

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

May 22, 1918

\$1.00 per Year



FOR THE BOYS AT THE FRONT

Circulation over 38,000 weekly

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This series of twelve tire tests is designed to take the uncertainty out of tire-buying by helping the motorist to determine beforehand what service he may expect from the various tires he is considering. The next advertisement in this series will appear in next week's issue of The Grain Growers' Guide.

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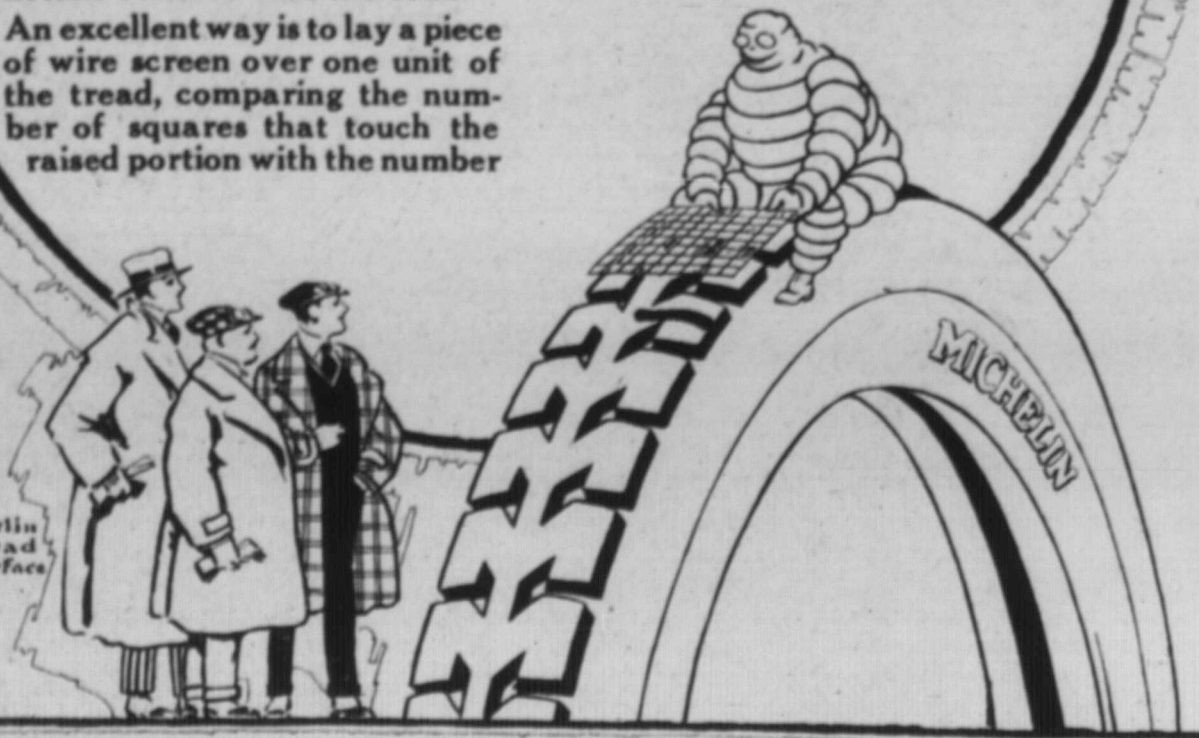
Make the "screen test" for yourself. It will confirm Michelin's superior construction.

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A colored notice in this issue shows that your renewal is due. The editors hope that reading The Guide will be a pleasure to you. \$1.50 for your renewal coupon and addressed for your convenience.

Several weeks' notice subscribers will have to renewals, this notice.

Back numbers are supplied.

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The Yellow address shows to what time paid. No other receipt.

Remittances should be made, either by bank or express mail.

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We guarantee market price returns

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WINNIPEG



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A Bicycle brin Druggist and within easy reach town and do you as you wish—no a horse can be a no expense for a thousand ways



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Canada Cycle &

326 Donald Str

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

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied.

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

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

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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



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

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

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Strictly New Laid Eggs Wanted in any quantity. If you are looking for a reliable market and want to feel confident at the time of making shipment that you can depend on obtaining the **Highest Market Price** (f.o.b. Winnipeg) the day your produce is received—moreover, that an express order will be sent per return of mail—make no mistake:—

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This Mark is Your Protection Every "C.C.M." Bicycle bears this design on the rear upright.



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Three times as fast



The Guide Book Department has been fortunate in securing a limited quantity of the famous Rand-McNally War Maps, just off the press. These include a strategic map of the battle ground in Belgium and France from Ostend to St. Quentin, showing the farthest advance of the Germans in 1914 and the battle line as at present; a map of the entire western battle front, showing the present battle line and the farthest advance of the Germans, and a map of the North Sea and English Channel showing the geographical relations of all the principle ports of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, etc., also important fortified places. Any one of these maps may be had for 35 cents or the three for \$1.00 from the Book Department.

The most popular department of The Guide, judging from the number of letters received, is the Young Canada Club page. Dixie Patton, its editor, is veritably flooded with correspondence for the page. Only a very small part of this can ever be printed owing to shortage of space. It is not because we do not wish to print it, because few things interest us so much as the boys and girls and the things they like, but all the space we can have is that one page—and, of course, no one, little or big, would be willing to sacrifice the wonderful Doo Dads. It pleases us more than we can say to know that our little Grain Growers enjoy their department in the paper.

The three representatives of the western organizations, H. W. Wood, Cecil Rice-Jones and Peter Wright, who have

been investigating co-operative enterprises in the United States, have completed their enquiries. Their itinerary included Montana, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Their report, which may be expected in the near future, will disclose any co-operative features which have been worked out by our American cousins and which might, with advantage, be adopted in the West. Ideas are still on the free list.

Another of The Guide's series of good roads' articles appears in this issue. It sets forth the attitude of the motor leagues on the extension of better highways. The automobile associations are doing much to influence public opinion as to the necessity of road improvement. Opinions differ regarding the advisability of establishing expensive trunk roads, but it is essential that the farmers, whose interests are vitally affected by good roads policies, have all sides of the question fairly put before them.

Much interest is being manifested in The Guide's Farm Boys' Camps—one to be held in Saskatoon in connection with Saskatoon's big summer fair the week July 16 to 20, the second to be held in Winnipeg at some later date, not yet definitely decided upon. These camps will provide an unusually interesting and profitable outing for the boys who are working with The Guide in its effort to increase production on our western farms. All boys who secured seed from The Guide will receive detailed instructions re these camps at an early date.

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If you've forgotten the name or address of any firm you want to write to, write us and we will endeavor to give you the information. Our business is to know.

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UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY

Our Ottawa Letter

Railway Policy Outlined—Government Hears Delegation of Farmers regarding the Military Service Act

(Special Correspondence of The Grain Growers' Guide)

OTTAWA, May 17.—Parliament failed to make the goal of prorogation aimed at this week. It will take part of next week to wind up the business still on the order paper of the House, but members expect to be on their way home by a week from today (Victoria Day). It has been an eventful and crowded week at the capital. Sir Robert Borden, in a statement on the government's railway policy, outlined a programme which may eventually result in National ownership, or operation at least of all Canadian railways. A farmers' delegation of unprecedented dimensions again protested against the order-in-council abolishing the principle of exemption insofar as young men between the ages of 19 and 23 are concerned, and received a refusal from the prime minister to interfere with the order. It was stated today, in newspapers close to the government, that plans are being made to deal with extreme cases of hardship. In the House, Sir Robert denied that this had been authorized. There is an interesting rumor going the rounds here to the effect that some of the members of the cabinet were inclined to the view that an effort should be made to meet the views of the farmers, but that Major-General Newburn, minister of militia, threatened to resign if he were over-ruled in regard to the matter.

Sir Robert Borden's announcement of railway policy was made in connection with the consideration of the bill giving the government authority to meet, or renew, all C.N.R. securities, bond issues, etc., maturing this year, amounting in all to something over \$76,000,000. The announcement had the effect of considerably reducing the amount of criticism of the government's C.N.R. proposals. In the end the members of the house, on both sides, appeared to be inclined to the view that while the railway situation is undoubtedly a serious one there is nothing for parliament and the people to do but to make the best of it.

State-Owned System

The government's idea of what is the best solution of the problem can best be set forth in Sir Robert Borden's own words: "I have some reasonable hope," said Sir Robert, "that when parliament is again summoned, the government may be in a position to place before it proposals which will involve the constitution into one state-owned system, the chief railways of Canada, except the Canadian Pacific. It may be possible, indeed I think it is probable, that at some later date, but not in the immediate future, all the land transportation facilities of Canada in the shape of railways may, so far as operation is concerned, be amalgamated into one system carried on under one management. The enormous waste and duplication, which have proved to be such a burden upon this country in the past, would be eliminated, for the future at least, in that way; and they have been eliminated to some extent during the past six months by the operations of the Canadian Railway Association for National Defence."

Sir Robert prefaced his general announcement with some references to the G.T.P. It was inevitable, for many reasons, he said, that the road should be taken over by the Government. As a national enterprise to which the credit of the people had been committed it was expedient to sustain it and not permit it to go into liquidation. In the west, C.N.R. branch lines would be good feeders for the G.T.P. which is paying a little more than operating expenses. In the past few months the road's earnings had exceeded operating expenses, but it cannot pay its interest charges and it was equally impossible for the Grand Trunk to meet the obligations it had incurred.

G.T.P. To Be Taken Over

Sir Robert proceeded, "As the G.T.P. is not self-sustaining, as it pays little

more than operating expenses, and as it cannot be expected, for many years to come, to pay its fixed charges, especially if it is divorced from co-operation and association with other railways in the west, it is manifest that only one of two courses is open. The government must either year after year, ask parliament to vote seven or eight million dollars, in order that the fixed charges of the road may be paid, or it must take over the road, connect it up as effectively as possible with the Canadian Northern and with the rest of the government railway system, and endeavor to make it part of a profitable system of government railways in the early future. I think, therefore, it is absolutely inevitable that the Grand Trunk Pacific be acquired."

Sir Robert then spoke of the necessity of taking over the Grand Trunk Railway, if the G.T.P. is acquired, otherwise, he said, the C.P.R. would dominate the whole situation, and the G.T.P. might have a great deal of difficulty in carrying on unless it should be released from its obligations to the G.T.P. He emphasized the difficulties standing in the way of securing the Grand Trunk. The government might take advantage of the situation and say to the Grand Trunk "we have you in our power in certain respects, and you must do precisely what we insist upon." But this, Sir Robert thought would not be good policy. The Government must act reasonably with the Grand Trunk. It must remember that a considerable portion of the road lies in the United States, with two great terminals in the West. The ownership of these lines is vested in United States Companies of which the Grand Trunk controls the stock. The acquisition of the Grand Trunk must depend upon negotiations.

"I may say," continued Sir Robert, "that we have negotiations outstanding with the Grand Trunk Railway. For the present, they are confidential. We have made what we would regard as a reasonable offer, somewhat along the lines suggested in the Drayton-Ackworth report, but somewhat more favorable to the Grand Trunk than the proposal made in that report. They have replied to us by making a counter offer, which was of such a nature that we did not consider we could ask parliament to accept it. For that reason we had to decline it, and we then made the suggestion to the management that, failing any agreement between the Government and the company, we would be prepared to submit the question of the annual payment to arbitration and we would do that without fixing any limit as we did in the case of the Canadian Northern Railway. It seemed to us that the two cases were distinguishable in that respect, and that we ought not to insist upon a maximum as we did in the case of the Canadian Northern. We proposed to follow the Drayton-Ackworth report in this respect, that whatever sum should be paid by the Government of this country for, let us say, a lease of the Grand Trunk Railway lines, should be distributed among the holders of the various stocks of the Grand Trunk Pacific by the directors of the Grand Trunk themselves, and that we should not attempt to interfere with or control that matter. It is anticipated that some members of the Government will have the duty of proceeding to Great Britain during this summer. A sub-committee of council has been appointed, and during the past six months has been dealing with general railway problems in this country, assisting in that regard the Minister of Railways and Canals, who is primarily responsible, and who had asked me to have such a sub-committee appointed in order that he might, without a formal meeting of council, have the advice of some of his colleagues in respect of matters of importance. Two members of that sub-committee of council will be in England during the summer."

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 22, 1918

The Draft

Farmers from all parts of Canada have advised Premier Borden and the Union government of the inevitable result of cancelling the exemptions of agricultural laborers between the ages of 20 and 22 years. From Ontario and Quebec, a deputation of some 4,000 farmers visited Ottawa last week, and urged the premier to reconsider the drastic amendments of the Military Service Act in their application to agriculture. While the West was not directly represented in that big deputation, the sympathy of the western farmer towards his eastern brother was strong in the claims that were made to the government. The large number of letters which have been received at the different central offices of the organized grain growers, reveal the extent of that sympathy. The interests of greater production from the land are vitally affected by the new Military Service Act, and the farmers in the West realize that fact as strongly as they do in the East. Production of food in Canada will unquestionably be reduced by the unqualified application of the recently amended military law; and it is the national importance of that fact which looms up in the mind of the Canadian farmer at this time.

Sir Robert Borden and his government, however, consider that the need for men from Canada in the fighting line of France and Flanders is greater than the need for men on the farms of this country. When Sir Robert and his colleagues were seeking election last December, they thought differently. The change in point of view has come, according to the words of the prime minister, as the result of the increasing seriousness of the military situation at the front. And the farmers have expressed their belief in the sincerity of the premier and his ministers. They accept the verdict of the government, but they do not necessarily approve of it. This attitude, and no other, was expressed in the resolution of the executive of the United Farmers of Alberta, which, by the way, was used by several partisan minds in an attempt to prejudice the West against the East. The insinuation in some quarters that the farmer is anxious to profit all he can by keeping his labor on the farm during an era of high prices, is beneath contempt. Through such despicable observations, not only is the part played as actual soldiers by the 50,000 or 60,000 farmers who have gone overseas from Canada, ignored, but any tendency towards national harmony is disordered. There is only one interest in the mind of the Canadian farmer at the present moment, and that is to do his duty by the country to the very best of his ability.

Now that the government has decided to cancel all exemptions in the cases of men between the ages of 20 and 22 years, regardless of their occupations, the necessity of taking steps to maintain, as completely as possible, the work that was planned and undertaken on the farms of Canada for this crop season of 1918, is most vital. Because the best results in food production cannot be obtained with unskilled labor the problem becomes all the more serious. The gravity of the struggle on the West front between the desperate Hun and his allied opponents—and no farmer minimizes that fact for a second—does not make any less grave the real danger of a famine within the next 12 months. The shortage of food constitutes a very real peril which has been thoroughly emphasized during the past year, but which, of late, has been placed rather in the back-

ground of our national problems. The farmer certainly appreciates its seriousness; and all he asks is that he be enabled to "carry on" effectively in defeating that other enemy of the Allies—Hunger. If those supplies of food are not forthcoming this year, and if due preparation is not made for the crop next year, upon whose shoulders will the responsibility rest? The farmers of the West and the farmers of the East know whereof they speak when they tell Sir Robert Borden that the government must accept full responsibility for impairing the working strength of the farm.

The government will be faced with many cases of extreme hardship amongst the farmers who are being affected by the amendments to the Military Service Act. In none of the Allied countries, now at war, has there been such a rigid and drastic order of conscription as that recently adopted at Ottawa. The government, in the face of these grave personal hardships, will undoubtedly find some course to alleviate such distress.

Keep Up The Good Work

The results of the big drive for new members in the Saskatchewan association to date have been checked up and the results are encouraging. Seventy new locals have been formed and 2,000 new members secured. Receipts for membership dues received at the Central office are \$3,500 in excess of those at the corresponding date last year. This splendid showing is due largely to voluntary work in the locals stimulated by a strong policy of extension by the Central office. Reports indicate that in Manitoba and Alberta also there has been a healthy growth in membership. But encouraging as this growth has been, there is still a great deal of work to be done before the territory is fully covered and organized. There are thousands of farmers in each of the three provinces who could be brought into these associations by organized efforts. They are all needed.

The farmer who thinks the beneficiaries of special privilege are losing any opportunity to consolidate their positions, has another thought coming. In spite of the fact that the very existence of the Allied armies at the front is jeopardized by famine they have succeeded so far in blocking free agricultural implements, which would be the greatest stimulus to greater food production that could be introduced. It is clearer than ever before that the tariff will never be overthrown until the organized farmers are strong enough to force the issue. Let the big drive for new members be continued. Just now, when the farmers are busy with their operations on the land they have but little time to devote to the objects of their associations. As soon as the spring rush is over, however, and the summer gatherings begin to take place, there will be a splendid opportunity for reviving the enthusiasm which has characterized the membership campaigns since the new year.

The Food Controller's Order

There is widespread confusion amongst farmers regarding some of the recent orders of the Food Controller. Those respecting the hoarding of flour and sugar and the feeding of wheat to stock and poultry are far, it appears, from being understood. The order of April 25, as it applies to farmers, provides that the amount of flour that can be held varies according to the distance they live from

a dealer licensed by the food board. Those living farther than two miles and less than five miles from the dealer are allowed sufficient flour, under ordinary requirements, to last them 30 days. Those from five to ten miles out, may hold enough for 60 days, while those at a greater distance than 10 miles may hold sufficient for 120 days' requirements. These rules also apply to the amount of sugar that may be held. Stocks of sugar in excess of the amount stipulated in the order are to be returned to the dealer from whom they were purchased. If the supplies are in good condition they must be paid for, in the case of sugar at the current market price, or at the purchase price, whichever is the lower.

The order governing the feeding of stock and poultry does not refer to coarse grains or to feed wheat but to the milling grades of wheat only. No milled wheat or product thereof, except bran and shorts may be fed. Provision is made that wheat grown with other grains for feeding purposes may be fed unless it exceeds 25 per cent. of the mixture. The confusion that prevails regarding these orders suggests that the present facilities used in informing the public of the decisions of the Food Control Board are altogether inadequate. Before enforcing the orders to the letter, the government should take measures for seeing that they are given reasonable publication so that everyone concerned may be at no loss as to what the orders mean.

An order passed last week meets the objection that the first order imposed a hardship on many farmers. It provides that a bona fide farmer may hold the amount of flour made wholly or in part from wheat, which he may have in his possession in excess of the amounts prescribed by the order of April 25, on the condition that, on or before June 15, he report to the miller or dealer from whom it was purchased, or by whom it was manufactured, the excess amount held by him. It shall then be the duty of such miller or dealer to report all such holdings to the Canada Food Board.

Another Provincial Organization

The organization of the United Farmers of New Brunswick has brought a feeling of satisfaction to thousands of farmers in the older associations. The time is not far distant when the farmers' movement in Canada will be nation-wide. Last winter when the United Farmers of British Columbia were organized, the movement reached the Pacific. With the birth of the U.F. of N.B. it reaches tidewater on the east. Indications are that the near future will see a provincial organization established in Quebec. From the Pacific to the Atlantic there will then be, almost within hailing distance of each other, a broad band of locals welded into provincial organizations which in turn will be affiliated with the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The farmers of New Brunswick have, by organizing, brought Canada's great agrarian movement a long step toward being a truly national one, speaking with the weight of the best elements in Canadian agriculture behind it. The benefit that will accrue to the whole movement from their step cannot easily be over-estimated. The U.F. of N.B. begins its career auspiciously. It already comprises a membership of about 1,000 with clear-visioned, hard-headed, substantial farmers at its head. It is safe to say that under their guidance the organization will rapidly attain that measure of success which has characterized the farmers' organizations in other provinces.

Co-operators Enter Politics

Why They decided to send Representatives to Westminster---By George Keen

WHEN the 28 flannel weavers on a dark, dull and dreary day in December, 1844, opened a small ground floor warehouse in a back street in Rochdale, England, their aspirations were not confined to the successful retailing of domestic necessities. While their modest capital of £10 only enabled them to display for the purchase by members of the pioneer co-operative society infinitesimal quantities of flour, butter, sugar and oatmeal, they had a most comprehensive policy for the social emancipation of mankind. The fifth of certain "plans and arrangements" they expressed as the object of the society reads "that as soon as practicable, this society shall proceed to arrange the powers of production, distribution, education and government, or in other words, to establish a self-supporting home colony of skilled interests, or assist other societies in establishing such colonies." Although the 28 Rochdale pioneers have become world famous, and their principles and objects have been successfully adopted by the common people in almost every civilized country, the development of the co-operative movement has not taken the form originally contemplated. The British movement went from retailing to wholesaling, from wholesaling to manufacturing, ship-owning, banking and insurance until it became what the London Daily Mail some years ago described as the greatest business organization in the world, and Lord Rosebery defined as "a state within a state." In other words, while keeping away from the political field of action it has, by systematic and continuous constructive and educational efforts laid the foundation for a co-operative state inside a capitalist one. With the development of the one and the relative decline of the other, it has been felt by co-operators that eventually, and without the violent overthrow of the existing social order, a co-operative commonwealth will be peacefully and harmoniously consummated.

Parliamentary Action Suggested

While for half a century after the establishment of the modern co-operative movement by the Rochdale Pioneers, British co-operators, as such, kept away from the political field, they nevertheless had a number of friends in parliament on both the Liberal and Conservative sides, who were much impressed with the value of co-operative principles and enthusiastic in the advocacy of them. To their interest and zeal, coupled with the organized pressure of the movement, British co-operators are indebted for the legislation under which the movement is operated, and for some recognition of their rights when in danger of violation. At the annual co-operative congress, held at Perth, Scotland, in 1897, there was, however, a change of attitude. On the initiative of William Maxwell, president of that congress, a resolution was passed in favor of parliamentary action and remitting to the Co-operative Union, and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society the task of preparing a scheme to carry out the wishes of congress. The immediate cause of this new departure was the organized boycotting of the movement by the interests controlling the importation and wholesale distribution of butcher's meat. It was found, however, one thing for congress to pass resolutions and quite another to get the individual societies to give effect to them. Out of 1,000 societies, it is understood only about 150 were, at that time, found to be prepared to back by action the opinions voiced and voted for by their own delegates, and only 18 societies undertook to subscribe of £23 to finance an organization to secure parliamentary representation. The idea of political action by British co-operators, as can be imagined, under the circumstances, was therefore abandoned and was not revived in any concrete

form for many years. A resolution, it is true, was introduced in the annual congress held at Paisley, Scotland, in 1905, that the co-operative movement should seek representation in parliament by being affiliated with the Labor Party, but it was defeated by a large majority.

Co-operators Divided Politically

Probably the most important reason which in the past has operated against political action by the British co-operative movement has been the fact that the members of the individual societies, upon whose trade and financial support the great stores, warehouses, factories, mills and tea plantations depend for their success, are themselves politically divided--co-operators being represented in all the political parties. The feeling for many years was strongly entertained by leading co-operators that political action would seriously impair, if not endanger, the economic success

of the movement. Since the war broke out there has, however, been a remarkable change in the attitude of British co-operators to the question of securing direct representation in parliament. This has been brought about by the discovery that while a member may be returned to parliament as a liberal, conservative or nationalist, when he speaks and votes there he does so usually as a capitalist on questions in which co-operators are interested, such as income taxation, shipping, railroads, land, banking, finance, food commodities, etc. The co-operative movement found that liberal and conservative members on such questions ceased to be representatives of the people, and became reduced to the status of parliamentary agents of the profiteers--the ready tools of the chambers of commerce, and other powerful organized trade interests of the country. As to members of the parliamentary labor party, while sympathetic to the movement and in many cases members of it, their co-operative views in parliament had of necessity to be subordinated to the political exigencies of the party, and its general relationship with the government as the outcome of the coalition compact. On the other hand, as the habits of mind of the ruling classes, liberal and conservative, were, as the result of their environment and self-interest, capitalistic, the support of the capitalist attitude in parliament as opposed to the co-operative could not, in any degree, be expected to impair the stability of a capitalist government.



The Unjustifiable Taxation of Money Saved to Purchasers has forced the British Co-operators to decide on Parliamentary Representation.

The Government's Changed Attitude

The principal of the immediate causes for the entry of the British co-operative movement into the political arena

scarcity and other war conditions. Co-operators have consistently anatated the government, as they have on several occasions acknowledged, in keeping down prices. Any so-called "excess profits," made by co-operators are returned to the people who contribute them; no co-operator seeking to make profit on the price of an article paid for by others. The excess revenue of co-operative societies since the war arises chiefly from the higher cost of living war prices have imposed upon their members, and the greater economies effected through the large influx of trade owing to the obvious advantages the societies were conferring upon the people in times of scarcity. It is felt to be absurd and unjust to put on the same plane men who, for their own personal enrichment, look advantage of war conditions to exact from the people every cent of profit they could charge, and co-operative organizations which were assisting the government to keep down the cost of living, and, by competition, seeking to prevent the charging of excessive profits by private traders. Last July, Mr. Bonar Law, on behalf of the government, speaking in the House of Commons, had to confess that on examination he "had found that the basis on which the (excess-profit) duty was levied had no logical justification," but "argued that while these societies had done a great deal of good in the country it must be admitted they were doing a very large share of the retail trade," and "that co-operators themselves should see that the trade they were doing should bear its fair share of the cost of the State." Co-operators in any case, if they are sufficient, have to pay income tax on their earnings and the government suggestion, therefore, was that they ought also to be compelled to pay income tax upon the savings made by an economical and judicious expenditure of such incomes. This injustice to co-operators has stimulated the goal of the private trade interests of Britain, and been the cause of a revival of their campaign for the taxation of all co-operative savings as incomes, and in the parliamentary profiteers they have a majority not only susceptible to their arguments, but personally interested in their contentions and ideas of business. William Gallacher, a director of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, last month declared that the "excess profit" duty alone had cost the co-operative movement as much money as would have financed the parliamentary scheme for 25 years.

Unfair Discrimination on Tribunals

A further sense of injustice which has brought home to British co-operators the necessity of independent parliamentary representation is to be found in the action of military representatives on the exemption tribunals discriminating in favor of private traders and against co-operative societies in the conscription of their employees for military service, on the irrelevant ground--so admitted by the War Office itself--that "co-operative societies do not pay income tax." Inadequate representation upon the many administrative boards dealing with food problems; and the failure to allow application to co-operative societies in proportion to the needs of their customers. While 500,000 new members, probably representing with their families, 2,500,000 people, have joined the movement since the war began, supplies have been regulated by the government on the basis of pre-war membership. The profiteering interests which dominate parliament and the government act as if they feel that attempts by consumers to escape the clutches of profit-mongers by joining co-operative societies must be defeated.

Decision at Swansea Congress

The decision to seek parliamentary representation was made at the Swansea congress last year in the following resolution passed on the initiative of

Continued on Page 26

Do Not Make Profit

If a co-operative society does not make "profit" it cannot make "excess profit." Nevertheless, the British Government has illogically and unjustifiably made co-operative societies subject to excess-profit taxation. This to 60 per cent. of the profits made in excess of what were enjoyed before the war--was levied to reduce the unjust gains made by capitalists owing to

Seager Wheeler's New Wheat

A Wheat that yields more bushels per acre and ripens earlier than Marquis

THE name of Lord Roberts will be associated for all time with the high and best traditions of the British and Anglo-Saxon people. It is quite fitting that the name of this great soldier should also stand for the best in agriculture. A new variety of wheat of great promise has been named after Lord Roberts. It is also particularly appropriate that this new wheat should be introduced to the farmers of Western Canada at the present time. It was due to the magnificent work of Lord Roberts in a great measure that the British army, small as it was, was able to hold back the enemy in 1914. Civilization was at that time saved from the destroying foot of the invader.



Seager Wheeler

No acute has become the food situation that the farmer on his farm in Western Canada today is as important a factor in holding back the enemy as is the soldier in the trenches. The best authorities in the Empire declare without hesitation that unless the food supply is sufficient the Allies cannot possibly win. The necessary food supply must come from Canada and the United States. Wheat is the chief requirement, and whatever will tend to increase the wheat crop will help to beat the enemy. In discovering and developing Red Bobs wheat, Seager Wheeler has contributed more than any other farmer to the great work of increasing the food supply on the farms of Western Canada.

The Passing of Red Fife

Up until seven or eight years ago Red Fife wheat was very largely, almost exclusively, grown throughout Western Canada. It is a splendid milling wheat, but on account of its lateness in ripening the loss from frost and rust was enormous and the great demand among farmers was for an earlier ripening wheat. Dr. Saunders of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, produced Marquis wheat by crossing Red Fife with dark red Calcutta wheat. Marquis was as good as Fife in milling qualities and much earlier in ripening, though harder to thresh. It is frequently stated that Marquis moved the wheat belt one hundred miles north. At the present time Marquis wheat has displaced Red Fife wheat practically all over Western Canada. Not even ten per cent. of the wheat now grown is Red Fife.

Great efforts have been made to secure an early ripening strain of Marquis wheat. No person has contributed more towards this end than Seager Wheeler, of Rosethorn, Sask., the world's most famous wheat grower. Mr. Wheeler has four times captured the world's international championship with Marquis wheat. He has taken more prizes for growing wheat than any other man in the world. By his experiments he has vastly improved the quality of Marquis wheat, but he and all others have failed in their efforts to develop an early-ripening strain of Marquis that still retains all the other good qualities of this standard wheat.

But while failing to develop an early

ripening Marquis, Seager Wheeler has discovered and developed an entirely new wheat with all the good qualities of Marquis and, in addition ripens from six to ten days earlier than Marquis. This is his famous new wheat, Red Bobs.

The story of Red Bobs is extremely interesting. In the year 1905, a plant breeder named Wm. Farrer, of New South Wales, Australia, sent to Dr. Saunders at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, a sample of what he called White Bobs wheat. He stated that it was obtained by cross breeding between an unnamed variety of wheat and a variety of hullless and beardless barley known as Nepal. Whether or not this remarkable story is correct, the White Bobs wheat was white in color and absolutely beardless. It is, in fact, the only absolutely beardless wheat grown in Canada today.

Dr. Saunders tested the White Bobs wheat for a couple of years on the Central Experimental Farm. He found it considerably earlier than Marquis in ripening, and in milling and baking tests it proved to be equal to Marquis. It remained, however, a white wheat, very hard, and possessing a good straw and head. It was a splendid wheat in every thing but color; being white, however, it would be difficult to make it a commercial success, because of the prejudice against white wheat and the discrimination against it in the Canada Grain Act. Under the Canada Grain Act nothing but hard red wheat can receive a high grade.

In 1907 Dr. Saunders introduced White Bobs wheat at the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Sask., where it was grown for several years, but was finally discarded, as it still remained white. Seager Wheeler, having read of this new Australian wheat, secured a ten-pound sample from the Indian Head Experimental Farm and seeded it. In 1908 it produced 60 bushels per acre on his plot. He found it to be considerably earlier than any other hard wheat he had ever grown. It was to Mr. Wheeler's mind the nearest to the ideal wheat for Western Canada, if it could only be developed to be red in color.

Scientific Search Rewarded

Seager Wheeler is a man not easily

discouraged. The new wheat had everything but the color. He continued to grow it on his plots the second year, determined, if possible, to develop a red strain. In 1909 his search was rewarded, while examining some heads on his White Bobs plots just before harvest, he discovered one with red kernels. Further careful examination of the whole of his plot revealed two or three more heads containing red kernels. The straw, the plant and the head

in each case had all the desirable characteristics of the original White Bobs. He allowed these heads to ripen and carefully preserved the seed from them, which he seeded next year in small head rows, and anxiously watched to see if they would reproduce red seed.

