not want any tariff commission, they wanted tariff reduction. Sir Wilfrid Laurier went back to Ottawa a wiser man.

In December, 1910, the great "Siege of Ottawa" occurred. Five hundred farmers from Western Canada representing the grain growers' associations of the three Prairie Provinces went to Ottawa by special train. They were there joined by three hundred farmers from Ontario. On December 16, 1910, they presented their case to the government demanding

reciprocal free trade with the United States in agricultural products and a considerable volume of other products and agricultural machinery as well as lower tariff upon the necessities of life. Other demands at that time were public ownership and operation of the Hudson Bay Railway, public ownership of terminal elevators, a chilled meat industry and lower freight rates. The presentation took place in the Commons Chamber and occupied over four hours. Sir Wilfrid Laurier as premier received the delegation. Sir Robert Borden was also present. As a result of the pressure from the West, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government decided that action must be taken and entered into negotiations with the United States, resulting in the famous reciprocity agreement which was announced in the House of Commons on January 26, 1911.

Both political parties had long been committed to reciprocity with the United States. When the agreement was first announced most of the Conservative members and the Conservative press favored it. Suddenly however, they realized that an election was in sight and if they gave no opposition to the reciprocity agreement they would have no grounds on which to fight an election. They therefore opposed the agreement in the House of Commons chiefly on patriotic grounds. They claimed that the reciprocity agreement which would make free trade in grain, would deflect our traffic to the South, make Canada an adjunct of the United States and dismember the Empire.

In the summer of 1911 the House of Commons adjourned for two months to allow Sir Wilfrid Laurier to attend the Imperial Conference in London. During the recess Sir Robert Borden (then Mr. Borden) and some of his colleagues toured the West and everywhere were met by the grain growers with the same demand as was presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Mr. Borden stood to his guns and opposed reciprocity everywhere. He, however, declared for public ownership of terminal elevators and Hudson Bay Railway, and a few other things which the Laurier government had refused.

The record of the Laurier government was bad and the majority of the people of Canada were tired of it. The Conservative party received extraordinary financial support from the big interests who were opposed to free trade in anything. The combination was too strong and reciprocity and the Laurier government were defeated in September, 1911. The organized farmers continued their demand for lower tariff and wider markets and presented their case to the new Borden government, but received no encouragement whatever.

In 1913 Woodrow Wilson became president of the United States and a part of the Democratic platform was tariff reduction. He made good his promises in the American Tariff Act of October 3, 1913. This act placed livestock on the free list and thus opened the American market to Canadian cattle, which gave the livestock industry of Canada a wonderful boost and did no damage either to the transportation companies or the Empire. Another clause in the same act made a standing offer to Canada for free trade in wheat and wheat products. This is known as the famous "free wheat" proposition. If at any time Canada put wheat and wheat products on the free list, automatically they would go on the free list in the United States and Canada would have free entry for her wheat to the American market. The organized farmers steadily pressed the government to accept the free wheat offer, but it was persistently rejected by the Borden government. It was contended that free wheat would be of no advantage to the Western farmer, that it would ruin the railway companies and dis-

member the Empire. The organized farmers continued their campaign. The Liberal party adopted free wheat as part of its platform. A Dominion election is today in sight. The life of the parliament expires in September, 1917. An election is pending in the province of Saskatchewan where free wheat would be made one of the big issues. Under the War Measures Act of 1914 the Canadian government by order-in-council has power to take any action deemed advisable in the interests of Canada, and such action has the same force as an act of parliament. On Monday, April 16, 1917, by order-in-council the Borden government placed wheat and wheat products on the free list and immediately the American market was opened. This is the brief history of the free wheat question and it is a big triumph for the organized farmers that the American market has finally been opened.

CORPORATIONS HAVE NO POLITICS

Contributions by companies seeking franchises and government contracts to party campaign funds are "customary" according to the statement of D'Arcy Tate in his evidence before the Pacific Great Eastern investigation committee in Victoria, B.C. Mr. Tate ought to know. He was general counsel for the Grand Trunk Pacific during the company's construction period when it was negotiating with the Laurier government. Later for his services in securing the Pacific Great Eastern Railway franchise and a traffic agreement between that railway and the G.T.P., he received \$500,000 in cash and 25 per cent. of the capital stock of the company. It was agreed that out of this sum he was to look after the contributions to the Conservative campaign fund and evidence goes to show that similar disbursements were made to the Liberal campaign fund. Nor was the power of the press overlooked. In one instance \$1000 was

handed over to an editorial writer who in Mr. Tate's opinion was the best writer in the country in connection with the "merits" of the P.G.E. enterprise.

The franchise is evidently a valuable property. To secure it nothing was left undone to line up both political parties by contributing to their war chests. That the affair has been exposed is an indication of the power of an awakened electorate to open to the light of day the machinations of political corruptionists.

The enquiry that is proceeding at the coast is doing more than merely to reveal the saturnalia of political corruption by which the late British Columbia government so consistently lived up to Canadian political traditions of decaying governments in their efforts to hang on to power by hook or crook. It furnishes additional evidence, if more were needed, that corporations have no politics. They are out after the people's money and the channel through which this can be secured is of little concern to them so long as they attain their ends. Recent political investigations have all helped to show that the campaign fund is invariably the means adopted by the interests for debasing Canada's political life. The new electoral laws proposed in Great Britain place the maximum limit of expenditures for campaign purposes at seven pence per elector. Only when expenditures for election purposes are likewise limited in Canada will the grip of privilege seekers on political parties be loosened.

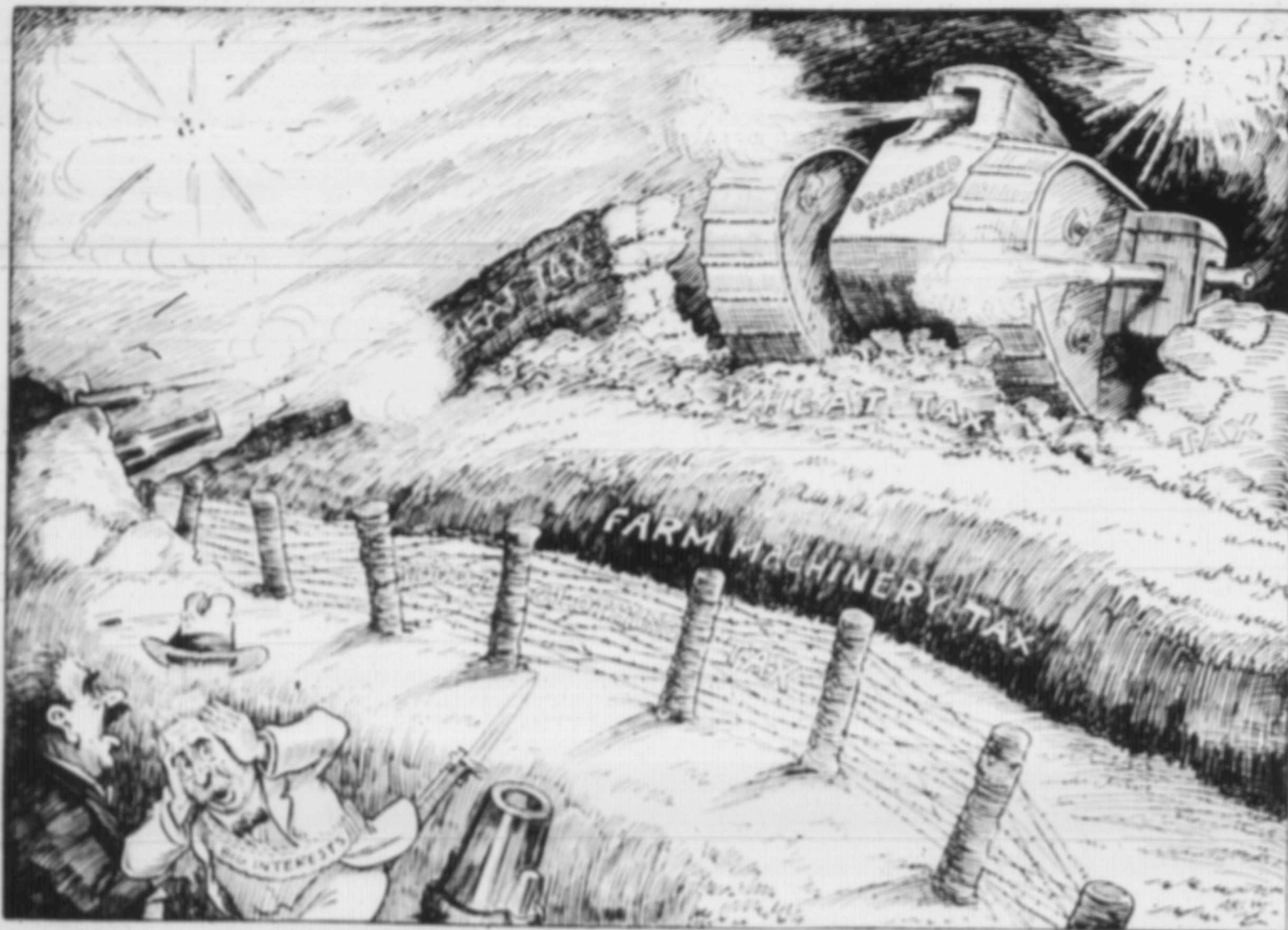
One new factor entering into the free wheat question is the federal grading system established in the United States three weeks ago. Prior to that date each state had its own grading system, but now there is one grading system for all the United States. Whether the entry of Canadian wheat to the American market will necessitate changes in Canadian grades is not yet known. It is possible, how-

ever, that it will be found to advantage for Canada to adopt the same grading system as is used in the United States. This will be a subject of investigation by the organized farmers.

In the order-in-council which placed wheat on the free list, which is given in full on another page, it is pointed out that one of the reasons is to give the Western farmers a better price for their grain. In view of this statement by the government it would seem hardly likely that there is now any intention of commandeering the Canadian wheat crop at a fixed price. If the government had intended to fix a price and take the whole crop there would be no reason for opening the American market. It is therefore logical to suppose that there will be no fixing of prices by the government, but that the farmers will be permitted to get whatever price they can on the open markets of the world. Despite this, however, there are press reports to the effect that negotiations are in progress with the British government to take over both the American and Canadian crops at a fixed price. What this means it is impossible even to guess.

Those who advocate land value taxation have frequently to meet the argument that such taxation is confiscation. The boot is on the other foot. Private appropriation of publicly created values is confiscation. Public appropriation of private property, as when the products of industry are taxed away from those who created them, is also confiscation. Land value taxation would put an end to such confiscation.

When nations act honorably towards each other and no longer have spies sneaking thru each others dominions there will be less incentive for war.



THE FIRST LINE CARRIED
Next comes the trench and then the barbed wire entanglements

Harrowing Growing Grain

The Proper Time to Harrow---Killing Weeds---Kind of Harrow

By Seager Wheeler

The harrowing of growing grain may be said to be in the experimental stage as far as Western Canada is concerned. There are some conflicting opinions as to the advisability of harrowing grain after it is above the ground. Some will advise harrowing at a certain stage, others advise harrowing with the rows, while others advise harrowing across the rows. Some claim it is beneficial, while many claim it is detrimental to the crops, while many advise harrowing the crop without giving any details, so that there appears to be no safe rule to go by, and many that would harrow their crops are afraid to do so. Anyone who puts the harrow on growing grain simply because he is advised to do so, and does it without any definite purpose in view, or does so at any time is likely to be disappointed



Grain in single leaf stage, when it should not be harrowed.

with the results and may condemn the practice. On the other hand he may happen to go on the field just at the proper time, and, as a result will likely advise all his neighbors to harrow.

In harrowing growing grain one should have two objects in view, i.e. to destroy weeds and to maintain a mulch. The most important point is to control the weeds, and in doing this he is also able to maintain a mulch. Apart from the question of weeds it is beneficial to the crops in the cultivation received. As far as the conservation of moisture is concerned it is not necessary to do this except in certain districts, as at that period of the season when grain may be harrowed we rarely have rain heavy enough to form a crust.

After many years' experience in harrowing grain at different stages of growth and condition of the soil and season, I have found that there is a period when it is beneficial to cultivate the grain with the harrow to keep weeds under control and conserve moisture. Every kind of crop is benefited by cultivation but every kind of crop cannot be cultivated at any time and the grain crop may be cultivated only at a certain stage. Until the time when we have special implements to cultivate up to the time the grain is in the shot blade, we must depend on the harrow to do the work.

As the main object is to control weeds in the crop this article will deal with that operation only. This is written to dispel some of the general ideas that it is detrimental to the crops to harrow, and I would first point out that unless one has a full understanding of the operation, there is a probability that if one goes on a field of grain to harrow it simply because someone has advised him to do so he is very likely to pull off the field very quickly when he notes what a mess of it the harrow is making.

Smothering Causes the Damage

It took me many years before I got the feeling that I was not doing harm to the grain at the time I was harrowing it, although I knew that it was all right. I have made a field so black after the grain was covering the ground that the only green portion on the field after it was finished was that part that escaped between the harrows. Fields sometimes look pretty sick after such treatment and I find it is best for the unexperienced to keep away from the field for two weeks or he is apt to worry over it. After that length of time the field may be a revelation in the recovery and growth made, par-

ticularly if the field was very weedy. In such a case I would advise harrowing anyway, as it is a case of kill or cure, and I would always, without fail, rather take the chances of injury to the crop than let the weeds get control. Where the weeds are thick between the rows of grain the chances are greatly in favor of the weeds controlling the crop. Another general idea is that in harrowing grain it will pull out or kill considerable of the growing young shoots. There is very little danger whatever of injuring the grain by the harrow. What is harmful is the smothering, and altho it will not kill the grain out it will retard growth to some extent and delay maturity. It would be well to point out here that it is not possible to harrow any or every field of grain. Preparation should be made beforehand. There are large areas that are too loose to harrow. When the seed bed is too loose there is a greater possibility of smothering the grain and retarding growth. In every case the plowing should be firmly packed before and after seeding, to firm the soil round the seed in the surface. As the packer leaves the soil in a corrugated condition, it is well to harrow with a light harrow to pull down the ridges left by the packer.

Killing Weeds Important

Again, there are many kinds of weeds to be considered. Wild oats are weeds, but these cannot be controlled by harrowing. This treatment will only encourage more rapid growth. Many weeds, however, may be controlled by this method. Winter annuals and some of the bi-annuals and perennials will require special treatment. Where these are in evidence they must be looked after before the crop is sown. They will be found on summerfallow early in the spring and may escape observation, or not be seriously considered. This is the danger point. French weed, blue burr, shepherd's purse, pepper grass and other similar weeds, as well as mustard, should be looked after early in the spring. They may be destroyed by cultivation of the fallow before seeding. If they are thick altho very small a cultivator that will cut under the surface is the best implement. Care should be taken not to stir the soil more than 2 1/2 inches deep. After the field is seeded and any weeds start again they may be controlled by the harrow.

Annual weeds such as the lambs' quarters, and wild buckwheat and similar weeds may be controlled by the harrow. There are only two periods that I can recommend harrowing. The first period is just previous to when the point of the grain is showing up through the soil or at that stage. The second period is after the plant is well established

After it gets that high it begins to tiller or throw out more stems, but does not grow much higher until a little later in the season. When it is in the stooling stage it will stand considerably more harrowing than when in the single leaf stage. When it is in the single leaf stage I advise against harrowing. The growth is rapid and the leaf is tender, and the harrows as they go through the soil act as miniature plows, rolling the soil out, covering the single tender leaf and smothering it to some extent and retarding growth. If a heavy shower falls soon after this is done it packs the soil around the leaf and it is apt to turn yellow.

Right Kind of Harrow

I find by actual experience that the most good

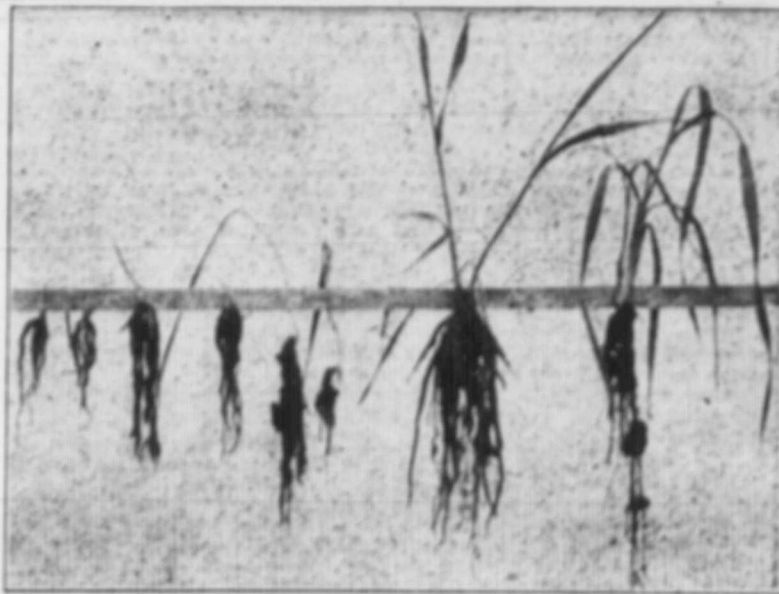


Grain in stooling stage, when it is safe to harrow.

may be done just at the time the plants are peeping through the soil. Weeds are then very small and tender and a double stroke of the harrows will destroy them and keep them under control until the plant is firmly established and in the stooling stage when it may be harrowed again if necessary. If time is pressing at the time of seeding harrowing may be done later when the points of the grain are showing. It would be well to advise against leaving the operation too long, for if the field is to be harrowed it should be closely watched. Sometimes in a night it comes above ground, or if left over Sunday to Monday morning it comes up into the single leaf stage, and the opportunity is lost.

In harrowing after the grain is up at the second stage I would advise going with the drill rows and not across. There are several makes of harrows suitable for this work. While the heavy diamond harrow will answer if no other harrow is available the best kind are the lighter makes similar to the Boss harrow. There are harrows that cover twenty-six feet at one operation, and it is advisable to cover the ground as quickly as possible. If it is necessary to give a double stroke I would recommend coming back in the same stroke instead of lapping.

The best time to harrow is on a warm dry day, and it should not be done when the grain is wet or damp with dew. To dispel any impression that any hesitating grower has with respect to pulling out of the grain I would say that when the seed is planted it first shoots out roots about two or three inches long, and may have anywhere from three to six inch roots before the sprout comes out of the seed. As the sprout pushes up through the soil the rooting of the plant is fairly well established and braced in the soil, especially if the seed bed was well prepared. It would be even quite hard to pull the growing plants out by hand. Some plants will pull out if harrowed in the single leaf stage, but these are where the seed is very shallow and not firmly established. No grain will be pulled out at the first period of harrowing.



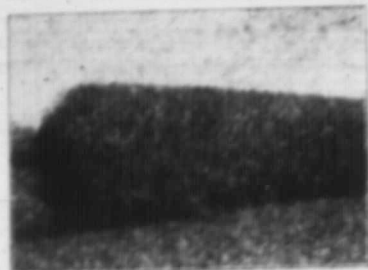
Showing germination of seed grain. The two on left hand show the roots before the sprout comes out from the seed. Next two, after sprouting and before it gets thru the soil, the first stage to harrow. Next two show at single leaf stage when harrowing should not be done. Next two, show stooling stage, the second period when it is safe to harrow the crop.

and shows two or more stems, or is in the stooling stage. Too much advice is given to harrow grain when it is four to six inches high, and is responsible for much disappointment. Grain may be four to six inches high and harm may be done it. It may be six inches high at the right stage and be beneficial. By taking measurements of the grain from time it is showing through the soil up till it is about six or eight inches it will be seen the growth is very rapid. This is when it is in the single leaf stage.

INFLUENCE OF CROP ROTATION

Most old agricultural countries have found the order of cropping that gives the greatest monetary return consistent with the maintenance of productivity. Practically no information on the question is available in Western Canada, yet in the not distant future—even now on many soils—crop rotation other than a fallow followed by from two to four grain crops should be established. To get light

Continued on Page 27



Trees and Shrubs to Plant

Approved Varieties for the Prairies

By Norman M. Ross, Superintendent Indian Head Forestry Station

When deciding upon varieties of trees and shrubs for prairie planting the following must be taken into consideration: (1) The object to be secured, whether purely for shelter or for ornamentation; (2) The character of the soil; (3) The local climatic conditions.

Usually it is advisable to have a good shelter belt established before very much success can be obtained in the matter of ornamental or landscape planting and for that reason it would be logical first of all to consider this phase of prairie planting. Amongst broad leaf varieties we have the following which may best be recommended for this purpose: Manitoba maple, Russian poplar, cottonwood, Russian willow, green ash, white birch and caragana. In favorable localities all these trees and shrubs are quite hardy, in certain sections of Western Saskatchewan and Central Alberta all but the Russian poplar, willow, birch and caragana are more or less subject to winter killing, depending on the severity of the season, but none the less are useful even there in mixed plantations. Of the evergreens, Scotch pine, jack pine, and white spruce are hardy over the whole prairie provinces.

As to character of soil, the average prairie soils will suit all these varieties, but if inclined to be alkaline, maple, birch and cottonwood seem to be most easily affected while green ash has in our experience thrived in soils where none others can grow. A light, sandy soil would be more suitable for poplar, birch and caragana. Maple, ash and cottonwood do better on heavier land except in cases where there is an abundance of water within say seven to ten feet of the surface. The evergreens cannot be grown successfully in alkaline soils, though the spruce will often grow well where the pines turn yellow and die, showing that they can withstand a somewhat greater degree of alkalinity. In arriving at the soil suitability of different varieties to certain districts, the advice of neighbors who have already set out trees, and probably had more or less experience should be secured when possible.

In planning for the main shelter belts these should not be made too wide unless a supplementary snow break with an intervening snow trap can be arranged for; otherwise when belts are too wide to allow snow to drift right through, it hedges in the centre and when the drifts settle in the spring many of the trees in the centre of the belt are likely to be broken down. A space of from 25 to 30 yards should be left between the snow break and the main belts for a snow trap.

Have Land Properly Prepared

It is of course understood that half the success of tree planting depends on having the ground properly prepared. Trees should not be planted on stubble land or on land which has not been under cultivation at least for two seasons. In every case it pays to summer-fallow before planting. Grasses of all kinds, but particularly bromes, sweet and couch grasses must be kept out of the plantation. If these are allowed to work in, sooner or later the result will be "failure." By all means, whether the belts are wide or narrow, a strip of cultivated ground from six to eight feet wide should be maintained along the outside edges and never allowed to become weedy or grass grown.

For ornamental planting the varieties previously mentioned are, of course, useful. In addition to these the elm, basswood (for Southern Manitoba) cut leaf birch, mountain ash, Colorado spruce, balsam fir and others could be successfully employed. The style of ornamental planting will depend largely on individual taste; what is pleasing to one



THE KEY TO THE CENTRAL FIGURE
The trees and shrubs are as follows: 1. Japanese Pagoda Tree, 2. European Maple, 3. White Birch, 4. Cottonwood, 5. Siberian Spruce, 6. Scotch Pine, 7. Sweet Birch, 8. Elm, 9. Willow, 10. Russian Poplar, 11. Caragana.

may not appeal to another. We do not, however, think that under average prairie conditions the most desirable effects can ever be obtained by straight rows of trees and shrubs or any regular or geometric arrangement. In the opinion of most authorities a natural or irregular arrangement will not only give the best effects, but is much cheaper to keep up. By natural planting we mean setting out the plants in irregular masses to obtain as far as possible the results we find in any natural growth of trees. Suppose we examine a native poplar bluff we find possibly a mixture of aspen, willow, choke cherry and perhaps snow-berry. These are combined in such a way as to present the greatest height towards the centre of the bluff or in the background; then gradually sloping roof-like to the edges, merging by gradual degrees into the general prairie level. The edges of the bluff form natural bays and promontories, which relieve any monotony, presenting a different appearance from every angle. This is the kind of effect we should strive to produce in the ornamental plantings around our farm houses. Very pleasing effects can be secured by the use of only a few varieties, but these should be used in comparatively large numbers.

The central figure shows a view of the Nursery Station at Indian Head. It was planted in 1905 and photographed in the summer of 1915. The curve of the road and border of grass helps to enhance the effect of the planting. Only nine different



TEN YEARS FROM BARE PRAIRIE. ON THE NURSERY FARM, INDIAN HEAD, SASK.
The key to the trees shown is found in the small line sketch.

varieties were used here, the arrangement of these can be easily seen by reference to the outline sketch. From these examples it will be clear that arrangement has more to do with securing good effects than the choice of a large number of different kinds of trees and shrubs. In order to plan plantings of this nature the planter must have some knowledge of the habit of growth of the varieties used so that he may arrange the taller growing kinds in the background and the lower kinds in front. In passing it might be mentioned that these borders have received no cultivation or special care since the season of 1909, as the shrubs are grown so close that weeds and grass cannot grow.

Shrubs for Ornamental Planting

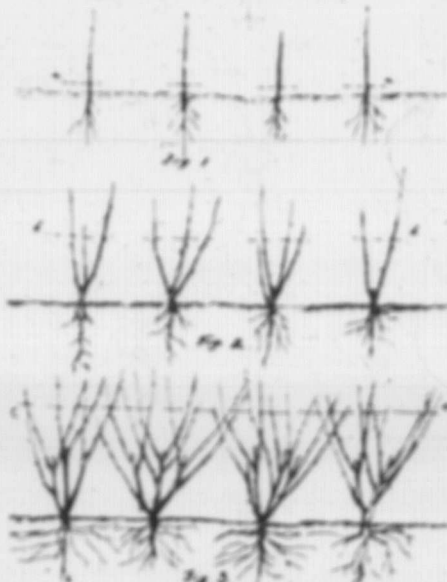
Shrubs for ornamental planting may be classed, as tall, medium, and low. The following are some of the most useful for prairie planting: (Tall) Tartarian maple, Ginnalian maple, Tartarian honey-suckle, red-twigged dogwood, lilac and caragana. (Medium) spirea billardii, cranberry, Persian lilac, dwarf mountain pine and Spirea Van Houttei. (Low) Japanese rugosa rose, caragana nigryca, juniperus sabina, Siberian cedar, Albert Regel's honeysuckle and snow berry. Native varieties which could be very usefully employed are choke cherry, saskatoon, native dogwood (known as red willow), wolf willow and native thorn.

As to hedges, these are more, particularly useful for protection to gardens or as screens or divisions between yards or other small plots. By all odds the caragana is the best all round hedge plant for prairie use. The upper figure shows a well grown caragana hedge for prairie use. It is a very easy matter to secure in a few years a very compact hedge if proper methods are followed. To secure a thick growth from the bottom, which is of course an essential feature in a well grown hedge, it is

necessary in the early years to severely cut back the young plants. To start a good caragana hedge either the seed may be sown directly in the permanent site or one year seedlings used. If the latter they should be set out in a single row about a foot apart. The accompanying sketch will illustrate the manner in which seedlings for hedge purposes should be cut back during the early years. Figure 1 represents seedlings set out 6 feet apart. Immediately after planting they should be cut back to line (aa) or an inch or two above ground. This will cause two or three shoots to be sent up from each root instead of the growth being continued from the terminal bud, in which case only very weak side shoots would form the first summer. Figure 2 represents the growth made the first summer; in the second spring before new growth starts, the tops should be cut back to line (bb) or about one foot above ground. Figure 3 shows the third spring and again the top should be cut back to line (cc) this time probably 2 1/2 ft. to 3 ft. above ground. It is only by cutting back in this way that a really thick bottom can be secured. After the third season the hedge should be thick enough but will require summer trimming. If caragana is used the first trimming should be given early in June when the new growth is still very soft. A later trimming about August is generally necessary to keep any straggling shoots back to the even level of the hedge. For trimming a sharp grass hook is the best tool to use and is operated by a strong swinging stroke, cutting upwards and not downwards. After a little practice with the hook a very smooth surface may be obtained and the trimming done much more quickly than with ordinary hedging shears.

Lilac makes an excellent hedge, its leaves keep green well into the fall. It has a tendency however, to sucker and also cannot be trimmed very closely if best blossoming effects are desired. The white spruce will make an excellent hedge and stands trimming well.

When the land for the experimental station at Morden, Man., was purchased in 1915, it was badly infested with couch grass. Sixty-five acres of the worst infested part was treated as follows: About June 1, it was plowed four inches deep and well harrowed. The spring tooth cultivator was then used, followed by a chain harrow. This implement brought all the loose grass to the surface and left it in large rolls which were then forked into heaps and burned about August 1. The land was again given the treatment outlined above, and was finally plowed again late in the fall. In 1916, it was well harrowed and sown and cross-sown with barley at the rate of 1 1/2 bushels per acre each way. There was a good crop of grain and it was almost impossible to find a blade of couch grass on the whole area.



HOW TO TRIM A CARAGANA HEDGE
Showing the manner in which it should be cut back during the first three years.



Backsetting the Farmer

IV.---The Wasting of our Substance

By A. S. Handicap

We have seen that land is a first and indispensable requisite in the making of a great nation. Land includes natural resources—the soil, natural grasses, minerals, oil, natural gas, timber, fish, water powers and wild animals. Natural resources, developed by labor, yield wealth and the men who do this work are the nation's primary wealth producers. The miner, the chopper, the hunter, the fisherman, the farmer—these are the men who are essential to the prosperity of the nation, and their interests should be the first consideration of the government. In their struggle to create wealth these men live close to the soil. Their hands, their minds, their hearts, are trained in Nature's school, and they and their noble wives, who fix the hearthstone in the home, are worth more to the country than even the riches they create. They blaze the trail for those who come after.



Conservation of Human Life

A great deal has been said and something has been done towards the conservation of the nation's natural resources; but are timber and mines and soil of more value or importance than men and women and children? What is being done to preserve and conserve our human resources? We spend thousands of dollars every year in bringing foreign immigrants to our land, but what are we doing in the way of supplying doctors and nurses and hospitals for the preservation and protection of the women and native-born children in the isolated country districts? The government has done very little directly in this important matter, and indirectly has done our most valuable class of settlers irreparable injury by imposing such restrictive, oppressive and monopolistic legislation and regulations upon the farmers that they are robbed of the profits of their labor, and, not being able to do justice to their families, they leave the land and seek in urban centres the comforts they could easily provide for themselves on the farm if they were free from stranglehold handicaps.

The Dominion government, as well as the provincial legislatures and municipal councils of the west, should, by their legislation, do everything in their power to make conditions such that the farmers of the west would have at least a greater portion of the wealth they produce. The people of the older provinces should support the powers at Ottawa in this, for the west is not only the granary but the market of the Dominion. Why should the people of the east desire to destroy the goose that lays the golden egg?

A Toast

Let us all rise for a toast.—To Canada's primary wealth producers—To the hunter, to the woodsman, to the fisherman:—

He wanders away and away
With Nature, the dear old nurse;
Who sings to him night and day
The rhymes of the universe.
And whenever the way seems long,
Or his heart begins to fail,
She will sing a more wonderful song,
Or tell a more marvellous tale.

To the men who have learned that there are two crimes for which the law of life in the open inflicts serious penalties—mistakes and carelessness—but that everything useful is theirs for the taking; to the men who play the game according to Nature's simple rules.

To the prospector, who, cramped for space, has climbed the Great Divide; who has watched the saffron waters leap from the violet mists of the pine-clad mountain sides; who has listened to the rock-torn thunder of the mighty falling torrents; who has gazed upon the dazzling magnificence reflected from the sun-kissed marble domes rise into infinite space, as if to serve as footstools for the Great Creator, who has gone from his day of toil to his lowly bed of spruce beneath the shadowy depths of the friendly cedar, to be lulled to rest in an atmosphere redolent with the soothing fragrance of the burning balsam, by the murmuring winds that whisper among the evergreen boughs and the measured cadences of the swollen stream, dashing down the mountain's rugged flank.

To the farmer who has heard the call of the prairie; whose heart has been attuned to the music of the

song of hope; who has dared to venture; who has willingly given himself to hardship and toil and deprivation that his children and his children's children might reap the benefit and reward.

In all the story of the world of man,
Who blazed the way to greater, better things?
Who stopped the long migration of wild men,
And set the noble task of building human homes?

The learned recluse? The forum teacher?
The poet singer? The soldier, voyager,
Or ruler? 'Twas none of this proud line.
The man who dugged the ground foretold the destiny

Of men. 'Twas he made anchor for the heart;
Gave meaning to the hearthstone, and the birth-place,
And planted vine and figtree at the door.

He made e'en nations possible. Aye, when
With his stone axe he made a hoe, he carved
Unwittingly, the scepter of the world.

The steps by which the multitude have climbed
Were all rough-hewn by this base implement.
In its rude path have followed all the minor
Arts of men. Hark back along the centuries,
And hear its march across the continents.

From zone to zone, all 'round the bounteous
world,

The man whose skill makes rich the barren field
And causes grass to grow, and flowers to blow
And fruits to ripen, and grain turn to gold—
That man is King! Long live the King!

But there is one in the world who for him who is
sad feels a keener pang than he feels for himself;

A few can touch the magic string,
And noisy Fame is proud to win them;
Alas for those that never sing,
But die with all their music in them.
O hearts that break and give no sign
Save whitening lip and fading tresses,
Till death pours out his cordial wine
Slow-dropped from Misery's crushing presses,
If singing breath or echoing chord
To every hidden pang were given,
What endless melodies were poured,
As sad as earth, as sweet as heaven.

The hope of Canada, the strength of Canada,
the joy of Canada, lie in the free, unimpaired prosperity and happiness of the people who own the land they serve.

Woven of the stoutest fibre of other lands, nurtured by a commingling of the best blood of other races, Canada has cast off the swaddling clothes of infancy and stands forth erect, clothed in robes of majesty and power, her manifest destiny to light the Torch of Liberty till it illumines the entire pathway of the world, and human rights become the common heritage of man.

She must be true to her traditions, true to the principles of which her life was begotten—and she will be so long as her public spirit has supreme regard to the higher ranges of public interest—so long as she leaves the keys of power in the hands of the people—so long as her patriotism springs from the consciousness of right, wedded to the consciousness of duty—so long as she keeps the law of the pioneer's faith.

Reserve Stock of the Nation

Land, with the natural resources incident thereto, constitutes the reserve stock of the nation and should be held for the benefit of the people, every citizen being entitled to a share of its increased value as his social inheritance.

Has it been so held? To mention one instance, there is a Spokane syndicate holding 550,000 acres of good land in British Columbia alone. There are land grabbing syndicates in Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Chicago, Minneapolis, New York and other centres, fattening on the land they hold in this heavily burdened and battling Dominion.

Unfortunately a large proportion of the land in the western provinces has been alienated, but what is left should be dealt with very carefully in the interests of the public. The other resources of Western Canada are varied and rich. Alberta has eighty-five per cent. of the coal deposits of Canada, sixty per cent. of that of the British Empire, and sixteen per cent. of the total known world supply. In 1915 there were mined about 4,000,000 tons. At the present rate of consumption this supply would serve the Dominion for 100,000 years, or the whole world for 100 years. But who owns and operates our coal mines? The people guarantee the bonds of railroads to convey coal to the farmers and then have to pay private corporations a high price for the coal and the railway company extortionate freight rates to get it carried over a railway that the public paid for. Why should the coal mines not be operated and fuel be carried at a minimum profit in the interest of the settlers, and why should not the profits made go to the people? Why should the farmers be compelled to pay two prices for a necessity in order to create coal barons and to pay big dividends on watered railway stock?

Again, coal is the basis for many valuable by-products, such as gas, tar, aniline dyes, etc. Why has not the Dominion government had the immense possibilities of wealth to be derived from coal scientifically investigated? The Germans can teach us a lesson in this regard.

Canada has vast timber areas. Our timber products are about equal in value per year to our wheat crop. Timber products make up twelve per cent. of our foreign trade and sixteen per cent. of our railway traffic. The United States have a smaller area of timber than we have, and they are using it up at the rate of \$1,200,000,000 worth per year; so that the supply is rapidly becoming exhausted. Owned by the government and properly conserved, the forests of Canada would be of incalculable value to the people in the near future. Even now the question of pulp for paper is a very live one. But what has been and still is the story of our timber reserves?—A story of ravage by fire, of exploitation by political speculators and of exportation of raw material instead of finished product.

Enormous tracts of timber lands, the birthright of the Canadian people, are held by absentee landlords. According to the detailed report of

Continued on Page 20



there is one to whom reflected joy is better than that which comes direct; there is one that rejoices in another's honor more than any which is her own; there is one on whom another's transcendent excellence sheds no beam but that of delight; there is one who hides another's infirmities more faithfully than her own; there is one who loses all sense of self in the sentiment of kindness, tenderness and devotion to another—that one is wife and mother.

To the farmer's wife, who has done more than he in giving meaning to the hearthstone and the birthplace, and in keeping alive all the hallowed associations that cluster around the home—more devoted martyr than the pioneer father even.

We count the broken lyres that rest
Where the sweet wailing singers slumber,
But e'er their silent sister's breast
The wild flowers who will stoop to number!



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Alberta

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

PRESIDENT WOOD DISCUSSES U.F.A. SUNDAY

There seems to be an idea among some of our U.F.A. members, and also some of the ministers, that U.F.A. Sunday is merely a rally day; the sole purpose of which is to get the members of the different locals to go to church to hear a sermon preached, perhaps on some text having an incidental or secondary reference to farming, such, for instance, as the parable of the sower. This being the case, the ministers, some of them, seem to expect the farmers to come to church en masse on that day. The farmers seem, in many places, to be no more anxious to go to any meeting on that day than any other Sunday.

Now, I know that in many places there has been a much fuller appreciation of the real aims of celebrating this Sunday, and much good work has been started, but there are quite a few letters coming into the Central office which indicate that the rally day idea is the one that is uppermost in the minds of some sympathetic ministers, as well as some of our own members.

A Talk to Ministers

Now, just a little talk to the ministers. This is not a day set apart to do the same old things in the same old way, only a little more enthusiastically, but it is a day set apart to undertake to do something new. You will have fifty-one Sundays to preach orthodox things to your congregations, telling them about Jesus as a personal Saviour, and appealing to them to make a personal resistance to personal temptations, etc. Now, for just one day I would like you to get in touch with some part of our organization, in some sort of way; by getting them to come to your regular preaching service place; by going to a regular U.F.A. local meeting, called on that day; or, in fact, any way you may be able to get in touch with them. Don't preach a sermon to them about farming from a Bible standpoint. They already know more about farming than you do, and, besides, the methods of farming spoken of incidentally in Scripture are obsolete. Don't preach about personal righteousness, nor evangelize. In fact, I would advise you not to preach a sermon at all. Remember, ours is a co-operation, reform organization, and our efforts are to make the institutions of civilization itself better. Take our people into your confidence. Talk to them about the things that are nearest their hearts. Don't be afraid to enter into a frank discussion of trade, politics, social affairs in all their aspects. Tell them how the world has persistently refused to recognize the spirit element in trade, political and all other social reforms. That all real human reform is a matter of substituting the spirit of unselfishness for the spirit of selfishness; the divine spirit for the animal spirit.

Tell them how, that of all the philosophers, statesmen and sages, Jesus alone fully recognized this fact, and that through His leadership alone do we have hope of re-organizing all of our institutions and building them into a true and perfect civilization. Tell them that the only thing Jesus ever taught us to pray for was this re-organized, regenerated, perfected civilization. Tell them how that this regeneration deals with every element of civilization, trade, politics, capital, labor, cities, country, vice, crime, etc., and that all that cannot pass through the refining fire of this regeneration must be consumed by it.

Tell them of Christ's teaching concerning God and Mammon. Draw them a picture of the present mammonized world, and try to draw a picture of the future Christianized world, and try to show them that Christ, and He alone, can lead the human forces in this regeneration. Remember that, as one of Christ's officers, it is up to you to give these instructions to His privates. Also remember to instruct them that this work cannot be done by individuals acting as individual, but must be done by the united action of individuals mobilized into great bodies, these bodies in turn acting together as one.

Now, just a little talk to the U.F.A. members and locals. I care not what

your religious beliefs may be, you cannot afford to ignore the opportunity offered by U.F.A. Sunday. It is true that the church throughout its history has held up Christ as a personal Saviour only. But it is also true that until the present time humanity has asked no more than this of the church. The world for nineteen hundred years has been looking for a personal Saviour only. Today, for the first time, the world is no longer satisfied with a personal Saviour only, but is looking for, asking for, and demanding a social Saviour. We have looked up and down the length and breadth of the earth, everywhere, except the church, and have not found Him. Why not try the church? Or, in case the church refuses to reveal Him to you, why not make an independent investigation into the claims of this man Jesus and see for yourself just what hope there is in Him? You say the church has had 1900 years to reveal Him as a social leader and has not done so. I say again, you did not ask the church for Him as a social leader, and, further, the church itself did not recognize Him as such. It is just now beginning to so recognize Him. One fact stands fully revealed, that no other leader, living or dead, offers a sure hope of accomplishing our ultimate ends by putting civilization on a perfect basis. He who thinks so is a bigoted novice.

We approach the "Lion of the tribe of Judah" as the last hope. If He cannot take the King's commission, and, by organizing the world's forces on a basis of unselfishness, drive selfishness out of human institutions, then the situation is hopeless indeed, and we can only look to the future to bring us a leader able to guide us onward and upward in the work. But again I want to say to you: You cannot afford to fail to take what advantage you can of U.F.A. Sunday. Get, if you can, a qualified U.F.A. man to give you a fair, broad, open-minded lecture on this subject. Or if you can get a local minister who is better qualified to deal with these matters, go to him and make arrangements to have him visit and address your local, or have your local visit his regular preaching appointment. Have an understanding that he is going to talk along lines indicated above, or, at least, some phase of the question that will interest your local. Advertise it among yourselves. Go about it in your own way, but make an honest endeavor to get something out of it that will be a real benefit. If you make an honest effort to get something out of it, you will succeed. If you do not want anything out of it, you will not get anything out of it.

H. W. WOOD,
President, U.F.A.

Max Ziegler, secretary of Groumont Local, No. 113, reports that through inauguration of the co-operative purchasing of groceries, etc., the local enjoyed during the last three months a steady increase in membership so that by this time only a few farmers are left outside of the organization in their district. They hope to enroll some of these at a later date, especially as the newly organized district association promises to render still greater advantages to the individual members of the local.

SOLDIERS SETTLEMENT PLAN

A memorandum submitted by Hon. Robert Rogers, and J. Bruce Walker to the Empire Land Settlement committee, embodies the Dominion government proposals for the settlement of ex-soldiers in the three prairie provinces. Under this scheme suitable land areas would be reserved and administered by a settlement board. Every approved ex-service man would be entitled to 160 acres. In addition the board would be empowered to grant a loan of \$1,500 to cover the cost of house, barn, implements, stock and preparation of land for cultivation. This would constitute the first charge on a homestead, to be advanced at a low rate of interest and repaid within 15 years. Inexperienced agricultural workers would be trained on demonstration farms or with approved farmers before they could apply for the grant.

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Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by E. C. Hadden, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

BE READY FOR TOMORROW

Western Canada is going to have a tomorrow. It is hastening on very rapidly, and upon us who live today lies the responsibility for getting ready for it. The Grain Growers have no small share of that responsibility. There will be a period of readjustment and reconstruction when the war closes. There will be new and untried conditions to be met. There will be new people who have not been touched by the social and economic ideals which have been ours during the last few years. If our democratic and Canadian conceptions and aspirations are to be maintained and extended in the new time that is to be, then the opportunity of the transition time must be accepted by the Grain Growers as the time in which with definite purpose and judicious forethought they set to work to lay the foundations of their future. During that period in an especial degree wise and noble ideals must be associated with sagacious viewing of existent and approaching conditions, and planning with statesmanlike deliberation upon the courses to be adopted and the changes along which the spirit of the movement may best realize itself. The vision of the seer must inspire the planning of the work and the working of the plan.

Looking in the direction of such activities two general categories of endeavor may be suggested, associated with the words consolidation and extension. By consolidation I do not mean centralization but the filling up of the vacant spots and the strengthening of the weak links in our present system. Except in a very few cases in which energetic and enthusiastic officers have led the rank and file in extraordinary efforts there is no branch in Manitoba that has yet attained the maximum of its possible strength. The "every man and woman canvass" for membership has been attempted in only a few cases. All honor to them. Of course it would be better if everybody would come in without urging, but that ideal is still in the distant future. But when each branch undertakes and carries through a planned canvass, sending after each individual in the community the worker who is most likely to have influence with that individual we may expect our membership to increase by at least 20 or 25 per cent. There are those who still affect to despise such definite and organized propaganda, but it is the thing that gets the results, as has abundantly been proved by the success it has won in the localities where it has been attempted.

Co-operate With Other Societies

Again, consolidation involves collaboration with other organizations about us. Many branches have as yet no really successful community meetings. There are other struggling institutions in the community, fraternities, agricultural societies, churches, home economics societies, etc. Often if these are approached in the right way they will gladly co-operate, and join hands in right brotherly fashion in order to have a good meeting or series of meetings. Often they stand for ideals analogous to or identical with ours, and the one thing useful in the situation is simply the joining of hands. Let us magnify the co-operative ideal and make it practical in urging our friends and neighbors who have some worthy association near us to unite for the attainment of common ends in the community. It is up to the Grain Growers as a progressive and essentially modern body to take the initiative in this linking up the social forces of the community for worthy collaboration toward noble ends.

A specially promising line of effort under this head is that of the circulation of the literature of the movement. I do not know of a single branch in the province that has made a concerted and energetic effort to secure the maximum of result along this line. Only a few have yet succeeded in establishing a library, and there are many in which

no effort has been made even to make a high purchase of ten or a dozen books such as ought to be about in all the country's homes. Some branches are doing magnificent work in handling The Guide, but still there are others. If our association is to be powerful in the worthy sense of that term, if our democracy is to be permanently strong and efficient, our people must be well informed on public questions, and the Grain Growers have before them the opportunity and the responsibility of helping largely. Why should not every grain grower be familiar personally with the works of George and Post and Puritt and Myer and Lybarger and half a dozen others who write on practical subjects for practical men. It is up to the local branches to give them the opportunity.

Development of Personality

Still another line of consolidation or internal strengthening of our work is that which lies in the direction of the practical development of personality. Many instances of most gratifying success along this line might be quoted. I have in mind a number of instances in which the movement has been instrumental in drawing out latent powers of initiative and of intellect and of public speech and of community leadership which are in my estimation among the most splendid of its achievements. Young men and women, yes and older men and women too, could be named who ten years ago had no special interest in anything beyond their own personal and family affairs, who today are enthusiastically at work for the community and for the democracy and for education and for religion. The movement stirred them and gave them a new vision of the possibilities of their life, and of the responsibilities of modern citizenship, and today their lives are of infinitely greater value to every worthy interest in the community and to the whole community life than they were before. But there are branches in which the young men have not yet been reached and the women have not been enlisted. The movement is poorer today and will be for a generation for every such case. I put it up to the officers of every district and of every branch that no effort ought to be spared to make the movement draw out the powers of our young men and women that they, because of the training of today, may be worthy of the democracy of tomorrow.

And thus there is much work to be done in bringing up the work as already organized to the standard of full efficiency for the purposes for which it has been inaugurated, and beyond that there lies the pathway of extension about which also in our preparation for tomorrow we ought to be earnestly concerning ourselves.

In this regard the striking feature of the present time is the very remarkable evidence of interest and of desire to get into the organization and the work which have come to hand from various quarters in which there had been, till very recently, no knowledge of any such interest or desire. Here is a community never before touched by the movement which sends for an organizer and is ready to establish a branch with a full staff of officers and thirty members on the roll at the initial meeting. Here is another district in the north, ready to organize and asking for directions and particulars. Here is a third isolated community never visited by an officer of the association which does not wait for an organizer but organizes a branch on its own initiative. Here are districts without any branch which have farmers using the association to secure the reduced seed grain rate, and which in all reason ought to have a fully organized branch so that in this matter and all the rest of the work they may have the association advantages without any inconvenience. In still other quarters, where branches are already in action there are urgent necessities for more effective organi-

zation for business purposes. This all means that the association ought to be bestirring itself, that district and local officers should be on the alert for chances of widening the bounds and extending the influence. The central office stands ready to assist on the slightest hint as to where service may be rendered. We believe the district organizations are more fully equipped and that in most cases there has been a very encouraging interest and activity on their part during recent weeks. This is a year of opportunity. There is no reason why the movement should not be very largely extended in the immediate future. The west is expecting great things from the movement and by loyal cooperation in consolidating and extending our activities its expectations should be fully met.—W.R.W.

MR. ALISON AT CARTWRIGHT

The Grain Growers of Cartwright met on March 23, to hear an address on the farmers' movement by Organizer Wm. Alison. Owing to the bad state of the roads, and the arrival in town of a carload of seed oats which was being unloaded and distributed that day—the attendance was not as large as usual. Considerable interest was shown by those present and after Mr. Alison's address a good healthy discussion took place as to the best methods of keeping the local branch up to the highest state of efficiency. Suggestions were brought forward by Messrs Taylor, Morland and others, co-operative or community buying being one of the many points brought out as being beneficial to the members of the local branch. Steps were taken at this meeting to arrange for their binder twine and in conjunction with the Holmfeld branch place their orders for a car of same. The probability of holding a G.G. picnic sometime in June was taken up and held over for further consideration at the next meeting.

The sum of \$25 donated by Gen. Reynolds, of Beulah district, in aid of Red Cross work, has been forwarded to this office by Secretary Morgan of the Beulah G.G.A.

The sum of \$50 was received at central office, being a contribution from Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Metcalf, of the Oakville Grain Growers' Association to our War Relief Fund.

The local G.G.A. called Springfield has contributed \$27.40 this week to our war relief fund. This amount is to be handed over to the Returned Soldiers' Association. The above amount is from the local branch, not the Springfield Municipality.

A contribution of \$6 has been received here from St. Xavier's W.A. "Olanah," to be given through the G.G.A. to the Belgian Relief Fund. This is the second contribution forwarded by this auxiliary for war relief work.

A vigorous branch of the G.G.A. was organized recently in the Huston district with Wm. Forsyth as president; Thos. Huston as vice-president; and Miss Thorston, the school teacher in the district as secretary. We think this is a new and happy departure in appointing a lady secretary and we anticipate good results.

A social under the auspices of the G.G.A. at North Astler school was held on Friday evening, March 30. A program of readings, recitations and songs with good refreshments was provided. A sale of home cooking, the proceeds in aid of Red Cross work, has been arranged for.

The Presbyterian church at Goodlands invited the Goodlands G.G.A. to attend church service there in a body recently. The service was held in the afternoon. There was special music by the choir on this occasion.

The G.G.A. at Inwood have held two meetings recently in connection with re-organizing their branch at that point. They have already arranged for their order for binder twine and are anxious to do some co-operative buying for their members. A. Statlander is again appointed secretary.

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GRAIN GROWERS' SUNDAY, MAY 27

The last annual convention decided by resolution that one Sunday in the year should be selected and be known as Grain Growers' Sunday. The board of directors in meeting recently selected May 27 to be observed in this connection, and instructed the Central secretary to communicate with all local secretaries, asking them to endeavor to secure special addresses in all the churches on this date, dealing with some ethical phase of the association's work. The G.G.A. has always been a movement having the ultimate purpose of the building of a nobler citizenship, and in its vigorous and prolonged struggle for economic reform has been truly an influence for moral uplift. No religious movement which fails to strive for the establishment of right economic and social conditions can ever be fully successful, and, on the other hand, no movement which is struggling for the establishment of economic "equity," of true co-operation, of proper home environment, and of adequate educational facilities, as the Saskatchewan G.G.A. is doing, can fail to be a real force in the establishment of God's kingdom upon earth. We urge, therefore, upon our members, everywhere, first, that the preachers in all the churches be invited to preach sermons, which may, in their judgment, be especially adapted for Grain Growers' Sunday; second, that every effort be made to secure the attendance of all the members, either in a body or otherwise, as seems best suited to local conditions.

Some of the churches have already invited recognized leaders in the agricultural movement to give addresses, but no definite form or program is being suggested by the Central, all arrangements being left with the locals themselves, to work out according to their own judgment.

It is hoped that large numbers of the locals will send to the Central reports, either of arrangements which they are planning for Grain Growers' Sunday or the actual working out of them. Remember the date, May 27.

J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Central Secretary.

WANTS NO PRICE SETTING

Central Secretary:—In the Free Press, dated March 14, 1917, I notice that the government are thinking of giving the farmers a set price for their wheat for the next six years. I, for one, do not think this a square deal. If the government would pass a few measures that the farmers have been praying for, such as reciprocity, state owned railways, the recall and other good measures too numerous to mention, they would be doing good. I came to this country from England in 1906 and settled in the Carrot River Valley, Tisdale district. My first crop was in 1907, which got frozen and was sold for 20 cents per bushel and averaged 18 bushels per acre. In 1908 the provincial government found the seed, which was frozen and yielded 20 bushels per acre. In 1909 the average was 20 bushels per acre of four Northern and sold at 60 cents per bushel. The next four years were not so bad. There was a little hail two years and some cut-worms. On the average per acre about 20 bushels of No. 3 Northern. In 1914 the crop got hailed very badly, so I got some seed from the Dominion government for 1915. This year the cut-worms hit me very badly, clearing off half of my crop. I had 210 acres under cultivation. I got 2,000 bushels of wheat, No. 6, sold at 65 cents per bushel, and also a little feed oats and barley. In 1916 I had a good crop. All through these years I have been growing crops far below the cost of production, the government nor the consumer never came forward to help me pay my debts. On the other hand, they have not recognized the producer as being of any importance at all. Again, what about those farmers who will have the misfortune to get their crops frozen or hailed, or should wages stay high and implements and other things stay as high as they are at present, the margin of profit for the producer will not be very great. I would prefer to see the price of grain left to supply and demand, as I consider that if the farmer during the next few years is able to lift the mortgage and be out of debt, it is coming to him.

J. T. SEEKINS.

REORGANIZED AT HEARNE

Central Secretary:—On Wednesday afternoon, March 28, a meeting was held here for the purpose of reorganizing the Hearne local which had fallen into a

Saskatchewan

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

somewhat apathetic condition. We were much pleased to be favored with a visit from our district director, Mr. Johnson. His time was very limited, and he was also laboring under the effects of a recent illness, but he gave us an interesting talk during the short time at his disposal, on the work, aim and objects of the association.

Immediately after Mr. Johnson's departure on the train we proceeded with the organization. Fifteen men gave in their names and paid their membership fee almost faster than the secretary could take down the names. Prospects are excellent for greatly increasing this number. The following officers and board of directors were appointed: President, Wm. Clark; vice-president, J. V. Patterson; secretary, F. M. Livingston; directors, John Shaw, F. M. Livingston, J. E. Clark, L. Graham, N. F. McCrea, A. H. Pixley.

F. M. LIVINGSTON,
Secretary.

WOMEN'S WORK ON FARM

Central Secretary:—Re Bernard Smith's letter on "Women as Farm Laborers." It seems to me that the farm wife's help is just as scarce as the farmer's, if not more so, and the farmer's wife, in looking after her children, her garden (and therein is economy), her poultry, and feeding the men folk good substantial meals, and keeping the household machinery running smoothly so that her husband has no petty worries, has all she can do, and in some cases a great deal more than she can do.

As one writer has already said, she is physically unfit to stand even the jar of

riding on the machinery; the levers of most of the machinery are much too hard for a woman to work. I don't believe we should let present strenuous conditions blind us to the ultimate good of our country. The population has been so depleted the last two and a half years, everything possible should be done to relieve our wives and mothers of all hard physical labor so that they may be encouraged to raise strong sons and daughters.

MRS. W. P. BANKS.

Hazenmore, Sask.

On Friday, March 23, our local was visited by Mr. Hall, our district director, who delivered an exceedingly interesting address on the work of the G.G.A. This is the first time that a member of the Central has visited us and we were all keenly interested in what he had to say and look forward with pleasure to hearing Mr. Hall again in the not very distant future.

After the address there being quite a nice number present we elected trustees to administer a returned disabled soldiers' fund which we have just started with the sum of \$175, this being half the proceeds of a box social and concert held recently for patriotic purposes. A very pleasant evening then ended with a dance which was indulged in till the early hours of morning.