In most cases the progeny of the red seed came back red and some of it was very early in ripening. By the process of elimination, Mr. Wheeler selected the best red heads that came true to type and ripened the earliest; from these he developed what he has since called Red Bobs wheat.

Mr. Wheeler was naturally greatly pleased with his discovery, but he was determined to be sure of the new wheat before giving it to the world. He began immediately making comparative tests with Marquis and Red Bobs. In 1912 he sowed the two wheats on plots side by side on old land on the 22nd day of May. The Red Bobs was ripe and was cut ten days earlier than the Marquis and turned out a beautiful sample. An early frost got the Marquis before it was ripe and it was frozen black.

In 1913 hail destroyed Mr. Wheeler's entire crop. A few days after the storm as he was examining his plots he found a few heads of his Red Bobs and Kitchener wheats still standing. These he ripened and secured seed for the following year. While Mr. Wheeler does not claim that Red Bobs straw is proof against hail, it was remarkable that even a few plants were standing when the storm had passed.

A very severe test of Red Bobs was made by Mr. Wheeler in 1915. He sowed the wheat on stubble land in the first week of June. Even under these conditions his Red Bobs wheat ripened well and yielded him 28 bushels to the acre.

The only time that Mr. Wheeler has exhibited Red Bobs was at the International Dry Farming Congress at Peoria, Ill., in 1917, but exhibited a sheaf only and not any threshed grain. The sheaf won the international sweepstakes. It comprised remarkably fine heads with ten to twelve rows of spikelets, containing from four to six grains to the spikelet. Mr. Wheeler has selected from his plots heads of Red Bobs wheat that contained as high as 95 perfect kernels. He has never been able to find any such number of kernels in

Prof. Griadale, and was found to ripen six days earlier than Marquis.

As a milling wheat Red Bobs is equal to Marquis. While it was still a white wheat many years ago, Dr. Saunders found it in milling and baking qualities equal to the best red wheats in Canada.

In 1917 Prof. Bracken had tests made showing Red Bobs to have high milling and baking value. The Grain Growers' Guide sent samples of Red Bobs and Marquis wheats to the Howard Testing Laboratories in Minneapolis last fall, and the report from this test showed Red Bobs to be even superior to Marquis as a milling and baking wheat.

In the matter of grading Red Bobs also stands high. A sample of this grain together with milling tests were submitted to Geo. Serle, Chief Grain Inspector for the Dominion Government, at Winnipeg. After examining the sample Mr. Serle graded it No. 1 Hard, showing that Red Bobs will grade as high as Marquis or Red Fife.

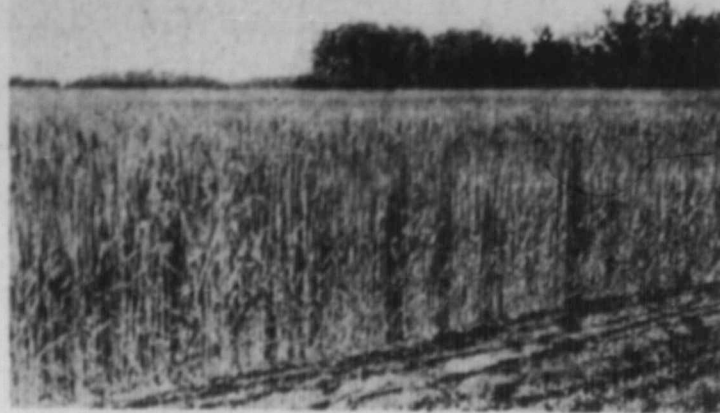
Mr. Wheeler believes that in Red Bobs he has an ideal wheat for Western Canada and that it will save millions of dollars to grain growers in this country. He has experimented with it and tested it most carefully for seven years, and on the average he found that it ripens from one week to ten days earlier than Marquis and has a deep red life color. By its early ripening, Mr. Wheeler expects Red Bobs to escape the greater part of the damage now sustained by frost and rust.

The damage from rust, Mr. Wheeler says, usually occurs late in July or early in August, therefore, by advancing the date of ripening by from six to ten days the kernel is mature and immune from rust damage. It is estimated that the loss from rust to the wheat crop of 1916 was not less than \$29,000,000 while in the United States the loss was much greater. If Red Bobs wheat will escape with only half the damage by rust the profit to the farmers and to the country will be immense.

In addition to all the other advantages which Mr. Wheeler has found in Red Bobs is that of heavy yields. In his experiments he found that Red Bobs on the average, yields considerably heavier than Marquis, and although the straw is strong and upright and the head very compact it nevertheless is not a hard wheat to thresh and does not present as much difficulty as is found with Marquis wheat.

Mr. Wheeler saved most of his 1917 crop for seed. He sold a small quantity in small lots at \$48.00 per bushel. The Grain Growers' Guide purchased eighty-five bushels of Red Bobs from Mr. Wheeler at a very high price and distributed it free to readers of The Guide throughout the three prairie provinces. It was only distributed to those who were willing to assist in introducing The Guide to new subscribers. No person was allowed to secure more than 40 pounds

Continued on Page 27



Typical Head Red Bobs Wheat, natural size, front and side view and field of Red Bobs Wheat.

a single head of any other kind of wheat. Prof. Bracken, at the Saskatchewan University, Saskatoon, tested Red Bobs on his plots in 1917, and found that this wheat ripened nearly a week earlier than Marquis. The season was very dry which would narrow the spread in ripening between the different plots of wheat. At the School of Agriculture, Vermilion, Alberta, a small plot of Red Bobs was grown in 1917 by



Members of the party

Mo

THE automobile means of quick travel in the country and ease the provision of suitable for their use which the horse and mule driven. Realize clubs which were for days of the gasoline-made their primary of the Good Roads movement largely to their that the roads of Western Canada are as good a condition today.

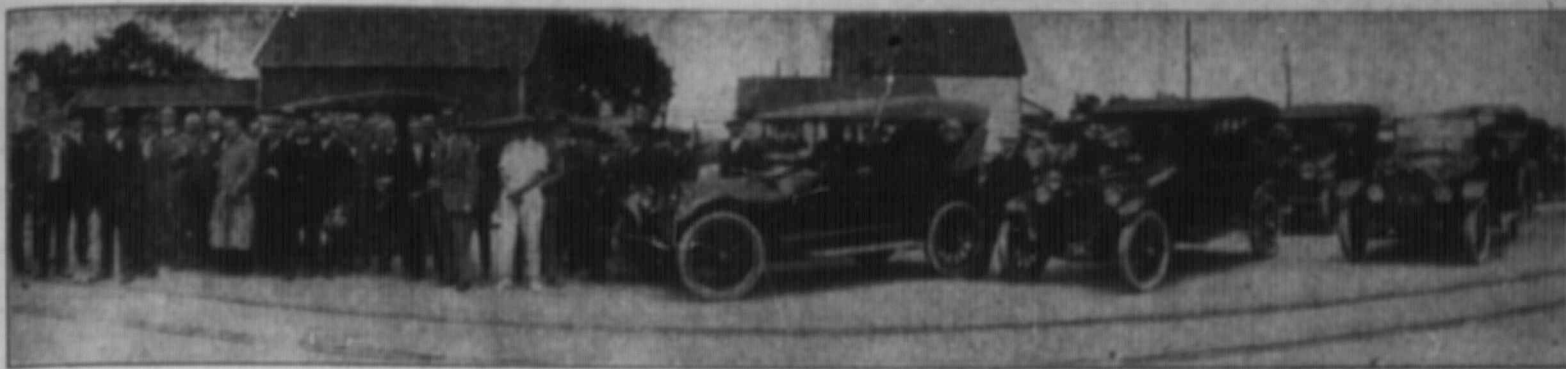
The motor clubs give up the work yet, to be done to cultivate as to the necessity of wheat. They must pay from a far wider state average municipal and must point out not only does the good road rapid and easy means it enlarges the circle farmers and their families of covering 50 supper with as much have been done with baggy.

In order to foster motor leagues and clo particular point of city highways. By doing the attention of the ties along the route to been indicated as a inter-municipal travel rouses their pride to a will at least try to ha as their neighbors. also be fostered by t of annual dragging which prizes could b efforts of the local mo

Promoting Provin

The good roads of Motor Leagues of W now working hand about the adoption o vinctial highways. taken because it is realized that better results will be obtained from the placing of the roads under one central body rather than under the control of widely scattered bodies who are in addition only temporarily in control of public necessities. This does not mean that the entire road system would be taken from municipal control but only the leading main trunk roads east and west and north and south across the provinces.

At the present time, in the Province of Manitoba, an illustration of the benefit that would be derived from such a



Members of the party which motored from Winnipeg to New Orleans over the proposed Jefferson Highway last year being met on return by Members of the Manitoba Motor League

Motor Leagues and Good Roads

Organized Auto Owners Promote Improved Highways---By A. C. Emmett

THE automobile has become the means of quick transportation for the dwellers in both town and country and consequently demands the provision of roadways more suitable for their use than those over which the horse and buggy were formerly driven. Realizing this, motor clubs which were formed in the early days of the gasoline-propelled vehicle, made their primary aim the boosting of the Good Roads movement, and it is due largely to their enthusiastic work that the roads of Western Canada are in as good a condition as they are today.

The motor clubs cannot, however, give up the work yet, as much remains to be done to cultivate public opinion as to the necessity of road improvement. They must preach the gospel from a far wider standpoint than the average municipal council would do and must point out the fact that not only does the good road provide a more rapid and easy means of transport, but it enlarges the circle of life for the farmers and their families by the possibility of covering 50 or 60 miles after supper with as much ease as 10 would have been done with the horse and buggy.

In order to foster the movement the motor leagues and clubs should make a particular point of signposting the main highways. By doing this it brings to the attention of the various communities along the route the fact that it has been indicated as a suitable line for inter-municipal travel and thereby rouses their pride to a point where they will at least try to have as good a road as their neighbors. This spirit should also be fostered by the encouragement of annual dragging competitions for which prizes could be secured by the efforts of the local motor club.

Promoting Provincial Highways

The good roads committees of the Motor Leagues of Western Canada are now working hand in hand to bring about the adoption of a system of provincial highways. This step is being taken because it is realized that better results will be obtained from the placing of the roads under one central body rather than under the control of widely scattered bodies who are in addition only temporarily in control of public necessities. This does not mean that the entire road system would be taken from municipal control but only the leading main trunk roads east and west and north and south across the provinces.

At the present time, in the Province of Manitoba, an illustration of the benefit that would be derived from such a

scheme is provided by the case of the main highway from east to west. This highway has on both the east and west ends fine stretches of road either already constructed or rapidly nearing completion. Owing to the lack of interest of the municipalities controlling the central portion of the highway however it has a break in the centre which constitutes the weak link in the chain and which with government control would not exist because the entire length of the highway would come under a comprehensive plan of good roads forming a network across the province.

The expense of road building under



such a system would be far less than it is under municipal control as the work cannot be let out to contract in small patches so readily as a larger volume of work. Several large contractors have equipment suitable for the work and with proper supervision from the highway commissioners department the roads of Manitoba would be placed in such condition as to bring prosperity to the province from the influx of settlers that invariably follows a movement of this nature.

A System of Road Markers

The motor leagues have also mapped out a system of road markers across Western Canada which continues the

same color route from the extreme eastern to extreme western boundaries and also north and south. Local branches of the Motor League are asked to place these signs in position between their own town and a point about 20 miles on either side so that the mapping of a route is quickly done. Following the placing of the signs the route is properly logged and included in the guide books issued yearly for the benefit of members and which are supplied free of cost, together with a badge for the car to indicate that the owner is a good roads booster.

In the early days of the movement the farmers had a fixed idea that good

roads were only for the benefit of a certain class, but the automobile has been the means of educating them to a realization of the benefit to them as a business proposition and a real money maker from the time saved, greater weights hauled on trips to town, saving on horseflesh, wear and tear on vehicles, etc., all tending to help the profit side of the ledger when totalling up the year's business.

Military necessity will eventually have a far reaching effect on the road systems of the Dominion and the invaluable lessons learned by our boys overseas, engaged in the transport service will produce more road boosters

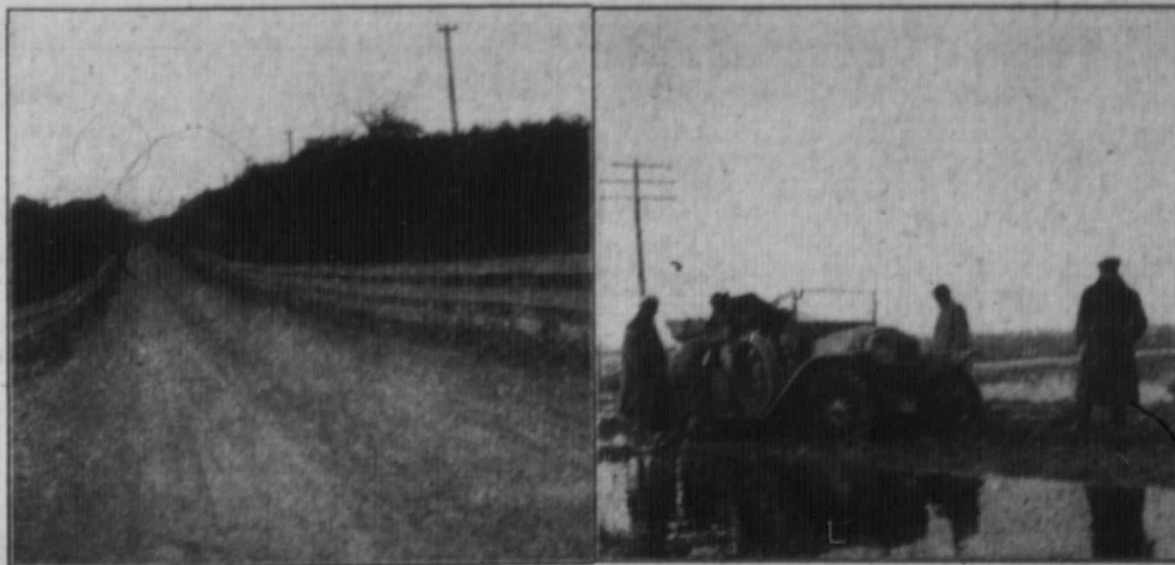
at the conclusion of the war than we ever had before.

International and Transcontinental Routes

International travel is another phase of motor club work which is being greatly fostered and during the present summer hundreds of American motorists will visit Western Canada. The motor clubs of Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Omaha, etc., are arranging a number of these trips for their members with the co-operation of the Manitoba Motor League, and it is safe to assert that the districts where the good roads movement is most strongly in evidence will be the districts to benefit from the investment of capital or the settlement of good prosperous farmers on the land.

To provide a representative All Canadian Highway is another scheme which the motor leagues are endeavoring to work out and for which they have received assurances of the interest of the Dominion Government. It is proposed to commence this highway at Halifax and continue it to Victoria on the western end, going by way of Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Cranbrook, Rossland, Blaine and Vancouver to Victoria.

Many stretches in Eastern Canada have already been completed and from Winnipeg west to Crow's Nest, B.C., a great deal of the pioneer work has been completed but between Winnipeg and the east a big stretch of wild country around Lake Superior remains to be surveyed for an easy route to follow for the highway. The sketch map shows the general outline of the proposed highway from Winnipeg west. It will be noted that at present tourists have to detour into the States to reach Vancouver, and a line drawn from Kingsgate through Rossland, Princeton, and Hope would show the proposed route over all Canadian territory. British Columbia has a splendid road system and with the opening of this link would offer a wonderful to tourists full of game and with ever varying scenic beauties to repay the motorist for a visit.



A Contrast in Roads. Nothing is more sensitive to good and bad roads than the automobile—and its driver

Drag the road after every rain when the road is damp but not sticky. Use a light drag. Add weight if it is required. Ride the drag in a standing position. Use your weight to influence the cutting of the drag and also the discharge of loosened material. Drive slowly and steadily with the drag at askew about 30 degrees. Drag from the side to the centre. If the road becomes excessively crowned run the drag in the opposite direction until the defect is remedied.

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United Farmers of Alberta

Ma

THE order-in-council calling out the young men who were aged 20 to 22 at the time they registered last fall has brought numerous protests to the Central office. The farmers of Alberta have shown that they are not less loyal than any other class, and a great number have already paid the supreme sacrifice in the present world struggle. At the time that the registration took place last fall a great many farmers and farmers' sons received exemptions, and from the manner in which some of these exemptions were worded the holders of the certificates felt justified in believing that as long as they continued doing farm work, producing meat and grain needed by the Allied armies, that they would not be called as soldiers. Accordingly many of them, anxious to demonstrate their loyalty and render the utmost service, bought more land, more stock, more power, more machinery, with the view of increasing their production to the maximum. In numerous instances young farmers and parents of young farmers mortgaged their land in order to buy more and to put in more crop. The bulk of these young men have been working from daylight until dark and straining every muscle and expending every ounce of energy in laying the foundations of a bigger crop of meat and grain.

Now that exemptions to men of 20 and 22 have been cancelled many farm homes are bewildered to know what they will do with the increased land, the additional stock and especially how they will, with their competent help gone and even inexperienced help hard to secure, meet their increased financial obligations. Hundreds of letters have been received by the Agricultural Adviser to the Leave of Absence Board and scores of farmers have left their farms at this busy season to travel to Calgary to present their cases. Many of these cases represent considerable sacrifice, and some, considerable hardship. Space does not permit of extracts from these letters being given, but most farmers will realize the position well enough even though they have not sons subject to the draft.

There have been some requests from locals that the U.F.A. take action as a body. Other locals have taken a different view, and the Central office, in consultation with the Agricultural Representative to the Leave of Absence Board and some members of the executive decided that the best course to pursue was to place the facts of the situation promptly and plainly before the Minister of Agriculture and other farmers' representatives from the West at Ottawa, believing that they would appreciate the seriousness of the situation and act accordingly. At the same time it was felt that the full seriousness of the military situation could best be realized by these representatives at Ottawa who had access to information which would enable them to decide which was the more urgent: the military call for soldiers or the call for increased production. The government has since made it plain the former was the more urgent, notwithstanding the great importance of food production. The action of the U.F.A. and the Agricultural Representative to the Leave of Absence Board, in laying the matter promptly before the agricultural representatives at Ottawa, was no doubt largely responsible for the granting of leave for two weeks, not extending beyond June 1, to the 20-22 men. It is realized that this does not very materially relieve the hardship which will be caused in many cases and that the problem will probably be more acute at harvest time. Prompt action should be taken by the government at once to secure the necessary help to take off the crop otherwise much precious food-stuffs in Canada will be wasted.

The Executive's Resolution

On May 13, the executive of the U.F.A. met in Calgary to consider the whole question of the government's action in cancelling exemptions. All the members were present but the president, H. W. Wood, who was in Winnipeg on his way home from a six weeks' tour through the United States with Mr. Rice Jones.

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham
Calgary, Alberta

The text of the resolution follows:—
The executive of the United Farmers of Alberta, after full consideration of the information presented to us regarding the effect of the order-in-council drafting men of the ages of 20, 21 and 22, hereby resolves:—

1. That we recognize that the government, in possession of the full facts in regard to the military situation and the need for increased production, would not have issued this order, which has since been ratified by parliament, had not the need for men been urgent and imperative;

Fair to All.

2. That this executive recognizes the fairness of the order, in that it applies to all classes of citizens of this age irrespective of their position or occupation.

3. While there undoubtedly will be a considerable loss of production resulting from the calling of these men at this time, this executive believes that having considered this aspect of the situation, the government accepts the responsibility;

4. This executive expresses the belief that good work has been done by the agricultural representative in this district in helping the military to secure adequate reinforcements with a minimum of disturbance to production, and further recommends that cases of special hardship be referred to the government through him with a view to some relief being granted;

5. This executive expresses the hope that farmers will loyally abide by the decision of the government and that those remaining at home will endeavor to see that production is retarded as little as possible by the calling out of this class.

U.F.A. Sunday

U.F.A. Sunday, which occurs this year on May 26, may be observed in many ways. It may be observed by the U.F.A. itself conducting a meeting and having a representative of the organization to address the meeting, and it may be observed by the pastor in the community taking up some phase of the work of the organization and dealing therewith. In the cities, too, it should be observed.

No live minister can afford to allow U.F.A. Sunday to pass without discussing the problems, the influence, the opportunities, the responsibility, or some of the other phases of the work that

MATRIMONY

MARRIAGE has its advantages, one of the chief being the co-operation it brings between two minds differently constituted. On a much larger scale the farmers' movement stands to benefit by the growth of the farm women's movement. Women bring a refreshing and helpful viewpoint to men's problems, and, after all, most farmers' problems affect the women of the farm home more than they do the men.

Every normal healthy man hopes to marry, and every live U.F.A. local ought to see to it that a branch of the U.F.W.A. is established at its point this year. As the president of the U.F.W.A. (who is moreover a capable member of the U.F.A. Executive) points out, even if there is already some other organization for women in your district that is no reason why the farm women should not identify themselves with the big democratic farmers' movement by joining the U.F.W.A. In the struggle that is coming after the war, numbers and organization will be needed if the farmer class is to get adequate recognition in the remodeling of human society. Some of the interests, which are not your interests, have not been slow to realize that a woman's vote is as powerful as a man's.

Send to the Central office the names of your women workers and they will be furnished with literature and hints on organization.

the U.F.A. is destined to handle, or if failing to do so, the results that are liable to follow.

Possibly never in the history of the world did so much depend upon the actions of men generally as at the present time, but upon us in this new country where things are still in the formative state, where we are unhampered by the ruts and prejudices that are accompanying conditions in older communities, much more depends. We need the product of careful thought and sound judgment. We need to be made to feel the consciousness of our opportunities and responsibility, and above all, we need to be impressed with the necessity of sound, concerted action and the necessity for acting collectively, and any student of our present conditions and situations and responsibilities will find ample opportunity to prepare an address suitable for the observance of U.F.A. Sunday.

The great fundamental principles underlying the U.F.A. in its functions of the building of a great province and a great empire, cannot be entirely dissociated with the duty that rests upon all citizens, and particularly Christian citizens of whatsoever denomination, in the building of "The Kingdom" on Earth.

Read the first half of the objects of the U.F.A. as presented in our constitution. You will see that the very first paragraph opens the door to the work for U.F.A. Sunday, and with the "moral and intellectual" foundations we continue to build until we are solving the great problems of state as to the relation that this great Dominion bears towards the empire, and the best method by which the Dominion can perform its functions therein.

Surely when the churches and ministry read the objects of our organization and realize that it means the building of "The Kingdom," that they will not be slow to throw the full weight of their influence in line and will do everything in their power to assist because they, themselves, are primarily interested in the same object.

Have you made up your mind where you are going to attend U.F.A. Sunday? Has your local done anything towards its observance? If not, get on the phone line immediately and call up your president or secretary and show that you and your local are alive to the practices of the organization and do all that you can to see that all members attend some service of some kind at which the question of the work of the U.F.A. is being ably discussed.—S. S. Dunham, ex-vice-president, U.F.A.

U.F.A. Briefs

G. A. Forster, director of the Bow River constituency, who in addition has been elected as secretary of the Pandora Local Union, No. 472, until quite recently, in remitting dues for 55 members, reports a considerable increase in membership. Their membership is now 85, and they hope to make it 100 or more soon. Joe Gerding has recently been elected secretary.

The Wadena Local Union, No. 303, of which Frank Kirkhoff, of Taber, is secretary, recently held a very successful basket social. The net proceeds amounted to \$150, which they have kindly contributed to the Red Cross Fund.

The Buffalo Hill U.F.A., No. 798, at a recent meeting placed orders for coal, twine, fence posts and coal oil. The secretary, C. A. Kerkling, of Hardisty, is evidently making every effort to make a success of the union, which has only recently been organized, and expects a large increase in the membership.

H. P. Bott, secretary of the Crystal Valley Local Union, No. 786, of Earle, reports that up to the present the attendance at the meetings has not been as large as anticipated. When the busy season is over they expect a full attendance, and have a prospect of several new members. Their next meeting will be held on May 18, when they intend to get started in the cooperative purchasing line.

IN laying out plans and locals do not add much to the speaker on women's association. In some phase of the add much to the program. You will doubt the crowd by having program. It is Women's Section all of the special since this summer. district has not secured today. We are to do the work but it is to plan the work. There are will help you, the your district and the tary of the Women teach with the dire telling me who you and when. If you subject to be dealt with arranged. My o written already to on a certain date as has been planned speakers should be that the work can the Central office. retary of W.S.G.O Street, Winnipeg, 1

Getting U

"Dear Sir,—
"We are beginning Grain Growers' Ass you kindly send u cards and a few co tion and any camp you think may help That is the typ beginning to come office these days i most welcome." In a package of Yes campaign material next mail.

A circular letter semi-annual report branches this week no board of direct together before Ju of this letter and t local campaign. E to keep tab on the results, and to rep tral office before t officers and direct leave this to the operate with him make the report e it in on time. If b ing the campaign close any incide special achievement There is no readi effective as repor successful work.

The literature u for practical use retary's shelf. E a trustee for us commending and Get it around am it into the hands o the critical and t form the people b our ideals and pri Talk Grain Grower of June. And let ner of Manitoba, terest and activity

The Taskm

It is commonly t seeking beneficiar lege believe that "dumb, driven cat ly be goaded to their physical str experience have strengthen that b been on rare occa has become so bi beyond endurance the laborers, the e aroused themselv repel the taskma the yoke of his bo again when extort to the quick there has meant someth

Manitoba Grain Growers

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

W. R. Wood

806 Bank of Hamilton Building,
Winnipeg, Man.

Not having our place in the districts and local boards do not forget to plan for a speaker on women's share in the association. Having a speaker on some phase of women's work will add much to the success of the meeting. You will double the interest and the crowd by having a woman on the program. It is the intention of the Women's Section to have a speaker at all of the special meetings in the province this summer. If your local or district has not secured a speaker write me today. We are ready and willing to do the work but desire your co-operation to plan the work to the best advantage. There are two people who will help you, the woman director in your district and the provincial secretary of the Women's Section. Get in touch with the director and write me telling me who you would like to have and where. If you wish any particulars subject to be dealt with, that too can be arranged. Many of the locals have written already to ask for a speaker on a certain date and part of the time has been planned for. Requests for speakers should be addressed to me so that the work can be planned through the Central office. Amy J. Ross, secretary of W.R.O.G.A., 590 Vancouver Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Getting Under Way

"Dear Sir—
We are beginning to arrange for a Grain Growers' Association drive. Will you kindly send us some membership cards and a few copies of the constitution and any campaign literature that you think may help us along."
That is the type of letter that is beginning to come in to the Central office these days and a type that is most welcome. In response to such a package of Year Books and other campaign material goes out by the very next mail.

A circular letter and blank form for semi-annual reports is going out to all members this week. It is hoped that no board of directors will fail to get together before June 1, for discussion of this letter and the organizing of the local campaign. Every branch is asked to keep tabs on the work done and the results, and to report them to the Central office before the end of July. The officers and directors are urged not to leave this to the secretary, but to cooperate with him and enable him to make the report complete and to have it in on time. It is suggested that during the campaign as well as at the close any incidents of interest or special achievement should be reported. There is no reading so welcome or so effective as reports of efficient and successful work.

The literature sent out is intended for practical use, not to lie on the secretary's shelf. Every local official is commending and extending the work. Get it around among the people. Put it into the hands of the indifferent and the critical and the antagonistic. Inform the people by means of it as to our ideals and principles and methods. Talk Grain Growersism the whole month of June. And let us have in every corner of Manitoba a real revival of interest and activity and strength.

The Taskmaster's Goad

It is commonly the case that the self-seeking beneficiaries of special privileges believe that their victims like "dumb, driven cattle," may quite safely be goaded to the utmost limit of their physical strength. The facts of experience have usually tended to strengthen that belief, for it has only been on rare occasions when the sting has become so bitter as to be utterly beyond endurance that the farmers and the laborers, the exploited classes, have aroused themselves and combined to reject the taskmaster and to cast off the yoke of his bondage. Yet once and again when extortion has stabbed them to the quick there has been revolt that has meant something for freedom.

Such was the case in 1907 and 1909 in Western Canada. The Grain Growers and the transportation interests believed they had the farmer at their mercy and pressed their advantage till they roused the men on the land to organize themselves for the protection of their rights. The Great Western Grain Growers' movement was the result, and the other modes of relief rough-shod over the farmers' rights were abandoned once and for all. At a later stage a similar case occurred in regard to the financing of western agriculture. The loan companies had things all their own way. They wrung by extortion millions yearly from the tillers of the soil. They made their rates what they pleased and laid the whole land under tribute to them. They pressed their advantage beyond the endurance of the populace. Stimulated to the point where they were aroused to demand mitigation of the evil, and as a result modern rural credit plans both for long and short term loans have given the farmer a large measure of freedom from the galling sting of the loan masters' goad.

Blinded by Their Gains

When men become gilded with gain they become blind to all interests but the increase of their profits and are almost certain to go far enough to provoke concerted and purposeful resistance and ultimate defeat of their policy of extortion. This is what is in process of being done by the special agencies of privilege, the protected manufacturing interests in Canada today. A period of unparalleled aggression has made them blind to the possibilities of danger and they are pressing their propaganda with unparalleled confidence.

Increasing the Pressure

Early in the war the government of the day gave them a bonus of a seven and-a-half per cent. increase in tariff rates, a kindly boost which from that day to this has been filling their coffers to overflowing while the average man is paying the shot in the rampant prices of food and clothes and the common necessities of life to the impoverishment of his own life and that of his wife and children. Later the great Canadian Railway corporations, steadfast allies of the tariff beneficiaries secured their special grab in the form of a 15 per cent. raise in railway freight and passenger rates which is more than tripling the earnings of the average man in his added exertions on everything he uses which has been abridged by rail and in every journey he takes in proportion to its length.

Sitting on the Safety-Valve

And the moneyed magnates go on serenely imagining that people are taking no notice or that they regard all these levies as patriotic contributions to the cause of the nation and the Empire. They will awaken from their self-delusion one of these days when they discover that nine-tenths of the people are coming to realize that they are being bled white by the most unscrupulous aggregations of profiteers that ever disgraced the industrial life of a nation. It will dawn on them to their infinite surprise, if not worse, that the man in the street and man in the factory and the man on the land knows that there is a gang in this Canada of ours which for more than a generation has appropriated to itself 30 per cent. of the profits of labor and 30 per cent. of the value of natural products, to say nothing of what uncounted millions they have induced governments to grant them in power lands and timber limits and water powers and mining privileges. Today a larger proportion than ever before of the people know that their lives are bare of the comforts and conveniences which some enjoy, just because a certain group have

secured powers by which they can levy tribute upon the masses. Tomorrow the proportion will be large enough, stretched to the quick by the increasing pressure of the taskmaster's goad, to crush the giant organizations by which they are being robbed.

The New Protectionism

For today the robber crew, blind as ever to the rising tide of understanding and resentment among the common people, are putting their heads together and plotting to move strongly entrenched themselves, and to maintain, and if possible increase the scale of their exactions. One of the most significant and alarming signs of the times in Canada is the feverishly planned and far-reaching special privilege propaganda which is being carried on throughout the Dominion in every province and in every community. There is no branch and no blowing of trumpets but through the press, through public men who are servants of the privileged interests, through various organizations allied with or related to the profiteering corporations, and through new organizations being established for this purpose, foundations are being laid and points of vantage secured from which the open and direct campaign may at the strategic moment be fought. It will be for Canada if those who stand for fair dealing, equal rights and commercial freedom are not equally alert and active and wise and if they fail in these days to lay the foundations upon which a structure of economic and commercial righteousness and justice may be built in days to come.