J. F. PURSE,
Sec'y, Wartime G.G.A.

A very successful concert and dance was held by the Birkleigh G.G.A. on March 16 at Birkleigh school house, in

Continued on Page 32



AT LAST!

Lower Prices For Groceries **Increased Returns For Eggs**

Market your Eggs through your Central Office and buy your Groceries the same way. We have just issued the first of a new series of Grocery Price Lists giving wholesale prices as paid by the regular dealers. Get a Copy. See your Local Secretary or write the Central Office for particulars of our Co-operative Marketing of Eggs.

What We Did Last Year

Advanced 80% of the market value of Eggs IN CASH on arrival of each shipment.
Paid a further 50% of this amount IN CASH as a dividend from the pooled proceeds of sale at the end of the season.
Which means that we paid \$1.60 for every \$1.00 paid by the big Produce Buyers TO DEALERS, and further from our prices there was no toll taken by Middlemen.

Which Method Appeals to You?

The Old Way or **The Co-operative Way**

Eggs "traded" at the store in exchange for supplies—mainly groceries.

Bottom prices for Eggs.

TOP-prices for Groceries.

Eggs sold by the dealer to the Produce Buyer.

Eggs shipped to Central. Cash advanced 80% of Current Produce Buyers' Price.

Eggs stored by Central and when sold proceeds pooled. After payment of working expenses the balance distributed co-operatively among the shippers of the Eggs. Groceries supplied by the Central at wholesale prices.

Get your Local working on this, but before shipping get full details of our scheme with instructions for handling and forwarding.

Write the Central for a supply of folders and Grocery Price List and hand them around.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

Farmers' Building Incorporated Regina, Sask.

Get Your Prize Winning Eggs for Hatching Now

We can supply them from our prize winning, pure bred or bred-to-lay stock. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandotte and Buff Orpington Eggs are ready for shipping. The season is getting on—act quickly.

WRITE TODAY

The sooner you get the eggs the more valuable the stock.

USE THIS COUPON

COUPON

April 25, 1917.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Please send me your illustrated poultry folder, which will give me particulars and instructions for securing your settings of eggs for hatching.

Name

Post Office

Province

AGENTS WANTED Hail Insurance

Rochester Underwriters Agency

Cash Assets - \$23,713,477.00

Established 1872

APPLY TO:

Hornibrook, Whittemore & Allan

General Agents

CALGARY, ALTA.

Eyes Examined, Glasses Correctly Fitted

Send us your broken lenses and have us duplicate them. We have installed the machinery for grinding lenses so that we can give you a correct and efficient service. We supply only the best quality in both lenses and mountings.

Crichton's Limited
Refraction and Manufacturing Opticians
Jewelers and Watchmakers
Forsyth Building 304 Main St. West 1st, Sask.

Daily Market

FOR

BEEF, STOCKER AND DAIRY - CATTLE

Hogs and Sheep

Modern facilities
Direct railway connections
Inquiries solicited

Edmonton Stock Yards

LIMITED

Edmonton, Alberta

Let This Outfit Solve Your Threshing Problems

A Fairbanks-Morse combination outfit will thresh your grain when you're ready. It threshes clean—saves all the grain and is easily operated.

The Separator

It is sturdily constructed with durable steel body. Massive shafts and liberal bearings. The extra width of deck and shoe ensures a clean job.

Power

All you want—and more. A 25 H.P. Twin Cylinder Engine drives the 44 in. x 44 in. machine with Self Feeder, Wind Blower and Automatic Separator. For hand feed the outfit is powered by the famous 15 H.P. Model 100 horizontal engine—both burn cheap kerosene with minimum fuel consumption—make safe, ignition and friction clutch points. If you have a list of 15, 20 H.P. or larger you'll want this 44 in. x 44 in. Thresher, mounted separately.

GET OUR CATALOG

Our 1917 Catalog will tell you all about the Fairbanks-Morse Outfit—WRITE AT ONCE FOR YOUR COPY

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited
Saskatoon WINNIPEG Calgary

Costs Less to Operate
Runs on Cheap Kerosene



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Wives Sometimes Object To Life Assurance But— Widows Never Do

Many a man has failed to insure because of his wife's noble but misguided scruples. She didn't want even to think of her husband being taken from her. The thought of money forcing itself into such a tragedy filled her with horror.

Such a woman overlooks the awful plight of a family left destitute. It's a husband's duty to protect his family from want and suffering after his death. A wife who opposes her husband in performing this duty is unfair to him, to herself and to her little ones.

A few dollars each year invested in an Imperial Income Policy will secure the payment of a regular, monthly income to a man's family after he's gone. We have an interesting booklet which tells all about it, and will send a free copy to any man or woman who asks for it.

Write for your copy today.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE
Assurance Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE . . . TORONTO

Branches and Agents in all important centres

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The definite and deliberate entry of the United States into the great war against Prussiaism is an event of profound magnitude, beset with such far-reaching implications and possibilities that it is certain to form an important milestone in human progress. Its immediate consequences are clear, it reveals at once extraneous on the Allied powers already too severely by ensuring a remedy of their two chief weaknesses, food and finance, and renders absolutely sure the eventual defeat of Prussiaism; it also finally confirms the case of moral guilt against the Central powers. Furthermore, in consonance with the Russian revolution it acquires the triumph of democratic and liberal principles simultaneously with victory in the field; there have been times when it seemed as if the Prussian spirit would succeed fully infect all the Allied communities and give the real victory to reaction. Now the balance is overwhelmingly tilted in favor of democracy and reaction dare not raise its head beyond the German lines. Woodrow Wilson will sit at the council board of peace and provide the liberal elements in all nations with a vigorous leadership and clear-sighted guidance which is their greatest need; there will be a real peace now, not a dismal truce. The cause of democracy in the universe has received a splendid reinforcement and men's hopes for a better world, that will repay the heroic sacrifices of our dead, rekindle. For Canada, in particular, there will be welcome by products—the ancient principle inherited from the V. E. Loyalists against our southern neighbors now receives a crushing blow. A new community of interest and sense of comradeship will arise between the two American and Canadian peoples and render infinitely more difficult for our reactionaries and privileged interests the old mean game of fomenting jealousy and discord and frustrating their own selfish ends. But the greatest boon of all is that the advent of America makes more certain the inauguration of the League of Nations to enforce peace which every democrat and progressive mind prays for and to which President Wilson has definitely committed both himself and his country, eliciting, too, for it the blessing of Lord Grey, M. Briand, Bethmann-Hollweg and other European statesmen.

History and Peace

The project of a League of Peace is no innovation. Four centuries ago, Sully, the great Protestant minister of Henry of Navarre, worked hard for its institution. William Penn, the Quaker, the Abbe de St. Pierre, Rousseau and Emmanuel Kant in turn lent their genius to its support at various epochs. Alexander I. of Russia in the days of his youthful idealism pushed the scheme, but allowed it to degenerate into the reactionary Holy Alliance. Louis Napoleon of France toyed with it and the late lamented Czar Nicholas when he planned the Hague Conference had dreams of reviving it. But hitherto all attempts to create the league have been stifled almost at birth by national selfishness, archaic prejudices, the personal jealousies of statesmen and the dull conservatism of chancelleries and governing cliques. Some wholesale conviction was needed to give life to such a venerable nursery of statecraft and this the Great War has provided. The meaning of the war changed from the day that the conception of a league of nations became a practical issue supported by authoritative statesmen. If the world fails to achieve international organization, the war can bring no victory. The Allies may dictate terms, impose penalties and indemnities and effect territorial changes, but if they fail to organize an enduring league they have failed in the only result that could bring compensation for these years of sorrow and slaughter, bereavement and sacrifice. The settlement of the war and the institution of the league are inseparably connected as a single organic problem. The cardinal principle of the settlement must be to make only those

changes which are necessary for a permanent peace.

If we have to choose between two schemes of security, we may follow the vain results of other wars, rely on victorious force, weaken our enemies temporarily, strengthen and consolidate our own faction and leave the world haunted by the prospect of a renewal of strife. This dreary path involves "wars after peace," tariff boycotts, burdensome armaments and permanent conscription. The other nobler and saner scheme aims at a world cleansed of its worst pollutions and steadfastly dedicated to a program of co-operative effort and international union. This better world is within our grasp, now that thanks to President Wilson, the idea of a league of nations has emerged from the realms of abstract speculation.

America's International Duties

Among the many beliefs, theories and traditions which have been cherished since August, 1914, perhaps none seemed so stable as the tradition of American isolation from European affairs which the President has now forever shattered. President Wilson began the process of breaking this tradition by his speech in May, 1916, when he publicly pledged America's moral and material support to the idea. He now brings the power of the great republic to participation in the unpleasant duty of coercing an outlawed nation with the further declaration that it will be available against future aggressors. No one has ever doubted America's ability to wield great power for the world's good; what was in doubt was her willingness to use it and no further proof is needed. She has accepted her international duties and her main purpose is to ensure the idea of international right through the League of Nations. The scheme favored by the American League to enforce peace aims to unite all civilized nations in a league bound by treaty to settle by peaceable means all disputes which arise among them. An English committee and the socialist Fabian society have drafted more elaborate schemes but the root idea is the same. They aim at a voluntary union of all civilized states of the world; they differentiate between spheres of judicial settlement and consultation and ask that when diplomacy has failed one or other of these processes shall be applied. If one member refuses to bow to these processes, then the other members shall unite to apply coercive action to the defaulter. If the award of the arbitration board is not accepted by one of the parties, the further application of coercion is left optional but would probably ensue. The creation of the league, and also the peace settlement should be based on the following principles outlined by the President in his May speech:—

(1) That every people has the right to choose the sovereignty under which it shall live like other nations; (2) That the small states of the world have the right to enjoy the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that the great powers expect and insist upon; (3) That the world is entitled to be free from every disturbance to its peace resulting from aggression and contempt for the rights of other people and nations.

These broad principles differ in very slight degree from the objects of the League as enunciated by Mr. Asquith in his Guildhall speech and their general acceptance would ensure world peace. President Wilson has repeatedly touched on the further question of the freedom of the seas, a perennial theme with German publicists. His latest address pledges America to aim at the creation of a universal association of nations which not only will try to prevent any war begun other than by treaty, covenants or without submission of the issue to the judgment of the world but also will maintain inviolate the security of the highways of the seas. In his view British navalism and Pres-

sian militarism must disappear together.

Machinery of a Peace League

Here we have a clear conception of a charter of international right and it remains to consider possible objections and provide machinery. A league of peace must face two tests. First, will it assure to all its members such a prospect of fair discussion in disputes and such a chance of effecting reasonable changes when they are due that war will be unnecessary, and secondly, will there be available on every possible occasion a clear superiority of naval and military strength to coerce an aggressive member? If the Central powers can be welded, similar future tasks will appear light. The remedy for the first objection lies in a speedy standardization towards democracy, a reform in diplomatic methods and the raising of international morality. The problem of good faith in international matters is common to all nations, but only a chastened Germany, free from autocratic Hohenzollern rule could be admitted to the league. A congress to determine the constitution principle of the league should sit as soon as the peace congress ends and it will have one ready-made piece of furniture in the Hague Arbitration Courts. Of such a league the United States is the obvious balance wheel by reason of her cosmopolitan population which gives her ties with all European countries and her immunity from selfish interests in the naval strategic and colonial problems which engendered the tragedy. We Canadians have the same cosmopolitan population, the same freedom from territorial ambitions and the same predilection for the paths of peace and one clear duty is to follow our neighbors lead in this vital matter. For the farmers of the west the League of Nations must have special attractions as its establishment becomes not only relief from heavy taxation but also the eventual elimination if not the total abolition of tariff barriers.

Beside it Imperial Federation is a poor, tawdry conception, designed chiefly to increase the political influence of the landlords of Southern England. But the path of the league will be difficult if it has to rely on coercion alone. Unless there is a general will to peace and a spirit abroad which abhors and condemns aggression the structure will be fragile. There was a general hatred of war everywhere in 1914, save among a few classes and the loathing is a hundred-fold deeper now. The problem is to direct the impulse to ensure a permanent improvement in international morality and towards this goal the League of Peace opens the best avenue. The idea can and must prevail but men of all races and classes must come forward to add fuel to the great beacon fire of progress which Woodrow Wilson has so fairly kindled to light a stricken world to brighter days.

MASSEY-HARRIS PRES. DEAD

Senator Sir Lyman Melvin Jones, president of the Massey-Harris Company since 1903, died on Sunday, April 15. He first entered the agricultural implement business by joining the staff of A. Harris Son & Co., at Brantford, in 1873. He represented this firm in Western Canada for some years and was at one time mayor of Winnipeg. Senator Jones was looked upon as a leading authority on the implement business. His principal invention was the wide-open binder which enables a machine to cut any length of straw. This idea he did not patent, with the result that it soon was copied all over the world. Besides being president of the Massey-Harris Company, a position which he has held from 1903, he was president of the Hain Wagon Company, of the Johnston Harvester Company, director of the Verity Flow Company and of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The late Senator Jones was long known as a leading protectionist and contributed to the discussions on this subject in the columns of The Guide.

The last U.S. census showed that in 1910 there were 4,170,915 persons of German, Austrian and Hungarian birth in continental United States, which was equal to 4 1/2 per cent. of the population. Nearly three-quarters of them are located in the Middle Atlantic and East-North Central States.

The Bank of British North America

Established in 1836. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840

Paid-up Capital, \$4,866,666.67 Reserved Fund, \$3,017,333.34

Eighty-First Annual Report and Balance Sheet

Report of the Directors of The Bank of British North America, presented to the Proprietors at their Eighty-First Yearly General Meeting, on Tuesday, March 6th, 1917.

The Court of Directors submit the accompanying Balance Sheet to 30th November last.

It will be seen that the profits for the Year, including \$52,175.71 brought forward from 30th November, 1915, amount to \$598,522.11, of which \$146,000 was appropriated to a dividend paid last October, leaving a balance of \$452,522.11, out of which the Directors propose to declare a Dividend of 40s. per Share, payable, less Income Tax, on 6th April, and a Bonus of 5 per cent. to the Staff, estimated to cost about \$34,100.00, leaving, after the other special appropriations mentioned in the Balance Sheet, an amount of \$104,222.15 to be carried forward.

The above dividend will make a distribution of 7 per cent. for the Year.

The Dividend Warrants will be remitted to the Proprietors on the 5th April.

During the year ended 30th November last, the Sub-Branch at Huna, Saskatchewan, was closed.

The following appropriations from the Profit and Loss Account have been made for the benefit of the Staff, viz.:-

To the Officers' Widows and Orphans Fund	\$ 9,003.60
To the Officers' Pension Fund	37,998.55
To the Officers' Life Insurance Fund	18,493.33

In the exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Clause 60 of the Deed of Settlement, the Court of Directors, in September last, appointed an Advisory Committee in Montreal, consisting of Sir Herbert B. Ames, M.P., Mr. W. R. MacInnes and Mr. W. R. Miller, and they feel confident that this appointment will prove to be of great advantage to the Bank.

London, 26th February, 1917.

The Bank of British North America Balance Sheet, 30th Nov., 1916

Liabilities

Capital—20,000 Shares of £50 each fully paid	\$ 4,866,666.67
Reserve Fund	3,017,333.34
Dividends Declared and Unpaid	4,651.43
Profit and Loss Account:	
Balance brought forward from 30th November, 1915	\$198,178.71
Dividend paid April, 1916	146,000.00
Net Profit for the year ending this date after deducting all current charges and providing for bad and doubtful debts	52,175.71
Dividend paid October, 1916	598,522.11
Dividend paid October, 1916	146,000.00
	452,522.11
Deduct:	
Transferred to Bank Premises Account	\$ 973.38
Transferred to Officers' Widows and Orphans Fund	9,003.60
Transferred to Officers' Life Insurance Fund	18,493.33
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	37,998.55
Canadian Patriotic Fund	4,999.49
Canadian War Tax on Circulation	46,098.14
	119,566.54
Balance available for April Dividend	332,955.47
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	5,427,981.58
Deposits not bearing interest	24,511,335.45
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date)	28,893,578.00
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	1,472.61
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries	531,006.28
Bills Payable	1,441,484.57
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	883,428.48
Liabilities and Accounts not included in the foregoing	1,473,864.36
Liability under Guarantee in respect of the sovereign Bank of Canada	\$200,000.00
	\$67,785,957.95

Assets

Current Coin and Bullion	\$1,537,303.14
Demposit Notes	4,457,971.66
Notes of other Banks	\$5,988,275.00
Cheques on other Banks	471,582.88
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	2,450,628.26
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	9,002.18
Demposit and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding Market Value	2,292,561.31
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian	515,064.25
Railway and other Bonds and Stocks	11,274,293.37
Call and short Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	59,027.04
Call and short Loans elsewhere than in Canada	1,445,225.86
Other Current Loans and Investments in Canada (less Rebate of Interest)	4,331,848.94
Other Current Loans and Investments elsewhere than in Canada (less Rebate of Interest)	23,536,076.44
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra	7,225,512.48
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	883,428.48
Overdrafts (estimated) (less provided for)	89,335.97
Bank Premises at not more than Cost, Less Amounts Written off	217,878.00
Deposit with the Canadian Minister of Finance for the Purposes of the Circulation Fund—	
Issuance of Canada 3 1/2 per cent. Bonds, £250,000 @ 95 1/2	\$1,166,472.17
Cash	219,215.49
Deposits in the Central Gold Reserves	1,385,894.54
Other Assets and Accounts not included in the foregoing	800,000.00
	628,516.27
	\$67,785,957.95

H. B. MACKENZIE, General Manager

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books in London and the Certified Returns from the Branches, and we report to the Shareholders that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and that in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been conducted in conformity with the provisions of the Bank Act of Canada, we visited the Chief Office (Montreal) of the Bank and examined the cash and verified the amounts and found that they agreed with the entries in the books of the Bank with regard thereto. We further report that, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books and returns.

London, 26th February, 1917

N. E. WATERHOUSE, FRANK A. PRICE, Auditors

Take No Chances On Thresher Belting

Are you running the risk of a thresher breakdown that may cost you or your customers several hundred dollars? Lost grain—lost time.

Your thresher engine was selected with care.

The same with your separator.

Are you getting long life and economy in your belting?

Are you using all the power your engine develops?

Are you **sure**, day in and day out, that your belt will not fail you, will not cause costly delays and shut-downs?

To all these questions, Goodyear reliable Thresher Belting will give you a satisfying answer.

Like every Goodyear product thresher belting is designed by experts and constructed especially for the duty it is to perform. It is a **thresher belt**.

Its fabric is strong—it is sturdy and eager for hard loads.

The plies are firmly held together with rubber and stitched in addition, and sure with rubber. The splice is permanent. The stretch is taken out. Every strand is thoroughly protected with rubber. And because thresher belts are outdoors in all kinds of weather—because the work is exceedingly severe—we have put a cover of weatherproof qualities on this belt. This reliable belting grips the pulleys and delivers all the power possible. It will give lasting and satisfying service.

Goodyear thresher belt is constructed to keep the work going—to keep the grain pouring out.

Such a belt is thresher insurance—costing little, and protecting you against serious delay or loss.

Select Your Hose With Care

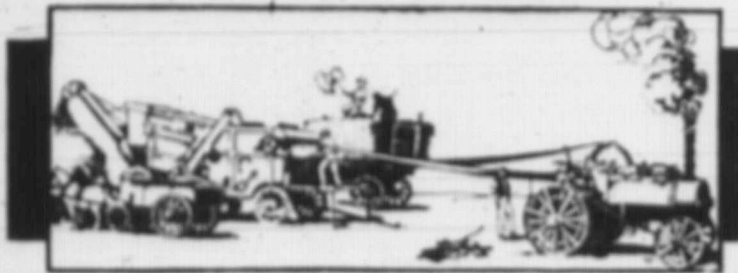
The same organization that has made Goodyear belting a standard for threshers has produced hose for the thresherman. Goodyear "Yellow Jacket" Tank Hose has a strong woven cover to stand hard wear. The flat wire lining stops collapsing. "Goodyear" quality Wire lined Injector Hose and "Goodyear" quality Incharge Hose keep the water in—put it where you want it. Write the nearest branch about belting and hose.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. Of Canada, Limited

Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, St. John, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London.

GOOD YEAR

MADE IN CANADA



The Saskatchewan Mortgage and Trust Corporation Ltd.

Offers you security, service and satisfaction in handling estates—for owner, as agent, for heirs as executor or administrator, for minors as guardian.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARM LANDS

The Saskatchewan Mortgage and Trust Corporation

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The Mail Bag

CATTLE EMBARGO—PROTECTION

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of March 7, under the heading, "Remove Embargo on Cattle," there appears an interesting letter from H. A. Mullins. Here seems to be a protest against a little bit of protection. It would appear that the embargo works to the detriment of the Canadian and the benefit of the Irish cattleman. Well, let us hope the Irishman does benefit—he deserves it. Incidentally, why should anyone on this side kick against this embargo when Canada by means of high tariff—raised higher against the Old Country since the war—places the equivalent of an embargo against almost everything coming to her shores?

No one knows better than your correspondent that Great Britain is the home of thousands of head of pure-bred stock and with the choicest of these has built up a world-wide trade and reputation, at record-prices. Likely enough this and the Irishman's interests are sufficient to outweigh any advantage there may be in raising the cattle embargo. With the possible exception of purchased stock for breeding purposes, no one need waste sympathy on the loss of the overseas trade in live cattle; it is anticipated and too wasteful.

Between east and west this country has all the requisites needed to produce the finest finished beefs and after that all that may be required is a system of central slaughter stations with chilling machinery and a supply of refrigerator cars. By this means employment would be created, by-products kept at home, and valuable freight space on cars and ships saved. Even if the embargo was lifted it would probably be some years before ocean freight would be low enough to make shipment of live cattle profitable. Quite recently the Old Country, for war purposes, found it necessary to put an embargo on many articles, and see what a howl went up over B.C. salmon and Nova Scotia apples. A pity it is that Great Britain does not for a few years put a 20 to 50 per cent import tax on a lot of stuff coming from this side, if she did our high tariff men, who want everything and give nothing might be convinced that protection carried to a logical conclusion is quite capable of cutting its own throat.

SHAMUS O'BRIEN.

Perdue, Sask.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

Editor, Guide:—N. L. in a letter to The Guide of April 4 seems to have a strong objection to a proposed Conference of the leaders of the different parts of the Empire for considering the future relations of the Dominions toward Britain and seems to think that there is no need for a change in the present conditions. In this he differs radically from such men as Sir R. Borden, Clifford Sifton, Bonar Law and Mr. Fisher, high commissioner of Australia. All these men admit that such a condition of affairs as now exists, whereby the Dominions contribute men and money and yet have no voice as to the way these are to be expended or on the foreign policy which may lead up to them being needed and expended, cannot continue. No community is willing to continue to live under such a condition as this. We must have a voice in Imperial foreign policy. N. L. sarcastically asks that even if we had, do we imagine that we should have much voice in the peace settlement? I should imagine that we should not. No doubt the Dominions will be represented but as in this case Great Britain was solely responsible for making war, she must be responsible for making peace. But on a future occasion, would be otherwise. The next question is to whether we should have a say in matters dealing with Englishman's factories or commerce—Of course not, why should we? This is a matter of tariff. Has England any say in the matter of our tariff? Not as far as I can see, so why should we meddle with hers?

N. L. also reminds that we have a very effectual way of making our voice heard as regards the disposal of the men and money we contribute, viz., that if a war arises, which appeals to our reason and chivalry we can take part in it, otherwise we can stay out. Does N. L. honestly believe that the South African war was reasonable or chivalrous? Is not any war made to appear to the people, at the time, as reasonable and necessary, and anyone who ventures to disagree is looked upon as a traitor, such as Lloyd George in 1899 and Cobden, in 1854? Lord Salisbury afterwards claimed that the Crimean war was a great mistake and no one now believes that the South African war was either reasonable or chivalrous. So it may be with this war. Five people out of six cannot tell you what we are fighting for. Some say to crush militarism. Well militarism is a curse wherever it exists, so it is no use crushing it in Germany and allowing it to exist elsewhere. Others say that England is fighting because she was in honor bound to protect Belgian neutrality, well she was just as much in honor bound to protect Luxemburg and even on July 31, 1914, Sir Edward Grey told the French ambassador that "the preservation of Belgian neutrality would not be a decisive factor in bringing England into the war." So what was the decisive factor? No, I am afraid N. L. will find that though he may imagine any of the Dominions can remain neutral when England is at war, in actual fact it is an impossibility, unless they declared their neutrality on their own responsibility, in which case they would have to renounce the King's authority, which would amount to declaring their independence. They would then cease to be British subjects. So there seems to be only two courses open, independence, or closer co-operation by the Dominions with Great Britain. It is to discuss this problem, that the conference, to which N. L. objects, is called together.

E. C.

Sask.

CONCERNING FIRE INSURANCE

Editor, Guide:—I have a little matter in mind that I think of more than passing interest to farmers and that is the stand that some loan companies take on fire insurance. As you know, there are several farmers' mutual fire insurance companies, who, by confining their business strictly to farms are able to give a much cheaper rate than those companies which take village and town risks. It is a fact that some of the loan companies will not accept these farmers' mutuals but insist on the line companies, principally I think, because they are acting as agents for the other people and get a rake-off. Be that as it may, the fact remains that it costs the farmers nearly double the amount for insurance that it should. I find that about 95 per cent. of the farmers are in favor of the farmers' companies where the loan companies will permit it. Again, quite a number of farmers want wind insurance, which some of the line companies do not furnish, thus causing the farmer to pay extra again for this insurance. Quite often there is insurance on the place when loan goes through but they place their own insurance and charge it up and one must pay or have a row.

My recent experience along these lines is as follows: Insurance on dwelling, \$500; mutual rate \$1.25 per \$100 for three years; line company's rate, \$2.00 per \$100 for three years; a difference of \$6.00. Later I built a barn and granary and insured them in mutual company for \$200. The loan company reinsured so that I am out the first premium. Now it strikes me that this matter should have publicity among the farmers and should be taken up in each local and the farmers warned to steer clear of these companies.

R. B. LLOYD.

Aeroid, Sask.

It has been found impossible to accommodate all the letters that are contributed to the Mail Bag. In order that more may be published all letters intended for this department should be kept as short as possible.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "E-B Here is Ry. S. and lar work. Feeder. We ma thresher Look to mark. to bett able far E-B lite".

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A perfect seed bed is as important as to sow or plant. The Western Plow, Facker and Masher make a perfect seed bed and save a horse mule on top to retain the moisture in one operation. It will double profits on crops. Made in 18-in. 1 and 2 sections. Sold to you on one year's trial.

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Wagon	18 in. 28 in. 36 in.
Truck	18 in. 28 in. 36 in.
Trailer	18 in. 28 in. 36 in.
Hayrack	18 in. 28 in. 36 in.

SUPPORTS THE COUNCIL

Editor, Guide:—It is plain from Mr. Foster's statement that the Canadian farmers can take the price offered or take the consequence. This must look good to the struggling farmers to know that all other industries in Canada are allowed to make from 25 to 100 per cent profit and the farmers are told that they must produce at a loss to keep up other industries piling up immense profits. I have talked with a great many farmers and they have decided to cut out the wheat crop from 25 to 75 per cent. Mr. Foster does not seem to know that 80 per cent. of the farmers are bankrupt or on the way to bankruptcy from raising wheat. If he and his clique will put all industries in Canada on a basis of cost of production I am sure all the farmers will be satisfied. When did Mr. Foster discover that the farmers were being robbed in the grades? I have always understood there was a government inspection. We are all pleased at the stand taken by the Council of Agriculture in the matter.

THOS. J. McCUSKER,
Parkside, Sask.

SEND MORE REPRESENTATIVES

Editor, Guide:—I read with considerable interest the letter from Rev. W. Ivens, asking, "can the farmer pay a living wage?" He has come pretty near the mark but he might have gone a little farther and said, that when a contractor employs a man to build an elevator, he has allowed in his estimates sufficient to enable him to pay his employees a living wage as well as a profit to himself, a thing that the farmer is quite unable to do. If a farmer cannot pay an equal wage with other employers there is something radically wrong with agriculture. The farmer, alone among producers has nothing to say about the price of his products. This is the chief reason why a farmer cannot pay the same as others, and in some instances is hard put to it to make ends meet, hence the exodus from country to city. It seems strange that the government can do so much for the manufacturers and so little for the farmers, although they are admittedly the backbone of the country. I can only see one or two things for the farmers to do that is to send more of their own representatives to parliament and to co-operate in their buying and selling. Then they may hope to make agriculture the success it deserves to be.