Your Neighbor's Family

Are you feeling after their upbringing? Are you looking after their education, providing them with suitable reading matter, getting them into touch with the life which later it will be their duty to serve?

Do you ask what you have to do with your neighbor's family or how you should make their upbringing your business. Let us see. It will become your business if they grow up into thieves or sharpers or men and women of evil influence. They will then menace your well-being and that of your children. It will become to some extent your business if they grow up selfish and un-social and ignorant and easily victimized. The community will be poorer because of it. There is it not your business as a neighbor to see to it that your neighborly opportunity of helping to prevent such an issue is not wasted or neglected?

You have the opportunity of winning their confidence of commending to them your own ideals, of leading them into contact with the best things and the best people you know. It is up to you to help mould the life of your neighbors' children because you are their neighbor.

Others are responsible too, of course, but you cannot shirk your responsibility. The church is responsible and the Sunday School and the public school—but yours is an opportunity none of them have. Yours is unofficial, unofficial and simply personal and neighborly. You have the opportunity of every-day contact, of simple and trivial duties of common interests and relationship; and if you permanent them all with the spirit of neighborliness, of good will, of high principle, of cheerful optimism and of genuine appreciation of the finer things of life, the things that are more excellent, you may win your neighbor and his wife and their children for worthy life and for useful citizenship. You may by the companionship of an attractive life lead him, to bend the course of his family's life toward the higher goals.

It is worth planning for. Consult with your wife. Enlist the help of your most intimate friends. Put your children as they grow up on the small. And by concentrating helpful and inspiring ministrations upon your neighbor, inspire him so that he will come gladly into the circle of real living and bring his children with him. So will you serve the best interests of your community as well as of your neighbor and yourself.

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Saskatchewan Grain Growers

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

J. B. Musselman
 Regina, Sask.

A SHORT time ago a statement was made by W. F. Cuckshutt, M.P., that supporters of the Union Government representing the western provinces had given a pledge not to press for any reform of the tariff system during the course of the war. Speaking during the course of the debate on the budget in the house of commons, Mr. Maharg, M.P., president of our association, gave an emphatic denial to the statement so far as he personally was concerned, and stated that he considered it essential that the tariff should be dealt with if the war was to be won. We quote here the portion of Mr. Maharg's speech dealing with this matter:—

"Insofar as I am concerned there was no arrangement, no agreement, no understanding, either written or implied, and I know a number of other western members who are in exactly the same position. I think it is essential the tariff should be dealt with to win the war."

"A short time ago the plea was more production. Now production was being left in the back ground, and now the cry was men for military service. Which was right, time would show. I am willing to assist the Union Government," Mr. Maharg declared, "but I am not prepared to take their say-so for an indefinite length of time."

This is exactly what would have been expected of Mr. Maharg, and in the minds of our members at all events will effectively dispose of the matter.

Relief of the Allies

The following letter has been received from F. H. Auld, honorary secretary-treasurer of the Agricultural Relief of the Allies Fund, viz:—

We are in receipt of your letter of the 23rd ultimo enclosing cheque for \$332.30 as a donation from your locals to the Agricultural Relief of the Allies Fund.

We thank you for the consideration your locals have given to this worthy cause and believe a large fund will be accumulated.

We are enclosing receipt herewith.—Yours faithfully, F. H. Auld, hon. sec-treas.

Locals Help Red Cross

The following amounts have recently been forwarded to the Central office to be applied to the Red Cross Fund, viz:—

- Plessis G.G.A. \$30.00
- Thunder Creek W.G.G.A. 97.35
- Alada W.G.G.A. 50.00

Plessis raised its quota by means of a box social, and Thunder Creek Women's Section by a dinner and sale.

These amounts will be remitted to the Red Cross Society in due course.

Solves the Nurse Problem

We recently called attention to the good work accomplished by the Forest Bank local in obtaining free hospitals for the municipality, a result which was due very largely to the thoroughness with which the women of the local went about the work.—We have now equal pleasure in recording the equally good work done by the members of the Senlac W.G.G.A. So far as we know, this is the first instance of a local of our association taking the responsibility of engaging a nurse for the community, and we are glad to know that the venture has turned out well. There is no help like self-help for accomplishing results, and no other kind of help can so build up the moral fibre of the people. So far as Senlac is concerned, the venture seems likely to pass out of the region of experiment, seeing that they have entered into a contract with the nurse for a second term. There are few fields of work which are likely to prove so great and permanent a benefit to the community as this, and we shall watch developments with interest. How many others of our women's sections will follow the initiative of Senlac W.G.G.A.? We are indebted for this report to Mrs. McNaughtan, honorary secretary of the W.G.G.A. The report follows:—

"We, like many other rural districts,

have keenly felt the need of medical aid and good nursing. Our W.G.G.A. had for a long time been trying to devise ways and means to secure a nurse, when we received welcome tidings through one of our members, who had been a nurse, and had come to our midst—a bride from N.B.—a few months previously. She had received a letter from one of her nurse chums saying that she would like to come west if there was anything in sight for her. Through correspondence an engagement was made for six months. She was employed by the W.G.G.A. and all money earned by her was to be turned in to the treasurer. She was to go wherever needed in the Senlac municipality and the W.G.G.A. were to receive \$3.00 per day for her services.—The nurse receives 40.00 per month, board and rooms, whether there is work for her or not. Half her railway fare was advanced to her.

We are pleased to say that the arrangement has been very satisfactory for both parties, and a second term has been contracted. Our section has come out whole, even to the refunding of railway fare. However, we feel that the financial consideration is the least part of the venture, for our nurse has been a real blessing to our community. She is well trained and thoroughly capable and competent. We have all learned to love her to the extent that we long for her to be off duty that we may enjoy her cheerful companionship in our homes. I only wish all districts were as fortunate as we are.—Mrs. R. R. Pratt, director, District 13, W.G.G.A., Senlac, Sask.

J. N. Burrill Home Again

Our members will be glad to know that John N. Burrill, of Indian Head, a former valued member of the executive of our association, has lately returned from the front. Mr. Burrill received a wound in the leg, and was invalided home.

Vice-President's Son Wounded

Information has come to hand to the effect that Private Ralph Hawkes, a son of A. J. Hawkes, of Percival, vice-president of our association, was admitted to the General Hospital, Rouen, France, on April 16, suffering from a gunshot wound. We have no doubt but that Mr. and Mrs. Hawkes will have the sympathy of every member of our association.

A Co-operative Chain

The following letter was recently addressed to the Organization Department at the Central Office, viz:—

In reply to yours of recent date I am herewith enclosing membership for our association to date. We have nearly doubled the membership of last year, and after seeding is over we expect to hold special meetings at local school houses and get all the new members possible.

On March 16 I went to Carmichael and helped to organize a co-operative local, at which date 15 members signed up and paid their \$5.00 deposit on shares.

The next co-operative local I expect to get is at Tompkins, as there are several who want some system at that place to keep order on the prices charged at the local store, and I for one want to get as many locals as possible along the nearby towns, so that we can get together and buy more in car-load lots, and thereby become able to meet local competition, which is hammering at us on all lines that we handle. It is the price that every farmer takes into consideration these days more than who is the cause of the reduced price.

If you expect to have time for a trip out to this part, kindly let me know and I will try to arrange for several meetings at country points.—J. H. Saad,

secretary Gull Lake Co-operative Association Ltd.

The Gull Lake Co-operative Association Ltd. is following the lead of quite a number of other locals in doubling its membership for the present year, due very largely to the energy and enthusiasm of Mr. Sand. Increase of membership, however, is not the only, nor even the main point with Mr. Sand. He sees in the placing of a chain of co-operative associations in the district the opportunity of the farmer to get a fair share of the profit he creates by his purchases, and this to make possible for himself and his family the fuller life to which every man is entitled. Doubtless it is true, as Mr. Sand says, that "it is the price that every farmer takes into consideration these days, more than who is the cause of the reduced price." This attitude is no more characteristic of farmers than of any other class, yet it is a pity that it is so. The saving to farmers on their total purchases in Saskatchewan owing to the efforts of the G.G.A. is incalculable, and gratitude alone should be sufficient to get every farmer in the province into the fold. We wish Mr. Sand every success in his efforts.

Generous Help to Patriotic Fund

Mrs. Neil McDonald, secretary of the Women's Section of the Fertile G.G.A., recently wrote the Central office, enclosing the sum of \$100 for patriotic purposes, and we have pleasure in giving publicity to the letter as follows:—

I am enclosing \$100 by registered mail, as we have no money order or express office here.

I wish you to give \$50 of this to the Red Cross, from W.S.G.G. of Fertile, \$25 to the Y.M.C.A. and \$25 to the Ambulance Fund. All of this is from the W.S.G.G.A. of Fertile. Kindly send me receipt for same.—Mrs. Neil McDonald, sec-treas., W.S.G.G.A.

Farmingdale Incorporates

A meeting of the Farmingdale local was held on April 8, for purpose of incorporating under the Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act. During the meeting a total of 28 shares were subscribed for by 24 members. The capital was fixed at \$5,000 in 200 shares of \$25 each. The memorandum of association and supplementary by-laws were forwarded to the Co-operative Organization at Regina for registration. A board of nine directors was elected.

The prospects are excellent, and much interest was taken in the question. That the farmers in the district were willing to take time off for this purpose during seeding is certainly a good augury for the future.

Shaunavon Grain Growers

March 26 was a specially interesting occasion to Shaunavon Grain Growers. The afternoon was devoted to receiving reports from delegates to the convention. Mrs. Hollis and Mrs. Luetkar, each speaking upon papers given and impressions received in the women's meetings, and Mrs. Luetkar reporting on the men's gatherings.

It was conceded by all that this year's convention topics had been of a most timely, helpful and practical character.

In the evening a social gathering was held, when an address was given by Lieut. Richardson (formerly secretary of our local), on his experiences in France. This was followed by a debate by six of our members. The subject of the debate was, "Should Consolidated Schools Displace the Rural?" A lively interest was shown in this debate. Other items of the programme were: A pianoforte solo, reading, and songs. Before the completion of the program we were favored with a brief visit and a few encouraging words from Lieut. Governor Lake, who was visiting the town at the time.

There was a splendid attendance at this gathering, showing an increased interest in our movement. The financial result was the addition of over \$50 towards our Rest Room Fund.—Mrs. P. M. Luetkar, sec-treas., W.G.G.A.

New Legislation

Summary of outstanding bills at last

AT the last session of the Legislature which opened on February 7, and continued until March 13, with a recess of several weeks—from February 26—in which the Hon. Stewart, attended of the provincial premier many important new acts were passed to old acts were passed in a summary of the enactments:—

1.—The Municipal Districts Act

This act gives municipalities power to borrow money on the guarantee of the purchase of seed grain to resident owners, with the written consent of patented lands, not in value for each quarter rates therefor payable on interest at a rate not to be paid by the municipal district in the crop, and on the taxes and first mortgages. If the demand note is the 31st day of December the duty of the secretary enforce the lien and he is of the remedies provided in the Municipal Districts Act for of taxes with costs by district at any time after that date may also be taken against said date. The advance grain advance outstanding must be given upon certificates issued by the penalties are provided of the grain covered by the intent to avoid payment.

2.—The Seed Grain Act

This act is similar to the Grain Act, 1917, and provincial treasurer or agricultural may authorize to advance seed grain, or bank in the province to for the purchase of seed grain or occupants of patented lands in municipal districts or other representatives being owners or patented lands other than districts who are on a naval service in His Majesty's His Majesty of his Allies war, and the provincial or any chartered bank advancing seed grain, or purchase of seed grain, take security by way of the following methods: note or notes, real estate mortgage.
 Seed grain or money of seed grain may be a occupant of any land of the owner and upon in which case the land shall be subject to the penalties are provided of seed grain or money the purchase of seed grain purpose than that for was obtained.

3.—The Dairymen's Act

The amendments give agriculture power to is creameries, cream statistics and to testers of in such form and for subject to such conditions regulations, approved by oil, provide, and no station or cheese factory on business after the month after the regulations have been duly approved without such license, shall be \$5.00.
 No person shall operate cream testing apparatus day of June, 1918, without a license, the fee for \$2.00. The applicant, given such license, may prove if satisfactory or prove by actual demon-

New Legislation in Alberta

Summary of outstanding acts and amendments passed at last session of the Legislature

AT the last session of the Alberta Legislature which opened on February 7, and continued until April 13, with a recess of some three weeks—from February 8 till February 26—in which the premier, Hon. Chas. Stewart, attended a conference of the provincial premiers at Ottawa, many important new acts and amendments to old acts were passed. Following is a summary of the outstanding enactments:—

1.—The Municipal Districts Seed Grain Act

This act gives municipal districts power to borrow money under by-law, on the guarantee of the province, for the purchase of seed grain to be supplied to resident owners, and tenants with the written consent of the owners, on patented lands, not to exceed \$300 in value for each quarter section, taking notes therefor payable on demand, with interest at a rate not to exceed that paid by the municipal district, and lien on the crop, and on the land subject to taxes and first mortgages.

If the demand note is not paid by the 31st day of December it shall be the duty of the secretary-treasurer to enforce the lien and he may make use of the remedies provided by The Municipal Districts Act for the collection of taxes with costs by distress or suit at any time after that date. Proceedings may also be taken against the land after said date. The amount of seed grain advance outstanding against any land must be given upon all tax certificates issued by the treasurer, and penalties are provided for disposing of the grain covered by the lien with the intent to avoid payment.

2.—The Seed Grain Act, 1918

This act is similar to The Seed Grain Act, 1917, and provides that the provincial treasurer or the minister of agriculture may authorize any person to advance seed grain, or any chartered bank in the province to advance money for the purchase of seed grain, to owners or occupants of patented lands other than in municipal districts, or to the wives or other representatives of persons being owners or occupants of patented lands other than in municipal districts who are on active military or naval service in the forces of His Majesty of his Allies in the present war, and the provincial treasurer or any chartered bank or individual advancing seed grain, or money for the purchase of seed grain, is entitled to take security by way of any or all of the following methods: Promissory note or notes, real estate mortgage, chattel mortgage.

Seed grain or money for the purchase of seed grain may be advanced to an occupant of any land with the consent of the owner and upon their joint note in which case the land of the owner shall be subject to the lien.

Penalties are provided for making use of seed grain or money advanced for the purchase of seed grain for any other purpose than that for which the same was obtained.

3.—The Dairymen's Act

The amendments give the minister of agriculture power to issue licenses to creameries, cream stations, cheese factories and to testers of milk and cream in such form and for such term and subject to such conditions as he may by regulations, approved by order in council, provide, and no creamery, cream station or cheese factory shall carry on business after the expiration of a month after the regulations provided have been duly approved and published without such license, the fee for which shall be \$5.00.

No person shall operate a milk or cream testing apparatus after the first day of June, 1918, without first securing a license, the fee for which shall be \$2.00. The applicant, before being given such license, may be required to pass a satisfactory examination and prove by actual demonstration that he

is competent and qualified to properly use a cream tester.

Any association, corporation, company, person or firm engaged in the business of buying milk, cream or butter fat for the purpose of manufacture which discriminates in the price paid for the same commodity in different sections, localities, communities, towns or cities, after making due allowance for the difference in grade or quality, if any, and the difference in the cost of transportation, shall be deemed guilty of unfair discrimination and upon summary conviction shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500.

There is a proviso that competition may be met by equal prices without being subject to the penalty.

The minister is also empowered to make regulations defining grade descriptions and grade standards of dairy products and to specify the conditions upon which the department's butter and cheese grading service may be made available to operators of creameries and cheese factories in the province.

4.—The Public Highways Act

All highways are divided into three classes:—

- (a) Main highways;
- (b) District highways;
- (c) Local highways.

Main highways are those of prime importance by reason of being trunk channels of communication between the main cities and towns of the province or with main travelled roads situate outside and adjoining the province. District highways are those of less general but of considerable local importance. Local highways are all such highways as are not classified as main or district highways.

Seventy-five per cent. of the cost of construction of main highways and 25 per cent. of that of district highways shall be borne by the Department of Public Works, and the balance and the cost of local highways shall be borne by the local authorities. The cost of maintenance of main highways shall be borne by the department, of district and local highways by the local authorities. The minister is given power to direct that a portion of the cost, and maintenance of a district highway shall be borne by the local authority of any area through which the highway does not in fact pass, such partial cost to be in proportion to the benefit the area receives.

Each municipal authority must pay its proportion of the cost of any main or district highway upon demand after construction.

In case of the failure of a municipal authority to maintain any district highway within its area the minister may give notice, and if the highway is not repaired within 15 days the minister may authorize the road to be put into proper state of repair, pay the cost of same, and recover the amount from the defaulting municipal authority.

Provision is made whereby the minister may build or rebuild any bridge upon any highway where the cost of same has been provided for by a specific vote of the legislature, and in case of flood or other accident the minister may repair any bridge, paying the cost thereof.

All money due the department from any municipal authority shall form a special lien against the municipal taxes. All work shall be let by tender, except in cases where from its nature it can be otherwise executed more expeditiously and economically.

All mechanics, laborers and other persons engaged in highway work shall be paid fair and reasonable wages.

The minister is given power to make rules and regulations for the traffic of vehicles on any highway in the province.

5.—An Act re School Ordinances

(a) \$70 per month, or \$840 per year, is fixed as the minimum salary of the teacher of an ungraded school, that is,

RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED

to Represent the Greatest

TWIN MUTUALS

in the Great West

The Arcola Mutual FIRE Insurance Company

and

The Arcola Mutual HAIL Insurance Company

TWO DISTINCT COMPANIES UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT

Hail Rates: \$4.00 Cash Rate per \$100 Insurance, \$40 per \$1,000.
\$5.00 Note Rate per \$100 Insurance, \$50 per \$1,000.

Fire Rates: New rate and instruction book just out. After ten years' successful operation in protecting many millions of dollars' worth of property, the Company offers added protection to the farmers of Saskatchewan as near cost as safety will permit.

Commissions for both Fire and Hail are liberal, as the saving in operating expenses by having both companies under one management is shared with our agents and policy holders.

WRITE AT ONCE, specifying territory desired as both the Hail and Fire seasons are now on.

Farmers or others having spare time in summer months are also asked to apply. Applications for both Hail and Fire Insurance may be made direct to Head Office by farmers desiring protection in any districts where our agent is not known.

HEAD OFFICE FOR BOTH COMPANIES:—

ARCOLA, SASKATCHEWAN

BOBY H. COOK, Manager

NOTE: Be sure to send for our "Hail History for Saskatchewan Farmers" before you pay more than our rates. Sent free upon request.

"CHAMPION" IDEAL COMBINATION THRESHERS

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



fully equipped combination outfit. It is to every farmer's interest to investigate. Our outfits are labor savers, grain savers and time savers.

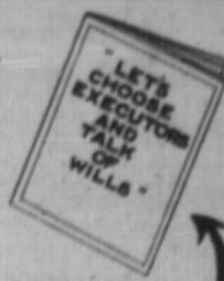
Built in one size only, viz. 34x36 "Champion" Separator, fully equipped, mounted with 32 H.P. "Ideal" Kerosene Engine. "Ideal" Engines have two opposed cylinders with high tension ignition system. Perfect kerosene burners—economical on fuel and high in power. Our "Combination" outfit is guaranteed not to sag—no special support is necessary, and operated with practically no vibration.

Full particulars, prices and terms on request.
Waterloo Man'g Co. Ltd. **Gould, Shapley & Muir Co. Ltd.**
Regina, Portage la Prairie, Saskatoon, Portage la Prairie, Regina, Sask. Man. Sask. Man. Sask.

Write for

YOUR COPY

of



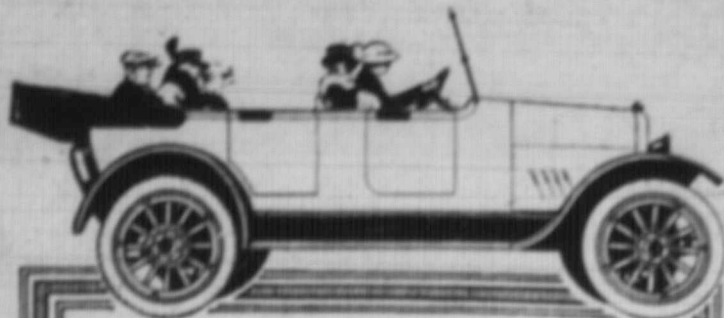
Question: Why is it wiser to have The Standard Trusts Company administer your Estate than to have it settled by an individual?

Answer: Because The Standard Trusts Company offers an equipment and experience which cannot be expected from an individual. It has many years' experience behind it. Its officers and counsel know what legal steps are necessary. Its accounting department is organized and systematic. It suffers from no illness or personal incapacity of the individual, hence continuity of service. Its vaults safeguard and protect the Estate's property. It offers accommodation for all financial transactions which may be necessary in connection with the winding up of Estates.

The above answers one question that is frequently put to us. Equally pertinent questions are answered in our Booklet, "Let's Choose Executors and Talk of Wills." To secure a copy send to our nearest office.

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY

Winnipeg Saskatoon Edmonton Lethbridge Vancouver



Come for a Spin in this Beautiful Car

YOU would purchase the Briscoe "on looks"—if that were your only guide to car value—its chassis and body design form a combination of grace and refined elegance.

But you would never choose a car for beauty alone—the Briscoe has earned its supremacy on the strength of a motor that makes possible from 30 to 35 miles on a gallon.

A sturdy car that asks no favors of the road it travels on—through the mud and over the ruts, its powerful engine drives it, with a steady propelling force that instantly responds.

A car that gives you power a-plenty and parlor-car comfort—at a price the average man finds quite enough to pay. And for that price you get more than you usually get when you buy a car; there are no "extras" when you invest in a Briscoe.

Locate the Briscoe agent nearest you and permit him to take you for a spin in a Briscoe. Touring Car or Roadster, \$1,095, f.o.b. Brockville.

BRISCOE

The Car with the Half-Million Dollar Motor

THE CANADIAN BRISCOE

MOTOR CO., Limited

Head Office
TORONTO

Factory
BROCKVILLE



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

*You can Work Wonders
With a Room
With It*

NEPONSET
Wall Board
For WALLS and CEILINGS
And a Hundred other Uses

NEPONSET WALL BOARD comes in two finishes—Quartered Oak and Cream White. Both finishes are complete for use without further decoration, though the Cream White can be painted if desired. Both surfaces of each board are waterproofed. Write for booklet of artistic suggestions for using Neponset Wall Board, and for name of dealer.

*Neponset Floor Boarding
for farm and home.*

BIRD & SON
Head Office, Hamilton, Ont.
Branches—Windsor, Calgary, Edmonton,
Montreal, Toronto, St. John.

a school having but one teacher, except where the inspector certifies that in his opinion it would be a hardship on the district to pay such salary, when the minister may authorize a less salary to be paid.

(b) The School Attendance Act

A parent or guardian shall not be liable for a penalty in respect of a child not attending school if there is no public or separate school which the child has the right to attend within two and one-half miles from the nearest point of the quarter section or lesser portion of land upon which the child resides by the nearest highway from such child's residence, if he is under ten years of age, or within three and one-half miles if he is over that age; or, in the case of a consolidated school district or other district providing conveyance, where the regular route travelled by any conveyance is more than one mile in direct line from the nearest boundary of the quarter section upon which such child resides; or if the child has passed the Grade VIII examination and the district in which the child resides does not provide instruction for pupils above that grade; or if the child has attained the full age of 15 years.

6.—The Municipal Hospitals Act

The minister shall divide the province into proposed hospital districts, but is given power to establish a district not conforming to such division and to add territory to any established district, provided the ratepayers of the added territory have voted in favor of same.

A hospital district may be established upon petition from each contributing council therein or from 25 ratepayers in each included area, or from the contributing council of one or more included areas and 25 ratepayers from the other included areas; provided that any portion of a large local improvement district may be added by order of the minister of his own motion or upon petition from 25 ratepayers thereof; and provided further that where only part of a municipality or large local improvement district is included the number of signatures of ratepayers required on any petition shall be three times the number of townships or parts thereof so included.

The minister shall fix the number of members on the hospital board and shall allocate the number to be appointed by each contributing council, and such members may be members of the council or other residents. Members of the board from a large local improvement district or part thereof shall be appointed by the minister.

Immediately after the appointments to the board a meeting shall be called by a member, directed by the minister for the purposes of organization.

7.—The Small Debts Act

Every justice of the peace is given jurisdiction in the judicial district or sub-district in which he resides to try any action of debt, except one to which the King is a party or one in which the title to land is involved, where the amount claimed or the balance claimed does not exceed \$50; provided that no justice shall try any action under the act unless the defendant or some one of the defendants resides or carries on business in the judicial district or sub-district in which the justice resides.

No municipality, municipal district, school district or local improvement district shall take proceedings under the act for the recovery of taxes, except those imposed in respect of the occupancy of or an interest in land which is itself exempt from taxation.

Provision is made in the act for the forms to be used, procedure for service, tender, form of defence and trial, judgment, execution and appeal, and a schedule is given of the fees to be taken by justices, sheriffs, witnesses and the district court clerk.

20.—Tax Exemption of Soldiers

No soldier shall become at any time liable in respect of home property to the payment of any tax which, when it first falls due, falls due or would but for this act fall due:—

(a) After December 31, 1917, and before the expiry of one year after the declaration of peace by Great Britain; and

(b) From himself, while a soldier. "Home property" is land with the buildings and improvements thereon

which is occupied by a soldier or his wife or any of his ascendants or descendants dependent upon him for support at the time such soldier became a soldier within the meaning of this act.

It must consist of not more than four lots according to a plan of subdivision if in a city, town or village, and such lots must be contiguous, or of not more than 320 acres if outside a city, town or village, and if composed of more than one parcel, such parcels must be situate within a circle of nine miles radius. It must be listed on a home property register kept by a municipality in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Where a soldier has more than 220 acres such soldier may, prior to the first day of May in any year, notify the municipality of the 320 acres chosen by him as an exemption.

Amendments to Acts

5.—The Farm Machinery Act not withstanding anything contained in any contract or agreement there shall be implied in any such contract or agreement for the sale of farm machinery (whether under seal, written or oral) a warranty to the effect that all repair parts in adequate quantities for the said machinery are kept and will be kept by the vendor for the period of ten years from the date of said agreement and may be obtained at the place of business of the agent of the vendor who is nearest to the purchaser, or at some well advertised point in the province; provided that the keeping of a stock of the necessary repairs as aforesaid on hand at one well advertised place of business in the province for the year 1918 and at two places of business at least 150 miles apart in the province for every year thereafter by the manufacturers or general provincial distributor of said farm machinery shall be deemed to be a compliance by a vendor with the terms of the contract or agreement as set out in this section.

8.—An Act Respecting Poisons. The "Alberta Provincial Police" is substituted for the "Royal North-West Mounted Police."

No person shall set out poison in any other part of the province than that lying to the north of the 55th degree of north latitude, except it be upon his own premises, and then only for the purpose of destroying gophers.

9.—The Dower Act. Where at the time of the death of a married man is testate with respect to his homestead his wife is living apart from her husband under circumstances disentitling her to alimony, no such life estate shall vest in such wife, nor shall she take any benefit under the act.

Where the wife of an owner of a homestead is in fact living apart from her husband under circumstances disentitling her to alimony, or is in fact a lunatic or person of unsound mind, then any judge of the supreme court, upon the application of any person interested and by order made in a summary way, shall, upon the establishment of the latter fact, dispense with the consent and acknowledgement of the wife, subject in the latter event to such terms and conditions as appear to him just.

This act shall apply to all wives, whether or not they have attained the age of 21 years.

The words "been voluntarily executed by her" are struck out of form A and the following substituted therefor: "been executed by her of her own free will and accord, and without any compulsion on the part of her husband."

11.—The Game Act. October is made an open season for prairie chicken, but not more than ten birds may be killed by one person in one day nor 100 by one person in the season.

Hungarian partridge may also be killed during the same month, but not more than five by one person in a day nor 25 by one person in the season.

No one is allowed to buy, sell, barter or exchange such birds.

Eat More Vegetables

There are plenty of potatoes, carrots, turnips and onions in Canada from last year. "Eat them up," says the Canada Food Board. "Do not waste one of them. Eating vegetables will save wheat. It is wheat that they want over there."

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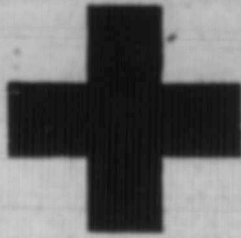
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"For the Relief of our Wounded Sons"

An Appeal to the Farmers

FOR four years the women of Canada have toiled nobly and unremittingly for the Red Cross. Do not ask them any longer to bear the financial burden of the mission of mercy—it is *your* duty.

These women have worked wonders! Every soldier who is invalided back speaks loudly of what the Red Cross did for *him*, to restore him to vitality and health—to save him for home and for Canada.

On all the far flung fronts, behind the lines and in 925 military hospitals of England and France, the Canadian Red Cross is on duty day and night—saving men's lives!

The task has become too great for the willing fingers of the wives and mothers and sisters alone—they need *your help now!*

RED CROSS asks you, as the representative men of your communities to join with the local Red Cross Committees that are being formed in every district for this campaign. Help the committees, attend the meetings. Help raise the fund, see that every man has the opportunity of contributing put squarely before him; be prepared, and when the day comes---**GIVE!**

Canada cares for her own! The Canadian Red Cross looks after every wounded Canadian soldier, so far as it is humanly possible. The Canadian Red Cross is the sole and only support of the 3000 Canadian Soldiers, prisoners of war on German soil.

It maintains ambulances, dressing stations, and supply depots all along the Canadian lines; it enters the hospitals in England and France. It supplies comforts to the men in the trenches, cares for the hopelessly crippled and the blind, gives a thousand and one personal attentions that the government cannot tender—it is the Mother of the Army!

It asks of you, proudly, in this hour of its need.

SASKATCHEWAN
Campaign Opens - June 17
 Branches should be formed in every district not already organized. For full details apply
 SASKATCHEWAN HEADQUARTERS,
 New Armour Block, REGINA.

MANITOBA
Campaign Dates - June 17 to 22
 A Committee in Every Municipality
 Help form Your Committee
 PROVINCIAL HEADQUARTERS,
 Kennedy Building, WINNIPEG.

The Canadian Red Cross is the most economically administered institution in the War. Ninety-eight cents out of every dollar goes directly to the men who serve. All receipts and expenditures are audited and published, and re-audited by the Dominion Government.



THE "ACID" TEST OF VALUE

At an auction sale the buyer makes the price.

Auction prices are apt to be lower than the real value warrants, rather than higher.

In any case, auction prices represent the estimate of value placed on the article by the buyer and not the seller.

During the past few months, the cow owner's appreciation of the unusual values offered in De Laval Cream Separators has been demonstrated in a most remarkable way.

From one state after another have come the reports of the sale of De Laval machines at farm auctions—machines which had been in steady use for several years—at prices, in most cases, only two or three dollars less than the sale price when new; sometimes at practically the same price at which the machine was sold when new; and, in several instances, at even more than the original list price.

In February, at a Missouri auction sale, a De Laval in use two years was sold for \$1.25 above the original purchase price. In Kentucky a farmer paid for a De Laval \$2.00 more than the original price, at an auction sale. Last January, in West Virginia, a second-hand De Laval sold at auction for \$2.50 less than the original catalog price. On January 15th, in Ohio, a De Laval machine in use a year was sold at auction for exactly the same price it brought when new, and at another point in Ohio a De Laval in use several months brought several dollars more at auction than the original list price. In the Province of Ontario, early in April, a De Laval in use since 1916 brought at auction a price \$5.00 higher than the owner paid for it when new.

In contrast with these prices paid for De Laval machines at farm auctions, it is interesting to note that when other makes of cream separators are offered they are usually listed simply as a "cream separator," and not by name. Often there is no bid for such machines and their usual auction prices run from \$10 to \$15. We have never heard of one that sold at auction for half its original cost.

Perhaps you may not have had an opportunity to learn of the cleaner skimming, easier turning, the great durability and the splendid service given by the De Laval machines, but here is the strongest and best sort of evidence that those who do know cream separators appreciate that the man who buys a De Laval gets good and generous value for the purchase price. And further, that even after a De Laval has been several years in use, it is practically as good as new.

If you are without a cream separator or in need of a new or better one, why not see the local De Laval agent immediately? If you don't know him, address the nearest De Laval office as below, for any desired particulars.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.

Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separator and Ideal Green Feed Silos. Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns and Butter-Workers. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

One pair outwears Two pairs of ordinary overalls

**HEADLIGHT
OVERALLS** (TRADE MARK)
MADE IN CANADA
LARNED, CARTER & CO. SARNIA.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Livestock

Feeding or Hoarding Wheat or Flour Now Illegal

REGULATIONS of the Canada Food Board now make it illegal to feed milling wheat or wheat flour to livestock or poultry. Dealers are forbidden to offer milling wheat, or any product of milling wheat except bran and shorts, for sale for the feeding of livestock or poultry, and it is against the law for any person to grind milling wheat or a mixture containing milling wheat for such feeding purposes. A single exception is made in the case of grains grown together, when the percentage of milling wheat is not more than 25 and when the wheat cannot be extracted from the combination except at undue cost. Such mixed grains, under these conditions, may be sold or purchased for feeding to poultry.

The penalty for violation of any of the regulations is a fine which may be as high as \$1,000, and must not be less than \$100, or imprisonment for three months or both fine and imprisonment.

The Food Board's regulations limiting the amounts of flour which may lawfully be held apply to people in the rural districts as well as to those living in cities or towns. Persons residing within two miles of a licensed dealer are forbidden to have in their possession or under their control more flour than is sufficient for their ordinary requirements for 15 days. If they live more than two miles and less than five miles from a licensed dealer they may have up to 30 days' supply. Those living between five and ten miles from a

dealer are limited to 60 days' supply, while persons living at a greater distance than ten miles may have up to 120 days' supply.

All Excess Must Be Returned

Quantities held in excess of these amounts must be returned forthwith to the dealer or miller from whom purchased, and arrangements have been made for its acceptance at the purchase price or the market price on April 20, 1918, whichever be the lower. Any surplus not returned by May 15, may be seized and forfeited, while the person who has failed to comply with the law is also liable to the heavy penalties of fine and imprisonment.

Wholesale and retail dealers in flour are required to report to the Millers' Committee, 178 Queen St., Ottawa, their holdings in excess of 60 days' requirements, and the miller or millers from whom they purchased such flour will be obliged to re-purchase it at the market price on April 20, 1918, or at the price paid by the dealer (both prices on a basis f.o.b. dealer's station). In this way any loss which is incurred falls upon the millers.

In future there will be no possible excuse for the feeding of flour to hogs or other livestock, and the practice should be reported at once to the nearest police authorities. In case no action

is taken by them, the circumstances, giving full details, should be reported to the Canada Food Board, Ottawa. The Board is prepared to see that offenders are severely dealt with.

Every pound of flour that can be spared in Canada is needed overseas to feed our soldiers and Allies, and any flour that is used for purposes other than necessary human consumption means increased peril to the food supply of the Allies. The Food Board is confident that the farmers of Canada will avail themselves of the arrangements now made to dispose of any holdings of flour in excess of their current requirements, as limited by the new regulations.

Prices of Bran and Shorts

The only feed-stuffs which mills are now permitted to manufacture from wheat are bran and shorts, and the quality of the former must not be lowered by the re-grinding and mixing of bran into the shorts. The manufacture of heavier feeds such as feed flour, red dog flour, or middlings is prohibited.

It is illegal for a miller, manufacturer or wholesaler to require or demand that a retail dealer purchase flour or any mill product in excess of his normal requirements in order to secure shorts or bran, or any mill product that he may desire to purchase. Similarly, it is illegal for a retail dealer to make a demand of this kind of a customer.



Herding Sheep in the "land of brown heath and shaggy wood"

The following are the maximum prices at which millers may sell shorts and bran:—

Shorts \$29.50 per ton of 2,000 pounds, bran \$24.50 per ton of 2,000 pounds, in bulk on track at Fort William and Port Arthur. To these prices may be added the cost of bags and freight from Fort William and Port Arthur to point of destination east of Fort William and Port Arthur. At points west of Fort William and Port Arthur, the maximum price of bran and shorts in bulk shall be the price at Fort William and Port Arthur, less the difference between the freight charges to such points and the freight charges for delivery at Fort William and Port Arthur.

All invoices governing sales made east of Fort William and Port Arthur must give the following information:—

- The maximum price at Fort William and Port Arthur.
- The freight charges to point of destination.
- The cost of bags.
- Any rebate or other deduction that may be made.

All invoices for shipment west of Fort William and Port Arthur must give the following information:—

- The maximum price freight paid at Fort William and Port Arthur.
- The freight charges for delivery of bran or shorts at Fort William and



We have more prices are right. We have We will sell colts, but we Some Clydes thin for sale Do n

VAN

Perche Shire

One of the largest as a producer of 60 Stallions for Sale. My America to compare. All papers in the Registry of Fred Chan DIRI

941.25 Lbs. Peach Queen Wayne	1043.75 Lbs. Baroness Madeline	827.5 Lbs. Green Pledge DeKal	1123.5 Lbs. Mason Peach Pauline	1048.75 Lbs. Della	1042.05 Lbs. May Echo
1057.5 Lbs. Tactile of Riverside	1113.25 Lbs. Reverend Count DeKal Lady Pauline	1008.47 Lbs. May Echo Peach	1044.45 Lbs. Plus Pauline Arlio	986.25 Lbs. Hill Great Peachier Yale	1041.25 Lbs. Baroness Eleanora Peach
1007.5 Lbs. Calamita Johanna Rig	1173.86 Lbs. Lady Pietje Conary's Jewel	1051.25 Lbs. Lilla DeKal Lockwood	1130.0 Lbs. Evergreen Sarah		

THESE 16 CANADIAN HOLSTEIN COWS
Produced as much butter as 100 average cows.

Vanstone & Rogers
Importers and Breeders of
**Clydesdales, Percherons
and Belgians**

We have over 90 Stallions for Sale yet and can give anyone a top-notch in any of the above breeds.

We have more real high-class horses than we ever owned before and our prices are right.

We have an over-supply of good Clydesdale colts, rising two-years. We will sell these out at half-price. All are good-size, well-bred classy colts, but we need the room.

Some Clydes taken in exchange—sound, quiet, well-broken horses, but thin for sale at work-horse price. Our guarantee goes with them all.

Do not wait to write, but wire when you will be here.

WE CAN PLEASE YOU

VANSTONE & ROGERS
North Battleford, Sask.

**Percheron - Belgian -
Shire Stallions and Mares**

One of the largest breeding herds in the world; as a producer of champions this herd has no superior. 60 Stallions and 75 Mares of breeding ages for Sale. My farm is regarded as the best in America to come to for the right kind, at growers' prices. All papers correct for acceptance by Canadian Registry and Canadian authorities.

Fred Chandler, R7 Chariton, Iowa
DIRECT BELOW ST. PAUL

America's "Top" Sale
of
**Aberdeen-Angus
Bulls and Females**

140 HEAD
at
Harlan, Iowa
JUNE 4th and 5th

120 Cows with 80 Calves free with dams.
20 Herd Heading Bulls.
46 Blackbirds, of which 22 are Blackcaps.
50 Trojan Ericas. 24 Prides of Aberdeen.

BLACKBIRDS: Blackcaps, Blue Ribbons, Victoria Blackbirds, Ballindalloch Blackbirds and Blackbirds of the First, Second and Third Branches.

TROJAN ERICAS: Enchantress, Eisas, Evergreens, Chief-tain Trojan Ericas and Kildonians.

BALLINDALLOCH K. PRIDES: 20 head, the like of which have never graced any one sale ring.

PRIDES OF ABERDEEN: Representatives of all the sub-branches of this great family.

Bulls fit to head any herd. Cows with big calves at 1600 and better yet to calves. The greatest offering of Blackcaps ever in a sale. All leading pedigrees represented. Such a richness of pedigree has never been combined with such superlative individual excellence. Escher & Ryan feeding and breeding has been developed hand in hand to build America's first beef-breeding herd.

Cattle will be Tested to Export to Canada
WRITE FOR CATALOG

Escher and Ryan **Chas. Escher, Jr.**
BOTNA, IOWA

Don't Sell Your Cows

To sell now, because of the shortage of hired men, is like "killing the goose that laid the golden eggs"—for never in the history of farming have the prices of milk and cream been higher, nor the necessity of their production so vital to the Empire's needs.



have solved the problem of saving time and labor in milking—and freed the hired man for work in the field.

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When the miller sells at the mill direct to the consumer in less than 10 ton lots he must not add more than 5 cents per bag of 100 pounds to the sacked carload price. When the purchaser brings bags to the mill to be filled, not more than \$2.00 per ton may be added to the bulk price. Dealers selling to the customer direct from the mill for cash are not permitted to add more than 5 cents per bag of 100 pounds to the cost at the dealer's railway station. Dealers selling from a store or warehouse for cash are limited to an addition of 10 cents per bag of 100 pounds to the cost at the railway station where the dealer takes delivery.

The regulations fixing these prices and margins of profit are part of the law of Canada and will be enforced the same as any other law. Cases of violation should be reported at once to the nearest police authorities, and in case no action is taken, full details should be sent to the Food Board at Ottawa.

Leading Hereford Sires

A careful study of pedigrees is essential to any measure of success in stock-breeding. There is great need for this among all breeders of cattle in western Canada. Hereford breeders should be interested in the following close study of Hereford breeding lines as investigated by R. E. Hunt, of the Virginia Experiment Station, and published in the Breeders' Gazette:—

The 48 animals that won first, second, third and fourth in the twelve regular classes at the 1913 International show are taken as a basis for this study. Each one is representative of the highest Hereford standard. While it is true that the 48 animals do not represent the entire breed, they do represent the highest type of Hereford produced in the United States, and for a sire to be rated among the foremost he should be closely related to these leading animals. Extended pedigrees of these animals were traced to the fifth generation, considering the individual as the zero generation, and the sire and dam as the first generation. The pedigrees are complete in all cases, with the exception of two animals, whose records are not complete in the herd books. A study of the pedigrees shows that the following are the most prominent sires of the breed:—

Perfection Fairfax, Bonnie Brae 8th, Perfection, Beau Donald 40th, Disturber, Prince Rupert 8th, Beau Donald, Dale, Paladin, Fairfax, Prince Rupert, Beau Brummel, Columbus, Beau Real, Kansas Lad, Jr., Earl of Shadeland 41st, Don Carlos, Anxiety 4th, Earl of Shadeland 9th, Garfield and The Grove 3rd.

The relative importance of these sires is shown by the following data, in which, ranking the sires in regard to the total number of males and females that trace directly to them within five generations, we have the following:—

- 33 animals trace to Don Carlos.
- 31 animals trace to Beau Brummel.
- 30 animals trace to Anxiety 4th.
- 28 animals trace to Earl of Shadeland 41st.
- 27 animals trace to Beau Donald.
- 26 animals trace to Columbus.
- 21 animals trace to Dale.
- 20 animals trace to Garfield.
- 17 animals trace to Perfection.
- 13 animals trace to Perfection Fairfax.
- 13 animals trace to Kansas Lad Jr.
- 13 animals trace to Fairfax.
- 13 animals trace to Earl of Shadeland 9th.
- 9 animals trace to Beau Real.
- 9 animals trace to Paladin.
- 9 animals trace to The Grove 3rd.
- 7 animals trace to Prince Rupert.
- 6 animals trace to Bonnie Brae 8th.
- 6 animals trace to Disturber.
- 4 animals trace to Prince Rupert 8th.
- 3 animals trace to Beau Donald 40th.

Two Lines of Breeding

This table emphasizes two distinct lines of breeding: First, Anxiety 4th sired Don Carlos, Don Carlos sired Beau

Brummel and Beau Brummel sired Beau Donald, showing that the blood of Anxiety 4th is an important factor in Hereford breeding. Second, Garfield sired Earl of Shadeland 41st, Earl of Shadeland sired Columbus, Columbus sired Dale, Dale sired Perfection and Perfection sired Perfection Fairfax, considered the king of Herefords. There are good reasons for calling Perfection Fairfax the king of Herefords, since he has sired 13 animals in the list. These two lines of breeding include the first 10 animals in the table. All the animals excepting Farmer trace to one or both of these two lines, showing that breeders are getting results from Anxiety 4th and Garfield or Earl of Shadeland 41st strains. The pedigrees also show that a combination of these two blood-lines gives the best results. Farmer is by Eaton Pearl 42016 and out of Fidget 42022. The pedigree shows that neither line-breeding nor in-and-inbreeding was resorted to, and that it is entirely a case of outcrossing. One other sire, Bonnie Brae 8th, should be mentioned, because he is the sire of 6 animals in the list, and, when age is taken into consideration, this is an excellent showing.

In summing up the foregoing data we find the following: 1, The importance of the Anxiety line of sires; 2, the importance of the Garfield line of sires; 3, the comparatively few really great sires of the breed; 4, Perfection Fairfax, the greatest sire of the breed to-day, and as time goes on he should become even greater.

Ruptured Blood Vessel

I had a horse that died the other day. He was all right at five o'clock when he was put in the stable, but took sick, and in two-and-a-half hours he was dead. He was playing around the yard before he was put in the stable. He was fed a little oat chop twice a day and hay and had the run of the yard every day that it was fine. He was in fair shape, not too fat. He suffered great pain till he died. I took him out of the stable as soon as he took sick and he laid down and never got up. He kicked with his front feet and moaned all the time. I opened him; there was no wind in him or water any more than usual; his stomach seemed all right, but there was a lot of blood around the heart and lungs—over a pail. Could he have broken an artery before being put in the stable? He was eight years old and weighed 1,450 pounds.—D.H.M., Sask.

The circumstances under which this horse became affected and died indicate that a blood vessel had ruptured. In this case the blood vessel which ruptured was no doubt one of the arteries leading from the heart. Cases of this kind occur at times in horses. The cause appears to be due to some disease of the walls of the blood vessel, causing the blood vessel to become weakened at some point and then any little extra effort or exertion may produce a break in the vessel, causing the animal to bleed to death internally. Nothing can be done to save a case of this kind.

Docking Lambs

Throughout the country there is an excellent lamb crop this spring. These lambs whether for market or breeding purposes should all be docked. Docking is simply a means of improving sanitation among sheep and should be done. It is not a painful or injurious operation to a lamb if done at the right time and in the right way. Every lamb should be docked by the time he is two weeks old. The best possible instrument for this purpose is a large pair of sharp pincers which should be heated and the tail cut off while the pincers are hot, leaving a stub not more than an inch long. The use of the hot pincers at the same time is cleanly and cheeks bleeding more quickly than it can be checked by docking in any other manner. Where such a pair of pincers are not available the tails had far better be cut off with a knife when the lambs are one week or 10 days old rather than to leave them on. Docked lambs sell for at least an average of one-half cent per pound more than lambs with long tails when marketed.—W. H. Peters.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Care and Valuable

THE system that I in raising pigs, and very practical in farrowing house. management that article will be from and for other com be modified to su

Two weeks before the sows are given a day, and a week before they are taken into and fed slop twice tends to produce a We frequently find treated this way the farrowing in early them in the central days before farrowing, toned to their new tames them down so excited when they f

At this time are that they are not co and easy in their pas stipulation develops, s taken immediately t condition and prev at farrowing time.

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After the pigs should have access water she wants, to farrowing. But she feed for from 12 strength of the milk the litter is large weak, she should be stronger feed soone it is best to increa the sow's slop as th milk that she produ tion to this very overflow of milk caked udder will be danger to the pigs t by careful feeding o scours. The slop large amount of after farrowing, in replacing the blood ing.

When the pigs ar they and their dam individual houses, in se they are slopped tw intervals, and a li

When old enough usually about six we is erected in which keep the sow from them. Later pigs are remove self feeders in erec ration in the feed composed of tanka and mineral matter feed is largely of a which, in connectio promotes quick lar weeks old they ar ration of oat and feeels they will eat two weeks more a are 12 weeks old, from the dams. I pigs are left in the roundings and the By the use of this. fret over the absen Later, the boars an

Sanitary Condi

Oilers are used to lice. Wallows cont are provided to k their hides in mel dip tends to ward and keeps their co and clean.

Another importa breeder cannot a that of changing t as often as it ge filthy. This will p preventing scours well as clean qua clean water are es automatic watercrs

Care and Feeding of Little Pigs

Valuable suggestions to Conserve the Pig Crop

THE system that I have always used in raising pigs, and the one that I find very practical is that of the central farrowing house. The system of pig management that I shall outline in this article will be from this standpoint, and for other conditions will have to be modified to suit the circumstances.

Two weeks before the time to farrow, the sows are given a slop feed once a day, and a week before they farrow they are taken into the central house and fed slop twice a day. The slop tends to produce a good flow of milk. We frequently find that when not treated this way the sows dry up after farrowing in early spring. Keeping them in the central house for a few days before farrowing gets them accustomed to their new surroundings and tames them down so that they are not excited when they farrow.

At this time care should be taken that they are not constipated, but free and easy in their passage. In case constipation develops, measures should be taken immediately to alleviate such a condition and prevent excessive fever at farrowing time.

We are always on hand when the sow farrows, to dry the pigs, put them in a box with a warm brick if the weather is chilly, and when she is through farrowing, we put the pigs back with the sow and see that they all get their first feed all right. If the act of parturition is prolonged, the pigs are allowed to suck before she is through to keep them from getting too weak.

After the pigs are born the sow should have access to all the cool, clear water she wants, to allay the fever from farrowing. But she should be kept off feed for from 12 to 18 hours, as the strength of the milk flow indicates. If the litter is large and the milk flow weak, she should be given a somewhat stronger feed sooner. As a general rule it is best to increase the solid food in the sow's slop as the pigs take all the milk that she produces. By careful attention to this very essential detail an overflow of milk and a consequent caked udder will be avoided. Another danger to the pigs that is to be avoided by careful feeding of the sow is that of scours. The slop should contain a large amount of water immediately after farrowing, in order to aid in replacing the blood lost during farrowing.

When the pigs are several weeks old they and their dams are moved to individual houses in separate lots. There they are stopped twice a day at regular intervals, and a little grain is given. When old enough to eat slops well—usually about six weeks of age—a creep is erected in which the pigs are fed to keep the sow from taking it all away from them. Later, all the sows and pigs are removed to larger lots, with self feeders in creeps for the pigs. The ration in the feeders at this time is composed of tankage, oats, middlings and mineral matter in some form. The feed is largely of a protein composition which, in connection with the pasture, promotes quick large growth. At 10 weeks old they are placed on a full ration of oat and barley chop and other feeds they will eat. This continues for two weeks more and then, when they are 12 weeks old, they are separated from the dams. In this process, the pigs are left in their accustomed surroundings and the dams are removed. By the use of this method, they do not fret over the absence of their mother. Later, the boars and gilts are separated.

Sanitary Conditions Necessary

Oilers are used to rid the pigs of any lice. Wallows containing dip and water are provided to keep them cool and their hides in mellow condition. The dip tends to ward off the mange also and keeps their coats and hides bright and clean.

Another important matter that the breeder cannot afford to overlook is that of changing the bedding daily or as often as it gets damp or becomes filthy. This will go a long way toward preventing scours and rheumatism. As well as clean quarters, fresh air and clean water are essential. We provide automatic waterers which provide cool,

clean water in summer and warmed water in winter. Lack of water stunts more pigs than does the lack of feed. All too many people water their hogs only when they feel like it, or think of it. The result is a stunted growth in the pigs and a loss of dollars to the owner.

In weaning the pigs, the sows should be watched, and if they have too much milk when the pigs are taken away, they should be brought back to the sows at the end of 12 hours and allowed to strip them of their milk. The next time an interval of 24 hours should be allowed before they are brought back to the sows. By this method the sows can usually be dried up after the second nursing without spoiling their udders.

Should scours appear in the pigs there are several methods of treatment, according to the cause of the disease. If the trouble is caused by too much milk, the sow's feed should be reduced to grain and water until the checked milk supply stops the scours. Sometimes a few feeds of blood meal will check the disease. Some breeders use copperas in the sow's slop, though it has a constipating effect upon the sow. A method found to be satisfactory in many cases is to use the following recipe: Equal parts of tincture of rhubarb, tincture of opium, and spirits of camphor. Four or five drops per pig is a dose, and should be given with a little water by means of a medicine dropper. The remedy that works one time may do no good the next time. If the first remedy does not work, it is well to use a variety of methods. Cleaning up the sow's quarters is a good preventive measure and will often help in controlling the disease after it is started. A cathartic may remove the cause of the trouble.

Thumps are caused by a lack of exercise and are best remedied by enforced exercise. A good way to force the pigs to take exercise is to take them away from their dams and place them in an enclosure in the sun. When they begin to get hungry they will take considerable exercise trying to get out of the pen to their mother.

Santonin and Calomel for Worms

The best remedy for worms is a mixture of santonin and calomel. Three or four grains of the medicine per 100 pounds of live weight, administered by means of a dose syringe, is the best system. The best size tablets to use is one grain santonin and one-half grain calomel. These are prepared with sugar of milk and are almost immediately dissolvable in water. To perform the operation, unscrew the nozzle of the dose syringe, put in the santonin and calomel, replace the nozzle, draw in an ounce of tepid water, shake the syringe well until the medicine is dissolved and then put the syringe in the pig's mouth at the root of the tongue and expel the contents slowly. In this way the pig is made to swallow it without choking. Another way is to mix up a pail of slop with four grains of santonin for each pig and give to the pigs in a trough. However, there is danger that some of them will get too much, while others will get too little of the medicine by the use of this method. It is best to cut off the feed the night before and administer the dose on an empty stomach. If results are not obtained, another dose should be given in 24 hours. It must be remembered that santonin only stuns the worms and the calomel expels them, and if they are allowed to lie around there is danger of the pigs becoming infested again by eating them.

Mange can be cured by washing the pigs with a stiff brush and a strong solution of dip followed by an oiling with some antiseptic oil.

Lice, one of the worst enemies of the pig, can be removed by using dip solutions, oiling with any kind of machine oil or by using an oiling machine.

The latter method is the better, as the pig applies the remedy to the spot at the time the louse bites and it is sure to get him. Another way that is quite satisfactory is to bunch the pigs up in lots of 30 or 40 in close pens, and spray them with a force pump from a bucket, using a bordeaux nozzle. By being crowded so close together, they will rub

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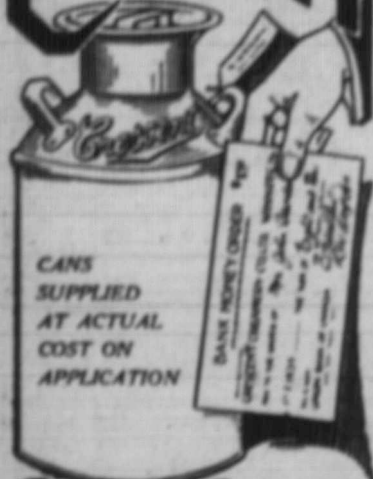
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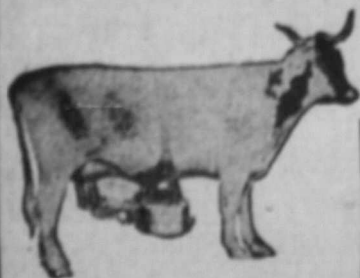
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the spray all over each other. It is well to repeat the spraying in two weeks to catch the second crop. Then the final drive is made by cleaning out and disinfecting the sleeping quarters.

Sore Mouth Demands Prompt Action

Canker, sore mouth or stomatitis is difficult to handle. The following procedure will save most of the affected pigs, if used in the early stages of the development of the disease: To start with a preventive measure, the sow's quarters should be disinfected before she farrows. Her udder should be washed with a disinfectant and painted with iodine. After the pigs are two days old they should be inspected every day and their gums painted with iodine. The disease first appears at the base of the teeth as a pinpoint of pus. By digging into it a pear shaped sac of pus is discovered. It should be opened with a knife and cleaned out with a piece of hardwood shaped like a knife. Tincture of iron applied with a medicine dropper is good to stop the bleed. After the place is carefully cleaned out, iodine should be dropped into the wound with a dropper, and crystals or a solution of potassium permanganate applied to the wound. This latter treatment will clean it up quick. Use the crystals of permanganate.

In extreme cases the disease eats up into the nose, eats the bone and death comes from exhaustion. The odor of the disease, from the suppurating tissue,

is very repellant. By using this treatment and starting immediately after infection appeared, 75 per cent. of the pigs affected have been saved.

The rust is an expensive problem. There are various ways of handling him. Some use milk, some let him go, while others dose him with medicine. Probably the best way is to give him whole milk and middlings after separating him from the rest of the pigs. He should be dosed for worms, treated for mange and provided with clean quarters and plenty of feed. If he is not responsive to this treatment and does not show a good return for the money expended, the best thing to do is to knock him in the head. The pig that remains rusty is a boarder that is an expense instead of an asset.

To gain the greatest amount of development in a pig it is necessary to supply good pastures, plenty of range and exercise, good feed, regular feeding, quiet handling, dry, clean quarters, and above all plenty of good clean water that is cool in summer and not frozen in winter, from a fountain that cannot be defiled. Ten head of sows will drink from 15 to 20 gallons of warm water a day in winter.

An old axiom that has proven itself to be a watchword of success is to watch both ends of the hog. It might be added that it is well to watch the middle as well. Eternal vigilance is the price of well-grown pigs.—J. E. Mehony, in Poland China Record.

Character in Shorthorn Cattle

What this term means to the Breeder



A Champion at British Shows. A bull of "character." He possesses in a marked degree the characteristics found combined in the best Shorthorns.

Like "quality" in relation to horses, "character" as applied to cattle is a term rather hard to define. Not infrequently we hear some one say that this or that animal has "true Shorthorn character," when praise is being bestowed, or that it "lacks character," when the reverse English is being used. Not so long ago, in quoting a British notice of the late Arthur S. Gibson, the statement was made that he was a great admirer of true character in cattle and no matter how good an animal might otherwise be, if it lacked character, it fared badly at his hands in the show ring, or words to that effect.

Sometimes technical terms cut little ice, but in this case the matter of character is much more important than many people are inclined to believe it. The views of a well-known British writer were published by the Shorthorn World. How much of a figure should character cut in the selection of breeding stock? The following throws some light on that question.

Skilful breeders know full well the value of "character" and what the word means, but it is perhaps somewhat difficult to define to the uninitiated. The word "character" as applied to pure-bred animals in reality means "individuality," and thus when we speak of an animal as having "true Shorthorn character," for example, it is meant that the animal possesses in

a marked degree those characteristics or traits peculiar to the Shorthorn breed.

The word is equally applicable to all pure breeds of livestock, and this "individuality" or "true character" is a trait that should be made a point of the highest importance in the breeding of pedigree stock. The true Shorthorn, for example, has a high-bred appearance. The head, the prominent round eye, the fine stately carriage, all proclaim noble ancestry and many years of good breeding, and it is this high-bred appearance, coupled with other characteristics, which have made the Shorthorn famous throughout the world, that is generally summed up in the word, "character."

Breed Character

The old Shorthorn tribes of the Bates, Booth and Mason blood were all more or less full of "character." They had their faults, which in some cases were many and bad, but there was no denying their high-bred appearance, and no one could ever dream of them as being other than pure-bred Shorthorns of high lineage.

Then the Scotch cross came in, and although the remark does not apply so much today, at any rate as regards the best Scotch herds, the Scotch Shorthorns of 20 years ago were sadly lacking in "character." They had the thick even flesh, short legs, and sym-

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maternal form, but the "common" look about it as carriage, their heads pride of birth, and their to a great extent this aster."

It is nothing but which raises a pedigree the level of its common and unless a pedigree is this trait what is the pedigree? Very little-bred animal when mixed with stock is to be won that stock in the offspring "character" or "no transmit to that offspring a degree above the common says it is too often pure-bred herds sadly "actor," having nothing them from just ordinary cattle—sows, perhaps, grass looking as common usually seen in any local. What is the reason for that the breeder has no attention to the value or that he has not the best appearance?

The Man With

The writer maintains pure-bred animal can from amongst a lot of cattle simply by its there has been something breeding, and, whatever be, at any rate the value cannot be of any value pure animals are bred easily be spotted among is little value in the after all, the chief aim of pedigree animals is to raise the standard of cattle of the country pedigree animal is in respect to a common-b likely to do much good.

It is therefore of to study "character" from animals that's true breed character above, every pure bred traits or characteristics be closely studied. The of true Shorthorn character, and a man who has the be detect at a glance a by its look, carriage, pearance.

Individuality of

So much for breed word has a similar speak of the individual. For instance, we like with strong "masculine" a cow with true "feminine" Both these description very important means ever disregards them. "masculine character" that the animal shows male appearance, with inity about him. The be of the negative steers, for weak heads never indicate prepot

A sire must possess "ter" and "masculine" is to stamp his progeny individuality. Then, should possess "feminine" in contradiction to should be distinctly appearance, more particularly head and neck, with ment about her. "steery" heads face and breediness, just and needless to say, the breeders. There is a time breeders paid "character" and attention to it than is do

A Fine He

It has been said the head of Belvedere looked that was enough termed to obtain what strongly improved bull's "character." prints and paintings of some are very exaggerated, but the bear a look of refinement, and "character" be well for modern

metrical form, but they had withal a "common" look about them. They had no carriage, their heads bespoke no pride of birth, and their stock inherited to a great extent this lack of "character."

It is nothing but breed character which raises a pedigree animal above the level of its common-bred neighbor, and unless a pedigree animal possesses this trait what is the value of his pedigree? Very little; for if a pure-bred animal when mated with common-bred stock is to work improvement on that stock in the offspring he must have "character" or "individuality" to transmit to that offspring to raise them a degree above the common herd. Nowadays it is too often possible to visit pure-bred herds sadly lacking in "character," having nothing to distinguish them from just ordinary commercial cattle, sheep, perhaps, with good pedigrees looking as common as any animal usually seen in any local fair or market. What is the reason for this? Simply that the breeder has not paid sufficient attention to the value of "character," or that he has not the eye for a highly-bred appearance.

The Man With the Eye

The writer maintains that unless a pure-bred animal can be picked out from amongst a lot of ordinary-bred cattle simply by its appearance then there has been something wrong in its breeding, and, whatever the cause may be, at any rate the animal's breeding cannot be of any value. Unless pedigree animals are bred so that they can easily be spotted amongst others there is little value in their pedigree, for, after all, the chief aim in the breeding of pedigree animals is to improve and raise the standard of the ordinary cattle of the country, and unless a pedigree animal is superior in every respect to a common-bred one he is not likely to do much good.