A. J. SMITH,
Newton, Man.

ISSUE AN APPEAL

Editor, Guide:—Why should not organized labor and the organized farmers of every nation follow the example of the workmen and peasants of Russia in issuing an appeal to the workmen and peasants of Germany and Austria to throw off the yoke of military tyranny which enthralled them? Why should not the organized boards of trade of every nation issue an appeal to the business men of Germany and Austria to rid themselves of obnoxious military autocracy? Why should not the organized religious workers of every nation issue an appeal to the religious workers of Germany and Austria to denounce and repudiate the devilish despotism of the Kaiser and his clique and urge the people to follow the example of Russia and revolt immediately against the obnoxious rule of the Hohenzollerns, thus helping to bring to an end the awful deluge of suffering and devastation which that insane dynasty has brought upon humanity? Why should not the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the executives of the various farmers' organizations of Canada, and the labor unions and churches of Canada all take action at once in issuing such an appeal to the farmers, workmen, and religious workers of Germany and Austria and set a worthy example for the people of other nations to follow?

WM. E. De FOREST,
Springford, Ont.

SHOULD HAVE ACCEPTED OFFER

Editor, Guide:—I have been a reader of your paper for several years and I would like the privilege of replying to your editorial of March 21, re the fixing of wheat prices. This is a serious pro-

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Celery, McK's White Plumet	50c
Corn, McK's White Gory	50c
Cucumber, McK's Long Green	20c
Lettuce, McK's Prairie Queen	25c
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Express charges on cream shipments are paid at the Creameries. For further information write to the manager of one of the above Creameries, or to the

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MANY agents and dealers will tell you that a high-grade cream separator can't be built and sold at the prices I charge. BUT DON'T BE FOOLED. They know down deep in their hearts that the reason for Galloway's Low Prices is my method of selling direct from factory without the expense of excessive profits for the many middlemen—the jobbers, agents and dealers. You needn't worry about quality—I have taken care of that in my 20 years of experience in the manufacturing of farm requirements. There are thousands of Galloway Separators in use all over the world—in the States—the Dominion of Canada—and many of the foreign countries. Every one of my machines has been sold on the 90-day free trial-test plan, with a legal binding certificate of guarantee covering them for 10 long years. I don't ask anyone to take chances on buying a Galloway Separator. I simply ask you to try it out on your own farm for 90 days. Then if it proves as finely made as the high-priced machines, if it gives the easy-running, close-skimming and sanitary separator I claim it to be—YOU KEEP IT. If it doesn't you send it back, and if you have paid me any money on it I will refund it by first mail and pay the freight and hauling expenses besides.

Here's Proof! These Men Bought on the Plan I Ask You to Buy!

The Separator I bought of you is giving perfect satisfaction. I think there is no better made. I used the Separator in the States, but think yours is better. **S. L. Mitchell, Colinton, Alta.**

I have used the Galloway Separator for a year and think it a beauty. **C. E. Wheeler, Gulf Lake, Sask.**

The Galloway Cream Separator arrived. I have put off writing to you now to write you. It is a fine-looking, close-skimming machine and all you claim for it. **W. E. Ray, Lacombe, Alta.**

My Galloway Separator is working fine. I think it is a beauty. I have not the milk after it was separated and have not found a trace left of anything that looked like cream. **H. J. Sneider, Marrowaymouth, Ont.**

My No. 3 Galloway Separator is a beauty. It runs easy and as smooth as a piece of iron. It does a great job of skimming and does all you claim for it. **Peter Sater, Graham, Sask.**

My Galloway Cream Separator arrived in good condition and it skims better than any other separator I have ever seen—runs better than the best. It runs very easy and handles work like a champ. **Barthel Hawn, Wilmet, Sask.**

I received your Separator all right and set it up and tested it against the other. Found that it separated to a fraction, and I have decided to keep it. I am well pleased with it and also with your engine. **Joe Abel, Forest, Ont.**

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If you are in any way interested in a cream separator you need this book. It is a regular Encyclopedia on the skimming question. It gives in actual figures the percentage of loss or better fat by all the different methods of skimming; it tells you how to get the most money from your cows—how to cash in at the creamery and many other things that you should know if you are milking two cows or more.



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position and one which gives rise to some objectionable features as well as commendable ones. We are all agreed that there is a great deal of graft and advantage taken by manufacturers and munition makers during the present war. Also we know that the government has taken very little action in putting a stop to these enormous profits. Until the war started I am satisfied that the farmers of Western Canada were not getting the full returns for their labors. They were competing in the world's market in all produce which they sold and had to buy nearly all their machinery, clothing and food products from protected interests and combines. However, I am afraid I cannot agree with your statement that the western farmers are thoroughly convinced of their country's danger nor are they fully determined to prosecute the war to a successful end. The fact that the government would ever think of setting a price for the Canadian wheat, less than it is at present, has raised a storm of protest from a great many "supposedly patriotic" westerners. I am a farmer myself and am thoroughly convinced that wheat can be produced for \$1.30 per bushel and still leave a tidy profit to the farmer despite the present abnormally high cost of farming operations.

The Canadian government has always welcomed and encouraged American settlers to come to Canada and has given these same settlers the protection and freedom that the Canadian born subject enjoys. Now does not that same subject owe something to his country now in this time of danger? Some have responded splendidly to their country's call both with men and money, while others, often with greater means have taken advantage to the full extent of the war prices for three crops and have done nothing whatever to further the interests of the allies. Is this fair? Is this not graft just the same as the "awful munition manufacturer" who comes in for such severe criticism?

I am afraid a great many farmers are resting on their old reputation for being the backbone of their country. In my opinion, I consider the western farmer has lost a splendid opportunity for showing his gratitude for the many years of protection which this country has received in days gone by, in turning down the British offer of \$1.30 for the 1917 crop.

STANLEY BANKS

Davidson, Sask.

ENFRANCHISING FOREIGN BORN

Editor, Guide:—Considerable discussion has taken place of late in The Guide on this question of foreign born women and the franchise. It seems to me that it would be absolutely unjust to disfranchise foreigners, men or women, merely because they did not happen to be born under the British flag. All foreign born settlers should be enfranchised as soon as they become naturalized British subjects, no matter where they were born. "Justice for all and privilege for none" is one of our battle cries and how can that be realized if we treat foreigners as if they were outlaws. Foreigners pay taxes and are subject to the same laws and penalties as British born and no distinction can be justly made. If the naturalization laws are not strict enough they should be amended, but once naturalization is granted, to whomsoever it is granted, that person should be considered British and treated accordingly.

A. E. RANDALL

Warman, Sask.

WORTH REPEATING

A Kansas woman, Bessie A. Stanley, of Lincoln, in 1906, won a \$250 prize by writing the following definition of "What Constitutes Success."

"He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often and loved much; who has gained the trust of pure women and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who has left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem or a rescued soul; who has never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty or failed to express it; who has always looked for the best in others and given the best he had; whose life was an inspiration; whose memory a benediction."

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We will be glad to send you our booklets, prices and particulars of any of the undermentioned goods, if you will kindly place a X against any you are interested in. We know we can sell you these articles at a less price and give you more money for your hides and furs than any house in Canada.

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—has been used by horsemen, veterinarians, and farmers for over 20 years. It is a powerful, and most effective remedy for all ailments of the horse, and is especially adapted for the treatment of the following diseases: Colic, indigestion, diarrhoea, and all other ailments of the stomach and bowels. It is also a powerful and effective remedy for all ailments of the horse, and is especially adapted for the treatment of the following diseases: Colic, indigestion, diarrhoea, and all other ailments of the stomach and bowels.

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Alleged Humor

The "Swanky" One—"I'm smoking a terrible lot of cigars lately." "You're right, if that's one of them!" "Father, what do they mean by gentlemen farmers, my son, are farmers who seldom raise anything except their hats."

"Casey is my particular friend, O'P have you know?" "O' want? If he was particular he wouldn't be your friend."

A young breeder appeared at the county judge's office and asked for a license. "What kind of a license?" asked the judge. "A hunting license!" "No," was the answer. "Aye tank Aye bank hunting long enough. Aye want marriage license."

Country lady: "I've been expecting a packet of medicine by post for a week, and haven't received it yet." Post Office Clerk: "Yes, madam, kindly fill in this form, and state the nature of your complaint."

Lady: "Well, if you must know, it's indigestion."

"Blessed are the meek," quoted the deacon, in reproving the backslider, "for they shall inherit the earth."

"They may inherit all right, deacon, but the irreverent one," "But somehow or other they never seem to get possession."

Country Justice: "Ten and coals, for reckles driving." "Listen, Judge! We were on our way to your office to have you marry us." "Twenty and coals, then. You're a darned tight more reckles than I thought you were."

Albert, aged three and a half, had failed to respond to verbal reprimand, and at last his mother said, "If you don't behave you will have to be spanked. You would not like that, would you?" "I wouldn't like daddy to spank me," was the quick response.

"Why not?" "He doesn't know how it hurts."

When the train stopped at an island Virginia station the northern tourist manifested out on the platform. Beside a tall pine stood a lean animal with average features. The tourist was interested.

"What do you call that?" he queried.

"That's a monkey," "cracker."

"I don't see what you mean by insulting me as you did in last night's dinner."

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"Here's the collar!" he ejaculated. "Oh, yes, here it! Bless the blessed collar!"

"My dear," said his wife, "what is your best for this morning's sermon?" "I-fourteenth verse, 24th verse."

"Fourteenth verse, 24th verse?" "The words of his mouth were a manometer than a barometer, but I was in his heart."

"I guess I have before you in the past... observed the impressionable youth, as he took on the dressing room door. "I don't know what you mean by that," replied the saddy. "I look after this room most carefully myself every morning."

"Blessed are the meek," quoted the deacon, in reproving the backslider, "for they shall inherit the earth."

"They may inherit all right, deacon, but the irreverent one," "But somehow or other they never seem to get possession."

Country Justice: "Ten and coals, for reckles driving." "Listen, Judge! We were on our way to your office to have you marry us." "Twenty and coals, then. You're a darned tight more reckles than I thought you were."

Albert, aged three and a half, had failed to respond to verbal reprimand, and at last his mother said, "If you don't behave you will have to be spanked. You would not like that, would you?" "I wouldn't like daddy to spank me," was the quick response.

"Why not?" "He doesn't know how it hurts."

When the train stopped at an island Virginia station the northern tourist manifested out on the platform. Beside a tall pine stood a lean animal with average features. The tourist was interested.

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Turns Easy—
and as slow as you wish

"The Weight of the Crank Starts It!"



The Sharples Separator runs very lightly at any speed, for the bowl hangs from a single frictionless ball bearing, running in a constant bath of oil, same as the enclosed gears. Again the Sharples tubular bowl is remarkably light, since it contains no discs whatever. The normal speed of the Sharples is only 45 revolutions per minute—most other separators must be run at 55 to 60 turns per minute, or they lose cream to the amount of 7 to 13 lbs. per cow per year on the average farm. If you drop considerably below 45 revolutions with a Sharples, you will still skim perfectly clean, and get all the cream possible.

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CREAM SEPARATOR

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The only separator that skims clean when you turn more quickly than any other.

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Farmers' Financial Directory

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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The Attention of Farmers

is directed to the attractive conditions
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CAPITAL \$9,647,677.19 ASSETS OVER \$40,000,000.00

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PROVINCIAL MANAGER—**Credit Foncier F.-C.**
 Winnipeg Regina or Edmonton

SOME TARIFF SIDELIGHTS

(By R. McKenzie)

The people of Canada paid customs duties in 1911 to the amount of \$73,312,367. Taking the population as 8,000,000 every man, woman and child in Canada paid \$9.15 to the government. It is estimated that Canadians consume \$3.90 worth of home manufacture to every \$1.00 of imported goods. On an assumption that the home manufacturers add the full extent of their protection on the selling price of their commodities, there was \$27.45 per capita paid to the manufacturers.

The customs revenue for the year ending March 31 last, is announced to be somewhere around \$49,000,000. Still taking the population at 8,000,000, and maintaining the same ratio of consumption between imported goods and home manufacture, the contribution to the revenue would be \$18.06 per head and to the Canadian manufacturers \$55.90—altogether, \$73.96 more than in 1911, which means \$136.30 for a family of five.

That is not all however, both importers and retailers add the usual per cent. of profit they get on their business to the additional cost custom duties impose on the goods they handle. If the importer takes an average profit of 20 per cent. and the retailer 25 per cent., the consumer would pay per capita \$13.73 on the importation of 1911 and \$27.90 on that of 1916, and a proportionate increase in their purchase of home manufacturers.

About one third of the \$149,000,000 contributed to the revenue is accounted for by the 7½ per cent. added on the pretense of war tax.

Here is how it works out:—Cream, worth \$1.00 is imported into Winnipeg. The importer pays 17½ per cent. duty or \$17.50, and 7½ per cent. war tax or \$7.50. The increase of duty is 42.8 per cent. of the original tax.

Strawberries from the south are now coming on the market in Winnipeg, and by the way were sold last Saturday at the prices we paid for Canadian strawberries last summer. Three hundred and fifty cases, 15 pounds per case, or 5,250 pounds at 2 cents gives \$105 in duty. These were entered at valuation of \$187.50 on which was levied a 7½ per cent. war tax, amounting to \$59.06. The increase of duty in this case is 56.2 per cent.

A manufacturer of cabinet locks sells a certain number of locks in the United States to the trade for home consumption at \$1.07. He sells the same number and kind of locks to a Canadian importer for \$1.07. The Canadian government charges duty, also a dumping duty, which brings the total duty to \$56.17 on an importation invoice of \$67. The Canadian consumer pays more after all than the American consumer.

BANK OF B.N.A. REPORT

The balance sheet of the Bank of British North America for the year ending, November 30, 1916, shows a notable expansion of business with an increase of over \$5,000,000 in deposits, which now total nearly \$50,000,000, and note circulation increased by nearly \$900,000. Total assets of the bank were shown to be nearly \$68,000,000, while the readily realizable assets amount to 36 per cent. of the immediate liabilities. Canadian Municipal and British Government securities constitute the chief item of the liquid assets. Profits for the year amounted to \$516,346, out of which a 7 per cent. dividend was paid. Substantial appropriations were also made for the various funds for the benefit of the staff and a general bonus of 5 per cent. on salaries was granted. The chairman referred to the appointment of an advisory committee at Montreal, whose services would, he expected, be of great help to the general manager and the directors. Everything points to a satisfactory condition on the part of the bank's business.

Yucatan has a straight tax of two and one half per cent. on land values. This has opened the land up to 40,000 small farmers, paying \$3,000,000 in taxes, where before 2,000 large owners had paid but \$50,000 to the state.

There are about 5,000,000 agricultural hired laborers in the United States.

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Use a Bax Legal Will form and make your will at home. You can make it as well as any lawyer, and as binding. These wills cannot be broken if you follow our instructions. Just sit down and fill in the blanks as shown by the sample will accompanying each form. Don't delay. Do it now. Sold by druggists and stationers, 35c, or by mail (3 for \$1). Bax Will Form Co., Room 171B, 163 College Street, Toronto.

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At Lowest Current Rates of Interest; Loans made repayable, if desired, on the **Installment Plan**, which provides for Principal and Interest. May be made for a term ranging from 5 to 20 years, repayable at any period of the year most suitable to the borrower.

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 For further particulars apply to—
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Money to Loan at 8 per cent. on improved farms. No commission charged to borrowers.

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 Your Present Need is to provide for your Future Need.

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 You can guarantee your future independence.

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obtain particulars of this helpful alliance. While you are doing so, procure particulars of THE BEST THERE IS in Life Insurance. And the best Policies—by the proof of ACTUAL RESULTS—are those of

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Head Office Winnipeg

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helps all three factors in the haul. It smooths the axle surface. MICA is the important part of axle grease.

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Get our Special Price for Good Fat Hens

These prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward orders for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment.

Also are slow in the market for Potatoes. Write and get our prices.

Best Poultry & Trading Co. 27 Alton St., Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Your Questions Answered

DEPTH OF WHEAT ROOTS

Q.—What is the depth to which wheat roots have been known to go where the soil is so soft as not to obstruct the growth?—SCOTTIE, Hamia, Alta.

A.—Positive information concerning the depth to which wheat may send its roots is not available. In the central western states Ten Eyck found wheat roots at a depth of four feet. It has been reported from the arid portion of Utah that they extend six feet into the soil. In humid countries two feet is possibly the average depth to which they descend and on soils with a heavy impervious subsoil they may not go more than one foot.—Prof. J. Bracken, Agricultural College, Saskatoon, Sask.

LADOGA WHEAT

Q.—Would you be kind enough to tell me what you know about Ladoga wheat. I understand it is a soft wheat, and about 500 days earlier than Marquis. Are these true facts, or not. Also how does this wheat sell compared to Marquis. Any information you may give me in this line will be very much appreciated.—CHAS. J. KALLAL, To-Bald, Alta.

A.—Ladoga wheat was imported into Canada, in the spring of 1887 from Lake Ladoga, north of Petrograd, in Russia, which is by latitude about 600 miles north of the city of Winnipeg. It was imported in the early days in the hope that because of its earliness it would find a place in Western Canadian agriculture. It was found to be considerably earlier than Red Fife. Ladoga is not a soft wheat; neither is it a hard wheat.—It is perhaps more correctly described as a semi hard wheat, producing a flour high in gluten, but low in elasticity and yellowish in color. Ordinarily this wheat would not grade as well as Marquis. We consider that Marquis is far superior to it in all essential characters and in localities where Marquis does not mature, Pioneer would seem to be much more to be desired than Ladoga. In the years 1887-88 Ladoga averaged in many tests 10 days earlier than Red Fife.—Prof. J. Bracken, Agricultural College, Sask.

SUB-SURFACE PACKING

Q.—I intend using a six-wheel sub-surface packer attachment on my breaking plow this season. Will it be necessary to follow this immediately with the harrow to prevent the soil from drying out?—F.H. Winnifred, Alta.

A.—The sub-surface packer used immediately after the plow in summer-fallow compacts the soil sufficiently in the bottom of the furrow slice to prevent it from drying out, and at the same time on sandy and sandy-loam soils leaves sufficient mulch to prevent evaporation. On clay and clay-loam soils, it will probably leave the soil too compact at the surface allowing moisture to be lost by evaporation. On soils of this kind, better results will be obtained by following the packer with the drag harrow.—Prof. T. J. Harrison, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

LEAKING ROOF

Q.—Could you tell me through the columns of your paper how to prevent moisture condensing between the ceiling and roof of my house?

The attic is papered and boarded but where the valley rafters of the gable on the north side of the house come down the water always drips into one of the bedrooms in mild weather in winter and is loosening the plaster. I might say the attic contains two water tanks. Would sawdust used between attic rafters prevent this or could you suggest something?—F.D. Chassey, Alta.

A.—The information as given in your letter would indicate that the trouble is not with moisture condensing between the rafters, as if this were the case, wet spots would not be confined to any particular place, but would appear at different points; but if moisture does collect in the valley a small ventilator placed on roof will prevent this. We are inclined to the view that snow collects in the valley on the north side of the house, and the alternate thawing and freezing forms ice in the valley, causing the water to back up under the shingles and leak through. It will be necessary to keep the valley clear of snow, and also examine the metal valley to see if it is of sufficient width, which should be at least 12 inches wide, and the shingles brought down over the metal not less than four inches.

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—Franklin

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The reason that losses do not occur when an estate is left in the care of a trust company is that the company brings to its management a business experience which a woman's training seldom gives her.

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Griffith's Great Team Harness, set of four with four traces, \$4.50. \$1.00 extra for harness. \$5.50. \$1.00 extra for harness. \$6.50.

Griffith's Great Team Harness, set of four with four traces, \$1.00. \$1.00 extra for harness. \$2.00.

Griffith's Great Team Harness, set of four with four traces, \$1.00. \$1.00 extra for harness. \$2.00.

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Importers and Dealers of
Fine Clydesdales, Percherons, Belgians and Hackneys

We have over 50 registered stallions on hand now, among them an exceptionally fine lot of Percherons around the ton—a splendid lot of quality Clydesdales—with weight and substance—a few Belgians and one 3 year-old 1,300 lb. Hackney.

We have some splendid Clydesdales that we have taken in exchange—proven sires and sires of sires. These are all work, clean—exactly all bred by Saskatchewan Government, all are broken to work, and we are selling them cheap. All our horses guaranteed. Ample time to responsible parties. Come up and see what we have.

VANSTONE & ROGERS - North-Battleford, Sask.

A Record Bull Sale

Calgary Bull Sale greatest yet in Numbers and Prices—Unlimited Money

Never before in Western Canada has such an enormous amount of money been represented at one sales ring as was under the new Sales Pavilion at the Calgary Bull Sale on August 11 and 12. On these days 454 bulls sold for \$134,972, an average of \$297.30 per head. This was the largest auction sale of bulls ever held in America. A large number were purchased by ranchers and big farmers throughout South and Central Alberta; in fact, the larger number of bulls went to that part of the country. The two big wheat crops have made these farmers determined never again to run the same risks as those of 1914. Never has there been a sale in Canada where such enthusiasm and such rapid bidding were evident. Indeed this was too evident at times, a good many buyers undoubtedly being carried away and paying prices for the medium quality or poorer bulls which they were not justified in doing. Though the prices were high for the best bulls these were better worth the money than were some of the poorer ones. Generally speaking, however, the bulls were worth the money paid for them. The top bull of the bull sale brought \$1,500. This was Frank Collicutt's, Willow Spring, Barab, a yearling Hereford. Another

Breed	1917	1916
Herefords	\$365.50	(82) \$310
Shorthorns	258.23	(187) \$221
Aberdeen-Angus	304.69	(34) 175
Galaways	184.16	(1) 105

The Show Preliminary

Many of the bulls were shown in competition the day previous to the opening of the sale. The Shorthorn show bulls were a strong bunch but rather out of condition except the younger bulls. There were some very good ones, indeed, among the younger ones, including the champion and reserve. The former was won by A. W. Latimer and the reserve by G. Davidson, Calgary. These were the two bulls mentioned above the latter of which was bred by T. B. Ralphs. Strange to say that in both the Shorthorn and Hereford classes, the reserve champion bulls brought considerably more money than the champions. Among the Shorthorns, there were many better bulls that stood in the barn than a good many of those shown in the ring.

The Hereford classes all through except the aged bull class was a very even good lot in nice condition. The yearling ones were extra good. The yearling class contained both the champion and



See Lot 426, the celebrated junior champion Hereford bull of America, recently imported by Frank Collicutt, Calgary, and an exhibition of the same breed. Its cost \$11,500 and is the second highest priced bull of the breed on this continent.

yearling from the same herd sold for \$200 and another for \$700. These three bulls went to Mr. McIntyre of Invergrath. Collicutt sold 10 bulls for \$6,510. The top Shorthorn bull, Kinnel Prince, a yearling, bred by T. B. Ralphs, of Elmore, brought \$1,350 from Wm. Sharpe of Lacombe. The first bid on this bull was \$600. Three bulls of Mr. Ralphs' breeding averaged \$745.

A. W. Latimer of Bowden sold the highest priced bull on the first day of the sale, Gainsford Reliance, for \$925. He was by Gainsford of Saskatoon, that was sired by the famous Gainsford Marquis. Mr. Latimer only three years ago last fall paid over \$1,100 for Gainsford of Saskatoon and we cannot recall any more outstanding case in Western Canada of the value of buying only a first class sire. While his cows were good ones they were outstanding in no way. Yet in three years he sold at this sale alone, four calves the get of this bull, for \$2,725, an average of \$681. They were probably the most outstanding bunch of Shorthorns at the show.

As usual Herefords topped the average, 152 averaging \$365.50. 282 Shorthorns averaged \$258.23 and 38 Angus averaged \$304.69. Six Galaways averaged \$184.16. One Red Polled bull brought \$245 and five Polled Herefords, the first of the last mentioned breed to be disposed of at this sale averaged \$243. A number of culled bulls were sold on the last day. This made the total number of 454 bulls for \$134,972, or an average of \$297.31. The following table gives the comparative average for this year and last at this sale:

The former was three or four days less than a year old, viz., the \$1,500 bull, while the reserve was only 13 months old.

The Angus bulls were best in the yearling classes and the best amongst these was a very good smooth bull, owned by C. H. Richardson, Bowden. The young stuff was not nearly so good and was out of condition. With the exception of the Herefords and a few young Shorthorns, the whole lot of bulls could hardly be said to be in show condition. Buyers, however, do not put as great a premium on condition in Calgary as at some of the other shows. There were bulls bought at this sale by big cattlemen to go on to ranches and if these men get the kind of bull that, with good grass, will put on flesh, they do not care such a great deal if they are a little thin. Some of the big averages received were as follows:

Bulls	Average	
	Sold	Price
C. F. Lyall, Strone	10	\$297.00
Senator Talbot, Lacombe	6	\$30.00
P. A. Switzer, Lacombe	3	\$85.00
Jas. Sharpe, Lacombe	4	\$75.00
Wm. Sharpe, Lacombe	8	\$98.00
W. C. Rickard, Airdrie	15	\$53.00
Nages Bros., Stettler	5	\$44.50
A. S. Fowler, Maseppa	9	\$57.00
C. P. R. (8 to 7 years old)	27	\$75.00

Herefords	
Fym Bros., Mirror	8 .. \$321.00
A. Roberts, Westcott	10 .. \$58.00
Gen. Share, Mundare, Alta.	4 .. \$44.00

Bulls Average Sold Price	
Thos. Baird and Sons, Red Willow	10 417.00
O. A. Boggs, Daysland	3 623.00
S. Copithorne, Calgary	6 273.75
Fred Cowman, Cremona	12 345.00
J. McD. Davidson, Coaldale	9 310.00
S. Downie and Sons, Carstairs	6 430.00
S. J. Henderson, Lacombe	240.00
P. F. Huntley, Onion Lake	7 320.00
H. H. Parslow, Calgary	8 400.00
P. Broderson, of Lacombe, paid \$1,025 for Alberta Don 3rd to O. A. Boggs. Geo. Share sold one for \$700. Thos. Baird and Sons one for \$650, and S. M. Mace, High River, sold one beautiful bull, Emperor for \$850.	

Aberdeen-Angus Bulls

C. H. Richardson, Bowden, had the top Angus, a Glencarnock bred bull, that sold for \$610. Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel, sold four at \$343.75 and J. G. McCullough, Blackfalds, got \$500 each for two.

Five Galloway bulls from the Darke Farm, Glengow, averaged \$160 and one Galloway bull brought \$410.

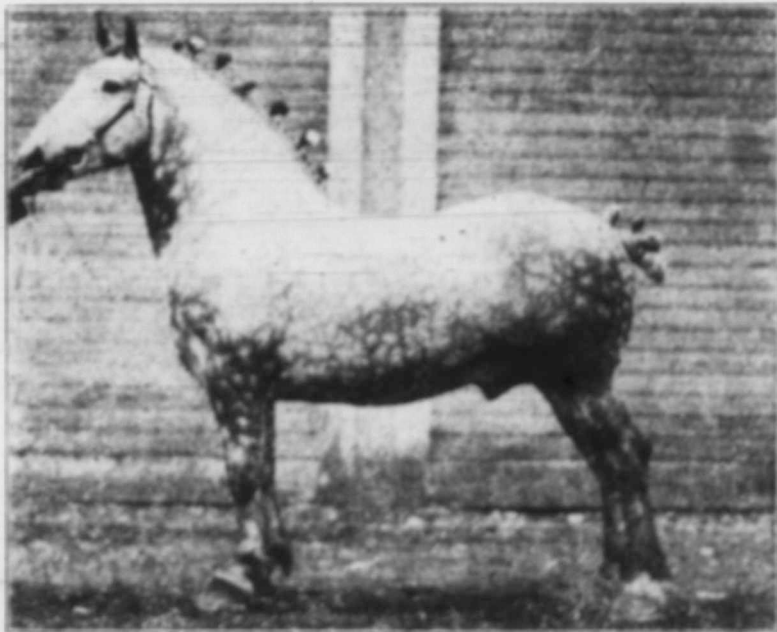
Never has there been a better arranged or better carried-out sale in Western Canada. No one knows better how to do this than E. L. Richardson. The only thing which was not as handy as it might have been was the judging ring for bulls, which was always crowded and in which it was very difficult for the Judge, Jas. Douglas, Caledonia,

ing of Hereford cattle in all parts of Western Canada. The Livestock Commissioner for Alberta, the Dean and Professor of Animal Husbandry of the Agricultural College and representatives of the Farm and Ranch Review, Nor' West Farmer and Grain Growers' Guide gave addresses.