It is therefore of great importance to study "character" and to breed only from animals that are possessed of true breed character. As mentioned above, every pure breed has its peculiar traits or characteristics, which should be closely studied. Thus we often hear of true Shorthorn character, true Hereford character, and so forth, and the man who has the breeder's eye can detect at a glance a well-bred animal by its look, carriage, and general appearance.

Individuality of the Sexes

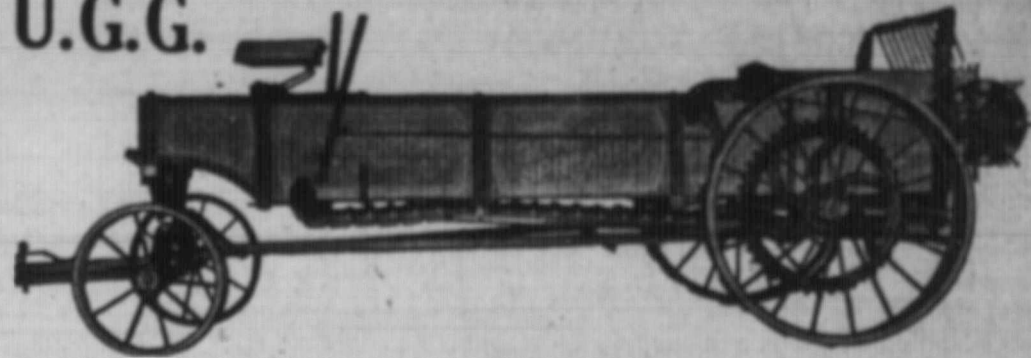
So much for breed character, but the word has a similar meaning when we speak of the individuality of the sexes. For instance, we like to see a bull with strong "masculine character," or a cow with true "feminine character." Both these descriptions have a deep and very important meaning, and no breeder ever disregards them. What, then, does "masculine character" mean? It means that the animal should have a virile male appearance, with no trace of femininity about him. The head should not be of the negative order, as seen in steers, for weak heads and countenance never indicate prepotency.

A sire must possess "breed character" and "masculine character" if he is to stamp his progeny with his own individuality. Then, again, the cow should possess "feminine" character in contradiction to the male. She should be distinctly feminine in her appearance, more particularly about the head and neck, with a look of refinement about her. Some cows have "steery" heads lacking in character and breediness, just as some bulls do, and needless to say, they are never good breeders. There is no doubt the old-time breeders paid more attention to "character" and attached more importance to it than is done in these days.

A Fine Head-piece

It has been said that Bates saw the head of Belvedere looking over a door, and that was enough for him. He determined to obtain him, and no doubt what strongly impressed him was the bull's "character." Some of the old prints and paintings of bygone Shorthorns are very probably, greatly exaggerated, but the animals depicted bear a look of refinement, high breeding, and "character" that it would be well for modern breeders to try to

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*10 bar 65 in. Heavy 9 stays to the rod	12 1/2	77
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*10 bar 48 in. Heavy 12 stays to the rod	12 1/2	77
*10 bar 48 in. Heavy 9 stays to the rod	11 1/2	69
*10 bar 47 in. Heavy 12 stays to the rod	11 1/2	70
*10 bar 47 in. Heavy 9 stays to the rod	10 2/3	66
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emulate. The dull eye, neutral head, and unrefined appearance that characterizes far too many of our modern Shorthorns have brought them down to the level of ordinary-bred cattle so far as outward appearance goes. We want to be able to detect a pure-bred animal at a glance, not have to wait for it to be pointed out to us. "Character" and pedigree combined will go far, but pedigree without "character" leaves us where we are.

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A Good Woolbox

The following description of a woolbox for tying fleeces properly was described by L. McLachlan, Shepherd at the University of Missouri, in the Breeders' Gazette, Chicago, and may be useful to some western wool men.

Too much wool arrives at the market in extremely poor condition. The fleeces are ragged and torn to pieces from poor shearing and handling. Tying up properly will be one factor which will help keep fleeces in a better condition when they reach the market. One of the most satisfactory methods of tying a fleece, from the producer's and buyer's standpoints, is by means of a wool rope, made by rolling the neck into a loose roll strong enough effectually to hold the fleeces. A few flockmasters can execute a successful tie by this method. A few Scotch shepherds have not lost the art of this tie, but most Americans will not bother with it. Too often is the wool just gathered up from the shearing floor, and no attention paid to how it is tied or how it will unroll on the grading and sorting tables.

If a fleece is taken off properly it is not torn and scattered; it can be gathered and rolled in a neat, compact bundle, which can be tied either with or without a woolbox. The woolbox illustrated here has proved successful in tying wool. It has the advantage of first serving as a table on which to tie the fleeces; also the fleece is not torn in any way; it is only pressed together, so that it will pack in a bag better and will not tear when handled. The material required to make the box is one clear cypress board, one-and-a-quarter inches thick, 12 inches wide and 16 feet long, and eight pairs of three-inch strap hinges. White pine may be used if cypress is not available. Cut the board in three equal lengths and lay them side by side on a pair of trestles. Obtain the centre lengthwise of the middle board. Take six inches each way from this point, and cut the board square across, making a board one foot square at A. Now go 12 inches each way to cut the boards B. These cuts should be made at an angle of 45 degrees toward the centre. This provides a rest for the boards B, and prevents their falling on through and breaking the hinges.

Hinging the Box

The box is now ready to hinge together. Place the outside boards squarely, the proper distance apart, and secure them temporarily by some means. First hinge the bottom board A between the outside boards, and at their centre, lengthwise. Now hinge the boards B to A, seeing that they fit closely. On each corner of A one hinge will have to be countersunk to allow the other smoothly to pass over it. Lastly hinge the boards C in place. Be sure that the board C extends under B to the correct distance. It should extend under, so that the surface of B is level with C, or a little flush, to allow for wear. If the outer end of C is hinged even, then B will be short to the extent of the saw kerfs, and will fall below the level of C, so that it will be

difficult to get hold of it. Cut a notch in C large enough to permit slipping the finger under B.



Now cut notches in the outside boards and the outer end of B to hold the wool twine. These should be cut so that the twine will wedge in them, and they should be placed in line about two or three inches from the outside of A. The box is threaded by passing the twine from 1 to 2, 3 and 4, as shown. Springs are placed at E to hold the boards B in place when the box is folded, or small cleats one-quarter of an inch thick, as shown in the drawing, may be used. Also a strip is used to fit over the outside boards to hold them in place. This leaves the operator free to use both hands. Keep the knife and cleat lying on the table to the right, as shown, making them handy. Roll the fleece, white side down, on the table. Roll the fleece in from each side as that side of the box is lifted, so that when completed the belly wool and edges will all be in the centre of the bundle. The fleece is tied by first being pressed down well into the box and then tying the loose ends of the twine through the loop ends.

To open the box, take the tied fleece in one hand and the cleat F in the other. As the cleat is removed, lift the bundle slightly to prevent the wool's being caught between the boards and tearing the fleeces. The trestles supporting the woolbox should be placed under the boards (C). Many other types of woolboxes are used. Many of them are so constructed that the wool has to be forced into them, thus tearing and mixing the fleece, which is a decided disadvantage from the grader's point of view.

Alfalfa Hay as a Horse Feed

In Bulletin No. 62 the University of Kansas sets forth some interesting facts regarding the value of alfalfa hay in feeding horses. The results obtained

from the use of alfalfa as a horse feed is most valuable part of because of the general feeding alfalfa to work horses as to growing horses it must be cut at the horse-feeding purposes as a concentrate roughage.

The method practiced of those who have been to work horses has been morning, noon and the horse to eat all the hay has been fed in any serious results, because of alfalfa hay, very palatable and large amounts. Excess soft, "windy" horses in the hocks, stocked unable to endure it. This has been the dread of horsemen. The method of feeding hay.

Time to Cut

It is commonly proper time to begin hay is when the field is bloom. Cutting at very good hay for ca is too "washy" for work. To make hay at hard work, alfalfa to become rather mat in fact, the field should be thoroughly Special care must be spilling or molding, or dusty hay of any to horses.

Probably the chief trouble in feeding a feeding. One pound of alfalfa contains on the average digestible protein 11 shelled corn, and is carbohydrates and fat of feeding a 1,200 bushel (56 pounds) a day, yet by giving the alfalfa hay he a larger amount of will be fed daily to a bushel of shelled sive amount of material not only neys, but also cause may result in a pro-inflammatory condition. Another effect of alfalfa is a ridding resulting in impair of the legs and ho sive sweating, and i A part of the trouble comes from the f loaded digestive tr the proper function Heaves may devel heaves resulting fro disease is at first, ance, but later be character and incu

Points to

To summarize, the ber in feeding alf horses are: first, t cut until quite mat be free from dust, it must be fed in As to the amount seems to indicate hundred pounds liv maximum amount

The man who bu market usually cho the brightest green the poorest for w it has been cut to "washy." If, ho will select averag alfalfa hay he wi the cost of feed substituting alfalf the prairie or tin substitute one pou one-and-half to tv or timothy hay, o one-half or more o thy hay has been hay, the amount the quality of th for the other hay too, may be cut

from the use of alfalfa hay in an extensive experiment were probably the most valuable part of the whole study, because of the general prejudice against feeding alfalfa to work horses. It was found that if alfalfa hay is properly fed, it may be fed to any kind of horses. This applies just as much to work horses as to growing horses. However, it must be cut at the proper time for horse-feeding purposes and must be fed as a concentrate rather than as a roughage.

The method practiced by a majority of those who have been feeding alfalfa to work horses has been to fill the manger morning, noon and night, allowing the horse to eat all he wishes. Prairie hay has been fed in this way without any serious results, but not so in the case of alfalfa hay. Alfalfa hay is very palatable and horses eat very large amounts. Excessive urination and soft, "windy" horses that are puffed in the hocks, stocked on the legs and unable to endure hard work, result. This has been the experience of hundreds of horsemen. The trouble is with the method of feeding, not with alfalfa hay.

Time to Cut for Horses

It is commonly believed that the proper time to begin cutting alfalfa hay is when the field is about one-tenth in bloom. Cutting at such a time makes very good hay for cattle, but such hay is too "washy" for horses at hard work. To make hay suitable for horses at hard work, alfalfa must be allowed to become rather mature before cutting; in fact, the field should be in full bloom before the mower is started. The hay should be thoroughly cured and stacked. Special care must be taken to prevent spoiling or molding, as moldy, musty or dusty hay of any kind is injurious to horses.

Probably the chief cause of so much trouble in feeding alfalfa hay is over-feeding. One pound of alfalfa hay contains, on the average, 35 per cent. more digestible protein than one pound of shelled corn, and is fairly rich in carbohydrates and fat. No one would think of feeding a 1,200 pound work horse a bushel (56 pounds) of shelled corn in a day, yet by giving the same horse all the alfalfa hay he will eat, as large or a larger amount of digestible protein will be fed daily than is contained in a bushel of shelled corn. This excessive amount of highly nitrogenous material not only overworks the kidneys, but also causes irritation which may result in a pronounced chronic inflammatory condition of the kidneys. Another effect of over-feeding with alfalfa is a clogging of the whole system, resulting in impaired nutrition, filling of the legs and hocks, softness, excessive sweating, and impaired respiration. A part of the trouble with the wind comes from the fact that the overloaded digestive tract interferes with the proper functioning of the lungs. Heaves may develop, most cases of heaves resulting from indigestion. This disease is at first a functional disturbance, but later becomes structural in character and incurable.

Points to Remember

To summarize, the points to remember in feeding alfalfa hay to work horses are: first, the hay must not be cut until quite mature; second, it must be free from dust, mold, or smut; third, it must be fed in limited quantities. As to the amount to be fed, experience seems to indicate that 1.2 pounds per hundred pounds live weight is about the maximum amount for work horses.

The man who buys alfalfa hay on the market usually chooses the hay showing the brightest green color. This is often the poorest for work horses, because it has been cut too green and is very "washy." If, however, the purchaser will select average, well-cured, clean alfalfa hay he will be able to reduce the cost of feed very materially by substituting alfalfa hay for a part of the prairie or timothy hay. He may substitute one pound of alfalfa hay for one-and-half to two pounds of prairie or timothy hay, until from one-third to one-half or more of the prairie or timothy hay has been replaced by alfalfa hay, the amount used depending upon the quality of the alfalfa substituted for the other hays. The grain ration, too, may be cut down considerably.



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Killing of Pregnant Animals

I had a young sow that was unable to deliver more than one pig during parturition and it was dead. About 24 hours after this pig came I killed her. She was eating and drinking and walking about. Would this meat be good for food and would it be permissible to sell any of it. I was informed by several it was good meat and we used some of it. It seemed perfectly good but I would like to be sure if it is supposed to be fit for food.—T.A.P., Alta.

The meat of animals that have been subjected to emergency slaughter should always be regarded with suspicion and should not be used for food unless the internal organs as well as the flesh have been carefully examined by a qualified Meat Inspector. Meat poisoning frequently follows the consumption of the flesh of breeding animals that have been slaughtered on account of inability to expel the foetus, difficult labor, retained after-birth or other affections of the genital system. Meat of this kind is often more dangerous than that of animals affected with a specific disease such as Anthrax at the toxine (poison) of septicaemia are not destroyed by cooking.

The meat of animals suffering from septic absorption may sometimes be eaten with safety immediately after slaughter when its consumption at a later date would be attended by the most serious consequences owing to the fact that decomposition takes place rapidly. The meat of animals slaughtered a few days prior to, or after, giving birth to young, is generally considered unfit for food. While it cannot be positively stated that untoward results would follow the consumption of the meat in question, such meat should always be condemned as an article of diet, and in no case should it be used or sold for food.—Dr. Shoults, Provincial Inspector, Winnipeg, B.

Selecting the Sow

Whether pure-bred or grade, a sow selected for breeding should be from a prolific mother, and by a boar that comes of a prolific family, because fecundity is hereditary to a very high degree. It is safest to select a sow from a mated mother who has had a chance to demonstrate her usefulness. In making a selection, the number and character of the teats should be noted. A sow is more likely to make a good mother if she has at least 12 well-developed teats, set well apart, and the front ones well forward on the body. When a really good sow is once obtained, she should be kept in the herd as long as she retains her usefulness. The age at which a young sow is first bred will depend upon her development, but it is very seldom that it is advisable to breed her before she is eight months old, so that she will be at least a year old when she produces her first litter.

Though exercise is important in the case of the boar, it is doubly important with sows during the period of gestation. Without considerable exercise during this time, sows cannot be made to give satisfactory results. In summer, pastures should be provided in which there is plenty of shade. A good pasture affords ideal conditions for sows, the green feed and the exercise keeping the sows in the best possible condition.

Summer Buttermaking

During the present food crisis it is of utmost importance that every ounce of butter fat used for butter-making be turned into a wholesome food product with the least possible loss.

It is essential to have good milk to begin with. If a centrifugal separator is used it is not difficult to obtain cream of good quality. The cream should be cooled to 50 degrees Fahrenheit before being mixed with the cream from previous milkings. When sufficient cream has been gathered for a churning, it should stand about 12 hours in a temperature of 65 to 75 degrees to ripen. The cream should become thicker and assume a glossy appearance. It should be only mildly sour. Cool to churning

temperature (52 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit in summer) and hold for two hours before churning. Too much care cannot be taken to clean churn and utensils and free them from odors. Stop churning when the butter granules are the size of a wheat kernel and drain off the butter-milk. Then thoroughly wash the butter, using water of about the same temperature as the butter milk.

If the butter becomes too soft, the wash water may be a few degrees below the churning temperature. Use about three-fourths ounce of salt per pound of butter. Work sufficiently to dissolve the salt and remove the water, but guard against overworking which gives the butter a salty texture.

Keeping Track of the Litters

Every herd of pure-bred swine, large or small, should have a good system of marking, for identification, and of keeping records. When the subject is mentioned to a breeder, he usually says that it is unnecessary, since he is working among his hogs and feeding them every day and knows every spot and marking on each one of them. All of this may be quite true, and perhaps it would be a waste of time to mark the pigs if he knew that nothing would ever interfere with his continuing to care for and have supervision over the herd. But no one knows when he may be called away, and, at his death, leave no trace or record of the breeding of any of the hogs except the ones that other men happened to remember by their visits to the herd. Cases are on record where the value of pure-bred herds has been greatly reduced by the death of the owner, leaving no record by which the pedigrees or breeding of the animals might be told. All that is necessary to avoid this calamity is an ear punch and a herd and litter record book. If these are properly used and the herd marked and a record kept of them, any herdsman can take charge of the herd at any time without any trouble.

Of the various methods of marking the ears, we have adopted the ear-notching system, sometimes called the stay-there mark. This mark never changes, is always in place and can be seen as one walks among the herd, thus getting rid of the necessity of catching and holding the pigs to read the numbers. We consider this the simplest and most satisfactory method of identification.

To begin with, each sow's name and registration number is entered in the herd book. Then as we breed them, we label them with ear tags and enter the number of ear tag, the ear mark, the date bred and the name and registration number of the boar bred to, in the herd book. When the sows farrow, we give each pig in the same litter the same ear mark, and in the herd book a record is made of the date of farrowing, number of pigs farrowed, the number of pigs of each sex in the litter and the ear mark of the litter. Later, at about weaning time, we record the number of boars and number of sows raised out of this litter. As they are disposed of, the name and address of the purchaser, price received for each pig and the number we keep, are recorded in the herd book. With such a system, we can go to the book and see in a moment just what each sow is doing.

When the first litter is farrowed, we use a punch that cuts an oblong mark to cut a small notch in the outer rim of the right ear. Each pig of the litter receives this mark, which means litter No. 1. Two small notches are cut in the outer rim of the right ear of all the pigs in the second litter. The mark for litter No. 3 is one notch in the outer rim of the left ear, leaving the right ear untouched. One notch in the outer rim of each ear gives one plus three, or four, for litter No. 4.

By the same process of addition, one notch in the left ear and two in the right ear gives the marking for litter No. 5. Two notches in the left ear, when added, give No. 6. Two notches in the left ear and one in the right, or three plus three plus one, gives litter No. 7. One more notch in the right ear added to this number gives the proper marking for litter No. 8. Three notches in the left ear is all that is required to number the ninth litter.

So far only the outer rim of the ear

has been touched. When the time comes, let the outer ear make one notch in the right ear, which stay mark can be combined with going marks to number litters up to and including thirtieth litter, cut inner rim of the left ear as far as is necessary more litters can be numbered there. We find it better just as soon after it is possible, as there is



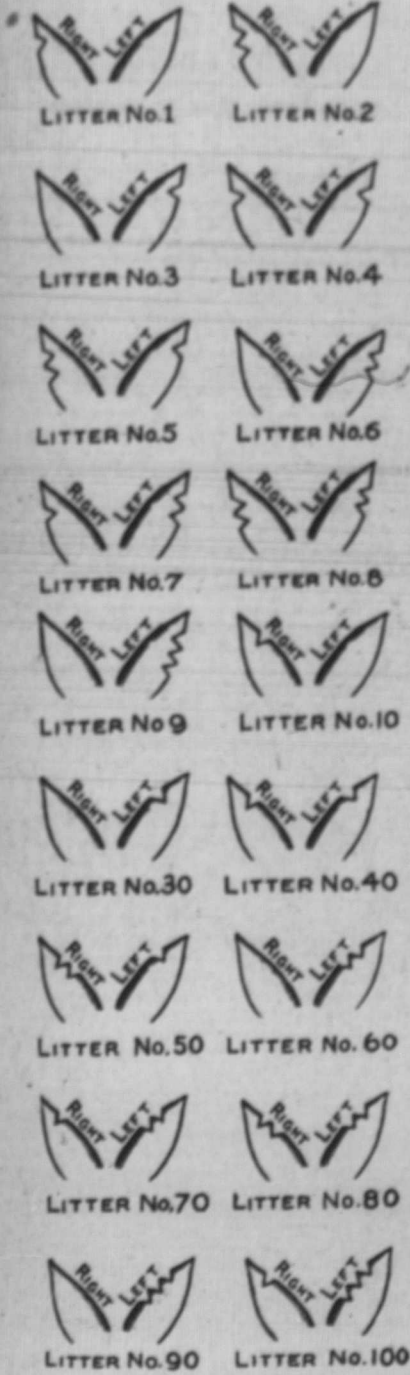
System of ear marking litters. The mark with a triangular notch to see that the notch is at the angle of the base, is to the front

the punch then a handled. Care is cut the notch to fourth of an inch more plainly as Petty, in the Po

Nine Million Food shipped States to the civ Allies, were some move three mill the Belgian Rel more than nine gium and North cally without bi

has been touched. When the tenth litter comes, let the outer rim alone and make one notch in the inner rim of the right ear, which stands for ten. This mark can be combined with the foregoing marks to number the succeeding litters up to and including 29. For the thirtieth litter, cut one notch in the inner rim of the left ear. Continue thus as far as is necessary, and 100 or more litters can be marked without disfiguring the ears. And the record is always there.

We find it better to mark the pigs just as soon after they are farrowed as possible, as there is no blood drawn by



System of ear marks for keeping track of litters. The marking is done with a punch with a triangular or diamond-shaped die. If a triangular die, care should be taken to see that the die is so placed that one of the angles of the triangle, and not the base, is to the front.

the punch then and they are more easily handled. Care should be taken not to cut the notch too deep, not over one-fourth of an inch, for the notch shows more plainly as the ear grows.—G. E. Petty, in the Poland China Record.

Nine Million Without Bread

Food shipments, from the United States to the civilian populations of the Allies, were suspended for ten days to move three million bushels of grain for the Belgian Relief. It is reported that more than nine million people in Belgium and Northern France are practically without bread.

"Metallic" is beautiful for walls and ceilings

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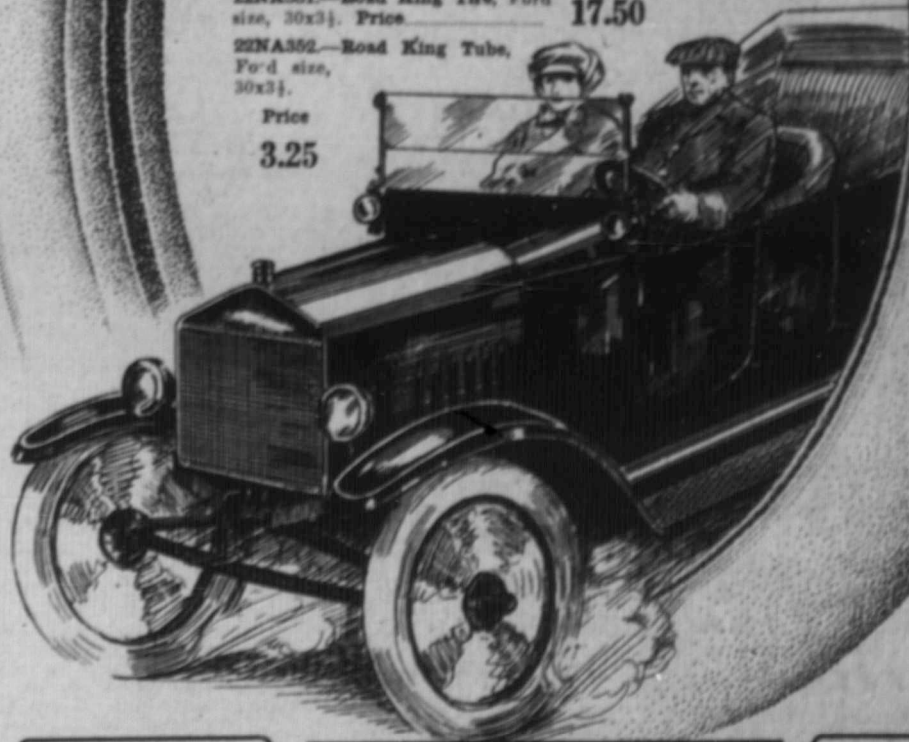
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On Guard!

Gophers never cross the dead line when Old Friend Kill-Em-Quick stands guard. Kill-Em-Quick protects the crop!

There have been many gopher poisons tried, but none of them has ever proved so effective as Kill-Em-Quick. They have been either so bitter that gophers would not eat them, or so weak that they would do little more than make gophers sick.

Kill-Em-Quick has overcome both faults. Gophers always eat it; they love its intense sweetness; the tiniest particle taken into the mouth invariably kills, practically instantly.

When the Manitoba Agricultural College tried out gopher poisons, they made a thorough test. Now they tell you that Kill-Em-Quick is the "most effective gopher poison."

The Dominion Government analyzed the gopher poisons sold in Canada and Kill-Em-Quick headed the list as the strongest, most concentrated.



Kill-Em-Quick
Will Add
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Raise. Get It!

Can you overlook the fact that thousands and thousands of Canadian farmers have used Kill-Em-Quick successfully for the past ten years? They have known that it is guaranteed with a money-back guarantee. Yet not ten a year have asked for the return of their money.

Gophers pay no profit. They cause loss, enormous loss. You can kill them for one cent an acre with Kill-Em-Quick, that we guarantee. It is the cheapest because it is the surest, uses the least grain, takes the least time—you never have to do the work over. If it saved you only a bushel an acre, it would be a mighty profitable thing for you to use. It costs only a cent an acre. It will save dollars. Better be safe than sorry. Get

The **Kill-Em-Quick** Guaranteed Gopher Killer

Gopher Poison

40 acre size, 50¢; 100 acre size, \$1.00, from your dealer or, if he cannot supply you, prepaid from us upon receipt of the price.

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Urge your Councillor to furnish Kill-Em-Quick. It will increase your crop and tickle the Gophers To Death!

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Clearing Scrub Land

Methods of Removing Brush and Stumps

A Systematic Program

THE treeless tracts of Saskatchewan have always been the exclusive area of the grain grower. The ease and speed with which these grassy plains are converted into shimmering seas of wheat account in good measure for the fact that Saskatchewan is the banner grain-growing province in Canada. Exclusiveness, however, does not now spell patriotism. The need for greater production since the beginning of the world war has necessitated enlargement of productive areas. Saskatchewan has enlarged her borders. Cleared land was not available for all, so farmers turned their thoughts to the great bluff country which has its beginnings about 20 miles north of the city of Saskatoon. The difficulty encountered in fitting these lands for grain growing had made them unpopular to the average land seeker. But, now, with the Allies call for bread, a large acreage of this bluff land has been bought and is being rapidly cleared.



Large Tractor Operating a Brush Breaker

Mixed farming is the keynote to success in these districts, so, on securing 160 or 320 acres, our farmer selects the most bluffly portion for pasture and keeps what animals it will accommodate. Then all clear parts are broken and seeded to grain. Attention is now directed to the easiest and best methods of eradicating bluff. If the farmer be fortunate enough to possess an engine and some extra cash, he immediately hires men to cut brush. Donkobors are usually selected for the cutting of bluff in this district as they are experts at the job. The trees are cut down as close to the ground as possible. They are trimmed and laid in neat piles, interspersed with brush heaps. A bluff thus cut is really a picture compared to the helter-skelter of the untrained woodsmen.

The accruing wood from bluff cutting is hauled home, teeped for house use or piled carefully for selling. Brush is burned in the field.

Clearing by Tractor

Now the engine is made ready. Plowing begins. Bluff breaking is done as a rule with an engine of either 25-45 h.p. or 15-30 h.p. Special plows are used for breaking this land. They cut a furrow 24 inches wide. Where the soil is loose and the bluff cut down not too large or willowy, two plows can be successfully employed. In so-called tough land, however, where large growths have been cut away, only one plow can be pulled.

After the land is plowed with the engine, the Donkobors are again enlisted and they proceed with their grub axes to clear the upheaval of clinging roots. These roots are placed in piles and when dry enough are burned. Each bluff is thus worked out until the farmer has his farm cleared to suit.

The man with no engine and little capital must rely upon himself and horses. He begins at once with the grub axe. After grubbing out a bluff he breaks the sod with horses and a plow made for the purpose.

The ordinary farmer requires a good many years before his farm is cleared of all bluff. Some bluffs are trimmed groove-like and left at strategic points to protect buildings and highlands from sweeping winds.

There is beauty in the well-planned home in the bluff land far exceeding the bare, level boldness of a prairie home in the treeless tract.

The summer of 1916 saw very little bluff breaking in many parts. Each time an attempt was made the engine stuck in the soft earth caused by the abundant rainfall of that

season. The summer of 1917 was an ideal one for bluff breaking and many acres were broken. This year will see much clearance of the bush lands if circumstances favor.—Mrs. John J. Funk, Sask.

Puller Does the Job

I am the owner of a bush and heavy brush farm in Alberta. The stumps are from four to 15 inches in diameter, balsam and poplar. The brush is willow. From some of the clumps of the willow I have cut around 20 good fence posts, so you will have some idea that they have got a good grip of the ground and take some power to pull them out. Four years ago I bought a small puller and I can say I am well satisfied with it and the work it does. I have 100 feet of five-eighth steel cable on the machine and a heavier rope when using the machine with the double or triple blocks. This machine will pull any stump I have used it on with one horse. I find in pulling big willow with large, rooty stumps that by digging two or three spade-fulls of the earth on the side of the stump next to the machine, that the root when pulled out leaves a smaller hole as the roots bend over where the earth is removed.

If one takes an axe and cuts some of the roots while the stump is being pulled it leaves a smaller hole. With extra large willows it is sometimes better to hook onto half the brush and split the clump. By doing so the stumps are easier to handle after being pulled out and less earth is removed in the operation. I cut poplar off two or three feet above the ground during winter and pull the stumps when I have time during summer or any time after the frost is out. I can clean up more in one day than I could in a month with a grubber and make a better job. I consider that my puller is quite as much of an improvement over the axe, crowbar, and grubber as the modern self-binder is over the old hook or scythe for harvesting. There is still a better way and that is to fence



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WHEN WRITING PLEASE MENTION

AUCTION SALE OF

PUBLIC NOTICE

Auction Sales of Real Estate in the Province of Manitoba and on the dates hereunder:
Wainwright, Monday, 10 o'clock a.m.
Lanmont, Thursday, 10 o'clock a.m.
Vegreville, Saturday, 10 o'clock a.m.
Big Valley, Tuesday, 10 o'clock a.m.
Red Deer, Thursday, 10 o'clock a.m.
Foremost, Tuesday, 2 o'clock p.m.
The lands will be offered in lots, or portions thereof, at the best price in each case, subject to the usual terms and conditions. Auctioneer or official commencement of the sale.
TERMS OF SALE
One-tenth in cash, the balance in nine equal payments with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on the balance from time to time remaining unpaid. In cases where the area does not exceed forty acres, terms of payment will be the balance in four payments with interest at 6 per cent per annum on the cash money from time to time unpaid.
Receipt or warrants of payment.
For further particulars, lists of the lands, and on application to the Department of the Interior, C. Collins, Superintendent, Winnipeg, or to any Agent in the Province of Manitoba.
By order,
J. J. Commission
Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 1918.

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Lowest Current Rates

Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office

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The most liberal Health and Accident Policy in Canada at \$1.00 per month.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



AUCTION SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Auction Sales of School Lands will be held in the Province of Alberta at the places and on the dates hereunder mentioned:—

- Wainwright, Monday, May 27, 1918, at 10 o'clock a.m.
- Lamont, Thursday, May 30, 1918, at 10 o'clock a.m.
- Vegreville, Saturday, June 1, 1918, at 10 o'clock a.m.
- Big Valley, Tuesday, June 4, 1918, at 10 o'clock a.m.
- Red Deer, Thursday, June 6, 1918, at 10 o'clock a.m.
- Foremost, Tuesday, June 11, 1918, at 2 o'clock p.m.

The lands will be offered in quarter-sections, or portions thereof, subject to a certain upset price in each case, and also to the terms and conditions as announced by the Auctioneer or official in charge, prior to the commencement of the sale.

TERMS OF PAYMENT

One-tenth in cash at time of sale and the balance in nine equal annual instalments with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum on the balance of the purchase money from time to time remaining unpaid, except in cases where the area of the land sold does not exceed forty acres, in which case, the terms of payment will be one-fifth in cash and the balance in four equal annual instalments with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum on the balance of the purchase money from time to time remaining unpaid.

Receipts or warrants will not be accepted in payment.

For further particulars see posters.

Lists of the lands to be offered may be had on application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, to Frank A. Collins, Superintendent of School Lands, Winnipeg, or to any Agent of Dominion Lands in the Province of Alberta.

By order,

J. W. GREENWAY,
Commissioner of Dominion Lands.

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 1918.

In the brush farm with woven wire, turn in a good bunch of sheep, chop off all the brush and trees, put a fire through the brush when dry and sow the ground with a few pounds of grass seed to the acre just before a rain. The sheep will kill all the young willow and poplar that sprout from the old roots and the whole thing will soon be killed off. I am using both sheep and the stump puller. Where a person requires the land at once he should use the puller. Do not plow stumps under as there is so much work for years clearing up the land if this is done. When stumps are big it is a good plan to use dynamite to split the stumps and then pull them out.

I only use one horse and it is not hard work for the horse, nor for the man, a boy is needed to throw the machine out of gear and drive the horse. I have also a grub plow which I got with the machine for pulling blind stumps. It does a good job.—F. C. Webdale, Alta.

Uses Hand Machine

My experience on cleaning up popular stumps is to get a hand stump puller and after seeding go after the stumps for a month while the ground is soft. Have a spade and an old iron beam off a plow bent quite short and sharpened so that it will run under the roots of old rotting stumps. Use a logging chain to put around other stumps or small trees. Have a good stout stick to set up under chain to make it lift when pulling. Cut off the large roots opposite the pulling machine. Then a lot of stay-with-it and a lot of elbow grease and sweat every day for one month and you will be surprised at what a man and a boy and any of the iron drum stump-pulling machines will do. Pull the stumps into rows or piles to dry till fall and then burn. Everyday work is what tells on a stump patch.—Guide Reader, Alta.

Also Uses Puller

I am at the present using a one-man stump puller. It gives good satisfaction as far as one man alone can expect, but there should really be two men about it, one to work the machine and one behind the stump. When alone I first go all over the land to be cleared and dig some dirt away from the roots. I can see clearly afterwards and go on with the pulling, and finding this to be easier than to run back and forth between the stump and the machine. It doesn't tear up so much dirt, which would otherwise take a lot of time to clean up. For stumps up to seven inches, I would recommend a team and one double and one single block and cable. For bigger stumps up to a foot and a half or more a horse puller or one-man puller will do better. For stumps that are pretty rotten but too hard to grub out altogether a long pole, preferably a spruce pole about 16 feet long, would be very handy. Put a horse shoe or something that will grip when prying down on it on the thick end of it. A team can also be used with good results with some. Chop some roots and then jerk the stumps out.

Anyone having a bluff of green trees could easily get rid of it on a good windy day by chopping up a few roots and the wind will do the rest. The best way is to have a good sized block to place at the base, so that as the tree falls the roots are lifted out of the ground so far that they can easily be chopped off. When burning, if there is no grass to start a fire with a very good way and the quickest I have found yet is to start a pile here and there and let them burn down and then take a shovel and get it full of embers to start the rest. One shovelful will do for six and seven piles and it beats using matches at every point. When brushing into piles a fork with a long handle is very handy, for as a rule it is so hot that it is hard to get near enough to the fire. However, by picking up with a pair of mitts or gloves one goes far faster.—O. W., Sask.

Approximately 240 of the Saskatchewan co-operative elevators have been closed in order to assist farmers with seeding. Of this number, 80 will remain closed for the season. The remainder will be re-opened at the close of seeding. Over 30 employees of the office staffs are also working on the farms.

ACCO SPRAY

THE KING OF BUG KILLERS

Acco Spray will save your potato and other crops by destroying all harmful bugs, moths, fleas, worms or slugs, no matter what kind they may be.

Use Acco Spraying materials. They stand all tests.

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Diamond Steel Harrows

Every tooth set on line of draft. The only Diamond Harrow made that will not creep.

5-Section Diamond Harrow complete with Pulley Hitch. Price \$32.00
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Extra Draw Bars

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6-Section Plain Draw Bar 6.50
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Plow Shares

When ordering, give number and letters stamped on back of plow shares, also name of plow.

12-in. Shares, each \$3.25
13-in. and 14-in. Shares, each 3.65
15-in. and 16 in. Shares, each 3.95
18-in. Shares, each 4.50
Harrow Teeth, each07

The Eclipse guaranteed plow is perfect in material and construction. Will clean where any other plow will clean and where most others fail.

Price, 12-inch Gang \$118.00
Price, 14-inch Gang 129.00



Washing Machine

Reversible Wringer, easy control, guaranteed to be the best on the market. Will not injure the finest fabric.

Price \$29.00

Shipping weight 125 pounds

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The Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Co.
Brandon - Manitoba Limited

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

Farmers' Financial Directory

THE CANADIAN BANK
OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER,
C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
H.V.F. JONES, Asst. Gen'l. Manager



SIR JOHN AIRD, General Manager
V.C. BROWN,
Sup't of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$15,000,000 | RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

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Those going abroad should arrange with this Bank for a Letter of Credit, enabling them to obtain funds without trouble in all parts of the world.

FARMERS' BUSINESS

For the past 54 years, this Bank has given particular attention to the business of Farmers.

We have helped many over the rough places, and have aided many more to the highest plane of success.

We are prepared to extend you every aid within legitimate banking practice.

Come in at any time and talk over your affairs with us. You are always welcome.

THE MERCHANTS BANK
OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.
with 19 Branches in Manitoba, 21 Branches in Saskatchewan, 21 Branches in Alberta,
9 Branches in British Columbia, 102 Branches in Ontario and 21 Branches in Quebec
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PROMPT SERVICE



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THE BRITISH CROWN

Hail Underwriters Limited

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We publish regularly a special list of bargains in Farm Lands. This list will be mailed to any address upon request.

It will pay you to see our lists before buying. Call at one of our offices and get a late map of Alberta.

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Business and Finance

THE conditions affecting hail insurance for this season are to a great extent the same as those used last year by the companies operating in Alberta. Last year, insurance commissioners of the three prairie provinces had decided to adopt the conditions as used in Saskatchewan. Alberta failed to make it statutory, and as a result they were merely a matter of contract between the companies and the assured. At the last session of the Alberta House, statutory conditions were adopted.

The changes made consisted of an arbitration clause in the event of dispute as to the amount of damage. Each party is to select an arbitrator; and if failing to agree, a third party should be secured. If they cannot agree on the third, the judge of the district court shall make a selection, whose decision shall be final.

The act provides that the agents must forward, by registered mail, to the company at their head or provincial office, all applications not later than 24 hours after they receive same. The insurance does not take effect until accepted at the head office or provincial office. If the application is declined, the applicant shall be so notified within 48 hours.

The basic rate throughout the province is nine per cent. In the Surcharged districts the rate is ten per cent. Some companies are accepting both cash and notes for premiums, in which case the note rate is 1 1/4 per cent outside the surcharge district and 1 1/2 per cent inside the surcharge district. The notes given for premium are subject to a discount of 20 per cent, if paid on or before the first day of August. Some companies write on a limit of \$10.00 per acre, while others write as high as \$20 per acre in some districts, and limiting the amount in other districts to \$3.00 or \$5.00 per acre. Also some companies issue policies giving protection to the first day of October, and charging one per cent extra, but the application must be made out at the time the insurance is applied for.

The surcharge districts are three, and defined as follows:—

Mountains: South boundary of township 12, from mountains to the eastern boundary range 26; north to the southern boundary township 15; east to the eastern boundary range 22; north to the northern boundary township 28; west to the eastern boundary range 26; north on the eastern boundary range 26 to the southern boundary township 40; east to the eastern boundary range 22; north to the southern boundary township 42; west to the eastern boundary range 24; north to the southern boundary township 44; west to the mountains.

Sedgewick: Townships 41, 42, 43 and 44, ranges 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and townships 42, 43 and 44 in ranges 16, 17 and 18.

Stony Plain: Township 51, 52 and 53, in ranges 26, 27 and 28 west 4th, and townships 51, 52 and 53 in ranges 1 and 2, west 5th.

Canada's Rail Gateways

Transportation is so linked up with trade and finance in Canada that the railway system of the country has really become a part of the nation's fiscal system. Therefore, the following outline of the railway connections between Canada and the United States with their various functions as applied to the plan of traffic, is worth consideration. The summary as here given appears in the last War Board Bulletin issued under the auspices of the Canadian Railway Association.

There are 34 railway gateways between Canada and the United States. That does not mean mere points at which the boundary line is intersected by the railway lines, but points of exchange or clearance between Canadian and American carriers. Out of these 34 gateways fourteen may be said to be main entrances and the balance of slightly less importance. The fourteen main entrances are (starting near the Atlantic and moving westward along the boundary): Vanceborough, Maine; Island Pond, Vermont; Newport, Vermont; Rouse's Point, south of Montreal; Malone, N.Y.; Niagara Falls;

Windsor, Sarnia; Sault Ste Marie; Emerson, Manitoba; Portal, North Dakota; Kingsgate, B.C.; Huntingdon, B.C.; and Vancouver.

Vanceborough exchanges chiefly Canadian potatoes and peipwood, for American coal and general merchandise. It links the Canadian Government railway, C.P.R. and Maine Central.

Island Pond, is a G.T.R. point, for general export—chiefly grain and minerals just now, and imports of general merchandise. American interstate traffic passing over Canadian lines also crosses here.

Newport, Vt., is a very heavy focus of traffic, exports chiefly of flour and livestock and imports of general merchandise. This is an important "L.C.L." (less than carload lots) handling point, where the cars of L.C.L. are made up.

Rouse's Point (G.T.R., Q.M. & N., and D. & H.) exchanges Canadian forest products for American coal.

Niagara Falls (including of course Black Rock, Victoria Park, Bridgburg and Niagara Falls), is common to G.T.R. and C.P.R. and handles all classes of traffic. The same is true of the Windsor-Detroit and Sarnia-Port Huron connection.

Sault Ste Marie is noteworthy for the heavy paper, lumber, steel and ore, grain and flour traffic. One of the features of the gateway before the war was the danger of congestion due to speculation in flour. So long as flour prices remained high the flour cars were kept moving east, but if the market dropped or looked weak, the shippers made the Soo a holding point—detaining the cars here so as to be able to divert them at a moment's notice to the most favorable market. This port, like Detroit, was also affected by American interstate traffic crossing to Newport, Vt., Portal, N.D., opposite North Portal, Sask., may never have been heard of in London or Berlin, but in the days of heavy export from Canada and United States to Russia this was the place where the Canadian railways accepted cars destined for the piers at Vancouver. In one day there have been as many as 800 cars of freight at Portal for the Canadian roads to forward to Russia. This has always been a key position in the handling of trade between Russia, China and Japan on the one hand and the United States on the other hand. Incoming trains of silks, lily bulbs, rattan, curios, antiques, from the Celestial Republic, and gunnies and sheepskins from Australia—all stop at this point. Fifteen cars of Chinese lily bulbs in one train passing through Portal, are on record. In addition to this trans-pacific traffic there is also an important exchange of cattle, forest products and general merchandise.

Kingsgate, B.C., opposite Eastport in the United States, is the western end of another short-cut across Canada for American interstate traffic. The eastern ends of this connection (so far as Canada is concerned) are Coutts, Alberta, and North Portal, Sask. Much west-bound American traffic from Chicago for points on the American west coast crosses at Coutts and North Portal and traverses Canadian territory as far as Kingsgate, and vice-versa. Otherwise the traffic here consists of coal, ores and forest products southbound, and imports of general merchandise.

Vancouver and Huntingdon, B.C., like Windsor and Sarnia, are ports of general import and export.

Of the remaining twenty "lesser" gateways, several are served by railway ferries, similar to the ferries on the Detroit and St. Clair rivers. These ferry points are Prescott-Ogdensburg; Cobourg-Charlotte; Port Maitland-Cleveland; Port Dover-Cleveland; Port Burwell-Ashtabula; and Port Stanley-Cleveland. The remaining gateways are fourteen in number: Sherbrooke, P.Q.; Port Frances on the C.N.R., opposite International Falls, Minn.; Coutts, Alberta (already mentioned), opposite Sweet Grass, Montana; New Gate, B.C.; Creston, B.C.; Bonita, B.C. (opposite Boundary, U.S.); Peterson, B.C.; Grand Forks; Midway, B.C.; and Chopaka, B.C.

Fur Trade Flourishes

F. Bagshaw, chief game warden of



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Take No Chances on Policies or Weather

Get insurance that really insures so that you may feel certain of receiving the money for your crop. Better be safe than sorry—make it a point to enquire about our policy. Write us today or see our local agent.

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NORTHERN CROWN BANK

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

Organized in Western Canada in 1906

Capital (Authorized).....\$6,000,000
Capital (Paid up)..... 1,431,200
Reserve and Undivided Profits..... \$20,202

LOANS ON GRAIN

We are prepared to make loans to responsible farmers on the security of threshed grain or against bills of lading.

Loans Made at All Branches
Branches Throughout the West

For Accurate Information of British Columbia

Farms, poultry, fruit and cattle ranches, also Vancouver homes. Write

Pemberton & Son

418 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C.

ESTABLISHED 1887

INCOME TAX

Let us teach you to make out your Income Tax Report and to keep books. WRITE US TO-DAY.

GARBUTT BUSINESS COLLEGE
CALGARY

Saskatchewan, has issued a statement showing that the fur trade, as it applies to that province, is in a thriving condition. According to this authority, a high price is being obtained for all kinds of skins of fur-bearing animals. For example, muskrat skins, which have averaged during the past ten years less than 25 cents each, are now selling at \$1.00 per skin. At the present time there are about 350 licensed fur dealers in the province, and it is expected that the dealings of these traders will this year run into over a million dollars. Last year the fur traders of the province did a large business. The official records seen yesterday show that last year the number of furs bought in the province were as follows: mink 6,443, fisher 428, martens 2,376, otter 538, skunk 6,322, muskrat 719,805, silver fox 154, cross fox 1,088, red fox 4,027, white fox 104, lynx 6,556, coyote 37,064, timber wolf 183, wolverine 219, badger 730, weasel 40,553, bear 1,498, rabbit 20, blue fox 4, muskox 14, miscellaneous 112.

Soldier Settlement Act

The act is administered by the soldier settlement board, under the supervision of the minister of the interior, Hon. Arthur Meighen. According to Mr. Meighen, the work is developing satisfactorily, and his personal attention is given to the details. Regulations as to cultivation and residence duties are now prepared and published. These are of a character that will ensure permanency of occupation together with the development of large unoccupied areas in the west. The future of the returned soldier naturally depends largely upon himself, but the aim of the board is to surround him with such comforts and freedom from worry that will assist him in his efforts as a homesteader.

The soldier settlement board announces that a number of veterans who are locating on homestead lands in the west, and who have selected the lands which are suitable for their purpose, desire to exercise their right of civilian homestead entry and their soldier right on adjoining quarter-sections. Further, there are a number of veterans who already hold homesteads and who desire to take up an adjoining quarter-section as their soldier grant. It has been decided to allow priority of right of entry on a vacant adjoining quarter-section to a veteran making or holding a homestead entry. Since the veteran has both a civilian and a soldier right of entry, it is deemed that the right to locate these on adjoining quarter-sections, wherever it is possible to do so, is of primary importance to him, and this privilege is, therefore, being granted.

If there are conflicting applications for the same quarter-section, from veterans, such applications are to be referred to the head office for decision.

Naturally the advancement of loans to the returned soldier requires regulations well considered and uniformly operative. Messrs. Roland and Ashton, of the soldier settlement board, have just returned from Western Canada and report that satisfactory arrangements have been made whereby legitimate advances to bona fide applicants can be promptly made.

Provincial officers have been opened in the three prairie provinces at Winnipeg, Regina and Edmonton. Supervisors are in charge and are all ready to receive and deal with applications for land and loans. The regulations governing the advance of loans will be given publicity almost immediately.

Seventeen Million Buyers

No other nation has approached, in any bond flotation, the latest accomplishment of the United States, in its third Victory Loan, of securing 17,000,000 buyers. The British loan of January, 1917, was taken by approximately 5,000,000 subscribers. Of this number, however, there were fully 3,000,000 whose purchases took the form of war savings certificates, which were apparently turned in, in one form or another, for bonds. There were 1,267,235 subscribers to Germany's first war loan, in September, 1914. The maximum number was reached in the sixth flotation (March, 1917), with 7,063,347 takers.

NORTHWESTERN LIFE POLICIES

Head Office: WINNIPEG INVESTMENT AND PROTECTION

Representatives Wanted Everywhere. Farmers Preferred.



The Canadian Press

on the Work of

The Mutual Life

in 1917



The following comments are typical and could be multiplied indefinitely:

- Can. Finance, Winnipeg.* "Continued stability and steady expansion go hand in hand with the Mutual Life of Canada."
- The Globe, Toronto.* "The increase in the surplus fund to \$4,763,300 was one of the most salient features of the statement (for 1917)."
- The Mail, Toronto.* "A very fine statement was submitted demonstrating to the full the inherent strength and solidity of the company."
- Journal of Commerce, Montreal.* "The Mutual Life of Canada, in spite of the financial strain inseparable from present conditions, continues increasingly prosperous."
- Monetary Times, Toronto.* "With a strong board of directors, an energetic field force and a capable head office staff, the Mutual has placed itself in an enviable position."
- The Gazette, Montreal.* "The statement shows an amount of new assurances, a decrease in lapses, a low ratio of expense to income and a substantial increase of assets."
- The Monitor, Montreal.* "The last report of the Mutual Life of Canada reveals astonishing results that cannot fail to delight every policyholder and all the friends of sound Canadian finance."
- The Courier, Brantford.* "Altogether the statement is one with regard to which the management and the policyholders have every reason for the greatest satisfaction."

Not one adverse criticism of our statement has been observed in any paper in this or any other country; all have a good word for the Mutual Life.

The Mutual Life

Assurance Company of Canada
Waterloo, Ontario

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

MONEY TO LOAN

Repayable in Equal Yearly Payments
Over a Long Term of Years

For more than Sixty Years this corporation has made use of the Amortization System for the benefit of its clients. This is the plan of repayment by equal annuities or instalments over a long term of years. It is prepared to lend money for terms of twenty years, when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower, annual repayments including principal and interest.

For further information apply to—

GEO. F. R. HARRIS, Manager

Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

W. E. MASON, Manager

Saskatchewan Branch:
REGINA, SASK.

W. T. CREIGHTON, Manager

Alberta Branch:
EDMONTON, ALTA.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



Auction Sale of School Lands

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that auction sales of school lands will be held in the Province of SASKATCHEWAN

at the places, on the dates, and including the territories hereafter mentioned.

Langrney, Monday, May 20, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.	Cabel, Wednesday, June 5, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
Shabo, Tuesday, May 21, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.	Smith, Thursday, June 6, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
Waggon, Thursday, May 23, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.	Fonda, Friday, June 7, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
Baloney, Monday, May 27, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.	Lumden, Saturday, June 8, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
Fudde, Monday, May 27, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.	Dandora, Monday, June 10, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
Greenbush, Tuesday, May 28, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.	Humbolt, Monday, June 10, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
Melfort, Wednesday, May 29, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.	Strasbourg, Tuesday, June 11, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
Humbolt, Thursday, May 30, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.	Kuliker, Wednesday, June 12, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
Ferguson, Thursday, May 30, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.	Campbell, Wednesday, June 12, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
Shellbrook, Friday, May 31, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.	Delisle, Friday, June 14, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
Franklin, Friday, May 31, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.	Walden, Friday, June 14, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
Assiniboia, Saturday, June 1, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.	Rosetown, Friday, June 14, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
Leamington, Tuesday, June 4, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.	Planty, Monday, June 17, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
North Battleford, Tuesday, June 4, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.	Elton, Monday, June 17, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
Radisson, Wednesday, June 5, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.	Kerrobert, Wednesday, June 19, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
	Macklin, Friday, June 21, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
	Clare, Saturday, June 22, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.

The lands will be offered in quarter-sections, or portions thereof, subject to a certain upset price in each case, and will be sold without regard to persons who may be in illegal occupation of same, but such persons will be allowed a period of thirty days after date of sale to remove any improvements they may have on the land.

Where the land is sold under grazing permit, the permit will become inoperative on date of sale, but the permittee will be allowed thirty days thereafter in which to remove any fencing or other improvements he may have had on the land.

The sales will only convey the surface rights, and will be subject to the usual reservations in favor of the Crown.

Where areas or upset prices are not given in sales lists, such areas or prices will be announced at the sale by the auctioneer.

Any person who was not, at the commencement of the present War, and who has not since continued to be a British subject, or a subject or citizen of a country which is an ally of His Majesty in the present War, or a subject of a neutral country, is prohibited from purchasing any of these lands under penalty of having the sales cancelled and the payments made thereon forfeited.

Companies controlled either directly or indirectly by a foreigner or foreigners or by a foreign corporation or corporations, are also prohibited from purchasing school lands under the same penalty.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

One-fourth in cash at time of sale, and the balance in nine equal annual installments, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum on the balance of the purchase money from time to time remaining unpaid, except in cases where the area of the land sold does not exceed forty acres, in which case the terms of payment shall be one-fifth in cash and the balance in four equal annual installments, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum.

Receipts or warrants will not be accepted in payment. Upon a parcel of land being knocked down, the purchaser shall immediately deposit the sum of One Hundred Dollars with the clerk of sale, otherwise the parcel will at once be put up again. The balance of the cash instalment must in every case be paid before the close of the sale, failing which the deposit of One Hundred Dollars will be forfeited and the land withdrawn from sale.

To avoid delay purchasers should provide themselves with *Marked Cheques* on chartered banks of Canada, made to their own order and payable at par at the point of sale or with bank notes of large denominations. Cheques will not be taken in payment unless marked *accepted by the bank on which they are drawn*.

Lists, giving full particulars of the lands to be offered, may be had on application to the Secretary, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ontario, to Frank A. Collins, Superintendent of School Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any agent of Dominion Lands in the province of Saskatchewan.

By order, J. W. GREENWAY, Commissioner Dominion Lands, Ottawa, 1918.

Bank of Hamilton

Head Office - Hamilton

61 Branches in Western Canada

<p>DIRECTORS</p> <p>Sir John Handley, K.C.M.G., President</p> <p>Cyrus A. Birge, Vice-President</p> <p>G. G. Dalton W. E. Phin</p> <p>Robert Hobson W. A. Wood</p> <p>J. Turnbull I. Pitblado, K.S.</p> <p>J. P. Bell, General Manager</p>	<p>Capital Authorized:</p> <p style="font-size: 1.2em;">\$5,000,000</p> <p>Capital Paid Up:</p> <p style="font-size: 1.2em;">\$3,000,000</p> <p>Surplus:</p> <p style="font-size: 1.2em;">\$3,500,000</p>
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Are You Insured Against

HAIL!

If Not— see the local agent of

The Acadia Fire Insurance Company

OF HALIFAX, N.S.

Liability guaranteed by the

Phoenix Assurance Co. Limited of London, Eng.

Total Assets Exceed 84-Million Dollars

Western Branch Office: WINNIPEG, MAN.

The ANNUAL SALE of the Pure-bred Stock Breeders' Association of Southern Manitoba

WILL BE HELD AT DELORAINE, MAY 28th, 1918

A good entry of young bulls are already in. ENTRIES CLOSE MAY 11th; for particulars write to one WM. PERRY, HURSTFANT, DELORAINE, MAN.

Planting in the Open

Prepared for Tomatoes---Planting other Vines
By Samuel Larcombe

THE tomato is evidently in greater demand year by year, but the past few years have been anything but favorable for ripening in central and western Manitoba. Late spring and early fall frosts have disappointed a number of lovers of this popular fruit even where special care has been taken to produce it, that is, by growing in hot beds, boxes and other means to produce early plants. But the green tomato is now in large demand for pickling and other purposes.

I have abandoned raising plants in frames or boxes and now sow in the open. I find this more profitable and generally more successful. There is danger, however, of wasting seed if a drill is used in sowing. The seed being light and woolly makes it hard to sow without waste. It will be found hard to make seed run slow if sown alone. I have overcome this in the past six years by mixing a teaspoonful of seed with about one pound of bran or sawdust. Mix thoroughly together and sow as if seed only was sown. The plants will be found more than thick enough, and a large saving in seed will be effected. The great advantage of sowing this way is the plants will stand frost without injury when plants raised in frames or boxes will be killed, especially if recently planted.

I have known my open sown plants to recover from six degrees of frost when three or four degrees has killed the transplanted plant. The only real danger to the plant if seed is sown in the open is when the plants are just breaking through. This, of course, would make it late for second sowing. My plan is to draw lines through the plot, as many lines as we are intending to have rows. We use binder twine. Draw the lines three feet apart and leave them. Sow on one side of the line. Then in six or seven days sow on the other side of line and if the first sowing should get frozen the second sowing will take its place without many days wasted. If the early sowed plants get through, the second are destroyed in being. Of course, we are using twice the amount of seed this way, but if 60 or 70 per cent. of some other mixture is used with the seed the loss is not serious, when the time saved is considered. A favorable year will give us just as many ripe tomatoes as when considerable time has been spent in caring for early plants during transplanting. An acre grown this way costs very little in labor, whilst to transplant and care for plants before and after transplanting means quite an amount of labor and often disappointment.

As to varieties a number are good, but I like Earliana and Chalk's Jewel. The latter is generally a large, handsome fruit and solid when ripe. Ponderosa, whilst large, is late for this country, and not a sure cropper.

Sowing Vine Plants

Vines such as pumpkins, squash, marrows, citron and cucumber require similar treatment. The advice generally given for growing to plant in hills that was to first dig a hole, then fill with manure, return soil and plant seed four or five to a hill. I don't know of any other method likely to give such poor results as the above, which, strange to say, was followed a long

time. Of course, manure used this way would produce growth for a time, but long before the fruit would become formed all the added plant food in the hill would become exhausted, and whilst 10 to 12 feet were given to allow the roots to run they were generally found bunched together immediately over manure and in this way the vines would become starved when growth was needed to produce fruit. We always choose a good rich plot thoroughly manured. Then we sow the seed in rows. Pumpkins are sown 12 feet apart, squash ten to 12 feet, and citron about ten feet from row to row. We thin out in the row leaving pumpkins about 12 inches from plant to plant; squash from 10 to 20 inches, according to varieties, and citron about three inches from plant to plant. The bush vegetable marrow is sown in drills four feet apart. Thin the plants to four feet in the rows. The trailing varieties we treat the same as squash.

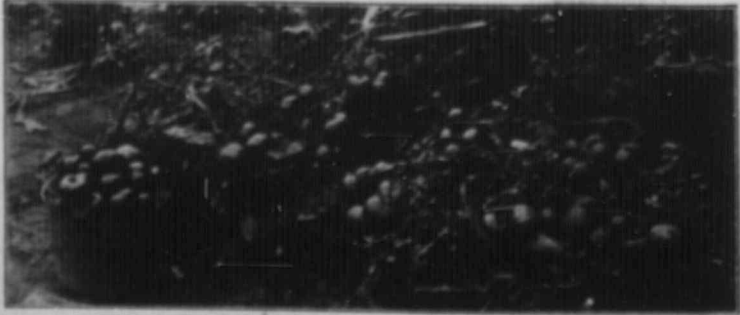
Cucumbers we also sow in rows about five feet from row to row and four inches from plant to plant. As to watering, the writer has used thousands of gallons in dry seasons. I should have been better, and the vines no worse, if I had spent the time in bed. For some reason, I cannot understand why, water was invariably applied to the root, that is the hill of vine. The watering applied to the root covers a space of two feet in diameter only.

Manure and Water Whole Plot

The habit of all the above-mentioned plants is for the roots to run to from 14 to 20 feet, and by manuring and watering the whole plot they will always be found to have done that, hence we have about ten times as much plant food area for the vine and fruit as when kept just to one place by extra manure and moisture. If the seasons are dry, and I have to use moisture by watering I keep well away from plants. For instance, if the runners or vines are about two feet in length I water three feet, the next time four, five, six, and so on, till I have drawn the roots over the whole plot and in this way we increase our fruit production by from four to ten-fold. Then again, as it is very desirable to fertilize, perhaps the bees may have done this; I don't like taking chances. From ten a.m. to two p.m. is a good time. The pollen is ripe about this time, but if it is very hot flowers of pumpkin, squash and marrows will have commenced to close about 11 a.m. Cucumbers will generally keep open a whole day and citron for two days, but it is best to fertilize before-noon the day the flowers open. I generally use a small camel's hair brush. There is often enough pollen on one large flower pumpkin or squash to fertilize 20 fruit blooms, that is, when the pollen is ripe and easy to brush off.

I have already stated that I now sow everything in the open, even to cauliflower. From May 10 to May 20 is the best time for sowing vines of all varieties. The ground should be warm before seed is sown. Otherwise it is likely to rot. Cabbage and cauliflower we sow in drills from May 1 to 10, according to season. The seeds of both are dear, especially cauliflower. Turnip seed is much cheaper and about the same in

Continued on Page 33



Tomatoes Grown and Ripened in Manitoba

Get "Red Bobs" NOW!

SEAGER WHEELER'S NEW WHEAT

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Mr. Wheeler has been ten years in developing this wheat. In both plot and field tests he has found that _____

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The Grain Growers' Guide will distribute all of Mr.

Red Bobs

RIPENS Six to Ten Days Earlier than Marquis
YIELDS More Per Acre Than Marquis
MILLING VALUE Equal to Marquis
GRADES NO. 1 HARD

Due to its earlier ripening Red Bobs is seldom injured by rust or frost.

You can secure seed of this new wheat, but you will have to make your reservation now. Clip the coupon on the lower right-hand corner of this page, it will bring details by return of post.



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FREE

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The Grain Growers' Guide

WINNIPEG - MAN.

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01

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ALABAMA STOCK FARM... 11 year-old Short-horn...

TAMWORTH PIGS FOR SALE... 1000 lbs. one dollar for 100...

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REGISTERED BERKSHIRES - APRIL PIGS... 1000 lbs. one dollar for 100...

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CASE 12-25 KEROSENE TRACTOR; FOUR-bottom powerdrift independent beam plow; 28 Case separator, complete with all extra-ideal outfit first-class working order, new 1917. Cost price today \$3500—for sale \$2000. E. Kahl, Shepard, Alta.