That this association, given the proper support by the breeders can be of tremendous value to the breed, is unquestionable. As in all such associations, however, the great responsibility falls on the executive. A banquet was held at the Palliser hotel immediately following the meeting. The executive of the association is: President, Simon Downie, Carstairs; vice-president, S. M. Mace, High River; secretary-treasurer, Thos. Bellew, Calgary; executive committee, Frank Collicut, Calgary, Jas. Wilson, Milnerton; G. F. Huntley, Onion Lake.

CALGARY HORSE SHOW

Calgary staged a good horse show April 10 to 13, particularly from a light horse standpoint, and a great deal of attention during the day shows was drawn away by the bull sale on Wednesday and Thursday, but it was a good show. The evening performances were exceedingly well arranged with the material at hand and kept the big crowds well entertained. Each evening's performance saw one good class of heavy horses, several of carriage and saddle horses, a game of push-ball and the



Algon, champion Percheron Stallion at Calgary Spring Show. Owned by W. H. De Vries, Calgary.

Out, to do justice to either the cattle or himself. That he did, however, there is no doubt. A new and very convenient sales ring added immensely to the convenience and dispatch in selling. Both Paisley and Durno, who were auctioneers did exceptionally well. Paisley has done this job most satisfactorily ever since these sales began and is still going strong. To expect any one or even two men, however, to continue to get from the crowd the top figures for their bulls, year after year, is more than can be expected and another good auctioneer ought to be brought in to help out the good work already being done. It is almost necessary as a matter of insurance. And when such is done he ought to be the best obtainable.

Hereford Breeders Organize

During the first day of the sale, while the Shorthorn bulls were being sold the Hereford men organized a Hereford Breeders' Association of Alberta. There were some 20 breeders present, as well as representatives from the Dominion, Alberta and British Columbia Departments of Agriculture and the Agricultural press.

A constitution and by-laws, prepared by E. A. Weir, of The Guide, were adopted, a membership fee of \$10, with annual dues of \$5 and a large amount of money collected for the carrying on of the work of the association. The object is to encourage and popularize by the widest publicity, and co-operation amongst Hereford men, the breed-

parade of Frank Collicut's \$11,500 imported champion Hereford bull, "Gay Lad 40th." This bull attracted a vast amount of attention. There was someone constantly looking for him and his owner received an outpouring of congratulation and commendation as any man should who imports such an animal for the improvement of the stock of western Canada.

The Clydesdale classes were strong in numbers and quality. They contained many of the best horses Calgary has seen for a considerable time and furnished the outstanding feature of the horse show. Percherons did not make as strong a showing as in some previous shows. Several of the best breeders were not on hand at all. The aged stallion class, however, was an excellent one.

A most interesting part of the week's program was several auction sales of horses. P. M. Bredt and Co., Calgary, and Dr. MacEachren of Montreal sold about 50 Clydesdales at very fair prices though not at as strong figures as have often been paid at Calgary. The Colony Farm (British Columbia Government) of Coquitlam shipped nearly all their Hackneys to Calgary and sold them by auction on the last day of the show. This lot contained some very fine mares especially, for this farm has owned a number of the best Hackneys in Canada. The lot put up sold dirt cheap considering the way Hackneys were valued a few years ago. From \$150 to \$350

Continued on Page 42



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Barned Plymouth Rocks, Partridge Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb Buff Orpingtons, White Orpingtons, Black Orpingtons, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Single Comb White Leghorns, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Silver Gamepines, Golden Gamepines, Houdans, Pure Bronze Turkeys.

The above selection of birds are from the best poultry breeders, many of them being winners at Winnipeg Poultry Show, 1917.

Eggs for hatching, and birds sold by the pen.
Cuckermas, Cocks and Pullets sold singly when desired.

Carman Pure Bred Poultry Association
NEIL A. LOVE, Sec.-Treas.

Income Tax in the Antipodes

How Australia and New Zealand Increase their Revenues from this source

Australia and New Zealand are the home of some of the most progressive legislation in the world. This is especially true of New Zealand. As far back as the fiscal year 1901-2 she had an income tax law under which £179,397 was collected from 6,556 incomes. In Australia, the first commonwealth income tax was levied in the financial year, 1915-16, though the various states have income tax laws dating back several years. The federal legislation on the subject was passed in 1915. Various estimates, varying from £3,000,000 to £4,000,000 were made at the time as to the probable yield of the tax. The returns for the first year totalled £4,191,853, showing that the higher estimate was justified.

The New Zealand Income Tax

In New Zealand there is a combined land and income tax in force. Under the land tax rents or profits derived from the direct use or cultivation of land, and interest on mortgages of land, is assessable. Other forms of income, with certain exemptions, are assessable under the income tax. The exemptions include the salaries or incomes of the governor, local authorities, friendly, building and religious societies (in part only), charitable and educational institutions, savings banks, pensioners and co-operative dairies. Each taxpayer is allowed an exemption up to £300 a year though this exemption is not allowed to absentees nor to companies. Dividends paid by registered companies to shareholders are not, however, assessable to the latter.

The rate of the income tax varies from 2.5 to about seven per cent, in the case of persons and from five to seven per cent in the case of registered companies. The way in which the income is graduated is shown in the following table:

New Zealand Graduated Income Tax Registered Companies.

Income	Rate per Cent	Amount
Up to £1,200	12	
£1,200 to £1,600	12	1,200
£1,600 to £2,400	12	1,400
£2,400 and over	16	

Persons and Firms

£300 to £400	6	
£400 to £1,400	6	3,400
£1,400 to £2,400	13½	1,400
£2,400 and over	16	

For war purposes an additional 33 1-3 per cent has been added to former rates and the incidence of income tax has been extended to cover income derived from land or mortgages of land formerly assessed for land tax but not for income tax.

Returns of income are made annually and not later than June 1. The necessary forms are obtainable at post offices. Taxes for each year ending March 31 are payable on January 1 following, 10 per cent being added if payment is not made within the 14 days grace that is allowed from this date. Penalties are also provided for failure to make returns.

Estimating Income

Ordinary trading and manufacturing companies are assessed on the whole of their income, save from exempted sources. Hotel proprietors are subject to taxation on profits derived from the sale or lease of their licenses as well as on the profits made from trade. Owing to the difficulty of arriving at the income of a bank in New Zealand the assessment is made arbitrarily on the basis of its assets and liabilities. Fire, accident, and guarantee companies are assessed only on business done in New Zealand. Life insurance companies pay the tax only on income from investments and are exempt for income from land, which has to bear a land tax. Mining companies are assessed on one-half the dividends paid to shareholders. Income from shipping derived from business originating outside the country is exempt from taxation. The only income which is assessed at the source is interest on debentures issued by companies trading in New Zealand.

Briefly the only deductions permiss-

ible are the losses, outgoings and expenses actually incurred in the production of the income. No provisions or reserves against losses are allowed. Many of the sums written off to profit and loss in ordinary balance sheets are not allowed in the return of income. An allowance is made for depreciation on plant, machinery, implements, etc. over and above the expenditure on repairs or renewals. Obsolete machinery is allowed for when actually discarded and the loss definitely ascertained. Taxpayers who occupy their own business premises are entitled to deduct a sum at the rate of five per cent on the capital value of their interest therein.

An important change was made in 1907 in the taxation of timber and minerals which were previously under a land tax. The whole of the income derived from these sources is now assessable for income tax; the value of such property being entirely exempt from the land tax.

Income Tax in Australia

The rate of income tax in Australia varies. Five shillings in the pound, or 25 per cent, is taken on the amount by which the income from personal exertion exceeds £7,600. The rate of the tax for so much of the taxable income as does not exceed this amount is arrived at by a prescribed formula and increases rapidly as the income increases until £7,600 is reached. Three classes of incomes derived from property, ranging as high as £8,500 are specified, and formulae provided for arriving at the rate in each case. For the amount by which the income from property exceeds £6,500 the rate of taxation is 25 per cent. The above has to do with personal incomes. The taxable incomes of companies from property are assessed at about eight per cent. In addition to the usual deductions, such of the income of a company as is distributed to shareholders is unassessed.

Exemptions and Deductions

The Australian law provides for the following exemptions: The salaries of the Governor-General and the State Governors; income from the commonwealth war securities; the revenue of municipal or other local governing bodies and the incomes of religious, scientific or charitable institutions and of friendly societies, trade unions and associations for the settlement of industrial disputes.

Deductions are made for rates and taxes; life insurance and similar premiums; not exceeding a total of £50; gifts exceeding £20 each to charitable institutions; contributions exceeding £5 to public-war funds and the sum of £13 for each child under 16 years of age wholly dependent upon the taxpayer. A special deduction is made on an income derived from personal exertion. If it does not exceed £500 the sum of £156 is deducted when the assessment is made. If it exceeds that amount the sum of £3 for every £10 of such excess is deducted. In the case of income derived from property the first £156 is not taxed and a deduction of £3 for every £5 by which the income exceeds that amount is made.

For war purposes the exemption is reduced from £156 to £100 and all persons will pay a tax equivalent to their assessment, or £1, whichever is the higher. The exemption allowed for children is raised from £13 to £26 and married men and single men with dependents are still exempted up to £156. The tax is increased by 25 per cent. In addition provision is made for taxing war profits, all of these above seven per cent, for companies and eight per cent, for individuals, being taken when they exceed £250.

Income Taxes of Various States

A duty on the income of persons, whether derived from personal exertion or from property is now imposed by all the states of the commonwealth. Though the rates, exemptions, etc., are widely divergent with the different states the general principles followed are strikingly consistent. The exemptions, deductions, etc., are somewhat similar to

those outlined in the commonwealth law. The amounts collected in the various states for the fiscal year of 1914-15, were as follows:

New South Wales	£1,653,923
Victoria	506,214
Queensland	517,273
South Australia	236,270
Western Australia	174,561
Tasmania	157,595

Total £3,245,836

Assuming the tax raised by the states to be the same for the year 1915-16 as for the previous year and adding to this £4,191,853 the amount raised under the commonwealth law, the total revenue raised by means of the income tax in Australia for the year would amount to about £7,447,689 or about \$37,000,000 in Canadian currency.

Influence of Crop Rotation

Continued from Page 7

On this subject 80 rotations of annual crops and 40 including perennial crops were started in the investigation field of the Saskatchewan University, Saskatoon in 1914. Two years' results have been secured from the former. Those in which wheat are used are presented here without comment further than to say that after inter-tilled crops that were kept clean, wheat has given exceptionally good yields even when compared with fallowed ground. The following table shows the influence of wheat, flax, peas, potatoes, corn and fallow on the yield of Marquis wheat and also adds some of our other findings.

Previous Crop	Average yield 2 years bus. lbs.	Average value at 70c.	Acre Profit	Profit on Investment per cent.
Wheat (2 years)	26 39	\$18.65	\$ 4.30	11.92
Wheat	28 10	19.72	5.09	14.1
Flax	30 33	21.39	6.32	17.5
Peas	35 29	24.84	8.85	24.5
Roots and Potatoes	37 18	26.11	9.78	27.1
Corn	49 41	28.48	11.54	32.0
Fallow (see discussion)	40 15	28.17	9.16	25.4

The relative acre profit does not include interest on the investment.

In this table the first line gives the figures from a plot that had two crops of wheat on it previous to the one from which these data are taken. The rest of the land was fallowed the year preceding that in which the wheat, flax, peas, roots, potatoes and corn were grown. The yields and profit show a gradual increase in the order the crops are named. All plots were tilled white after the first crop and the difference in the cost per acre of each is entirely due to the difference in cost of handling the respective crops.

The acre value of the crop after fallow (bottom line) is almost as great as that after corn but the cost of working the fallow was so much greater that the profit is lower than from the crop on corn stubble. Strictly speaking, it is not just to charge the full cost of fallowing to the first crop because the second also receives some benefit from it, but in the absence of reliable figures to show how much of the cost should be charged to the first crop and how much to the second, the full cost has been temporarily charged to the first crop.

With reference to the corn land, it should be noted that the corn was grown on fallow (as also were the roots, peas and all other crops). It is possible that the yields would not have been so high after corn, had the corn been grown on fall or spring plowing. Those who may think of using corn as a substitute for fallow should keep this point in mind. We have no positive data on the value of corn as a substitute for fallow yet, although experiments are under way that will give us this information.—J. Braeken, Professor of Field Husbandry.

The first society to be incorporated in Manitoba's new farm credit scheme was brought into being on April 12, when the St. Andrews Rural Credit Society was incorporated by order of the Council. The place of business of the society will be Selkirk. It has a capital stock of \$20,000 divided into 200 shares of \$100 each.

CO-OPERATION OF FARMERS AND IMPLEMENT DEALERS

It seems to me that the purpose of the local agency is to keep machinery on hand so that the farmer may see it at once if in a hurry. To keep repairs for his machinery always in stock and if necessary render expert assistance in repairing and operating machinery. All who have had much experience in buying machinery locally will be aware that the average implement dealer falls far short of fulfilling these simple requirements. He has no special training along the lines of operating, repairing or setting up farm machinery other than what he has got while setting up a few machines. Even the average hired man could give him points in the operation of most of the machinery he sells.

The dealer's stock is limited to a few of the articles most in demand, his stock of repairs is equally slim of any part of a machine other than those which a farmer most commonly needs. If repairs give out you have to wait while he orders more. I would suggest that as a means of rendering greater service along these lines, the dealer takes a course in farm machinery which is easily obtained during the winter. As most dealers sell on commission they should educate their head office up to the fact that it is to their advantage to carry complete stocks, a sample of every line which the firm sells. Often a farmer would purchase labor saving machinery if he could see a sample demonstrated in town.

Many sales are lost because a man does not see what he wants and does not like to ask the dealer to order it as he would feel obliged to buy it whether suited or not.

The dealer should supply himself with a full stock of repairs and have some of every part of a machine that could possibly wear out or break. One great reason that there is so much machinery bought by mail at present is that farmers have had to wait for repairs so often that they have come to feel that they might as well buy their machinery as cheaply as possible and order their own repairs when needed. When a man buys a mail order implement the local dealer puts on a big smile and asks him what he will do when he wants repairs. This should be a good argument for the local dealer but at a great many points it has become no argument at all. In one way the local dealer supplies real service to the man who has not the ready cash but when it is figured out what they get in interest the farmer pays well for the service.

Some men would be better off if they could not obtain so much credit from the implement companies as they sometimes buy machinery they could do without. It would be a decided advantage to both dealers and farmers generally if credit were refused except for a short period and only allowed to absolutely sane buyers. It would improve the financial standing of the farmers in the end and more machinery would be sold than before.

One way mail order houses could give better service in repairs is to keep a small staff on duty in the evening and early morning during the summer and fall, to get out orders for early morning shipment. They should also be sure that they have the repairs in stock. I have phoned to Winnipeg for engine repairs in threshing time. The company had from 4 p.m. till 9 a.m. next morning to get an express parcel to the station. I should have received it twenty-four hours after ordering but did not get it for four days. Most houses do not send out price lists or orders of duplicate pieces. Sometimes it is almost impossible to order a part which one does not know the proper name for and has no number on it. An up-to-date price list would also enable one to send cash with order and so avoid being robbed at the pleasure of the local station agent.



Goodyear Tubes, along with Goodyear Tires and Tire-Saver Accessories are easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere.

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Of course you wouldn't. The difference in price is too great. Yet many motorists risk a costly casing by not selecting their tubes with care. For a poor tube, by causing under-inflation, may easily ruin a casing.

Poor tubes allow air to seep through imperceptibly, inconspicuously. To overcome this, Goodyear invented the lamination process. Goodyear Tubes are all made the right way—built up, layer on layer, of pure, tissue-thin rubber, each layer thin enough to be properly inspected for sand or other foreign material. The valve-patch is vulcanized into the tube, not stuck on. The whole is made as near to permanent air tightness as is possible with an elastic material.

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A Toronto Pumping Engine Ensures an Unfailing Water Supply

The man who has one of these wonderful little 1 1/4 H.P. TORONTO Engines doesn't have to waste any time or do any worrying about his water supply. Simple, sturdy, always on the job, it's ready to start with a turn and pump away as long as you like without any fussing or bother. Connect it with the TORONTO Pump best suited to your conditions, with a TORONTO Pressure or Overhead Tank and Water Bowl, and you have an ideal water system. Write for Booklet and full information.



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ORDER NOW AT THESE ATTRACTIVE PRICES



WE ERECT FENCING AND SUPPLY POSTS

Fences in 20 Rod and 40 Rod Rolls

No. of Wires	Height in Inches	Length in Feet	Spacing	PRICE PER ROD, FREIGHT PAID TO											
				Car lot	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
4	33	24	11, 11, 11	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
			Car lot	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
6	38	24	6, 7, 8, 8, 9	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48		
			Car lot	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48		
8	32	12	3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 5 1/2	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62		
			Car lot	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62		
7	26	8	No. 9 Top and Bottom No. 12 Filing 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 5 1/2	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44		
			Car lot	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44		
18	48	8	No. 9 Top and Bottom No. 12 Filing 1 1/2 in. to 6 in.	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68		
			Car lot	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68		
20	60	8	No. 9 Top and Bottom No. 12 Filing 1 1/2 in. to 6 in.	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76		
			Car lot	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76		
			Drive Gate, 12 ft. x 48 in. high, each	5 35	5 35	5 40	5 40	5 45	5 45	5 50	5 50	5 55	5 55		
				Car lot	5 35	5 35	5 40	5 40	5 45	5 45	5 50	5 50	5 55	5 55	
			Drive Gate, 14 ft. x 48 in. high, each	5 75	5 75	5 80	5 80	5 85	5 85	5 90	5 90	6 00	6 00		
				Car lot	5 75	5 75	5 80	5 80	5 85	5 85	5 90	5 90	6 00	6 00	
			Drive Gate, 16 ft. x 48 in. high, each	6 35	6 35	6 40	6 45	6 50	6 55	6 60	6 65	6 75	6 75		
				Car lot	6 35	6 35	6 40	6 45	6 50	6 55	6 60	6 65	6 75	6 75	

The Price will be the same to all other stations having the same freight rate from Port Arthur as those listed. A correspondingly low price to all other stations.

NOTE

These are only a few of the styles we carry in stock. Drop us a card for complete list with prices freight paid right to your station.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee SAFE LOCK FENCE to be made of the Best Hard Steel Wire with the best galvanizing, and the strongest lock of any fence you have ever seen. If not convinced on arrival of goods, return them to us and we will refund your money.

All Fences made of full Government gauge wire

TERMS: All Small Orders and Orders for Stations where there is no Agent, must be accompanied by Cash. Carload Orders to Stations where there is an Agent, to be accompanied by \$100.00 Cash and balance subject to sight Draft attached to Bill of Lading.

CO-OPERATE: Farmers should get together and buy in car lots to save money. We offer a special price on posts to Farmers' Organizations, so join with your local Grain Growers' Association and buy your fence and posts in carloads. It is worth while.

THE SAFE-LOCK FENCE CO., Brandon, Can.

HOLSTEIN COWS EXCEL ALL OTHERS
Proof is found in 100,000 official tests for profitable yield of Milk, Butter and Cheese. No other breed can equal them for the production of High Class Veal. When age or accident make their usefulness hesitate make a large amount of good beef.
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12,000 \$1.00 bottles in quantity who give the Veterinarian a safe, guaranteed for the treatment of Lung, Hoarse, Croup, Fever, Inflammation, etc. Send for sample and price list. Special price arranged, correspondence solicited.
Dr. W. H. Bell, Chicago, Ill.

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

HOLSTEINS, MAY 8, 1917

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SIXTH ANNUAL SALE, TILLSONBURG, MAY 8

THE BEST LOT WE EVER OFFERED

YEARLING HEIFERS whose dams and sires' dams average 30 lb.

Two SONS of 30 lb. cows, five GRANDSONS of 30 lb. cows
COWS with records up to 27 lb.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE
R. J. KELLY CULLODEN,
ONTARIO, SECRETARY

on C.O.D. orders. Farmers would do well to overhaul and repair all the machinery before spring work begins. If one had a machine shed this work is simplified. Have more than one set of shares for your plows and have them all ready for use. Get all such blacksmith repair work done at once. The smith has a spring rush as well as the farmer. You should go early and avoid it. Get a supply of bolts, the size commonly used in your implements and carry a supply of bolts, tools, grease and oil with you. Call to mind what parts you have had to replace most frequently in past years and keep some repairs on hand, e.g., plow wheels, boxings, clevises, disc bearings, binder pitmans, packers, canvas slats, etc. Some of these would not require a great outlay of cash and are sure to be used sooner or later. Anticipate as far as possible your requirements in the way of new machinery, talk it over with your dealer and try and decide what you want in time so that he can order it in his car lots of machinery, and if you would avoid being stung order at least a month in advance of the earliest time you could possibly make use of it.

By using more horses you can draw harrows behind a disc or drill or packer. There are plenty of three and four bottom plows on the market that six or seven horses hitched together can draw and have one man do the work usually done by two. A small gasoline engine will operate anything that is usually run with a crank or pitman, and at the present rate of wages few farmers can afford to be without one. The fanning mill and picker are the back breakers usually run by hand, but once a man has the engine he will soon find plenty of use for it on the pump, grindstone, etc., besides many household machines. There is a great deal of satisfaction in watching an engine crank the picker after a hard day's work in the spring when one is a little soft in the muscles.

A few of the small tractors are becoming practical. There is no doubt but that on many farms they will save time, money and men. This can be accomplished chiefly by making it a one man outfit by careful selection of the attachments and in long days an ordinary man could run it sixteen hours a day in the field if he did not have any chores to do in his spare time. If a threshing outfit is to be purchased the choice of a combination outfit with blower and feeder will save a few men, in fact the crew needed to run a steam engine could keep the combination going. Men can also be saved by threshing into portable granaries.

H. W. A.

Elva, Man.

VETERANS MAKE DEMANDS

At a meeting of the Great War Veterans' Association held in Winnipeg recently a resolution was passed asking for a readjustment of the whole pension scale for disabled men; the abolition of gratuities and the equalization of pensions awarded officers and men in the ranks with a minimum of \$1,200 a year for total disability. The total disability pension is now \$480. The pensions of widows and mothers, it was stated, were especially unjust and inadequate. The protest was lodged against the practice of the pension board in reverting the recommendations of a local military board without seeing the man or examining his condition. A resolution was also passed asking that the government throw open for entry by members of the C.E.F. Indian reserves, land reserved for railway purposes but not yet allotted, all arable lands held under stock-grazing lease and all other blanketed lands. An emphatic protest was registered against the proposal to have the soldiers of Saskatchewan by giving them an inadequate representation in the provincial legislature, to the benefit of alien enemies.

The belligerents in Europe in dealing with their food situation have, up to this time, it would seem, accomplished their purposes more largely through conservation of foods, regulation of the diet, limitation of courses and quantities, and prevention of waste, rather than through direct control of production or regulation of distribution under any sort of dictatorship.

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Some Books Worth While

Glimpses of the Real Russia

By H. D. Ranso

At the present time there is no country in the world that holds our interested gaze as does Russia. As a bolt from the blue came the recent news of Russia's revolution. You and I had never a notion that anything untoward was brewing in the country of our giant ally, despite the apparent political unrest. Such unrest every country in Europe has experienced, and we never imagined that it would produce anything more disturbing than the usual cabinet reconstruction. But this time slow moving Russia, as we thought, did something big in a hurry and tumbled Czar and Czarina off the throne and cast their political advisers into prison or to death. Russia had awakened, and her wrath was a mighty moving thing. Even yet what will come out of it no man knows. It is doubtful, whether, in these days of the censorship, we know anything but a fraction of the truth.

All of this mystery and unbounded possibility make any book about Russia and the Russians infinitely attractive just now. There has been in recent years a great output of books on Russia, which has made up for the lack in that direction before the war. Many of these travel books are quite expensive and out of the reach of the average man. But there is a book that I want to introduce to you that is cheap enough and will give you what you want if you are interested in Russia. That book is, "What I Saw in Russia," by Hon. Maurice Baring. This book is written in a very racy and graphic style that carries you forward without effort. I read it in a railway train, and as it was a "mixed" train on a branch line it speaks well for the interest of the book when I say it held me to the end.

The first part of the book was to me less attractive than the later chapters. The first nine chapters or so describe the author's experiences as a British war correspondent in Manchuria, during the Russo-Japanese war. The narrative is invariably vivid and informing and gives the reader glimpses of Russian and Japanese and Chinese character. I liked particularly the sympathetic estimate of the Chinese. Mr. Baring quotes Anatole France as saying that what we have to fear from the yellow peril is nothing in comparison with what the Chinese have to fear from the white peril. He considers that the possibilities of peril to Europeans depend on what the white people do to make themselves obnoxious to the Chinese. It looks as if there were something in this point of view, though it is often forgotten.

It is the later chapters that give the instructive glimpses of the real Russia. This is not the Russia of the bureaucracy and corruption but of the simple minded, honest, religious peasant. These people are in many ways to us a strange people and in the past we have been content to label them "backward" and pass on. But if we read a book like this we shall not be so sure of that. We shall likely have quite mixed feelings. What is, for instance, resignation to the Russian would be more like shiftlessness to the Canadian. "There is nothing to be done, it is God's business," is often on their lips. Then when the author tells us of the Little Russian (the southerner) that he is so lazy he says to his wife, "Little wife, say 'waa' to my horse, I've a pain in my tongue," that seems to us like doing a thing thoroughly while you are at it. Whilst such apparent listlessness does not commend itself to our judgment, there are many other qualities that will. Their simple heartedness, their deep and genuine religious spirit, their yearning for better things, a yearning that now has found some satisfaction in the midst of terror—these characteristics will appeal to you. And the entertaining stories and fund of narrative and dialogue will make the book a pleasant and informing companion for the leisure hour.

Note: Any person wishing the above mentioned book may secure a copy for 40 cents postpaid from the Book Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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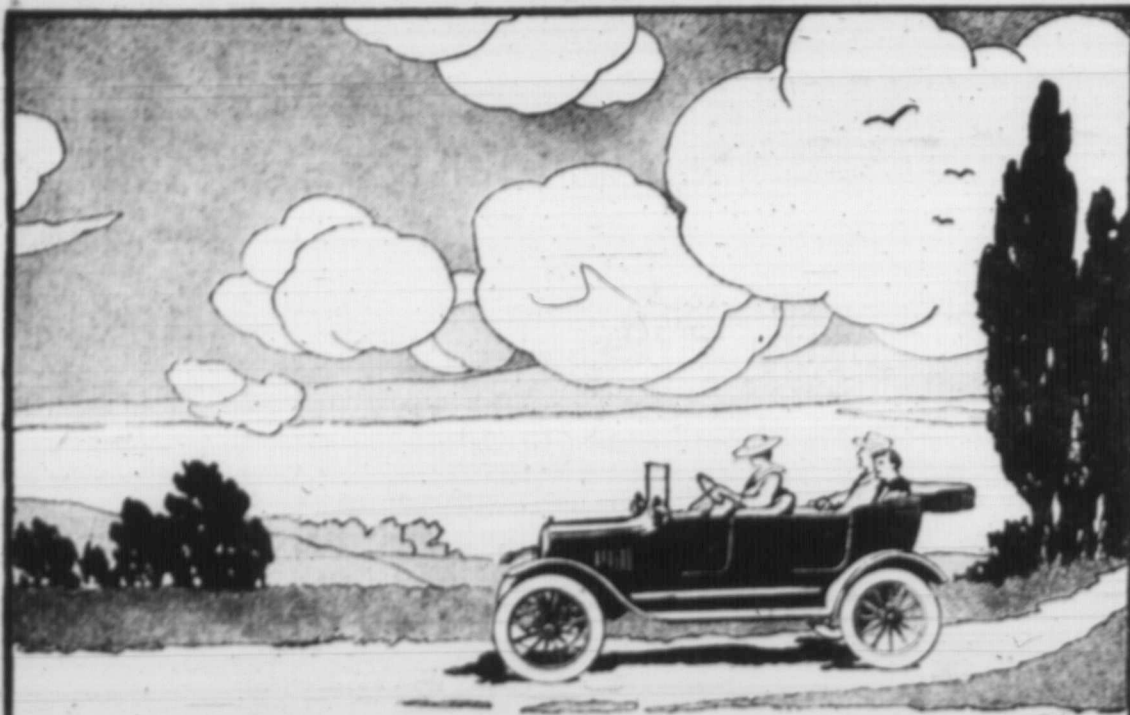
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Every Farmer positively needs this book

Many money-saving improvements on your farm are made possible by the instructions contained in this Book. To be without it is to remain in ignorance of one of the big, vital aids to farming at a profit. You cannot get the most out of farming without the improvements of Concrete, which this book tells you how to make IN YOUR SPARE TIME. So clear, so practical, are its instructions that you can do practically all your concrete work yourself. Ask for the book and check off on the coupon the subjects in which you are interested.