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WE HAVE FOR SALE, THROUGH FORE-closure, 10,000 acres nearly all in one township in western Saskatchewan. Our instructions are to clear it up as quickly as possible. Some choice sections of wheat land, \$16.00 per acre; other sections for mixed farming, \$12.00 per acre; others again eminently suitable for stock raising and grain growing, \$8.50 per acre. Good soil throughout; in a prosperous district. Easy terms of payment. If you want new land or desire to change get in touch with us. Simpson, Mitchell & Ewing, 701 Union Trust Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 19-4

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

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Planting in the Open

Continued from Page 30

weight and size, so we add five ounces of turnip seed to every ounce of cabbage before sowing and 10 times as much turnip seed as cauliflower. First bake the turnip seed to destroy germination, then mix the aforesaid amount. This will prevent waste of seed. Of course, I am supposing that a drill is being used and the seed sown in row or acre lots. If we get a growing seed on an average of one foot or even two feet this will be thick enough for growing crops.

Open Planting the Best

After having grown really everything sown in open now for five or more years I would never go back to hot bed and boxes again. Less than one-half the labor does and the results generally better. Why I have advised mixing turnips with cabbage and cauliflower is that if the drill is set for thin sowing the seed will be often split or skinned and therefore spoiled for growth, but if mixed with turnip seed we can sow thickness without really wasting seed. We mix something with almost every kind of seed we sow. The thing to watch is to have the mixture the same size and weight as the seed intended to be sown. Pig weed seed baked for the purpose of destroying germination will mix with carrot, lettuce and celery. Of course everything not intended for growth in the mixture is killed before sowing. Bran will go well with parsnips and wheat with mangold and beets, peas and beans (as generally be sown about right. Perhaps never before has there been such need for seed saving. Almost everything is costing from three to five times as much as ten years ago, and yet I hope to sow some four acres of seed of every description at a cost of about \$30 for seed because I shall use from five to ten times as much of the mixture, a lot of which will cost practically nothing. I have found it a good plan in my vine and tomato plot to have several plants of mignonette added all over the plot. The bees will find this and also work amongst the flowers of vines and tomatoes and considerably help in fertilizing. Scarlet runner beans are also good to attract the bees. What I have already said about watering vines will also apply to anything else. We water cabbage and cauliflower for instance. I keep away at least a foot from stem or root when watering. The best plan of all is to water the whole plot, large or small, the same as rain will do when it falls. Evenly distributed manure below the surface and moisture evenly distributed over the surface are the only means to success. Nothing can well be said as to dates of sowing beyond what I have already said, as no two seasons are alike.

The Farm Creed

We believe that soil likes to eat, as well as the owner, and ought, therefore, to be liberally fed. We believe in large crops which leave the land better than they found it—making the farmer and the farm both glad at once. We believe in going to the bottom of things and, therefore, in deep plowing and enough of it. All the better with a subsoil plow. We believe that every farm should own a good farmer. We believe that the best fertilizer for any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence. Without this, lime and gypsum, bones and green manure, marl and guano will be of little use. We believe in good fences, good barns, good farm-houses, good stock, good orchards, and children enough to gather the fruit. We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a spinning wheel, a clean cupboard, a clean dairy, and a clean conscience. We firmly disbelieve in farmers that will not improve, in farms that grow poorer every year, in starving cattle, in farmers' boys turning into clerks and merchants, in farmers' daughters unwilling to work, and in all farmers ashamed of their vocations or who drink whisky until honest people are ashamed of them.—Henry Ward Beecher.



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GOOD hay is made in fast time with little help, year after year, on farms equipped with McCormick mowers, rakes, and tedders, and International side delivery rakes, loaders, etc.

McCormick Mowers, Dump Rakes, and Tedders have been too long and favorably known wherever hay is grown, to need description.

Every hay grower should become familiar with the construction of the new International Combined Side Delivery Rake and Tedder. This popular, economical machine has two duties in one—it can be instantly adjusted for rake or for tedder. It rakes clean, teds thoroughly, and handles hay gently. It is a left-hand-delivery rake, which means it can follow the mower closely and strike the heads first (not the stems). It does clean work, piling two swaths at once on the clean stubble (not on an unraked swath), for proper curing.

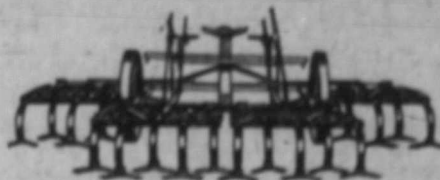
International Windrow Loaders are built to last. Pulled easily by two horses, they load uniformly, leave the field clean, lift hay over 10 feet, do not thresh off blossoms and leaves.

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U.G.G.

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Built entirely of heavy steel and malleable iron castings. Main frame and sections are of heavy-angle steel, well braced and riveted. Steel wheels have wide concave tires, removable boxes and grease cups, and carry main frame 18 inches high.

Fork trucks are of heavy steel and malleable castings, and are unbreakable. Oil-tempered spring teeth guard against breakage.

Long steel levers operating from elevated platform makes sections easily raised and lowered. Large compression springs on each section give flexibility and even depth of cultivation on uneven surfaces. Unbreakable spring steel teeth pass through heavy-section angles, fastened with one bolt each. Spring seat is on platform out of dust. Made in three sizes, for use with horses or light tractors. Write for specifications and full particulars.

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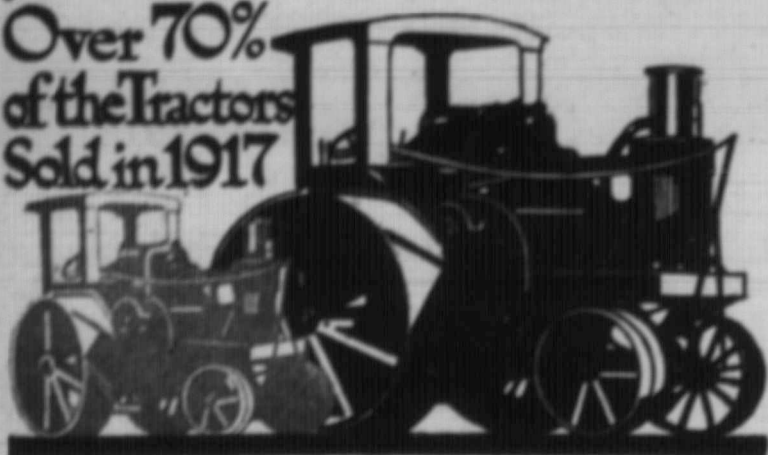
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Sold in 1917



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This year already 40 of America's leading tractor manufacturers have specified K-W Magnetos as standard equipment on 83 models.

And why? Not because they are cheaper, because K-W Magnetos do cost tractor manufacturers more than any other make, but because these 40 manufacturers realize that the severe operating conditions common to tractor service demand K-W Magnetos. Their experience has proven that K-W Magnetos have the stamina to stand up under the most gruelling service.



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give the hottest known spark—timed accurately. They fire leaner and poorer mixtures and develop maximum power out of every drop of fuel used. Their construction protects them against water, dirt and oil. Their use eliminates troublesome starters and batteries.

In buying your new tractor insist upon a K-W Magneto. Look for the K-W trade mark.

Write for list of K-W equipped tractors and literature describing K-W Magnetos.

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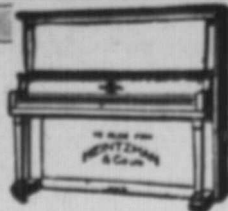
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That is why we advise our customers for their own satisfaction to purchase the best instrument they can afford. That is why every piano handled by the House of McLean must be the best obtainable in its class. And with it all, House of McLean prices will always be found moderate on every instrument sold.

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WINNIPEG

Screenings

Lady—"Here my poor fellow, is a quarter for you. It must be awful to be lame; but I think it's worse to be blind."

Expert—"You bet it is mum. When I was blind, they was always handin' me counterfeit money."

Betty was milking the cow when the mad bull tore over the meadow. Betty did not stir, but continued milking. Observers who had run into safety saw to their astonishment that the bull stopped dead within a few yards of the maid and cow, turned around, and went away sadly.

"Weren't you afraid? Why did he run away?" asked every one of Betty. "He got scared," said Betty. "This cow is his mother-in-law."

A man who is steadily employed finally had a day off and decided to go fishing, taking his luncheon with him. When he reached the creek he discovered that he had dropped the lunch packet somewhere on the road, and hastened back to look for it. Presently he met a husky negro, who was looking very happy and picking his teeth.

"Did you find anything on the road as you came along?" asked the gentleman.

"No sah," answered the negro. "I didn't find nothing. Couldn't a dog have found it and eat it up!"



The tramp slouched up to the old lady's house and saw her watching him from a window—a benevolent-looking old lady with silver hair. So he went on all fours and began to eat the grass on the old lady's lawn.

As the tramp expected, the old lady came to her door. "Why are you doing that?" she asked.

"Because I'm famished," he replied.

"My poor man," cried the benevolent-looking old lady, "do pray go round to the lawn at the back of the house; the grass is so much longer." And then she shut the door.

The lady was complaining to her dairyman some time ago regarding the quality of his milk.

"Short o' grass feed, mum; short o' grass feed this time o' year," said the jocular milkman. "Bless you, them cows o' mine are just as sorry about it as I am. I often stands and watches 'em cryin', reg'lar cryin', mum, because they feel as how their milk don't do 'em credit. You don't believe it!"

"Oh, yes, I believe it," said the lady; "but I wish in future you'd see that they don't drop their tears into our can."



"O-o-oh! Bo-o-o-ho-o-o!" As the childish wail rang through the house the anxious mother sprang to her feet. Rushing into the hall, she met her little daughter coming in from the garden and carrying a broken doll by the leg.

"What's the matter darling?" she asked tenderly.

"O-o-oh, m-o-ther," howled the child, "Willie's broken my do-oll!"

"The naughty boy! How did he do it?"

"I—I—hit him on the head wiv it!" was the slow response.

The

By

DESPITE little back winter, all over hemisphere, spring never did spring over so sad a

little children and strongest and bravest ones are dead. Wild regions are devastated and depopulated. Innumerable villages, towns and cities are shapeless heaps of ruins. Forest and orchards have been reduced to black and splintered stumps. Tract of fruitful soil have been torn up and reduced to dusty and stony wastes, desolated as the hand of man for ever desolated another earth before all his destructive history. In millions homes sorrow sits deepest anxiety and fear. The world's mighty battle is impending. The world's liberty, the most precious elements in trembling in the balance.

And yet the spring the south, joyous and south wind blows balm as of old. The yellow tender green. Tiny baby fingers, open buds. Fern fronds on earth comes spears of Anemone, tulip, hyacinth the spring sunshine. If death and sorrow w

How heartless nature are singing jubilant! Land where the unburies will soon be decked with their red and moods the heart seems almost unbearable looks down as serene a battle field, heaped and the dead, as on the of Eden. The sunlight sea that has swallowed sucked down hundred gurgling groan; bath cent radiance the building of charred man, pillar of his dead. Flags are at a continent. The battle has been fought nation's freedom is lost conflict has ended in right. You are filled you go into the counting, and dandelion laugh up at you and

There are only two is that nature is dead with man and that for nature is only God. But there is a tion of nature's call weep with us, not be sympathy with us, but sympathy with God. with prophetic insight autumn of 1862:—

The flags of war like The charging drum Yet rolls no thunder No earthquake strike And, calm and patient Her ancient promise Though o'er her blooms sweeps The battle's breath

And still she walks i Through harvest— And still she wears flowers Like jewels on her

What meant the gle This joy of eve and The mirth that she grain And yellow locks



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The Deeper Life

The Unthwarted Wisdom of God

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

DESPITE little backward sallies of winter, all over the northern hemisphere, spring is here, and never did spring break in beauty over so sad a world. Millions of little children and women and the strongest and bravest of men are dead. Wide regions are devastated and depopulated. Innumerable villages, towns and cities are shapeless heaps of ruins. Forests and orchards have been reduced to black and splintered stumps. Tracts of fruitful soil have been torn up and reduced to dusty and stony wastes, desolated as the hand of man in fury never desolated old mother earth before in all his destructive history. In millions of homes sorrow sits or deepest anxiety and fear. The world's mightiest battle is impending. The world's liberty, the most precious elements in civilization, are trembling in the balance.

And yet the spring dances up from the south, joyous and fair as ever. The south wind blows balmy and quickening as of old. The yellow prairies flush into tender green. Tiny leaves, exquisite as baby fingers, open from long closed buds. Fern fronds uncurl. Out of the earth comes spears of rose and purple. Anemone, tulip, hyacinth laugh out in the spring sunshine. The birds sing as if death and sorrow were not.

How heartless nature seems! Larks are singing jubilantly over No Man's Land where the unburied dead lie. Poppies will soon be decking even the shell craters with their red blossoms. In our sad moods the heartlessness of nature seems almost unbearable. The moon looks down as serene and lustrous on the battle field, heaped with the wounded and the dead, as on the fragrant bowers of Eden. The sunlight sparkles on the sea that has swallowed a great ship and sucked down hundreds of men with gurgling groan; bathes with its innocent radiance the blackened ruins of a building full of charred corpses. A great man, pillar of his country's hopes, is dead. Flags are at half-mast over half a continent. The bells toll. A great battle has been fought in which a nation's freedom is lost. A great moral conflict has ended in the defeat of the right. You are filled with despair, but you go into the country. How the birds sing, and dandelions and buttercups laugh up at you and your despair.

There are only two alternatives. One is that nature is destitute of sympathy with man and that means that God is, for nature is only the outworking of God. But there is another interpretation of nature's calm. She refuses to weep with us, not because she is not in sympathy with us, but because she is in sympathy with God. So Whittier sang with prophetic insight in the battle autumn of 1862:—

The flags of war like storm birds fly,
The charging trumpets blow;
Yet rolls no thunder in the sky,
No earthquake strives below.

And, calm and patient, nature keeps
Her ancient promise well,
Though o'er her bloom and greenness
sweeps
The battle's breath of Hell.

And still she walks in golden hours
Through harvest—happy farms.
And still she wears her fruits and
flowers
Like jewels on her arms.

What meant the gladness of the plain,
This joy of eve and morn,
The mirth that shakes the beard of
grain
And yellow locks of corn?

Ah! eyes may well be full of tears,
And hearts with hate are hot;
But even-paced come round the years
And nature changes not.

She meets with smiles our bitter grief,
With songs our groans
of pain;
She marks with tint of
flowers and leaf
The war-field's crim-
son stain.

Still, in the cannon's
pause, we hear
Her sweet thankgiving
psalm;
Too near to God for
doubt or fear,
She shares the eternal
calm.

She knows the seed lies
safe below
The fire that blast
and burn;
For all the tears of
blood we sow
She waits the rich re-
turn.

She sees with clearer eyes than ours,
The good of suffering hours;
The hearts that blossom like her flowers
And ripen like her corn.

"Too near to God for doubt or fear,
she shares the eternal calm." She
shares the untroubled, the unresting
and the unshaking wisdom of God.
Therefore, the trees in joy burst into
leaf, the flowers swing their censers in
praise, the birds break into song, for
God sits over the world in love and
hope, ever bringing good out of evil,
making the most cruel and destructive
wrath of men to praise Him. The sun
leaps forth at dawn and runs his course
like a strong racer because the loving
kindness of God endureth forever. The
steadfast strength of the mountains
says: "He shall not fail nor be dis-
couraged till He hath set judgment in
the earth." The June meadow, the bees
humming, drunk with delight amid the
glory of the clover, the long grass rip-
pling in the scented breeze, the bob-
link pouring out his rollicking gush of
song, are saying: "The Lord reigneth,
let the earth rejoice. Let the multitude
of isles be glad thereof. Clouds and
darkness are round about Him. Right-
eousness and judgment are the habita-
tion of His throne."

Nature is not indifferent to the sor-
rows of her children. Rather than true
priest of nature, Thoreau, was right
when he declared, "Such sympathy
have sun and wind and rain, summer
and winter, with our race, that all
nature would be effected and the sun's
brightness fade, and the winter would
sigh humanely, and the clouds rain
tears, and the woods shed their leaves
and put on mourning in midsummer, if
any man should ever for a just cause
grieve."

And so, even in this saddest spring-
time in all our world's sad history, we
will open our hearts to the message of
spring as we open the windows of our
homes to her sweet breath. She does
not mock our grief, but smiles at our
sorrows and our fears as a mother
smiles at the grief and fears of her
child that she knows will be so easily
dispelled. And so

Blue skies smile and flowers bloom on
And rivers still keep flowing;
The dear God still His rain and sun
On good and ill bestowing.

His pine trees whisper "Trust and
wait,"
His flowers are prophesying
That all we dread of change or fate
His love is underlying.

Is there a great deal of work that
each day brings? It is good if it is done
rightly, and with the right mental atti-
tude toward it. That we work is one
of the laws of life. No one can be
happy without it.

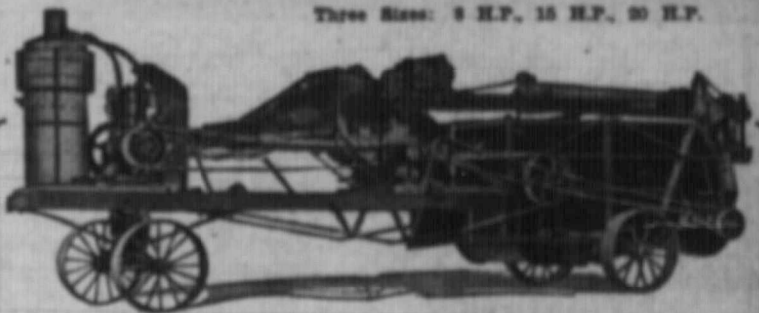


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"Honest" John Oliver

A Character Sketch of British Columbia's Farmer Premier—By George M. Murray

HONEST John Oliver, Premier of British Columbia, is the plainest man in the West. His shoes are big and broad, his clothes are of the coarsest tweed, his glasses have plain steel rims and he wears a big plain black felt hat. His hair and beard are white. He is thick set and he holds his head up. He has great wrists and large, heavy hands still caloused from the work on the farm.

Old Governor Mackintosh, who presided over the Rossland boom in the early nineties, says that when he first saw Oliver in 1894, the then Liberal leader was the homeliest man in British Columbia. But "Honest" John seems to have improved in appearance with the passing of time. The brow is broad and high under the thick white thatch and the eyes are gentle, and these features make up for the thick, blunt nose, the heavy lips and the pug-nacious chin.

"Honest" John Oliver's wife is a bright capable little woman of about the same age as her husband. They have raised a family of eight, five of whom are sons. Mrs. Oliver does all her own work and has found time this spring to set a number of hens. The Premier has never worn a white shirt or collar save those washed and ironed by his wife.

When I asked the Premier of British Columbia why they called him "Honest" John, this was his answer:—"I am only an average man not much better and not much worse than most other men. I am no saint and no priest. But I haven't an enemy in British Columbia today who can truthfully say that John Oliver ever profitted one penny from his connection with public affairs in this province over the past 30 years."

"When I came to the country as a young man I took up land got a free homestead. We worked and cleared that homestead and got the title to it. The soil was productive. I always went about in politics a good deal. After the campaign I could always return to my farm and find that the crops were still there, the fruit ripening upon the trees and the stock no worse off than when I left to take part in the campaign."

"With some of my friends it was different. They were young business or professional men, often lawyers. They gave ever a good bit of their time to politics, to the sacrifice of their own businesses. After a campaign some of these men came back to find their affairs in bad shape. Under those conditions, when those interests who endeavor to control Liberals and Tories alike came along with campaign funds, the townsmen often fell before the temptation offered. I didn't fall because I didn't need to. I was taking my wealth from the soil whether the party was in or out of power. When I refused to stand for some of the methods of the late Sir Richard McBride, some one started it, and the name has clung ever since of 'Honest' John."

While this is the version given me, the Premier had another explanation to give the Hon. W. J. Bowser, former premier and leader of the opposition in

the British Columbia Legislature, who asked why people called him "Honest" John.

"Probably," said the old man, "it's because I live in a cottage in the suburbs of Victoria, though I have been in politics 30 years, while my honorable friend, though in the game for a much less period, resides in a lordly mansion on the hill."

That held Mr. Bowser for the afternoon.

Cleared Two Farms—Reclaimed Another

British Columbia's Premier has been a worker ever since he was nine years of age and picked coals in a mine in Derbyshire. He immigrated to Canada as a boy, helped to clear a farm in Ontario and cleared one farm in British Columbia and reclaimed one from the waters of the Gulf. He is a successful, all-round farmer. He is a skilled machinist. There never was a binder or mower that John Oliver could not put into working shape. In the fall of the year he ran threshing outfits up and down the Fraser Valley,



John Oliver, Premier of British Columbia.

fired the engine, fed the machine, cut the bands or carried the grain away. When he was telling me of his threshing experiences, Mrs. Oliver, who was present, broke in with:—"And too, John, you were forever taking those men home with you for supper and week-ends without ever giving me notice. And sometimes I would be out of bread or tea or something else. You never would give me any notice ahead of time."

"I know," replied the head of the house, "but that was before we had telephones in the Fraser valley."

Though a life-long free trader, there was one time that Mr. Oliver found the protective tariff a very good help. He was making so much money in the Fraser valley threshing for his neighbors that another gentleman thought he would get in with an opposition outfit. Oliver's rival went over to Bellingham, Wash., bought a separator and engine and endeavored to smuggle the machines into Canada. He got across with the engine without any trouble, but the customs officers seized the separator at Blaine, on the international boundary. The engine was later located and sold for duty. The separator was offered for sale, but there being no buyers it was put into storage at Blaine. The next season Mr. Oliver went down and offered the customs officers \$45.00 for the machine, which had cost \$500.00, and the offer was accepted.

"I cleared many thousands of dollars with that machine," said the premier. "And after that I had the thing pretty much to myself, threshing for the farmers in the valley."

British Columbia has a splendid school system, but John Oliver worked an improvement upon it. His five sons were through with public school, and, if they were to go to the university, they must prepare for the examinations of entrance. The Oliver farm is 20 miles or more from Vancouver and almost as far from New Westminster. To keep five healthy, rugged young Canadians in a boarding school would cost consider-

able money. But equal to the public carpenters and built the orchard. Then graduate to come to the young fellows. of the system was available before a period and after a work about the place out well and the their places of university.

Office Days

One of Premier's at Victoria is to be Premier's office going down the can he wishes. The pre- hide. A stranger from Victoria the other ing man of consid rough, off-hand so passing down the the wide open do grey-haired old m- stuck his head in any apologies ask- sort of a plain B.C. "Is it a monard the Nevada man."

The premier rail forehead and in a told the chap the position of Brit stranger passed o- minutes to ask so big block of wood buildings.

The premier y- plained that the- and that some gi-

The stranger g- returned again in other questions w- thoroughly amuse-

Finally the Ne- "What is the l- ture!"

"The speaker," so called because a speech."

"And what do- asked the strange-

"Well, he lead- is apt to do al- ing answering a- questions in and-

Later the man janitor who the- the white hair"

"That is the F- ish Columbia," s- due dignity.

"To hell, you- of the inquisitiv friends at the Ho- the premier was- and file of Brit- must be a democ- of folks."

A Brush

When Premier was called upon lenzie, president thern Railway, tensive contracts British Columbia been completed.

The C.N.R. bridge at New- broad Fraser riv- the government. Electric railway. And the electri- rental for the C.N.R. was rental.

But the C.N.R. arrears with reg- rental of the by- arrears. The pr- notice of Sir Wi- is holding the- would also exp- the New Westm- paid up in full.

"But," prote- did not pay res- McBride's time not pay now."

Premier Olive- posed that the- Columbia shoul- bridge. Sir W- a-ritness, ende- would be wron- the bridge, and- sanction payme-

"Very well," reply of Hon. you until the-

able money. But "Honest" John was equal to the problem. He hired some carpenters and built a school house in the orchard. Then he hired an Oxford graduate to come to the farm and teach the young fellows. One of the benefits of the system was that the boys were available before school during recess periods and after school for the regular work about the place. The plan worked out well and the five boys later took their places of honor at McGill University.

Office Door Wide Open

One of Premier Oliver's little habits at Victoria is to leave the door of the Premier's office wide open. Anyone going down the corridor may look in if he wishes. The premier has nothing to hide. A stranger from Nevada came to Victoria the other day. He was a mining man of considerable wealth, but a rough, off-hand sort of chap. He was passing down the corridor and came to the wide-open door, saw the kindly grey-haired old man inside, and so he stuck his head in and without making any apologies asked point blank what sort of a place B.C. was.

"Is it a monarchy or a state?" asked the Nevada man.

The premier raised his glasses to his forehead and in a few courteous words told the chap the exact constitutional position of British Columbia. The stranger passed on to return in a few minutes to ask some question about a big block of wood on exhibition in the buildings.

The premier very courteously explained that the wood was B. C. cedar and that some giant trees grew in B.C.

The stranger got quite chummy and returned again in a few minutes with other questions which the premier, now thoroughly amused, answered politely.

Finally the Nevada man said, "What is the Speaker of this Legislature?"

"The speaker," said the premier, "is so called because he very rarely makes a speech."

"And what does the premier do?" asked the stranger from the desert.

"Well, he leads the government and is apt to do almost anything, including answering a considerable number of questions in and out of the house."

Later the man from Nevada asked a janitor who the "old gentleman with the white hair" was.

"That is the Prime Minister of British Columbia," stated the janitor with due dignity.

"To hell, you say!" was the reply of the inquisitive one, who later told friends at the Hotel Vancouver that "if the premier was any sample of the rank and file of British Columbians they must be a democratic and a polite bunch of folks."

A Brush with the C.N.R.

When Premier Oliver took office he was called upon by Sir William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway, which concern has extensive contracts with the province of British Columbia, which have not yet been completed.

The C.N.R. passes over a certain bridge at New Westminster across the broad Fraser river, which was built by the government. The British Columbia Electric railway also crosses this bridge. And the electric road always paid a rental for the use of the bridge, and the C.N.R. was also supposed to pay a rental.

But the C.N.R. had been falling in arrears with regards to payment of the rental of the bridge—several years in arrears. The premier brought it to the notice of Sir William that the province, in holding the C.N.R. to all contracts, would also expect to have back rent for the New Westminster provincial bridge paid up in full.

"But," protested Sir William, "we did not pay rent in Bowser's time or McBride's time and surely we should not pay now."

Premier Oliver replied that he proposed that the province of British Columbia should collect rent for the bridge. Sir William, with his usual aloofness, endeavored to prove that it would be wrong to demand rental for the bridge, and in short, refused to sanction payment thereof.

"Very well, Sir William," was the reply of Hon. Mr. Oliver. "We give you until the day of this month

to pay rental upon that bridge, and if it is not paid by that time you will find the semaphore against your west-bound trains."

Though "Honest" John is homespun throughout, he is said to possess a mind that is clear and active. He is well versed in the law, is widely read in books and a keen student of human nature. The corporations who have held sway for so long in British Columbia cannot run this rugged old son of the soil. At first they were against him and believed that to let Oliver run British Columbia was to turn the province over to the Bolsheviks. But they find as time goes on that in "Honest"

John Oliver British Columbia has a level-headed man at the helm, a plain man, but a strong and fearless man who believes in the good old British way of doing things, equal rights for all and special privileges for none, not even Sir William Mackenzie.

Seager Wheeler's New Wheat

Continued from Page 8

of Red Bobs wheat, and in most cases they received only 10 to 20 pound packages. From this it will be seen that this new wheat has been distributed in very small amounts.

The Grain Growers' Guide has arranged with Mr. Wheeler and with several other of the most expert growers in the West to grow acreages of Red Bobs wheat in 1918. The Guide has made an exclusive contract with Mr. Wheeler and these other growers to purchase all the wheat they have both in 1918 and in 1919. The reason The Guide has made this contract is to insure a wide distribution of this seed to those farmers who really appreciate its value, and will take care of it, keep it clean and make the best possible use of it. The Guide is making arrangements at present to distribute this seed.



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The Winning of the Liberty Bond

By Walter Moore

(Continued from last week)
I copy the following paragraphs from the Toledo "Bee" of the next morning:

The victory of Wish, the chestnut gelding from the stable of that noted sportsman, "Blazer" Johnston, in the \$10,000 Liberty Bond stake yesterday, was marked by a very extraordinary incident. This horse was starting in the classic for the third consecutive year, and up to yesterday had never been inside the money, being a great disappointment. This season his wonderful form—he trotted the fifth heat in the record-breaking time of 2:02—is attributed to his mascot, a little old fox terrier known as Buck, the property of his owner. The attachment between the horse and the dog is something described as remarkable and recalls that between the famous pacer Searchlight and the pony that accompanied him down the line some years ago. Searchlight it will be remembered, refused to race unless the pony accompanied him to the track for every heat and was kept near the wire to welcome him at the finish.

Wish, it seems, acts precisely similar about his terrier. And this came within an ace of losing him the race yesterday. He won the first two heats so easily that first money appeared at his mercy, but between the second and third heats one of the fraternity that stood to lose thousands if he won the race, succeeded in decoying the dog away and locked him up in the coal-bin behind the blacksmith's shop. The disappearance of the dog took all the race out of the gelding and he lost the third and fourth heats and appeared to be badly beaten when the final heat was called. Just after the horses entered the home stretch in his heat, however, "Buck" came tearing out onto the track, barking at the top of his lungs and in response to this, Wish came from behind with one of the most phenomenal bursts of speed ever seen on the Grand Circuit, winning the heat and race in the sensational time above given.

It transpired that the parties who had stolen the dog overlooked a bet and concealed him too near the home plate. Just after the horses had been turned to score for the fifth heat, Patsy McGonigal, the caretaker of Wish, a Celtic valet of great gifts and experience ran across to the blacksmith's shop on a hurry-up errand whose exact nature we have not learned and is negligible, anyway. Just as he was leaving it he heard the muffled whining of a dog coming from the coal-bin at the rear. His quick ear recognized the voice of the stable mascot. The door of the structure was padlocked, but Patsy did not stand on ceremony. He ran back into the smithy, picked up a heavy hammer, and with a few terrific blows, broke down the door. The dog was tied within and it was only the work of a moment for Patsy to cut the rope that held him. Man and dog then

dashed out to the track together, the dog barking furiously at every jumping Just at the time the horses were coming through the stretch to the wire. Wish was last and apparently a beaten horse, when he heard the barking of the dog, and responded with such a whirlwind sport that he dashed past the others and won the heat and race.

Our photo, taken just after the finish, shows the horse with the intelligent little animal that saved the day for him proudly seated upon his back. Incidentally, there is another story that goes with this great race. Rufus Paul, the trainer and driver of Wish, who has developed him from a green horse, was taken sick the night before the race and removed to Mercy Hospital, suffering from acute ptomaine poisoning. Mr. Johnston then secured the noted driver, Wm. Longfellow, to pilot his entry in the big stake. Longfellow drove the first two heats and won them, then lost the next two—after which, on the plea of sudden illness, he declined to drive the final and was taken to his hotel. At this "psychological moment," who should appear upon the scene but driver Paul, who had risen from his bed in the hospital in the absence of the nurses and come out to the track, where he climbed up behind his old pupil and, although so weak that he could scarcely stand, drove him to victory. It is intimated that driver Longfellow is sicker of chagrin today than he was of his sudden ailment yesterday.

It is late, very late, the evening after the race. Uplorned by the excitement, Rufus had marched off the track after Wish at the close of the race with a firm step and proud carriage. Then he collapses. The reaction is so great that for a few moments I wonder if the next thing on the program is to be a funeral! But Rufe comes to in a few moments and says weakly, "Don't worry Boss. I'll be all right in the morning. Just get me to the hotel, where I can have some rest." As you may imagine, it doesn't take me long to get him there, and then a doctor, who announces that there is nothing serious, that a day or two of complete quiet and rest will fix him out. But he seems so shy to pieces that I stay by him until, late in the evening, he sinks into a deep sleep that is evidently to last until morning. A few moments later I am on my way to the track, which the purring motor-car is not long in reaching.