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SAWS	TRUCKS
CONCRETE	TRUCKS
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Good-bye to Dull Days

Touring advantages with a Ford car lift farm life out of the rut of hard work. Good-bye to dull days if you have a Ford on the farm. The stay-at-home family craves the pleasures of town life—the jolly parties, the entertainments, the lectures, shopping in town—the change that's better than a rest.

Away, five, ten, fifteen miles in the evening! Back before 10 o'clock, up early and fresh for work next day with a new enthusiasm that livens up everybody. Nothing can take the place of the automobile on the farm for healthy, wholesome, invigorating enjoyment.

Thousands of farmers in Canada use Ford cars with satisfaction. Donald Murray, Kennedy, Sask., says:—"A Ford is a necessity on every farm. I would not be without one as long as I have money to buy one."

But there are other reasons than recreation for adopting the Ford. It takes its place in the day's work. It is your strongest help and time-saver for emergency trips to town. It cuts the cost of running and repairs to the minimum. You can use it profitably and enjoy it constantly. Buy one now.

Ford

Runabout - \$475
Touring - \$495

F.O.B. FORD, ONT.

Ford Motor Company of Canada

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FORD - - - ONTARIO

33

HIDES FURS WOOL

If you want quickest returns and most money for your Furs, Hides, Wool, etc., ship them to

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BRANDON - - - MAN.
Write for Prices and Shipping Tags

Try before you Buy

ASK any one of our dealers to let you have a Viking on 30 days' free trial, and he will be glad to do so. If you are not entirely satisfied with it at the end of that time, if you don't find the Viking a better separator for less money, he will take it back and refund your money in full. We guarantee the Viking will be kept only when you are pleased with it.

Description booklet free. Dept. 12

SWEDISH SEPARATOR CO., 515 South 7th Ave., Chicago, Ill.

VIKING CREAM SEPARATORS OF QUALITY

Backsetting the Farmer

Continued from Page 9

Mr. M. B. Cotsworth, a British statistician in British Columbia, there is one company in San Francisco, registered as Fleischhacker Bros. & Johnson, controlling 80,000 acres and more of timber lands in British Columbia, and associated with this German San Francisco firm is the name of an eminent German patriot, Alvo von Alvensleben.

Waste Can Be Avoided

We have about eighty fire wardens to guard our forests, while the United States employ two thousand to look after a smaller area. Our forests should be conserved. The ripe trees should be cut, fires and waste prevented and new trees planted. When we fell a tree, thirteen per cent. of it is left to rot as stump and branches. At the sawmill forty three per cent. of it goes into sawdust, bark, slabs, and so on. Two per cent. is lost in seasoning; three per cent. in planing and finishing. Four per cent. more goes into the kindling heap when a house is built. Only thirty five per cent. of the original tree emerges in the form of a building—and when the carpenters are careless the proportion is less than that. Sixty-nine per cent. of the land south of the 60th parallel, where not suitable for crop, is admirably adapted for tree growing.

We have about 20,000,000 horse power in the waters of our Canadian streams. These water powers should be owned by the people and should be utilized to give them cheap light and power. Yet most of the valuable sites are controlled by individuals and private corporations and the people derive no direct benefit from these valuable resources.

Inland Fisheries

Canada contains the most valuable inland fisheries in the world, but of what benefit are they to the people generally? Millions of dollars worth of sturgeon, white fish and pickerel have been taken out of Northern Manitoba on a permit of \$10.00 per year. In some instances the waters have been almost depleted, the fish shipped in carloads to the United States, with little benefit to either the individual fisherman or the Canadian consuming public. The recent construction of railways to northern lakes in Alberta has given an impetus to the fish trade in those waters. As high as one carload per day of white fish, pickerel and pike have been taken out of Lac la Biche this summer. The men who work the nets, taking all the hardship and risk, were paid from 14 to 24 cents per pound for the best fish, while the people of Edmonton, one hundred miles away, were called upon to pay 10 cents per pound. Here, as elsewhere, the fish are shipped in carloads to cities on the other side of the line, and the big shipping corporations make the profit. One consignment of fifty carloads is now under shipment from Lesser Slave Lake to Chicago.

The value of the waters of the streams in Southern Alberta and Southwestern Saskatchewan for irrigation purposes must not be overlooked, and Canada's treaty rights in respect of them should be carefully guarded. It is estimated that 650,000 acres in Southern Alberta alone can be irrigated by the waters of the St. Mary's and Milk rivers.

The resources of the western provinces, properly administered, should increase in value every year, while if the net revenue were given to the provinces it would pay a large proportion of the amounts now levied as taxes by municipalities and school districts. Much has been lost to the people already; much can yet be saved. The power to get legislation to protect what remains lies with the electors. Will that power be used?

The Irish sergeant had a squad of recruits on the rifle-range.

He tried them on the five-hundred-yard range, but none of them could hit the target. Then he tried them on the three-hundred-yard, the two-hundred-yard, and the one-hundred-yard ranges in turn, but with no better success. When they had all missed on the shortest range he looked around in despair. Then he straightened up.

"Squad, attention!" he commanded. "Fix bayonets! Charge!"

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Boys' and Girls' Clubs

Seed Selection—Plans for Summer Work

GRAIN WAS HAILED OUT

Dear Editor:—My mother was the first one that saw about the competition in The Guide. She mentioned it to me and both she and my father thought I ought to try it as our wheat looked so nice at that time. I went into the field and took the finest heads I could find. It was



Edith M. Schlosser

Marquis wheat and I selected it about September 8 or 9. When I first entered the competition our grain looked fine, but a few days later it was badly hailed. I was very disappointed when our grain was ruined, but one of our neighbors told me to get it from his field as his wasn't hit with hail, so on Friday evening after I got home from school my mother and father and myself went to select the heads. There were about fifty acres in the field.

I got my father to subscribe for The Guide as he rather wanted it, and of course I had no trouble getting him to take it. My father never had hand selected seed before, but he sent to a good seed house to get his first start with Marquis wheat.

I have gone to school, but never studied anything about seed selection. I don't know how I will spend my money, but my mother and father and myself are planning to take a trip and I expect I will spend it while I am away.—Edith E. Schlosser, Kerrolbert, Sask., age 16 years.

PLANS A FINE GARDEN

Dear Editor:—This year I intend to have a garden as I think a garden is generally a sure crop, and it is nice to have a garden to work in spare hours. My father has given me some land. Early in the spring I am going to spread about five inches of straw all over it. Then I am going to set fire to this so as to put ashes in the soil to stop cut-worms. Last year a man from the experimental farm at Vermilion gave us seeds, eggs and six pounds of pure seed potatoes. Out of these potatoes I grew about two bushels. I have all these left and am going to plant them this year. I am also going to sow some carrots, beets, cabbage, cauliflower, wax beans, parsnips, lettuce and radish.

I intend having a hot-bed in which I am going to start my cabbage and cauliflower. I also intend to grow some lettuce and radish for early marketing. The rest I am going to sow about the last of April. There are going to be two or three fairs around here and I am going to take vegetables to them.

I have found good information in The Grain Growers' Guide about garden growing. I think that Canadian boys and girls who live on the farm ought to read The Guide for information about garden growing, poultry raising, hog raising, etc.—Earl Bowser, Islay, Alta.

TO LEARN ABOUT POULTRY

Dear Editor:—I am going to get two settings of White Wyandotte eggs and will mark them so that no other eggs will get mixed in with them. The eggs should be in a nest close to the ground in a dry place. When the chickens are all hatched out I will take them from the nest and put them in a coop in a good dry place and cover them over at night. When they get old enough so that they can eat, I will give them some bread and wheat. I will also give them water to drink and will feed them about three times a day.

In the morning I will feed the chickens and then in about half an hour I will go and let them and the hen out of the coop for

the day to pick food for themselves. Then when it is coming on dark I will go and get them and take them to the coop for night. I will cover the coop with something so that nothing will get them. When it is time to take them to the fair I will put them in a box and take them. Then after the fair is over I will sell them live weight. I am planning to do this work because it will help me out in raising better poultry.—Isabelle Densmore, Grand View, Man., age 13.

PROFITABLE PIG RAISING

Dear Editor:—I am a boy of sixteen years of age and I would like you to know my experience in feeding hogs. I kept account of every pound of chop the hogs ate. My father bought 20 Yorkshire hogs at the Edmonton stockyards. They weighed 110 pounds each and we paid \$9.75 per hundred for them. The barley which I fed them was frozen, some so badly that it was worth only 60 cents per bushel. I started to feed them on January 5. In 56 days, when my father sold 10 of them, they had eaten 100 bags of chop, each bag weighing 90 pounds. They weighed 218 pounds each and brought \$13.75 per hundred.

I fed the rest 26 days more in which they ate 52 bags of chop. Those 10 hogs when sold averaged 222 pounds each and brought \$14.80 per hundred.

The first 10 hogs were worth \$299.75; the last 10 brought \$328.60.

The first price for the hogs was \$214.50. The 285 bushels of barley at 60 cents comes to \$171. After all costs there was \$242.85 clear. I think this is enough for feeding 20 hogs for 82 days.—Joseph Green, New Lunnon, Alta.

PREFERS WHITE WYANDOTTES

Dear Editor:—I am going to tell my plan for raising chickens. I will get



A CLUB GIRL AND HER CHICKENS
Facility raising is one of the many lines of good work that boys and girls can engage in.

White Wyandotte eggs. I will get two settings and set them under Barred Rock hens. The nest will be made of some earth with straw or grass on top. It will be sitting on the ground with a good shelter to keep the rain from spoiling the eggs. I will test the eggs once in a while. The infertile ones will be kept for the chickens to eat when they are hatched.

After the chickens are hatched I will put them in a coop with plenty of room to run around. There will be a good roof on the coop. When they get older I will put them outside. Then I will put them in at night. If it is a rainy day I will

The winners in the competition for the best plan for work during the coming summer are as follows: 1st prize, Earl Bowser, Islay, Alta.; 2nd prize, Isabelle Densmore, Grand View, Man.; 3rd prize, Elsie Gjerrothers, also of Grand View. Their letters appear this week.

There are still several packages of seeds to be won by sending in a letter on "Why Every Farm Should Have a Garden." For this reason it has been decided to advance the date for receiving letters on this subject. Every contributor gets a package of either peas, beans or corn, as long as they last. Write your essay and send it in at once.

NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS

Of Stronger Vitality

- Rennie's Derby Swede Turnip, greatest yielder 4 oza., 20c; 1 lb., 37c; 1b., 70c
 - Rennie's Jumbo Sugar Beet, best cattle feeder 4 oza., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 1b., 45c
 - Mammoth White Intermediate Field Carrot, for stock 4 oza., 45c; 1 lb., 80c
 - Improved Red Carrot, for table or stock Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; 4 oza., 65c; 1b., \$2.00
 - Rennie's Ninety Day Tomato, best early Pkg., 10c; 1 oz., 30c; oz., 50c
 - Improved Beefsteak Tomato, enormous fruit Pkg., 10c; 1 oz., 35c
 - XXX Scarlet Oval Radish, tender, crisp Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c; 4 oza., 50c
 - Hodson's Long Pod Butter Wax Bush Beans 4 oza., 15c; 1b., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25
 - Worldbeater Cabbage, hard heads, very large Pkg., 5c; oz., 30c; 4 oza., 90c
 - XXX Snowball Cauliflower (highest grade) Pkg., 25c; 1 oz., \$1.00; oz., \$3.00
 - XXX Golden Self-Blanching Celery, very fine Pkg., 25c; 1 oz., 75c; oz., \$2.75
 - Famous Golden Bantam Table Corn, early Pkg., 10c; 1b., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.90
 - Early Market Sweet Table Corn, big ears Pkg., 10c; 1b., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50
 - London Long Green Cucumber Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; 4 oza., 40c; 1b., \$1.25
 - May King Lettuce, favorite butter head Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; 4 oza., 60c
 - Citron for Preserves, red seeded, great cropper Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; 4 oza., 40c
 - XXX Connecticut Yellow Globe Onion (black seed) Pkg., 10c; oz., 35c; 4 oza., \$1.00
 - Yellow Dutch Onion Setts, select 1b., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.70
 - Intermediate Parsnip, half long, fine sort Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; 4 oza., 35c
 - XXX Earliest Table Marrow Peas 4 oza., 15c; 1b., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.90
 - Giant Branching Asters, Crimson, Pink, White or Mixed Pkg., 10c
 - XXX Exhibition Mixture Pansy, huge blooms Pkg., 25c; 1 oz., \$1.25
 - Sweet Peas, fine mixed, best for the money Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 4 oza., 25c; 1b., 75c
 - Mammoth Cosmos, Crimson, Pink, White or Mixed Pkg., 10c
 - XXX Japanese Morning Glories Pkg., 10c; 1 oz., 30c; oz., 35c
- "Pakro" Seedtape. "You plant it by the yard"
2 packets for 25c. Ask for descriptive list

Rennie's Seed Annual Free to All. Delivery Free in Canada

Order through your LOCAL DEALER or direct from

RENNIE'S SEEDS

WM. RENNIE COMPANY, Limited
394 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg
Also at TORONTO MONTREAL VANCOUVER

FARMERS

Now is the time to decide where to ship your cream this season. Consider this. You want the best market price. You like always to be sure of a square deal in weight, test and grade. You want the best possible service in every transaction between producer and creamery. Ask your neighbor who has shipped to us and then decide.

We want your enquiries and shall be pleased to give full details

Prince Albert Creamery Co. Limited
FIFTEENTH STREET EAST PRINCE ALBERT

Palmer's Summer Packs

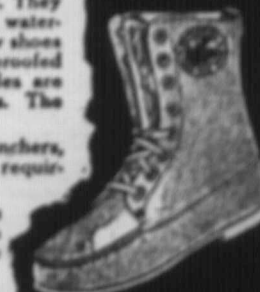


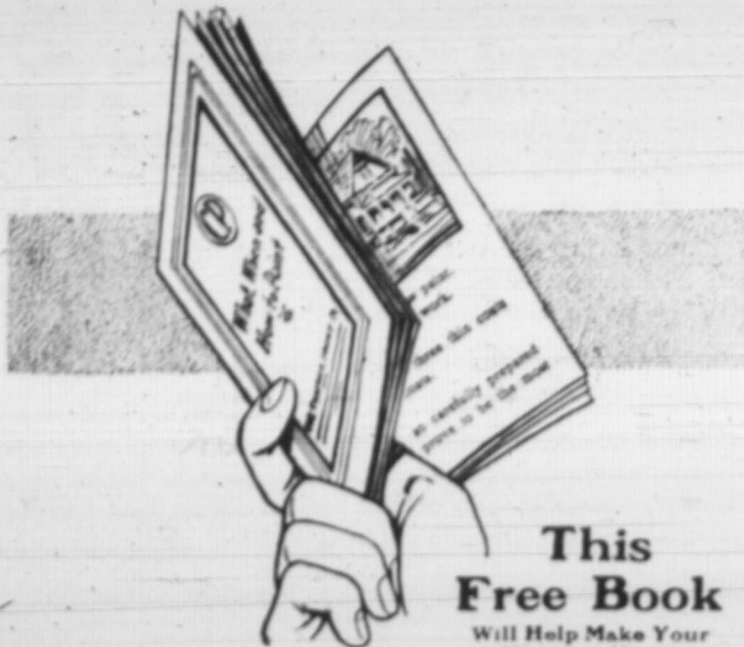
GIVE real foot comfort to tired, aching feet. They are made from oil-tanned Skowhegan waterproof leather. These summer packs or plow shoes are light, strong, durable—made with water-proofed leather sole and heel and solid leather insoles are laced, have large eyelets and bellows tongues. The ideal shoe for working on the land.

They are also specially suitable for ranchers, trackmen, laborers, sportsmen and all others requiring extra strong yet comfortable footwear.

The style shown—No. 109, is nine inches high. Ask your dealer for Palmer's famous "Moose Head Brand" footwear—many styles and sizes to choose from.

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





This Free Book

Will Help Make Your House a Home

It is brimful of suggestions to paint users from paint makers. It will show you how to secure perfect results and avoid failures. It has special chapters on

- What to Paint, When to Paint, How to Prepare Surfaces, How to get Best Results, Harmony of Colors, and a hundred other things.
- Caring for the Interior and Exterior of the Home, Brushes—How to Use Them, Wall Decorations, Satisfactory Floors

Contains Eight Complete Color Schemes for Outside and Inside Painting.

The Right Paint applied right ensures beauty, permanence and economy. Canada Paint Products are Right and this book shows you how to apply them for satisfactory results.—We make a complete line of Home Finishes—a Paint, Stain, Enamel, or Varnish for every surface in and around the house and farm.—Send for your copy of free book today.



The Canada Paint Co., Limited
564 William Street, Montreal

'Homestead Red' is made especially for Outbuildings

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

Life Insurance For Baby Chicks

YOU can insure the life of every chick that is properly hatched, if you feed Pratt's Baby Chick Food for the first three weeks. Pratt's is a perfectly balanced formula, containing clean, nourishing foods, partially cooked, largely pre-digested and skillfully prepared, that builds up the weaklings and prevents disease. Fed dry or moist.



Pratt's BABY CHICK FOOD

will bring your chicks through the critical first three weeks and make them grow like weeds. Costs but 1¢ a chick for three weeks' feeding. At your dealer's in 20¢ pails, also in larger money-saving sizes up to 100-lb. sacks at \$1.50.

PRATT'S White Diarrhoea Remedy prevents bowel trouble. Put a few tablets in the drinking water from the first day. Sold in 25¢ and 50¢ boxes at your dealer's.

PRATT'S Poultry Disinfectant used freely in brooders, coops and incubators will guard your flock from lice and mites. Price: 10¢ qt., \$1.50 gal.

Money Back if Not Satisfied.

Write NOW for Pratt's New "Baby Chick Book"—It's FREE.

PRATT FOOD CO. OF CANADA, Limited

66-5 Claremont St., TORONTO. P-4

keep them in all day. I will feed them oatmeal and boiled eggs when they begin to eat; after they get older I will feed them wheat, oats and boiled potatoes. When I take them to the fair I will put them in a crate so that they will have plenty of room in it. The sides will be made of slate about 2 1/2 inches apart. After the fair I will keep some of the best for next year. I am planning to do this work because it will help me when I get older and want to raise chickens.—Elsie Carruthers, Grand View, Man., age 12.

WILL HELP THE SOLDIERS

Dear Editor—I saw your advertisement in The Grain Growers' Guide and thought I would write to the Girls' and Boys' department. If I am allowed to enter two contests I will choose cookery and garment making. The reason I am planning on doing both of these, I would like to be a good cook and also would like to make all my own clothes. Then I would like to make things to send to the dear soldiers at the front giving their lives for their king and country. I would also like to be able to cook and would go into a baker's shop and do all kinds of fancy cooking, and would like to be able to do them both as well as I can ride a horse or cow.

I think I will close, hoping to become a member and to win a prize. I would like to correspond with some of the girls in the club.—Wesseno Huddleston, Twin Butte, Alta.

Saskatchewan Section

Continued from Page 32

aid of the Belgian Relief Fund. Proceedings commenced at 8 p.m., a very good program keeping the audience well entertained until 11 p.m., when refreshments were served. Afterwards the room was cleared for dancing which was kept up until 4 a.m., when everyone wended their way homewards, well pleased with the event. The sum of \$179 was taken by the sale of tickets and subscriptions. This was forwarded by the Northern Crown Bank at Plato free of charge to the Belgian consul at Montreal.

JAS. H. WILLIAMS,
Sec.-Treas., Bickleigh G.G.A.

In regard to the co-operative, it is the intention of this local to do as much trading as possible through the Manna Co-operative Society Ltd. Some of our members already being shareholders and with that society so near it is not considered wise to start another, as they already employ a storekeeper who can easily look after the business of the two associations.

I have great pleasure in forwarding you a check for \$112, \$102 being the proceeds of a box social and dance held in New Bank school, March 23, in aid of the British Sailors' Relief Fund, which was a very successful affair. Everyone had a good time and the bidding on the boxes was brisk. A. S. Wright was the auctioneer and kept the crowd smiling and bidding. Another \$10 was donated by some who could not get, making a total of \$112, which was very good as the night was not very favorable.

S. MARTIN.

The following is a resolution that was unanimously passed yesterday at our meeting: That this, the Cleveland branch of the Saskatchewan G.G.A., in meeting assembled, hereby puts itself on record as being in entire accord with the findings of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in respect to the proposed price of wheat to the Canadian farmers from the British government through the Hon. G. E. Foster.

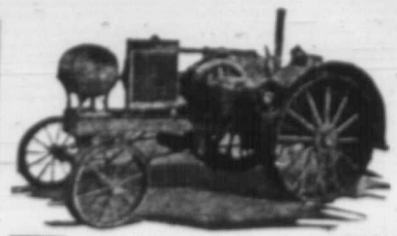
WILBER ENNIS,
Sec.-Treas., Cleveland G.G.A.

Please find enclosed order for a carload of lumber. Rush this through right away please. I may say that the three cars of lumber which we have handled this summer have given entire satisfaction, and I sincerely hope that the business will grow, which it is bound to do if the same high level of service is maintained.

THE EARL GREY G.G.
CO-OPERATIVE ASSN. LTD.
Per R.S.S.

Please find enclosed \$22.50 for the Patriotic Fund, the proceeds of the dance held in the Inglesfield school on March 9. The crowd reported a very good time.

MARY McCORMICK.



WATERLOO BOY KEROSENE TRACTOR

ONE-MAN

SAVES \$2.00 to \$3.00

per day on Fuel alone

A thoroughly standardized machine built by a reliable, substantial and permanent firm of mechanics. It commands the respect of the tractor world, and satisfies the judgment of the most critical farmers.

SEND US YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS TO-DAY FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG

Gasoline Engine & Supply Co., Ltd.
DEPT. A. WINNIPEG

"Bull Dog" London Concrete Mixer



Capacity 50 cu. yards per day. Price \$125 including with 4000 lbs. engine. Price for itself in 20 days' use \$100. Send for catalogue No. 12.

LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO.
Dept. 2, London, Ont.

World's Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery

A Good Watch at a Reasonable Price

Our new 1916-17 Catalogue is now ready for delivery, and will be mailed free upon receipt of your name and address. You will be pleased with the clear, exact illustrations of the actual goods we offer you, and you will find the prices reasonable, considering the high quality of goods we sell. We quote here one item from our Watch Department, Page 27 of this Catalogue:

No. 3202A—18 Size Gentleman's Watch, Fortune Quality, Gold Filled Case, Open Face, Screw Front and Back, Plain, Engine Turned, or Engraved Pattern, 15 Jewel Waltham Movement. . . . \$10.25

The above prices include all transportation charges, and the watch is guaranteed to be a satisfactory timepiece or money refunded. Let us have your name for our Mailing List.

D. E. Black & Co. Ltd., Jewelers
Herald Building Calgary, Alta.



SILK

All Fancy Colors—Large Prices—Just what you need for making Coats, Skirts, Cheongsams, etc. Large pattern 10¢, or 2 large patterns 15¢. RESIDENTY \$11.00. Largest pattern of best quality in imported silks 10¢, or 2 for 15¢. We pay postage, insure and collect. Write for catalogue from UNITED SALES CO., Dept. 4, Station 2, Waterloo, Ont.

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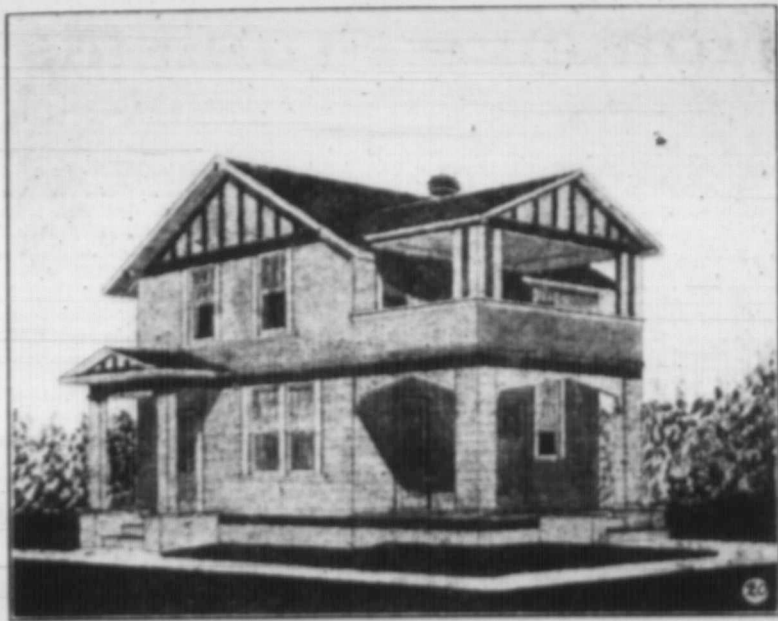
Have water on your own farm. In spare time make wells for your neighbors. It means \$1000 extra in ordinary years, double that in dry years. No risk—no experience necessary.



Complete Outfit for Getting Water Quickly Anywhere. Includes boring rig, rock drill, and complete outfit. One man with the horse does more than two of men in 15 hours. Price \$10 to \$15 per foot. Expense of horse, pump, wire by Easy Terms and Guaranteed Success. Little Mfg. Co., Portland, Ore. Address: Saskatoon, Sask. Dept 120

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



A House for Fresh Air Enthusiasts

Where comfort, health and beauty have dictated the design

The theory that any house located in the country, however poorly ventilated, will by virtue of its situation provide sufficient fresh air has been exploded by medical authority, consequently many country folk are planning their homes so as to live out doors as much as possible in the summer months.

Here is a house planned for such a family, with a big porch upstairs and down. And it will be noticed that the downstairs porch has been built with doors opening both from the kitchen and dining room, so that the housewife will get the maximum of comfort out of it. The upstairs porch, opening from the hall, is not limited in its usefulness to the occupants of one bedroom.

This house has been provided with a wash room where the men can clean up, without getting in the way of the housewife when she is busy taking up the meals. There is also a direct entrance to the cellar from outdoors so that roots can be taken in and ashes can be taken out from the furnace without tracking through the kitchen.

The living room and dining room, with the archway between will lend themselves very effectively to almost any plan of decoration the housewife may have in mind.

Last, but not least, this is the dignified, solid sort of house in which the possessor will feel a sense of pride. Trimmed up with vines, and with shrubbery planted in the porch angles, it will grow, year by year into a more perfect expression of comfort and homelikeness.

Architect's Description

The outside of this house is 24 x 28, basement walls are composed of cement concrete, but either brick or field stone

lath and stucco. Common boards have been allowed to cover the entire roof and finish with one ply tar paper and XXX B.C. Red Cedar Shingles laid 5 in. to the weather. The interior of outside walls is to be covered with one ply shiplap, one ply impervious sheathing paper and 1 x 2 strapping placed 16 in. on the centres to receive lath. Fir lath has been allowed on hill of quantities. The plaster will be two coat work. The first coat either wood fibre or hardwall plaster, the finishing coat to be composed of equal parts of prepared finish and best white lime and to be trowelled to a perfectly smooth finish. Shiplap has been allowed for first floor downstairs and to be finished with either hard or soft wood flooring with one ply of paper between. Tongued and grooved flooring has been allowed for the upstairs.

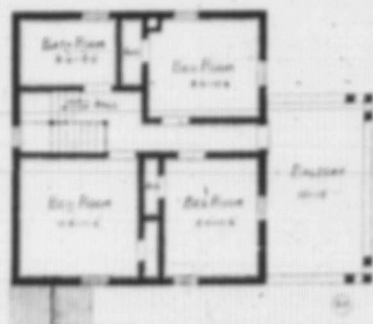
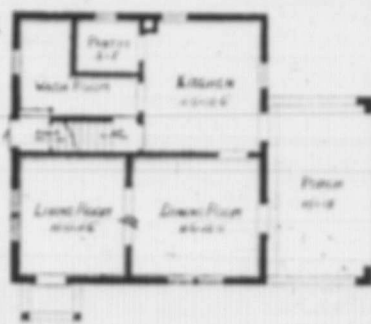
Estimate of Cost

Prices on lumber and building materials are changing all the time, so that the following estimate is only good for prices at this date. Lumber is figured basis 40 cent freight rate and remaining materials f.o.b. Winnipeg. Lumber B.M. 22,700 ft.; shingles 15M; lath 9M; f.o.b. 40c point

point	\$775.00
Millwork, f.o.b. Winnipeg	220.00
Hardware and paper	145.00
Cement, lime and plaster	235.00
Metal goods	35.00

\$1,410.00

Specifications above are based on lumber as the standard material of construction. Many excellent building materials are at present on the market and any reliable make may be used in-



can be used if more convenient to obtain. Basement ceiling is 6 ft. high, first and second floor ceilings are 8 ft. 6 in. high.

The bill of material for this house provides for 6 x 6 basement posts, 6 x 8 beams, 2 x 6 sills, first and second floor joists 2 x 10, all framing 2 x 4. The main walls are 16 ft. high. Provision has been made to cover outside of building with one ply shiplap, one ply heavy paper and bevelled siding to belt course. Above belt course sheathing paper 1 x 2 strapping, expanded metal

stead of lumber. Thus, outside, instead of wood siding can be used either lath board and stucco finish metal siding, cement, brick, hollow brick or hollow tile; inside wall board or metal siding may be used instead of plaster, and for the roof, metal shingles or prepared roofing materials, the basis of which is felt and asphalt.

Complete working drawings as well as a bill of materials for Guide House No. 20 can be obtained for \$1.50 from Farm Buildings Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

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NOT A CHILL LEFT IN YOUR HOUSE



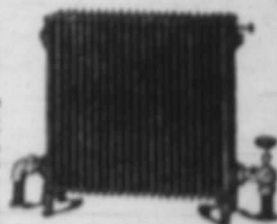
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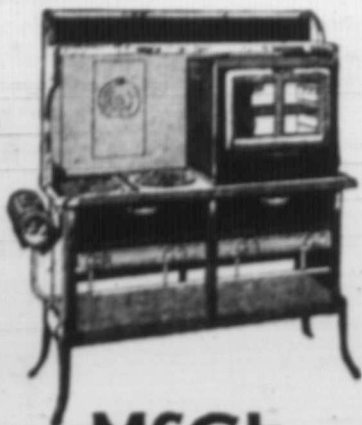
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Women's Problems

Telling how some women have solved problems that other women may meet

TEACHING CHILDREN TO HELP

Home is the place where the family are all together when the day's work is done. Here the business responsibilities and all the cares of the outside world may be laid aside. In order that the home may be a place of rest and quiet each member of that home must do his or her share towards maintaining the spirit of love and peace. On the greater burden rests, but she must so train her children that they may be a constant help to her. She will begin with the little ones as young as two or three years, teaching them to pick up their playthings, placing them in a box for the purpose. Hooks should be placed low enough for the little ones to reach, then the little coats and toques can be hung up when taken off. Many other simple things a child may be taught to do and they all help a busy mother.

As the girls and boys grow older other little tasks may be added to those already learned. Children of six, seven and up to nine and ten years can be taught to do much towards setting the table for meals, and after meals to clear off the plates and put into a neat pile, also to gather up the knives and forks, cups and saucers. They can dry many of the smaller pieces and put them on the shelf, even though they have to stand on a box to reach the shelves. Little ones love to be praised and have their work appreciated. Sometimes I think we mothers should "praise more and blame less." At this age children can learn to dust the chairs, baseboards and the smaller pieces of furniture quite as well as a grown person. As the years pass and the girl or boy has reached the "teen age" they should begin to learn to do simple work towards getting a meal and even get a simple meal unaided, except perhaps by suggestions from the mother. At this age they should be taught to make a bed properly and keep their rooms tidy, including sweeping and dusting. I know a boy of thirteen years who can get up in the morning, light the fire, make the porridge and coffee, and set the table for breakfast. He can also mix up a plain cake as well as his sisters, who are older. He can also fry eggs and bacon. He has just picked these things up gradually until now he can prepare a simple breakfast without assistance.

Two girls I know have, since they were thirteen and fourteen, been able to get a simple meal. They can also make cakes and pies. The mother of these children has taken no special time aside from her work to teach them. She just had them try each task and when they needed assistance she gave it to them and they learned gradually, from time to time, till they are fairly capable girls. They both attended school all the time. Now they are a little older, one of them has the meals for a week to prepare while that week the other washes the dishes. Of course their mother gets the dinner when they are at school and gives any suggestions or help they need for the other meals. For teaching children it requires patience of course but I have not found any great patience necessary where the children have been taught as suggested above. It is much quicker sometimes to do things oneself but how are children to learn if they do not learn by actual experience? A mother is much more to her children, or should be, than the amount of work she does for them. Aside from the great help this knowledge gained by the child is for the mother it is of lasting benefit to the children themselves. It is good discipline for each child to have a definite work to perform morning and evening and Saturday. They must be made to feel that they are responsible for that certain work and that it must be done

properly and on time. Then as they grow older they learn to take responsibility upon themselves and thus they are better fitted for their life work.

CONTRIBUTIONS INVITED

The co-operation of the women readers of The Guide is invited in order that the department "Women's Problems" may be of the widest possible usefulness.

Contributions and photographs available for use will be paid for at the regular rates. They should be addressed to Editor, Women's Problems, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

A noted writer once said that in all his later years he has ever been thankful, that as a child, and as a man, he had always had a definite amount of work to do each day. The regular duty faithfully performed had been a life-long benefit.—E.E.R.

MORE SPIRITUALITY NEEDED

"A pleasure shared is a pleasure doubled; a burden shared is a burden halved."

So it is best for women to get together and talk over their problems, and help each other with the noble task of making their children into the splendid little men and women we all wish to see them become. The home should be the environment in which the child develops all that is noblest and best in its character. Yet, when we look into the real homes around us, how often we find inharmonious, narrowness, and lack of sympathy prevailing, or seeming to prevail.

There was once a mother who entered so completely into the childhood of her girls and boys that she took part in their games. She was "one of them," and they confided all their joys and sorrows, hopes and longings, as only children will to adults whom they love and trust. In this atmosphere the children grew up, and when they went out into the world, the knowledge gained from their mother friend was a bulwark which completely fortified them against the distorted beliefs and standards of conduct which unhappily prevail and which seem to sully all who come within their shadow. The fact that this shadow exists at all, shows that something is wrong in the conditions under which children are brought up. It is a matter for great concern that the home life should be of so little avail in keeping the children strong against evil influences in after life. The children mentioned above, whose mother was their soul friend and companion, went out into the world to form new friendships and associations for themselves, with clear ideals, and a good understanding of life.

A new spirit is needed in the homes. A new spirit of co-operation and open-mindedness; a willingness to investigate before condemning; a willingness to discuss calmly. If such a spirit of broad-mindedness and good fellowship can be developed in the home, girls and boys will not seek for all their good times outside the home; will not, as now, seek elsewhere for sympathy and interest; but will find joy in comradeship with dad and ma, with sister and brother.

The mother should allow herself time to live with her children, direct and counsel them, and teach them that kindness and friendship as well as other virtues should begin at home.

Habits are quickly formed. The baby learns nothing so soon as to take things for granted. When baby learns that whimpering or screaming will bring anything he wants, from a spoon of thread to papa's gold watch, he will not hesitate to take advantage of his power. Weak indulgence will soon allow the child to drift into habits of tyranny, and a selfish child results. There is a lesson to be learned by every young mother from the cases of those women who seem to be under the thumbs of their children. We have all met the woman, who at the first yell, immediately gives in to the whims of her child. Probably we have all, on such occasions, decided that we will never allow our children to override us in such a fashion.

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The child learns through cause and effect. By experience it learns that stoves burn, that bumps hurt, and if mother yields to him about three or four times, it also becomes a part of his knowledge that a consistently vigorous stamping of the floor with his heels will force her to give him anything he wants. If in his baby days he is a tyrant, he is receiving a training in selfishness. If he has been used to imposing his will in all things on mother, he assuredly will do so wherever else he goes.

In like manner every child can be quite as readily taught the idea that though he is his mother's loved one, he is not the "boss." If the mother is quite firm, never giving in to a child's unreasonable demands, the child will very soon learn to be more reasonable and will always be a less selfish being in after years. Children are often very generous in some ways, but selfish in others. Very early, children may be taught to reason things out, to look at a matter from another's view-point, and to do as he would have others do unto him.

Imitation is a great factor in the life of the child. If we would have a child grow up unselfish, let us give him a good example. Some children are what we call "quick tempered." One child I know, has never been given in to unreasonably; yet she will grow angry at a little thing and throw herself down on the floor and cry. This habit must be treated differently according to the child. Some children can be talked to about the habit, and made to feel ashamed of being seen in such fits of temper. Others may need a sharp slap, when small, to break them of the habit. I am not one of those who believe that it does serious injury to the child to whip it occasionally. I often think that many so-called "humane" punishments, invented by those who call whipping "brutalizing," have a much more humiliating, searing effect on the mind of the child than many whippings. Often such punishments fasten themselves with such permanence onto the mind of the child, that the reason for the punishment is quite forgotten. With older children, fits of temper should be dealt with kindly and gently, and the bad effects on the physical well being of the child clearly pointed out.

Shyness is not a serious fault. I look on over-boldness as a far greater fault. Still if a child is so shy as to be a discomfort to himself as well as to his friends, he cannot be cured by noticing his fault. Rather pay no attention to him. It is usually caused by over-sensitiveness and self-consciousness. Quietly arrange to have the child mix much with other children and learn to play with them. Most cases will gradually be outgrown.

Lying is a very difficult fault to correct when once the habit is formed. It is mostly a form of cowardice, and the child lies because it is afraid. If from babyhood the child is never frightened into telling lies, but is persuaded to tell the truth without having to fear the consequences, it will grow up to be truthful. Once make it afraid; once let it see that the truth will bring punishment for a fault, while a lie will save it from the punishment, and lasting harm has been done. When a child tells a lie in spite of all precautions, talk to him quietly about it, show him the wrong it is, and leave it between the child and God. Show him how very foolish it is to lie, when God knows all he says. Do not dwell on the sin, or remind him often of it, or be too severe with him about it, thus making him try to hide his faults the deeper. Encourage the child, if he accidentally gets into any trouble, to come and tell you all about it, that you may help him. Let him feel sure that a heart full of love is waiting for him when he comes with honest confessions.

A child is naturally trustful. Teach him, through trust in you, to trust also in God. Trust in God will help to overcome many faults that spring from natural cowardice. Children are not taught enough about the efficacy of prayer, in these days. Trust in God, taught by devout parents has helped many a man over hard places in after life, and many a woman, too.

R. E. D.

Rush Lake, Sask.

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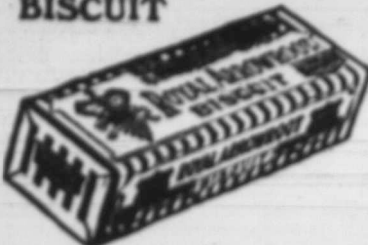
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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

ARTIFICIAL BIRD HOMES

Speaking of bird houses, some Winnipeg children made quite a wonderful exhibit of them recently. This is part of a new movement which is being started in the city to interest the children in birds in a friendly way. It is always more difficult for birds to find safe nesting places in the city than in the country, their worst enemies being the cat and the small boy. But when the small boy becomes the ally of the birds, ways can be found for protecting the little feathered folk against the cat.

There isn't the same need for bird houses in the country, but it is just as important that the small boy and girl learn to leave the birds' nests and eggs and young alone. Let's resolve that we won't take any wild living thing home this summer to make a pet of it. They don't like to be taken away from their families and shut up in cages any better than you would like to be snatched away from your mother and locked in a prison.

DIXIE PATTON

NOT MUCH CHOICE

One day as I was walking along a very lonely path I was very much startled to hear a faint, but sweet, voice, saying, "Follow me." After looking around a little, right in front of me I saw a beautiful little fairy. She almost made me laugh because she looked so odd and funny. As she said, "Follow me," again and started off, I followed.

After much crooked travelling we came to a little entrance in the earth, where the fairy turned around and said, "Wait here for a few minutes," and then quickly vanished in the hole in the earth. In a few minutes a funny little elf came up. He wore a green suit trimmed with red, green slippers with red laces and sharp toes, green stockings and a green hat with a sharp top with his name, "Entrance," written on it in red letters.

He said, "Come on," and we went down the hole together. In there I saw about twenty more elves dressed just the same as he was, except that they had different names. The place in which I found myself had funny little lamps hanging from the top, but the room itself was very much like a house, except that the room was extraordinary. The little elf that I was with took me to the fairy and went away.

The fairy said, "My name is 'Duty' and I would like to have a talk with you." And she began, "If you will stay with us for two months and serve us faithfully you shall be greatly rewarded; but if you don't you shall be turned from a boy to a beast." Then she said, "Will you?" and of course I agreed. "Then if you keep your promise I will touch you with my wand and you shall become a fairy just like me and also your name will be 'Duty,' and I hope you do it." And I spent a happy two months.

FRANK BUCHANAN, Age 12.

A WINTER FAIRY TALE

One lovely moonlight night the winter fairy angel sat on her throne in the heavens guarding the world from evil. She turned her eyes to the southwest part of the heavens and a very bright light dazzled them. The moon in all her beauty was shining down on the hills of ice-crowned snow, making it look like a lovely glass floor coated for a fairy ball. She then saw many little fairy couples come dancing on the lovely floor. They were all dressed in white and wore no ornaments except lovely, sparkling snow diamonds. Looking on farther to where the fairies were thickest, the angel observed a very fat little fairy, dressed more gorgeously than the other fairies and whom she perceived was the fairy king. Beside him sat the dear little fairy queen who was lovelier by far than any other fairy lady there. The lunch was served on sparkling little flakes of snow, with dew drops on holly leaves for drink. The dance was a very brilliant one, the king and queen always leading, while the others would follow skimming gracefully. The little violins were made of ice, covered with bright snow diamonds, and right skillfully did the small musicians play.

At last a pink flash in the east told the little fairies (who were just ending a dance) that the ball was over. The fairy king waved his brilliant wand and the

queen, himself and all the other fairies disappeared. As the sun peeped over the hills in the east, the winter angel felt drowsy and rising on her wings she sailed to her bed (a big grey cloud) to spend the day in sleep and be ready again for another long night watch.

WAVA ALICE RUTH DUTCH,
Denzil, Sask. Age 12

TAKEN PRISONER

Once a young man and his sister lived in a far off country. One day they were hunting in the woods when a pretty fairy came up from the ground. They did not know where she had come from. She had hair that when it was combed looked like gold and she carried a golden wand. She asked the boy what he would like to have. He said he would like to have a good strong bow and a good horse.

Then she turned to the girl who was standing behind a clump of bushes. When she spoke the girl came out. She asked the girl what she wanted and she said a dress. Then the fairy gave them to them and disappeared as quickly as she came.

Then some cruel men came from another country to fight the people of this land. When the boy heard of this he went and fought these men, but they took him prisoner and he wished the fairy with the golden hair would come and help him again. Just then, up through the floor, came the fairy and she asked the boy what he would like her to do for him.

He said he would like her to help him escape. Then she went out again and came back after a little while and led the boy out. While they were going out the boy noticed that the guards were all sleeping. After they were safely away she suddenly disappeared.

Then the boy went back to his own home, but this time it was not the same as he left it, for three or four years had passed since he was taken prisoner. When he got back home he wandered about the country for awhile, then he settled down; but the men came back again and he went to fight them, but was taken prisoner again. This time he prayed and prayed for the fairy to come and help him, but this time no fairy helped him, but he escaped after awhile and grew up to be a brave man.

MURRAY McLELLAN,
Bradwarline, Man.

THE FAIRIES' WORK

One day the faeries were playing dancing and fitting from tree to tree and having a very fine time. These faeries are like ordinary faeries, frisky, but always busy little things, no bigger than your largest finger, dressed in all colors of the rainbow. They color the leaves and other plants for their autumn dresses. The faeries' master is Jack Frost, who hangs pretty snow and frost wreaths on fences and the bare limbs of trees, and puts diamonds in the snow that glitters in the sunshine. Jack Frost is very, very old, with long white whiskers, white as snow, and his shoulders are stooping from old age. But still he is as jolly as jolly can be. When the children go out to slide down the hill-side, which he covers with snow every winter, he makes their noses red as a cherry and their cheeks like a big red rose, and he also makes them merry.

Jack Frost's palace is away in the north and is made of ice and snow. It looks like a great big iceberg. One day he called all of his little faeries together, looked at them proudly and said, "Now, you faeries, I see you have done all the work I gave you to do, and you have done it nicely too, haven't you?" "We have tried to," answered all the faeries in one breath.

"Well," said old Jack Frost, "I've another job for you. Do you see this earth how the grass is withering?" "Yes," answered the faeries.

"I've made a new dress for the world and I think it will look very nice. You faeries may put it on the earth. It is a pretty white dress. Now come and I'll show it to you."

So away went the little faeries and Jack Frost to get the pretty white dress to make the old earth new.

MARY SMITHENRY,
Age 11.



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Farm Women's Clubs

HOMEMAKERS' CLUB ACTIVE

The Briar Mound Homemakers are pleased to report a successful meeting of the Beaver municipality local association, Victorian Order of Nurses. About 130 members have been obtained out of a comparatively small corner of our municipality and our council has granted \$200 for a year, or at the rate of \$16.50 a month from when our nurse arrives, to help pay expenses. One or two changes were made in the bylaws, one being to keep our nurse within our own municipality, and give her any spare time she may have to rest, as the winter months especially are very busy ones for a nurse or doctor. A board of management and other officers were elected. The question of where the nurse was to stay when not at work was brought up and it was decided to have her located as near the centre of the municipality as possible, so that she could be readily found. This plan is to be tried for the first year and to be changed if not satisfactory.

The March meeting of the Homemakers was held at Mrs. Fred Newman's and was well attended. Twelve members and two visitors were present. Our secretary was asked to send for a number of Homemakers' badges or buttons for the club. The Belgian family which our club has adopted for a year had to be provided for. Mrs. Johnston and Miss Hart gave readings and Mrs. Fendlebury asked if anyone had heard of "fresh dried egg." She had seen the advertisement in an English newspaper, and promised to try to get a few over, if possible, to be inspected at our next meeting. Has anyone ever heard of them and does anyone know the process they go through? A liberal collection was given and our meeting closed with lunch served by Mrs. Newman.

MRS. GEO. A. WALLACE.
Foam Lake.

STUDYING CIVICS

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Pangman W.G.G.A. met at the home of Mrs. Orton on February 22. Fifteen ladies braved the cold and attended.

Mrs. Dunn gave a comprehensive and interesting report of the convention, for which a hearty vote of thanks was given.

Newspaper articles were read by two of the civic committee, one on Free Trade, the other, a letter of protest against Mrs. McClung's attitude towards "foreign-born" women being given the Dominion vote. The latter aroused much discussion. The subject for the civic committee next month is "Free Trade and Protection."

Two new members were admitted.

Yours sincerely,
K. CLEWS, Secy.
Pangman, Sask.

SENT GIFTS TO KIDDIES

Dear Miss Stocking:—We held a joint meeting of the women's and men's section of the Grain Growers on February 24 when delegates' reports were given.

Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Horning and Mr. Tiline gave excellent reports for which very hearty thanks were given them.

A meeting is to be held on March 3, to discuss a social evening in the near future.

I should mention, perhaps that the women's section bought a box containing some seventy articles useful for Christmas gifts and sent them as gifts to the children's home at Regina last Christmas.

Also I must report that three schools in this district have medical inspection already and we hope that more will be added to the list this year.

Owing to our secretary being absent I have undertaken to send this in.

Mrs. WM. CRIPPS.

SPIRITUAL VALUES OF GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

Note.—Perhaps some of the clubs would like to discuss this phase of housekeeping at one of their meetings.

"I have a friend," said a thoughtful woman, "who makes a bed so that

it does not seem like a bed but like a work of art. I am afraid she does not pray very often, but I can always pray better beside a bed she has made up. A sense of order, peace, and perfection floods my spirit. No one considers her spiritually minded; I myself do not, but I have never seen another house that seemed so in keeping with spiritual things as hers does."

This was a more discriminating estimate than the spiritually minded usually put upon those who naturally express themselves in material things. Everyone enjoys a well-managed house, well-cooked meals served on time, heating-apparatus, lighting fixtures, and window shades that work—in short a well-padded life that gives the minimum of jolts. What is not so generally recognized is the spiritual ministry of these conditions. The atmosphere produced by them, like all other atmospheres, is experienced rather than seen. It sinks into the children and becomes a part of them. Orderly rooms make for orderly thinking and orderly manners. The house is the child's world, in which he finds himself most truly at home. If it is an orderly world where things are to be found in certain places, happenings occur at certain times, and all tasks wear the beauty of thoroughness, his impressionable nature adapts itself to that sort of world. He becomes a good citizen and learns to observe its laws. Is not that life's great lesson, to learn to work in harmony with the laws that underlie the universe? A well-regulated house thus ministers to a fundamental spiritual need of the child. On the other hand, to become accustomed to slipshod housekeeping fits a child for a slipshod world in which thoroughness does not count and things happen by chance, a kind of world that does not exist.

The grown-up often experiences a conscious pleasure in things done exquisitely about the house; the breakfast room by its beautiful rightness may pitch the whole day to a note of joy. But doubtless the spiritual effects of which he is unconscious count the most. A well-administered household frees the spirit of everyone in it. But if there is disorder, lack of system and symmetry, the soul is being constantly entangled and can not express itself freely.

And what of the housekeeper herself whose activities bear so intimate a relation to the inner lives of others? Has good housekeeping a ministry to the housekeeper's spirit? It is common to assume that it has not, that, viewed in the most favorable light, the housekeeping task must be gotten through early in the day that the housekeeper may be free to cultivate her mind and spirit in other ways. Her work is considered narrowing. All work is, in a sense, narrowing. Digging out the channel of a river narrows the river, but it deepens it at the same time; work is the great deepening process of life. From the time when the morning stars sang together and Jehovah saw that His work was good, the consciousness of work well done has remained the transcendent spiritual experience. This the good housekeeper shares with all other good workers.

The housekeeper's work presents more than the usual opportunities for self-expression. If she loves cleanliness, order, and fitness, she may create these conditions about her day by day and thus body forth her inner self. When a painter is able to put upon canvas the thing he sees in his soul, we call it art. When a woman is able to achieve in her housekeeping a similar expression of her ideals, why should we call it drudgery? Nor have we the right to assume that this contribution of herself through her work means any less to her inner life than the same kind of experience does in the life of the artist.

Altruistic work that is of a material sort has one distinct advantage; the worker has always the tangible proof that he has achieved something. When a woman sees growing boys eat a well-cooked meal, she may indeed think wearily that now she must begin all over again, but she is safe from that most sickening and paralyzing of all fears, the fear that she is of no use to anybody. Few, indeed of those who



All Foods Are There

16 Elements in Quaker Oats

Nature makes many foods, some rich in one element, some in another.

But in the oat she combines them all, in just the right proportions.

There are 16 elements in oats. Here science finds the perfectly-balanced food. One could live on oats alone, plus the fat in milk.

Here Nature stores a wealth of vim-food, to energize the user. And here she lavishes exquisite flavor to delight.

So the oat is to people like honey to the bee. Like the nut to the squirrel. It is all-in-all.

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Those big, plump grains—and those alone—are flaked for Quaker Oats.

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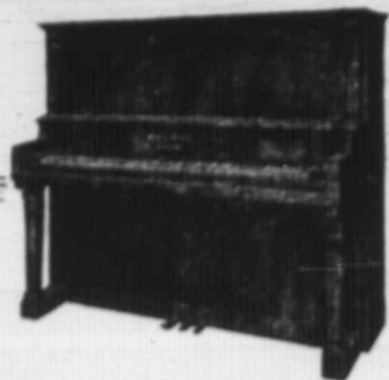
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Whether you are large or small, do not fail to get our great offer. Our credit statement returns \$100.00 on receipt. It is made complete, elaborate and interesting back as cream separator. Learn how an American Separator may pay for itself while in use. Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., St. John, N. B., and Toronto, Ont. Write today for catalog and see our big money saving proposition.

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serve their fellows through directly spiritual means can say as much. The housekeeper's work is ever a work of ministry, and that she knows. What the writer would like to remind her for her deeper comfort is that her work when rightly done makes life richer in its reality, not simply adds more things to it. She can afford to give herself generously and joyously in her work, for by means of it she adds to the hidden life of those about her. Through material things her soul gets its message over into the souls of others.—Ellen Chattle, in Good Housekeeping Magazine.

LIVING ECONOMICALLY

The Pictorial Review had a contest recently on the subject of living on \$13.50 a week. The following is the first prize letter:

The worried wife and mother has stated the problem which confronts thousands—that of rearing a family in this day of high living. Her case is truly pathetic, but it is the case of thousands of others. I would not mock this worried and weary woman with a mere theory, but would offer to her and others my own experience—something that folks have tried and are trying today. Here is my solution—try it and see how it works.

First.—Cut out all efforts to keep up appearances—all efforts to appear other than you are. No matter what other folks may think of our income or social sphere, we must be honest with ourselves and with our children. If we are poor, let us not be ashamed to live like poor folks, dress like poor folks, work like poor folks, save like poor folks, and worship with and like poor folks. Poor people, if properly selected, are as good company for us and for our children as the well-to-do and rich.

Second.—Learn the definition of the word necessities. It is pleasant and convenient to have the telephone, the washerwoman, the yardman, the housekeeper, the cook, the seamstress, and house and table luxuries, but, with our income, can we afford them? Do they add to our dividends? To be able to define the necessities of life and to eliminate everything else from the list of our expenditures is a lesson hard to learn. Many of us must learn it, if we are ever to rise above want. Temporary privation, though hard to endure, may mean freedom and plenty later on.

Third.—Supplement the salary, or the yearly income. The man and husband, the wife or children can do this. A few hens in the back yard, a little garden well cultivated, the ability to turn and remake the old clothing, the agency for a good magazine or book or some household necessity—will keep down the expenses or add to the small income. My husband is a busy man, but on a back lot he has kept two dozen hens, from which he has received more than two thousand four hundred eggs, raised more than two hundred chickens, and at the end of the year has had seventy-five fine pullets to help with the salary next year. On a small garden place he has raised all the vegetables that we could use and the children sold more than forty dollars' worth to the neighbors and the grocers in town. In one year I made one hundred and eighty dollars, with the help of my girls, by making and selling table mats, as well as smaller sums by crocheting ladies' caps, and making odd east-off clothing into rag carpets, and tacking and selling comforts.

We have five children—seven in all the family—and our salary is less than one thousand dollars. We have lived, paid more than two hundred dollars on debts, kept the children in school, Sunday school, and church, and have associated with the best people in town.

We have to scratch early and late, but we enjoy the excitement and find that life is worth living.—Texas.

Are farm women who in distress of being an assistance to the separated farmers in her district should communicate with the practical secretary of her province in Illinois, Mrs. E. C. Wheeler, Room 100, Chicago, Ill., or the National Farm Women's Association, 1000 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

A small New York town had an institution known as a Farmers' and Merchants' Bank. The farmers put the money into the bank and the merchants drew it out. Now that town is without banking facilities.



In the War On Flies

your work is only half done, unless you destroy the body.

The disease germs it carries are even more deadly on the decomposing body. No child should be allowed to touch a dead fly.

Fly poison kills more children than all other poisons combined. The only safe and sanitary way to keep your home free from flies is to catch them and embalm their germ-laden bodies with non-poisonous Tanglefoot.

TANGLEFOOT



Government Condemns Arsenic

The following is an extract from Supplement 23 to the Public Health Report, United States Public Health Service:

"Of other fly poisons mentioned, mention should be made, merely for a purpose of comparison, of those composed of arsenic. Fatal cases of poisoning of children through the use of such compounds are far too frequent, and owing to the resemblance of arsenical poisoning to summer diarrhea and cholera infantum, it is believed that the cases reported do not, by any means, comprise the total. Arsenical fly-destroying devices must be rated as extremely dangerous, and should never be used, even if other measures are not at hand."

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RETURNS ON THE 1916 CROP

The compilation of returns collected by the census and statistics office shows that on March 31, 1917, the quantity of wheat, and wheat flour expressed as wheat, was 126,000,000 bushels, as compared with 197,000,000 bushels last year and 19,000,000 bushels on February 5, 1915. The total for 1917 includes 67,500,000 bushels in the elevators, flour mills and in winter storage in vessels, 45,638,000 bushels in farmers' hands, and 12,862,000 bushels in transit by rail. Of oats, including oat products expressed as oats, the total quantity in Canada on March 31 was about 184,000,000 bushels, comprising 37,000,000 bushels in elevators and flour mills, 137,000,000 bushels in farmers' hands and 10,000,000 bushels in transit by rail. Of barley the total quantity in Canada on March 31 was about 15,000,000 bushels. Of flax seed the total quantity was 5,662,000 bushels.

Large Remaining Stocks

Out of the total estimated wheat production of 1916, 21 per cent, or 45,638,000 bushels remained in farmers' hands at the end of March. In 1916, at the corresponding date the proportion was 23 per cent, in 1915 it was 12 1/2 per cent, and in 1914 it was 16 1/2 per cent. Of the remaining field crops, the proportions and quantities estimated to be in farmers' hands at March 31 are as follows: Oats, 39 per cent, or 136,179,000 bushels; barley, 26 per cent, or 10,559,000 bushels; rye, 28 per cent, or 813,500,000 bushels; buckwheat, 18 per cent, or 1,103,000 bushels; corn for husking, 13 per cent, or 819,000 bushels; flax, 20 per cent, or 1,413,000 bushels; potatoes, 26 per cent, or 15,969,000 bushels. The stock of potatoes, viz., 15,969,000 bushels, compares with 12,960,800 bushels on March 31, 1916, both years being lower than in any previous year since the records began in 1909.

Big Loss in Wheat

The returns received from crop correspondents show that of the total estimated wheat crop in 1916, viz., 220,361,000 bushels, 85 per cent, or 187,857,000 bushels proved to be of merchantable quality. This loss of 15 per cent, is greater than in any previous year on record since 1909, and contrasts with last year's high proportion of 95 per cent, merchantable, or only 5 per cent, loss. The proportion of the other crops of 1916 which proved to be of merchantable quality are as follows:

Oats, 89 per cent, 312,798,000 bushels out of 351,174,000 bushels; barley, 84 per cent, 34,558,000 bushels out of 41,218,000 bushels; flax seed, 93 per cent, 6,506,000 bushels out of 7,122,300 bushels; potatoes 78 per cent, 47,814,000 bushels out of 61,128,000 bushels; and hay and clover, 90 per cent, 13,371,000 tons out of 14,799,000 tons.

MAY FILE NEW RATES

Washington, April 20.—All railroads have been granted tentative permission by the Interstate Commerce Commission to file supplemental tariffs, increasing freight rates generally 15 per cent, effective June 1 next.

The commission's order is subject to recall or change prior to the effective date of the rates. Hearings will be begun today and a full investigation of the proposed increases seem likely before the commission issues its final finding. Shippers from virtually all parts of the country have signified intention of opposing the granting of so large an increase which the railroads say is imperatively necessary if they are to continue to operate profitably in the face of the soaring cost of supplies, equipment and fuel and general wage advances under the Adamson law and otherwise.

TO CONTROL TUBERCULOSIS

New regulations, passed by order in council at Ottawa provide that dairies in which milk or cream are produced for sale shall be licensed, and no license shall be issued unless the dairy shall conform to the required standard. Compensation is to be paid to owners of cows slaughtered at the rate of one-half of appraised value if destroyed for open tuberculosis, two-thirds if destroyed as

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These are days when it is false economy to buy cheap wire fencing. Good materials are scarce, and it is only those firms doing very large business that can demand the best. See Page 87 of our catalog for Unconditional Guarantee of quality. The prices below give you values that are hard to equal.

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We can supply you with the finest H.C. and Eastern posts, in car lots. Ask for prices.

Implements Lumber and Supplies

Get our prices on anything you need in these lines.

Style	Description	Weight Per Rod Pounds	No. Lines	Height Inches	Spikes Per Rod	Inches Between Line Wires From Bottom Up	Price Per Rod
ALL No. 9 WIRE							
G 4-34-8	Horse and Cattle Fence, Wrapped Lock	5.25	4	34	8	11-11-12	26
G 5-40-9	Horse and Cattle Fence	6.7	5	40	9	10-10-10-10	32
G 6-40-9	Horse and Cattle Fence	7.7	6	40	9	8-8-8-8	36
G 7-40-9	Horse, Cattle and Sheep Fence	8.7	7	40	9	5-6-7-8-8	42 1/2
G 8-47-12	General Stock Fence, Wrapped Lock	11	8	47	12	6-6-7-7-8-8	48
G 9-48-9	General Stock Fence	11.2	9	48	9	3-4-5-6-7-7-8-8	52
G 10-50-12	General Stock Fence, Wrapped Lock	13.15	10	50	12	3-4-4-5-6-6-7-7-8	60
G 7-26-16	Heavy Hog Fence, Similar to 7-30-16	9.5	7	26	16	3-3-4-4-5-7	45
G 7-30-16	Heavy Hog Fence, Wrapped Lock	9.75	7	30	16	3-4-4-5-6-7	46 1/2
G 9-35-12	Extra Heavy Hog Fence	11.35	9	35	12	3-3-3-4-5-6-6-6	57
No. 9 TOP AND BOTTOM, No. 12 FILLING							
G 10-50-15	General Stock or Sheep Fence, Wolf Proof	8.6	10	50	15	3-4-4-5-6-6-7-7-8	42
G 8-32-15	Sheep Fence	6.7	8	32	15	3-4-4-4-5-6-6	35
G 8-32-30	Medium Hog Fence	8.6	8	32	30	3-4-4-4-5-6-6	40
G 7-26-24	Medium Hog Fence	6.8	7	26	24	3-3-4-4-5-7	35
G 7-26-15	Medium Hog Fence	5.8	7	26	15	3-3-4-4-5-7	29
No. 9 TOP AND BOTTOM, No. 12 FILLING, No. 12 STAYS							
G 14-46-16	Poultry Fence	10	14	46	16	2-2-2-2-2-3-3-3-3-4-4-4-5-5	55
G 16-55-16	Poultry Fence	11	16	55	16	2-2-2-2-2-3-3-3-3-4-4-4-5-5-6-6	60

Besides the fencing, we have a good stock of field and walk gates, frameless gates, soft brace wire, coil wire, staples, wire stretchers hay bale wire and ties.

Barb Wire 2-point, per spool \$4.05
4-point, per spool 4.20

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TO that total Canada contributed 14,317,780 dozen—of which 7,363,290 dozen were United States eggs. Therefore Canada's net contribution was only 6,954,490 dozen domestic eggs.

CANADA'S eggs are of First Class quality and hold a high reputation in the British market.

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Production! Production! Still More Production! Produce More Crops by Removing all Your Stumps with a



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THE GOLD IN YOUR STUMP LAND

In order to assist in relieving the shortage in foodstuffs and to enable our Government and that of Great Britain and other countries to feed the large armies in Europe you must make every foot of your farm produce its full share of crops. Read this and think as you never did before—how about that acre of waste, stumpy land down by the south fence? You haven't paid much attention to it—you have rather dreaded the work of clearing it.

Don't delay any longer
One man in his odd moments can pull all those stumps without other help than a

Kirstin Stump Puller

It makes no difference what kind of stump you have to clear or whether you have one acre or one thousand acres the Kirstin method is guaranteed to clear your land from 10% to 50% cheaper than any other method. When you buy a Kirstin Stump Puller you get a guarantee bond which protects you against leakage—flow or no flow—for fifteen years and the helpful advice of our land clearing experts is at your command for all time. Look into The Latest Invention—Profit Producing Device—used for outfitting book "The Gold in Your Stump Land" and details of our profit sharing plan, which will be sent you without obligation. Sign the coupon and mail to-day.

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Largest Manufacturer in the World of Stump Pullers—Hand and Horse Power.

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NAME _____ Section _____ inches Length _____ inches Average _____ inches
Kind of Work (Fire, Paper, etc.) _____
ADDRESS _____ Amount of Work _____ Area of Tract _____ Area of Tract _____

SENDING THIS COUPON OBLIGATES YOU IN NO WAY

a tractor at the request of the owner. Mr. W. C. Brown from a field containing stumps was not so satisfied with the result. Would you like to know the work of clearing stumps with the Kirstin method? Write today for our free literature and you will receive a copy of our book "The Gold in Your Stump Land" and details of our profit sharing plan, which will be sent you without obligation. Sign the coupon and mail to-day.

USING PULVERIZED COAL

The use of pulverized coal in large quantities has been the result of a new method of pulverizing coal. The use of pulverized coal is more efficient than the ordinary method of burning coal and it does not cause smoke, dust or noise. It is also the most economical in the cost of the passenger.

logical work and found to be of great economic importance. The tests made on locomotives show that the use of pulverized coal is more efficient than the ordinary method of burning coal and it does not cause smoke, dust or noise. It is also the most economical in the cost of the passenger.

The following shows the increased use of pulverized coal on locomotives in 1916:

The Chicago and North Western Railway has added to the use of pulverized coal, an American passenger locomotive and is now operating it in regular passenger service between Chicago and Milwaukee. The Delaware and Hudson Company has just put into freight service a new Consolidation locomotive (probably the largest

of this type in the world), equipped to burn powdered coal. The Delaware and Hudson company is also installing a complete fuel-drying, pulverizing, storage and discharging plant, and equipping its stationary boilers at Olyphant, Pa., for burning the waste tailings from anthracite culm banks.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway is installing a complete pulverized-fuel preparing plant at Parsons, Kan., and equipping equipment for burning pulverized coal and lignite in its stationary boilers and locomotives.

Numerous other steam railways, including the Atchafalaya, Tonka and Santa Fe, Grand Trunk, Southern Pacific, Kansas City Southern, Chicago Junction and Central Railway of Brazil are now considering the use of pulverized fuel for locomotive service. The last named

railway has already decided to adopt it after an exhaustive three months' investigation made in the United States.

UNITED STATES WAR MEASURES

That the United States is entering with vim and determination into the job of helping defeat Prussian militarism was evidenced by the introduction in congress of a war revenue measure, providing for the expenditure of \$7,000,000,000. This colossal sum it was explained was to help bring the war to an end and not to rehabilitate the Allies. It will raise the per capita interest-bearing debt of the country from \$17.63 to \$97.63.

The call has been issued for 500,000 volunteers to fill up the regular army and the existing units of the National Guard. New impetus was given plans for naval co-operation between the United States and the Entente nations by a conference in Washington, between Secretary Daniels and British and French naval representatives. American warships will patrol the Atlantic coast from Panama northward, possibly even including Canada, permitting the withdrawal of British and French patrol vessels. It is expected that eventually an American naval station will be established on the Irish coast. Unable now, to send an army into the trenches, President Wilson believes that Americans can do even greater service by providing a great armada of merchantmen to invalidate the undersea campaign. Quickly built, light wooden vessels of 2,000 tons and upwards, are to be built. For the first year production is expected to reach the average of three ships a day. All necessary machinery for the vessels can be assembled as fast as they can be turned out of the yards. About 150,000 men will be needed to work in the 100 shipbuilding plants. Major-General Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, has been selected to supervise the construction program and is expected to involve 3,000,000 tons of shipping within a year. The vessels will cost about \$300,000 each.

Proposals for the enlistment of a work army of 2,000,000 men and boys for agricultural service and other drastic steps to increase food production are under consideration of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Boys under military age, men beyond the age and those physically disqualified are to be enrolled in this army of production. Some 6,000 school boys from Chicago are being released for farm work in Cooks County. The interned crews of German merchant ships are to be released for work on the land.

EXCHANGE WILL NOT BE CLOSED

Considerable excitement was caused last week by the persistent rumor of a thoroughgoing investigation into the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, including the possibility of the closing of the future market. So far as can be learned, however, the government does not intend to conduct an inquiry of this kind. No request it is stated has been received by the government for such an inquiry.

Cornell University is advising the use of more old-fashioned cornmeal, such as can be made by running whole corn through a coffee mill. A bulletin that has been issued on the subject contains: Before the days of huge flour mills cornmeal was made of whole corn, and many older folk lament the change to a meal with the germ of the corn taken out by the bolting process. Meal made from whole corn does not keep as long as other cornmeal and should be used after it is ground.

In Belgium old newspapers are being worked up into a paper mache composition from which artificial limbs are made.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$10,524 02
W. J. Inglis, Boston, Mass.	15 00
A. Friend, Weston, Mass.	25 00
"A Friend of the Cause," Weymouth, Mass.	10 00
"Edwin,"	1 00
A. F. Daniels, June, Pa., U.S.A.	20 00
John Tom Davies, Franklin, Mass.	10 00
Proceeds of Dinner held at Fife Hills School, Devon, Mass.	7 75
Total	\$10,637 77

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$1,291 66
Wm. Lambert, St. Minerva, Mass.	5 00
Total	\$1,296 66

The wheat in Canada Monday all made but may be cleared by the 14 to 21 cents later show week-end

Wheat April 17 April 18 April 19 April 20 April 21 April 22 Week 44 Year 440 Year 441 Year 442 Year 443 Year 444 Year 445 Year 446 Year 447 Year 448 Year 449 Year 450

No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5 No. 6 No. 7 No. 8 No. 9 No. 10

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Choice at Best but Fair to good to Medium Common Canners Good to Fair to Best over Best but Common Fair to Best milk (each) Fair milk (each)

Choice water Light but Heavy to Slugs

When Choice is Best kills

COUNTY

No. 1 No. 2

Egg New laid

In milk.

Meat Sweet or Cream 5-10 per 1

Do Spring or Fall

Do Dishes

Do Cakes

Do Turkey

No. 2 Up

No. 2 Up

No. 2 Up

Date

April 17

18

19

20

21

22

Week

Year

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ADJUST INCUBATOR PROPERLY

Incubation is the problem confronting most people who raise poultry at present, and perhaps some are contemplating changing their system of hatching. Some have been attracted by the lure of the incubator and many perhaps are disgusted with last year's results. It is generally conceded that natural incubation produces stronger chicks than artificial, but the whims of the hen and attention necessary to her care make more people turn to artificial methods and as a result great numbers of incubator chickens are produced each year. Artificial incubation has come to be recognized as an economic necessity. Many farms have adopted the combination of hatching with incubators and brooding with hens while others abandon entirely the use of the hens as either hatchers or brooders.

There is great difference between incubators. Different makes require different treatment. All incubators must be adapted to the particular environment while many possess greater range of adaptability than others. The cheaper machines usually lack this feature, and while they may produce satisfactory results under one set of conditions, they may be an absolute failure under others. If a machine is producing unsatisfactory results, perhaps a slight change will remedy the fault and eliminate the trouble.

Incubator companies always send a detailed list of directions with their machine and in justice to them, they should be closely followed. See that the thermometer is registering correctly

and, also, that it is the proper distance from the eggs. If the directions say level with the top of the eggs it does not mean two inches or even one-half inch above, but exactly level. The incubator should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before every hatch. Ventilation should be largely restricted the first week and then increased to full capacity at the close. The amount of ventilation varies with the temperature of the room. Cooling the eggs every day after the third day strengthens the germ, but cooling does not mean chilling. Eggs should be cooled slowly. Above all, eggs should never be turned after the lamp has been cared for. The oil on the hands will close up the pores in the shell and suffocate the chick.

Successful results should not be expected if the breeding stock has not been properly mated. Birds of poor vitality produce chicks similar in nature and many of the chicks that die in the shell are not the fault of the incubator but of poor stock improperly cared for. Birds of low vitality are also more apt to transmit the white diarrhoea germ to the little chick, and chicks of low vitality do not possess great resisting power toward the disease.

Calgary Horse Show

Continued from Page 23

took most of the best of them with most of them on the low side of that. Of course, considering the time and consequent limited demand for high-stoppers for fancy purposes they brought all that could be expected and probably all they were worth.

The Heavy Classes

The aged stallion class in Clydesdales was the best of the show. Judge Fred Richardson, Columbus, Ont., said it was the best class he ever judged in the west and he thought one of the best ever shown in the west. The two outstanding horses, belonging to D. Thorburn, Okotoks, and Ben Finlayson, Claresholm in Scotland's Splendour and Edward Garnet. There was little to choose between them but the first and championship went to Thorburn on Scotland's Splendour.

The four-year-old class was a very good class and even better than the aged stallions. Finlayson won this class with Bonnie Woodside, a horse by Bonnie Buchlyvie, a son of the famous high priced Clydesdale sire Baron of Buchlyvie. The three-year-old class was not as strong as either of the two former. In the two year olds only three colts were really good ones, while the yearlings were a fair class. The aged mare class contained 15 splendid mares with two of Thorburn's at the top, Nell of Aikton and Maggie Fleming. The same two were champion and reserve while T. McMillan, Okotoks, won the Canadian bred championship. The following shows the exhibits and their winnings:

Aged stallions—1, Thorburn on Scotland's Splendour; 2, Finlayson on Edward Garnet; 3, A. L. Dollar on Halle's Salute; 4, Wm. Lindsay on Scotland's Major; 5, J. Sheepy on Gold Seal; 6, P. M. Bredt and Co. on Punctuality; 7, J. R. Eckbert on Count Again; 8, H. S. Currie on Dawning Light. Four-year-old stallions—1 and 3, Finlayson on Bonnie Woodside and Monteith Splendour; 2, J. R. Eckbert on Count Ideal; 4, Wm. Sandilands on Oxley Duke; 5, P. M. Bredt and Co. on Silver Head. Three-year-old stallions—1, 3 and 5, A. L. Dollar on Scotland's Grit, Scotland's Echo and Scotland's Billie; 2, J. R. Eckbert on Kitchener of Khartoum; 4, MacEachron on Baron Chateauguay. Two-year-old colts—1, Finlayson on Enterprising; 2, J. R. Eckbert on Graceful Count; 3, A. L. Dollar on Drumelure Knight; 4, J. Jones on Ascot Tom. Yearling colts—1, T. MacMillan on Crown Prince of Alberta; 2, D. Thorburn on Bankview Marquis; 3, P. M. Bredt and Co. on Golden King Curiosity. Champion stallion—Thorburn on Scotland's Splendour; reserve, Finlayson on Bonnie Woodside.

Aged mares—1, 3 and 5, Thorburn on Nell of Aikton, Maggie Fleming and Albioness; 2, T. MacMillan on Royal Maud; 4, A. Webster on Dalton Chance. Three-year-old mares—1, S. Johnston on Nellie Dow; 2, R. Brown on Dark Night; 3, P. M. Bredt and Co. on Bella of the Bura; 4, W. Moodie on Royal

Acadia Princess; 5, D. Thorburn on Jean Selbourne. Two-year-old mares—1, Thorburn and Riddle on May of Winton Hill; 2 and 3, A. Fraser on Pridceess Avon and Mary Hart; 4, R. C. Ray on Pride Daisy. Yearling fillies—1, Thorburn on Peggy Pride; 2, P. M. Bredt on Lady Marge; 3, J. Jones on Jeannie May; 4, R. Brown on Roseland. Champion female and reserve, D. Thorburn on Nell of Aikton and Maggie Fleming. Canadian-bred champion—MacMillan on Royal Maud.

Percheron Horses

The aged stallion class was by long odds the best and the three-year-old was very good. Dr. S. F. Tolmie, of Victoria, did the judging to the utmost satisfaction of everybody. W. H. Devine, Calgary, won first and second in the aged class. All the first four horses were good, big creditable horses. Devine won the first three places in the three year-olds and had the two champions. Geo. Lane won the two-year-old class. The following show the winners.

Aged stallions—1, 2, 6 and 7, W. H. Devine on Alpine, Morosif, Mele and Noeud; 3, D. L. Lorse on Glacon; 4, Geo. S. Stoke on Comet; 5, J. McAuley on Oudenarde. Three-year-old stallion—1, 2 and 3, W. H. Devine on Cyrus, Ord and Mack; 4, Geo. Lane on Muggins. Two-year-old colts—1, Geo. Lane on Nelson; 2, W. H. Devine on Napoleon; 3, W. W. Hunter on Ross. Champion stallion—W. H. Devine on Alpine; reserve, Devine on Cyrus.

Aged mare—1, J. W. Giffen on Rosiere. Three-year-old mare—1, Geo. Lane on Melissa. Champion Mare—J. Giffen on Rosiere.

M. T. Millan, High River, won the shire championship for stallions and T. Rawlinson, Inisfail, the reserve. Rawlinson won both mare championships.

F. J. Hartell, Chandle, was the only exhibitor of Suffolk Punches. F. Jackson and Laxell and Parr, Calgary, were the only Belgian exhibitors.

EDMONTON BULL SALE

One hundred bulls were sold at Edmonton during the first week of April at the annual horse show. They brought good prices considering the quality of bulls offered. There were a large number not in proper sale condition. Closer culling of the entries for such a sale should help everybody concerned. The following shows the average prices—

Holsteins	1	\$ 75.00	\$ 75.00
Aberdeen Angus	3	795.00	265.00
Herefords	15	2,565.00	167.00
Shorthorns	81	15,565.00	191.42
	100	\$18,880.00	\$188.00

The top price was \$525 and one other bull brought \$500. They were both Shorthorns.

Public men in the United States have been looking to Canada for suggestions as to effective war measures. Knowing that this country has had 32 months' experience of the conflict, they have inquired of Dominion officers and public authorities by what means the Canadian people have offered 600,000 volunteers for overseas service, contributed 400,000 men to the allied cause, appropriated \$600,000,000 for war purposes, raised \$350,000,000 by popular loans, advanced \$275,000,000 to the Imperial authorities, produced over \$500,000,000 of munitions and given \$55,000,000 to patriotic, Red Cross and other relief funds. If the 100,000,000 people in the United States were to do as well they would raise an army of 8,000,000, send 7,000,000 overseas, vote \$18,000,000,000 for military purposes, and collect \$7,000,000,000 by popular loan, to say nothing of enormous contributions in credits, munitions and supplies.—Toronto News.

Brazil has an army of a million men. Military service is compulsory for all males between 21 and 45; two years in the ranks, seven years in the first reserve, seven years in the territorial army and eight years with the National Guard. The army appropriation for 1912 was over \$28,000,000. The Brazilian Navy consists of three dreadnoughts, two battleships, five protecting cruisers and several smaller ships, including three submarines. A high officer in the army has claimed that Brazil can raise 300,000 troops in three months, sending 200,000 of these to France.

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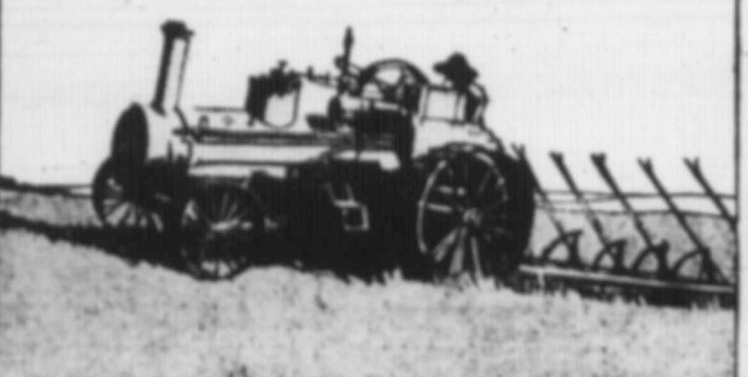
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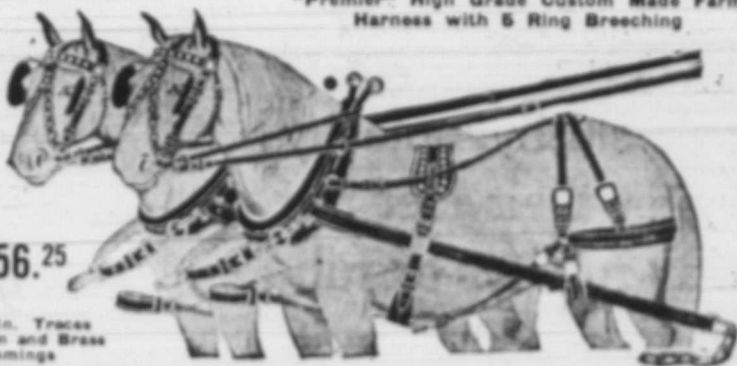


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Bridles—1 1/2 inch cheeks, extra strong, spotted face piece, brass rosettes.

Lines—1 inch. Made from firm selected stock as uniform in thickness as it is possible to get, full length and weight.

Traces—Considered the most important part of a harness, are put extra heavy, from selected trace stock, 1 1/2 in. wide, 6 ft. 4 in. long, with heel chains.

Bellybands—Heavy, folded, 1 1/2 inch.

Hames—All steel, black, brass ball top, brass line ring, belt style, heavy hame straps.

Breeching—Heavy, folded seat, 1 1/2 in. full length layer, box loop leadups, side straps 1 in. with snaps, 1842 strap 1 in., top straps 1 in., double-shoulder safes on leadups, 7/8 strap 1 in., running to hames through loop on pad.

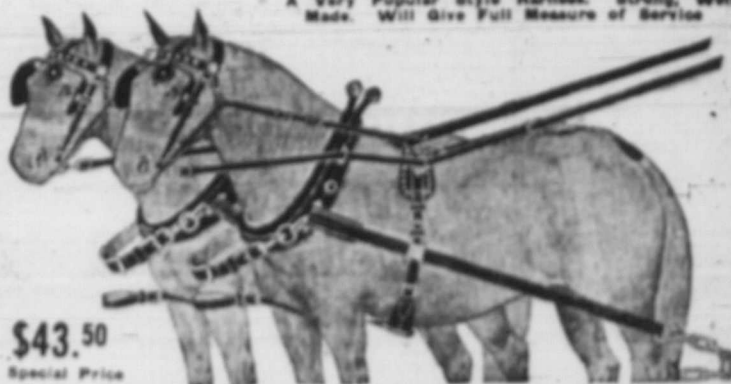
Breast Straps—Extra heavy, 1 1/2 in. with roller straps, martingales 1 1/2 in.

Trimmings—Buckles and rings, heavily japanned; brass spotted, as illustrated, solid brass breeching buckles, brass hame balls and line rings.

Weight of harness, packed for shipment, about 90 pounds.

No. 601—Premier Custom Made 5 Ring Breeching Harness, less collars **\$56.25**

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Bridles—1 1/2 in. cheeks, round winker staps, concave blinds, spotted face drop and front, long cheeks.

Lines—1 in. wide; full length, with snaps.

Hames—All steel; japanned with ball top.

Strapwork—1 in. top and bottom hame straps; 1 1/2 inch breast straps and martingales; heavy folded bellybands.

Traces—1 1/2 in. wide, 3 ply, 6 ft. long, with 4-link heel chains.

Pads—Harness leather, brass spotted, felt lined; hooks and ferrules; 1 1/2 in. billets; folded crupper, trace carriers on back strap.

Trimmings—Japan and brass, brass spots on bridles and pads.

Weight of harness, packed for shipment, 80 pounds.

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