There is a light in the stall of Wish, and tiptoeing quietly up to it, I peek in. Seated in the straw is Patsy, with Buck between his knees. Wish is in the corner, picking away at a fragrant, fresh bundle of clover and timothy with evident relish. Every few moments he steps forward out of the shadows cast by the lantern that illuminates the stall, his big eyes shining, and lowers

his head to meet the uplifted one of Buck, eager for his caresses.

As I watch this little scene enacted so quietly and without suspicion of an audience, if something suspiciously like moisture gathers in my eyes, why—I'm not ashamed to say so. "Buck! Buck! How can I ever repay what I owe you!" I say thoughtfully. And then, before I know it, involuntarily I find myself calling aloud, "Buck! Buck! Old pardy!"

There is a joyous bark, a little white four-legged shape comes leaping out of the stall to swarm all over me and be lifted into my arms for a hugging.

"How about the chocolates, Buck?"

There is another ripple of barks, and chuckles in dog language, and I step inside, saying, as I produce the sack from my pocket: "But you must divide with Wish, old pardy!"

As the bon-bons are disappearing alternately down the "throats of dog and horse, I turn to Patsy.

"Did he cool out nice, Patsy?"

"Did he cool out nice? Just put your hand under that blanket and feel of him! He could go another race like that tomorrow and not take a long breath. Feel his legs, too! Cold as steel, eh? And I didn't dare give him what he wanted to eat. He's simply ravenous."

"Patsy," I say, "I just dropped out for a minute to see how you all were doing. Everything's grand, my boy. Now I'm going to take Buck back to the hotel with me for the night. They don't allow dogs in the rooms there, you know—but a little piece of Liberty Bond money placed in the right spot may get us across. But, Patsy, before I forget it I want to tell you that I didn't forget about that telegram."

A somewhat sheepish look flickers over his Celtic features and he waves his hand deprecatingly. Now that the smoke of battle has dissolved before the sun of victory I see that Patsy prefers not to discuss his matrimonial prospects.

"Well, good night, Patsy!"

"Good night, Boss! And may you sleep sound!"

"Just one question, though, as I'm going. What did you say those tickets called for, Patsy?"

"For \$1,750, Boss," is the reply. "I'm cashing in tomorrow morning"—and an ecstatic anticipatory grin over-spreads his face.

"Well, while you're cashing in, just cash this, too, will you?" and I drop in his lap, where he sits in the straw, the solitary ticket that I had purchased that afternoon, calling, as I think I have stated, for another twelve-hundred-odd.

In the dim light Patsy does not just grasp its meaning and says:

"What's that, Boss?"

"That!" I answer, as I turn away with Buck snuggling in my arms. "That, Patsy is Buck's wedding present to Mrs. McGonigal."

(THE END)

Co-operators Enter Politics

Continued from Page 7

the parliamentary committee of the movement. "That in the opinion of this Congress the time has now arrived for the co-operative movement to take the necessary steps to secure direct representation in parliament as the only way of effectively voicing its demands and safeguarding its interests." The resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority and the discussion thereon was almost entirely in its favor. It will be correctly inferred from the terms of the resolution that such parliamentary action will be independent of all other political parties. There is no amalgamation or alliance with the parliamentary labor party—as seems to be imagined by some labor leaders in Canada—although it is likely a community of political and economic interest will result in mutual support. A co-operative candidate must stand as a co-operator only. He cannot be a co-operative and labor nominee, nor have his co-operative description bracketed

with that of any other political party.

Since the last Congress a great deal of central and local organization and political propaganda work has been done in many constituencies. One seat has been contested at a by-election, H. J. May, secretary of the parliamentary committee, and of the International Co-operative Alliance, standing as the co-operative candidate for the Prestwich division of Lancashire. Owing to the campaign extending over a few days only, and the consequent incomplete organization of the co-operative vote, he was defeated by the coalition candidate by a large majority. Nevertheless the same has occasioned no discouragement. Since then millions of women, who have had little to do with politics in the past but have had to their advantage, a great deal to do with co-operative stores for many years, have been enfranchised, and it is likely, in consequence thereof, and the development of the political organization,

there will be a considerable representation of co-operators in the next British parliament.

Parliamentary Representation Scheme Drafted

Since the Swansea congress last year the United Board, the executive of the Co-operative Union, has drafted a scheme for co-operative parliamentary representation which has been generally approved and which it is assumed will be ratified at the Manchester Congress to be held this month. As to organization, it is proposed by this scheme to establish a central parliamentary fund used to issue an emergency call of a minimum subscription of £2 per 1,000 members or fractional part thereof from the distributive societies, and later by such additions as may become necessary, supplemented by such grants as the wholesale and productive societies may make from time to time; the fund to be administered by the Co-operative Union, on the recommendation of a central



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parliamentary representation committee. The last named committee it is suggested should consist of eight members from the existing parliamentary committee, four representing the Co-operative Union, two each the Co-operative Wholesale Society and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society. In addition it is recommended that two members be elected by the Central Board of the Co-operative Union and one representative from the English and one from the Scottish Women's Co-operative Guild. The scheme provides that the parliamentary representation committee shall collect and tabulate information as to prospects of successful candidatures and select likely constituencies for fuller investigation. Before the inclusion of any constituency in the list is confirmed, the central committee is to ask the local council to call a meeting of all co-operative societies interested to test the local feeling. Grants in aid from the central fund will be made to the local organizations. No person is to be accepted as a candidate other than a bona-fide member of a co-operative society which is federated with the Co-operative Union. In addition to the central parliamentary representation committee, it is proposed to establish local councils consisting of members of the Co-operative Society or societies operating in each constituency to organize the co-operative vote, not only for parliamentary representation but to secure direct co-operative representation on local administrative bodies and committees. As to the local councils, they are to be so constituted that they will be in a position to act if considered expedient, in co-operation with the local trades councils, trades unions, fraternal societies, and other organizations pursuing similar objects.

Co-operators' Political Policy

At a specially convened national conference of co-operators held in London last October, when over 1,000 delegates were present, the following resolution, as embodying the political policy and aims of the movement, was adopted:—

1. To safeguard effectually the interests of voluntary co-operation, and to resist any legislative or administrative inequality which would hamper its progress.
2. That eventually the processes of production, distribution and exchange (including the land) shall be organized on co-operative lines in the interests of the whole community.
3. That the profiteering of private speculators as the trading community generally shall be eliminated by legislative or administrative action.
4. The scientific development of agriculture and the provision of light railways for transport of produce, together with adequate housing and wages for the agricultural laborer.
5. The abolition of all taxes upon food stuffs, to be replaced by the taxation of land values and the further increase of income tax and death duties upon large incomes and estates.
6. That in order to facilitate the development of trade, commerce and manufacture, after the war, the government shall establish a national credit bank, to assist local authorities, co-operative societies and others to finance their new undertakings as required.
7. That adequate housing of the people, financed by the national exchequer, shall be compulsorily provided on lines which will secure healthy, decent and suitable accommodation for the whole community.
8. That the present education system should be recast on national lines, which will afford equal opportunity of the highest education to all, unhampered by the caste system now prevailing, which arbitrarily and unjustly limits the resources of the State in utilising the best capacities of the nation.
9. The effective parliamentary control of foreign policy and national services by committees composed of representatives of all parties in the House of Commons.
10. The gradual demobilisation of the soldiers and sailors from our army and navy to correspond with the needs of industry, in order to avoid unemployment.
11. The breaking down of the caste and class systems, and the democratizing of State services—civil, commercial and diplomatic.



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The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

THE 1918 budget leaves the tariff tax unaltered. This is a serious disappointment to our farm women.

At the convention of the Farm Women's Club, at Brandon, Regina and Calgary, they asked that the duty be taken off their sewing machines in the home. These conditions were again passed by the organized farmers and forwarded to Ottawa. The protectionists and vested interests are still strong enough at Ottawa to make the government utterly disregard the reasonable, just, and patriotic request of 50,000 organized farmers and farm women. They are strong enough to make the government afraid to do anything to help the farm women that they must undertake the extra work of the greater production campaign, and in doing they cannot engage, and yet refuse to get them additional help, and refuse to make it possible for them to lead labor-saving devices in the home.

The only reason in the world that farm women are not stirred up with all the available conveniences on the market is because the farm people can not afford them. There is a tariff tax on labor-saving devices ranging from 27 1/2 per cent. in the case of motors, engines, batteries, etc. to 35 per cent. in the case of kitchen stoves, and heavy fixtures. Electric stoves, sweepers, mowing machines and various cleaners are taxed, exclusive of a special war tax, 20 per cent. The tariff duty on piping for water works, taps, hot-water boilers, and water franks for stores is, exclusive of special war tax, 27 1/2 per cent. This tariff tax places these labor-saving devices entirely out of reach of the average farm woman. The government at Ottawa could have rendered an inestimable service to the farm women by removing the unjust and exorbitant tax on labor-saving devices. But it failed to do so, because a number of wealthy protectionists in Ottawa, who, compared to our farm women, know not the meaning of toil, maintain that in war-time it is unprofitable to urge a reduction in tariff.

We wonder if they know what patriotism is. A visit to any western farm home would certainly give them a new slant on their much vaunted patriotism we fancy. When they have seen already broken and worn-out farm women struggling under the burden of greater production without a woman helper, without electricity, and without water works, then they will be in a position to speak about patriotism. When they realize that those broken and over-worked women are the mothers of the boys and girls of today and tomorrow, and that those boys and girls will receive a legacy of ill-health and unhappiness, then they are in a position to know whether or not our farm women should receive what assistance our government may render them.

There is nothing for it women friends, but to link up with the farm women's organizations which are a part of the farmer's organization, and send more farmer's candidates to Ottawa. It has been plausibly demonstrated that no one is going to look after your interests at Ottawa unless you do it your selves through your own representatives. One thing to keep in mind, although four years hence, is a woman at Ottawa, and preferably a farm woman. In the meantime, that tax on labor-saving devices must be removed. It can be if your organizations are so perfected as to include every farm woman. No government and no number of protectionists can disregard a request that is the joint request of every farm woman in these farming provinces.

District Nurses

The Department of Public Health in Manitoba is anxious that the rural municipalities of the province cooperate with the department in placing more nurses in Manitoba. There are already fifteen but the department would place many more if they could get the support from the districts. There the nurses might be placed. There is a very satisfactory arrangement in Manitoba. The provincial government pays a share of the nurse's salary,

another share is paid by the district, and another by the public school boards in that municipality. In this way the share is not very heavy on any one of the governing bodies. One would naturally imagine that with such satisfactory arrangements the demand would far exceed the supply. This, however, is not the case. Dr. Stewart Fraser, the health commissioner for Manitoba who talked to The Guide about this matter, says that it is a difficult thing to get the district town to have the older method parts of the province. He speaks very appreciatively of the work the women in those districts where there are nurses, and to make the nurse a possibility it seems to us the Women's Grain Growers and the Home Economic Societies might wish to sympathize a Department with an sympathetic a Department in establishing these nurses in every municipality in Manitoba.

Gray Knitting

All through the country, in the autumn months, a web of gray spreads strangely in to you. And you may hear the sound of knitting needles, gentle, dim.

A tiny clink of little wooden needles. Whispers of women, tireless and patient, who weave the web afar. Whispers of women, tireless and patient—patient, inadequate!... we have you any!

"Gray wool on fields of hill is out of fashion.. And yet we weave the web from day to day. I like to think that soldiers, gaily dying, For the white Christ on fields with absent women deeply, May hear the fairy clink of women's needles As they fall fast asleep."

—Katherine Hale
We print this beautiful poem again

Lifting a Ton a Day

During the water conference at Lethbridge, June 22, 1917, the chairman read this quotation from "Farm Editor," which he said contained about as much common sense in small talk as he had ever seen. The quotation is by Josephus Cavens, of the Kenmore, Public Utilities Company, of Kenmore, Illinois.

President Joe Cook of the Mississippi Normal College, in a bulletin of the National Station Bureau of Education, makes the rather startling statement that the average farmer's wife has to lift a ton of water a day. Here is how he figures it—

The getting of the water from the source of supply to the point of application requires more manual labor than any other item of housekeeping. The water for the kitchen has to be lifted from the well, carried to the kitchen, poured into a kettle, poured out of the kettle into the dipper, and from the dipper out of doors. This makes six times the water is handled; and a bucket of water containing two gallons, with the containing vessel will weigh 20 pounds. When this is handled six times, the total lifting is 120 pounds.

The cooking of three meals a day on a average allowance of water will necessitate ten buckets which will make for a total of 200 pounds of lifting per day. When in this is added the water necessary for bathing, scrubbing and the weekly wash, it will easily bring the lift per day up to a ton; and the lifting of a ton a day will take the elasticity out of a woman's step, the bloom out of her cheeks, and the enjoyment out of her work.

Imagine an average farm home without modern improvements and conveniences. Picture to yourself an average farmer's wife as she goes through her daily routine. Follow every step from the time she starts the fire in the frigid kitchen till she lays wearily down the last pair of mended stockings at night. Now, by magic transfer her in her sleep into a house with just plain conveniences; a heating system, running water, hot and cold, a bathroom with lavatory, closet and bath tub, a sanitary system of sewage disposal, a power plant that not only pumps the water but runs an electric lighting plant with storage battery; a power washing machine and wringer; a power generator and churn; a vacuum cleaner and perhaps an electric iron.

body, mind and soul. It is the difference between being and wishing; between conquering and being conquered. Look at those pictures from the exact point of efficiency, of humanity, of romance. No magic of Aladdin's lamp could work a greater transformation or bring greater joy and comfort.

And what would be the cost? A long spell of sickness and first-class funeral would buy the whole plant. The wages of a hired girl, or two weeks of a nurse and doctor would much more than carry the interest on the investment, so would the price of a fair cow or a poor horse.

Where The Sugar Is

The allied governments are a big sugar store. They control the raw sugar of the world, as if it were in two pockets, all strung up ready to deliver. They do it through two commissions, the International Sugar Commission of New York, and the Royal Sugar Commission of London. These two commissions work hand and glove. Early in the year, looking over the available world supply of sugar, these two commissions provided in one package for the sugar needs of the allies overseas, and in the other for the needs of Canada and the United States.

Canada's share was fixed at 445,000 tons, or 500,000,000 pounds, a pretty fair-sized sugar plant, 45,000 tons big for that in 1915. It was a delicious looking ball's-eye. But it did not arrive. It hasn't got to Canada yet. It may never get here.

This tells the sad story of its non-arrival. Canada imports the raw sugar from the West Indies, Cuba and elsewhere for its eastern refineries, generally through United States ports. Transportation tie-ups have prevented the raw sugar getting to the United States and thence to Canada. Cuban mills are grinding sugar cane night and day and there are 2,500,000 tons of raw Cuban sugar piled up and unshipped.

The sugar is not being shipped because the ships can't get out. They are being used to send troops and food overseas. It's a question of beating the Huns or eating sugar. Which do you want?

There is lots of sugar in the world but it can't get out. Therefore, Canada must get along with what she has and what she may hope to obtain. Canada must make 8 pounds of sugar do the work of 10 pounds. Essential raw industries using sugar must be cared for. Others may have to suffer. In England and France the use of sugar for non-essentials has been reduced 75 per cent, and still they get along and there isn't much whining.

It is just as well for Canada to realize that until October 15, 1918, there will not be enough sugar to go around, and rigid conservation must be practiced, not only by the ordinary household consumer but also by the maker of any commodity of which sugar is an ingredient. Canadians must consume less soft drinks, gum, candies and other such stuffs. Sugar must be conserved and sugar stocks accumulated to take care of the preserving and the packing of the fruit crop during the summer. There is only one way to do this. The use of sugar must be limited. The sugar regulations of the Canada food board will save 100,000 tons for the fruit crop.



A Bit of the Tropics Army in the South
Olympic of Conservatory at Manitoba Agricultural College

in The Guide for two reasons. Its distinctness and charm in dealing with the homely universal service of knitting have made it one of the most beautiful poems of the war. And, the need for knitting is just as great today as ever.

Give her an extra hour to sleep. The kitchen is warm, the water is hot and she can breakfast in a jiffy on the oil stove. Now picture to yourself her day's work and her day's uplift to

To Make Flower Pots Look Like New

The English housewife moistens red ochre with water till it is of the consistency of ordinary paint, and applies with a paint-brush to her flower-pots. The effect is pleasing and the coat is very slight, other being only three cents a pound.—Mrs. F. J. H.

The Fa

SOME time ago we were to discuss the farm women's life to know whether people thought of an income of her own and her husband about each account, whether her own opinion, whether the fashion of her hand know what we are glad to do in the principle of the for the income. The part below.

Partners in

Yes, decidedly. We day women are openly equals of the men. There be any question should have her own There is never any whether the man should. These two work, in raws, for what they gain in long weary summer in order that reward for his labor wife gets in just a few hours, to help And when their he there is that reward which so hard. Why, the money goes whose name, Mr. and Oh, no. The account Brown. Mrs. Brown with that. If John husband, which we go now and then if she explains what it is never has to do the money he goes to the is—no questions, no galling indignity to perhaps beg for what she has worked as husband has.

If Mr. Brown is as and there are many whoes will his wife The husband pays all wife has her own bill. The account will be no bills. A good, sensible woman many such, will do the good balance in the not buy as much with down for it, as she Bill. Then there is dependence, which woman, girls with her with money in her pocket with money in her pocket. I imagine a man going money in his wife's pocket. "Mary, I have a box of cigars of dollars would do could you spare me a bit, this one is no error that anything Personally, I should spare him a box should so far forget so complaint offer shape what should ask for money? We hard, each doing our best. We other as to where we both know the wisely. But we count we reckon up together and what we use as we stand. But bank account, why miser? I think if otherwise. I help helps me enter it. That's my platform

The Farm Woman's Income

SOME time ago we asked our readers to discuss the question of the farm woman's income. We wanted to know whether the majority of people thought she should have an income of her own or whether she and her husband should have only one bank account between them. We had our own opinion, which was something after the fashion of letting not our left hand know what our right hand doeth. We are glad our readers believe in the principle of separate accounts for the income. The prize letters appear below.

During the next four weeks will you let us know how you keep your household accounts. Explain your own individual system and let us know what you consider are the advantages of keeping household accounts. For the first prize letter we will give \$3.00 and for the second prize \$2.00.—Editor Women's Department.

Partners in Earning

First Prize

Yes, decidedly. Why not? In this day women are openly acknowledged as equals of the men. Why then should there be any question of whether she should have her own bank account? There is never any question as to whether the man should or not.

Those two work, in the majority of cases, for what they have. The man puts in long weary hours through the summer in order that there may be a reward for his labor in the fall. The wife puts in just as long, just as weary hours, to help gain that reward. And when their hopes are realized there is that reward for which both worked so hard. What happens then? Why, the money goes in the bank. In whose name, Mr. and Mrs. John Brown? Oh, no. The account stands to John Brown. Mrs. Brown has nothing to do with that. If John Brown is a good husband, which we presume he is, Mrs. Brown will probably receive a cheque now and then if she asks for it and explains what it is for. Mr. Brown never has to do that. If he wants money he goes to the bank and draws it—no questions, no explanations.

There is the point right there. The galling indignity to which a woman is subjected, in being compelled to ask, perhaps beg for what is her own, what she has worked as hard for as her husband has.

If Mr. Brown is not a good husband, and there are many such, how many cheques will his wife cash do you think? The husband pays all the bills? If the wife has her own bank account, there will be no bills. And believe me, a good, sensible woman, and there are many such, will do her utmost to keep a good balance in the bank. She will not buy as much with the money to pay down for it, as she would if running a bill. Then there is that feeling of independence, which makes a man or woman walk with head up. Can't you see the difference between the woman with money in her purse and the woman with money in her husband's purse? Imagine a man going about with the money in his wife's purse. Do you hear him say, "Mary, I would like to take home a box of cigars. I guess a couple of dollars would do." Or, "Mary, could you spare me the price of a new hat, this one is so shabby?" No, we never hear anything like that.

Personally, I should feel more like sparing him a box on the ear, if he should go so far forget himself. I have no complaint to offer, we have always shared what we had. I never have to ask for money. We have both worked hard, each doing our part, and each doing our best. We never question each other as to where the money goes, for we both know the other will use it wisely. But we compare accounts and we reckon up together what we have, and what we use and we always know where we stand. But when he has his bank account, why should I not have mine? I think it absurd if it were otherwise. I help him earn it, or he helps me earn it. We stand on a level. That's my platform.—M.E.K.

A Separate Bank Account

Second Prize

One of the many things that appeal to me about farm life is the relationship of the business of the farm to the home. Instead of being "a thing apart" the home is so closely connected with the business of farming that the farm woman can hardly be in a state of ignorance concerning her husband's business. Sometimes this acute knowledge of the debts connected with the machinery, the stock, the buildings, may seem an added burden to the already burdened farm woman; but instead, her knowledge of the burdens her husband bears (for I am speaking of the average farm household), and the added interest in her husband's affairs helps to make married life on the farm more worth living.

We need real co-operation in the home, as well as the community. We do want a state of affairs in which there is consultation between the husband and wife in the affairs of the home and of the farm. Not that every detail need be discussed, but it would make for a much more pleasant relationship between the two if the husband and wife were both interested in the buying of the most suitable dresser for the children's room or the best make of packer for the soil of that particular farm.

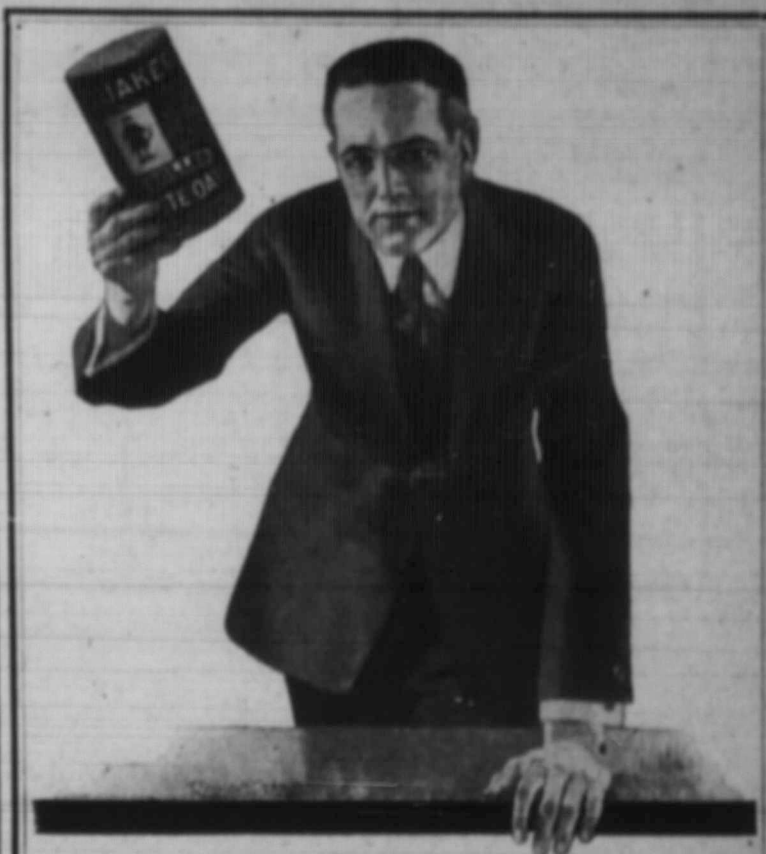
To have an account in common with the husband does not foster this spirit of co-operation; in fact it creates too great a feeling of dependence of the wife on the husband. The necessity of asking for every dollar that she desires to spend for personal use is most displeasing to the majority of western independent thinking women. To ask for money even when buying a new hat or paying her membership fee in The Grain Growers' Association is not conducive toward the principle of putting the business of home on a business basis. Those who are working under such a method say that they are not made to feel that the money is really theirs. Too many husbands make the doling out of such bits seem a munificent act on their part. They forget that the woman is doing her part in just as able a manner as he is doing his when she manages the home and looks well to the ways of her household. A woman, whose husband is accounted one of the richest men in the district, looks after the milking of the cows and the making of the butter, for she says "A woman must have a little money of her own." This is all she considers hers, though the account in the bank is an unusually large one.

In looking at the happier side of the question, we consider the woman who has her own bank account for her personal needs. I do not mean the amount alone that she gains from her chickens and eggs and butter. Those are often turned in on the grocery account and used to defray household expenses. Nor do I mean that her income of the general farm proceeds is to be a definite amount per year. That is not practicable these days of hail, drought and war prices. I mean that a certain per cent. of proceeds after debts for the year are paid shall be hers to do with as she pleases, but mainly to make her feel that she is an independent being with a rightful wage for the time, the energy and the days of her youth that she is giving for the welfare of the farm and the home.

Would that we were all like the friend who with self denial and patriotic fervor, subscribed from her own bank account \$1,000 for Victory Bonds.

Most of us, according to those reliable reports called Government statistics, belong to the class who have land and machinery debts to consider before we can put to test our real spending powers. This eliminates much of a bank account for the farmer's wife, but it does not mean that she should be entirely without personal spending money.

One great result in giving the woman her own share of the crop returns and making her a partner in a business way is the business training she receives. These are days when we are beginning



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Each large package of Quaker Oats contains 6,220 calories of nutrition. In meats and eggs—on the average at this writing—that same food value costs seven or eight times as much. Note the vast difference, measured by food units:—

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Then mark the great difference in cost. You can serve seven breakfasts of Quaker Oats for the cost of one meat or egg breakfast. Yet the oat is the supreme food. It has twice the energy value of beef, and several times its minerals. It is a complete food, supplying every needed element. And its flavor makes it wondrously inviting. It is the advised food for the young, where cost is not considered. And the favorite morning cereal in mansion or in cottage. The delightful way to reduce your food cost is to serve more Quaker Oats.

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(1921)

Quaker Oats Bread

1 1/2 cups Quaker Oats (uncooked), 1 teaspoon salt, 1 cup sugar, 2 cups boiling water, 1 cake yeast, 1 cup lukewarm water, 2 cups flour.

Mix together Quaker Oats, salt and sugar. Pour over two cups of boiling water. Let stand until lukewarm. Then add yeast which has been dissolved in 1 cup lukewarm water, then add 2 cups of flour.

Knead slightly, set in a warm place, let rise until light (about 2 hours). Knead thoroughly, form into two loaves and put in pans. Let rise again and bake about 50 minutes. If dry yeast is used, a sponge should be made at night with the liquid, the yeast, and a part of the white flour. This recipe makes two loaves.

Quaker Oats Muffins

2-3 cups uncooked Quaker Oats, 1 1/2 cups flour, 1 cup scalded milk, 1 egg, 4 level teaspoons baking powder, 2 tablespoons melted butter, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon sugar.

Turn scalded milk on Quaker Oats, let stand five minutes; add sugar, salt and melted butter; stir in flour and baking powder; mix thoroughly and add egg well beaten. Bake in buttered gem pans.

Quaker Oats Sweetbits

1 cup sugar, 2 eggs, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 2 1/2 cups uncooked Quaker Oats.

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

Beat whites of eggs stiff and add last. Drop on buttered tin with a teaspoon, but vary for an each tin, as they spread. Bake in slow oven. Make about 65 cookies.

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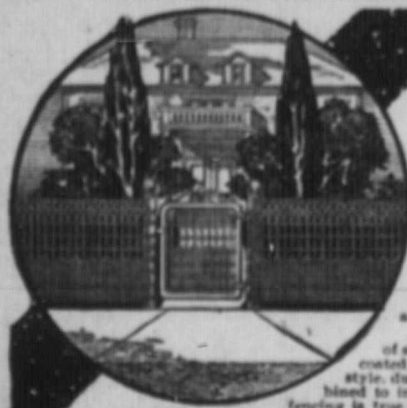


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to realize the need of women being in a state of preparedness to take over the managing of a farm and the handling of its finances.

I would ask every man who has his wife's interest at heart, and that means almost every western farmer, to train her in the business of being a farmer. I would suggest the radical idea of having her keep the farm book; and many a farmer will be glad to get rid of that unpleasant but necessary part of his business. This may seem too much for the woman whose hands are full with baking and scrubbing and mending for the children, but it is wonderful what a woman can do if she thinks she can; and she will find that keeping at least a simple account of receipts and expenditure will make her a better help-mate for her husband, a keener-thinking mother, and will give her a knowledge of farm economics, that, coupled with her independent income, makes her a better citizen. —E.A.S.

Virginia Creeper

It Adds a Homelike Touch

Have you ever realized how much the touch of growing life, the plant, the vine, the shrub, about the outside of a house adds to the homelike appearance? If the exterior is devoid of life it looks cheerless and inhospitable. A few soft trailing vines, green shrubs and nodding flowers seem to bid one welcome. You have seen them, haven't you, run down, delapidated houses, weather beaten and grey, made beautiful during the summer and autumn by the Virginia Creeper that covered them? The walls a mass of green, the doors and windows festooned in garlands such as nature only can create. And the restful cool green of it all! In autumn the mass of crimson and gold. Nature paints few things with as lavish a hand as she does the Virginia Creeper in autumn.

There is a fine old lady in Winnipeg who dearly loves flowers and is always ready to share her pleasure with others. She has a mass of Virginia creeper on her house and every time it is cut back she saves the trimmings for her neighbors. The consequence is most of the



Virginia Creeper around a Manitoba Home

houses in her district have a homelike touch nothing man-made could give. Add a honeysuckle, a lilac bush and a bit of golden glow and you will be surprised at the amount of pleasure you will derive from them. And the children will appreciate them and ask for slips to take to the new homes they will make for themselves.

Virginia Creeper is very easily grown. Once you get a root well started you will have an abundant supply to plant in new spots. Put it over your out-buildings as well as your house. As you can get a few cuttings or switches from the end of the vines wind them together and bury them lengthwise. Wave a magic wand in the shape of a watering pot over them a few times. When the leaves break through the ground give them some wire to climb on and in a short time you will have a screen over your verandah and back porch that is better than any awning. Unless one has a proper chicken yard it is hard to keep the hens from scratching up the roots. A bit of wove wire bent close around the roots will keep them away.

Our W.G.G.A. Previously known Pambrum W.G.G.A. Storthbaks W.G.G.A. Catarqui W.G.G.A. contributions. Barbton W.G.G.A.

Contributions to Mrs. John McNaughtan

Our Young People's Interest in W.G.G.A. work. Young people. Many enquiries are coming in for a Young People's Conference to be held in the fall. The junior from the 'Young People' want a 'Young People's Conference.' These are suggestions. The Young People's W.G.G.A., under Mrs. A. Wallace W.G.G.A., Guernsey, hold a meeting to discuss and develop plans for work, which at present stage. In everybody, junior or feminine, who on this subject, suggestions for the coming meeting. A number of enquiries are coming in from other interest. This is our and productive work, and co-operation appreciated by McNaughtan, h.

Women in Agriculture

What women can do to aid greater production of the leading crops. Our recent conference question was: 'What can women do?' Everything. Cookery and drive even done that. repairing? No. But, as a matter who come to us days do either. All the repair falls on the farmer. It was a tariff on farm saving devices same would help should be available time is often lost. The government aid the farmer by opening technical colleges where men and a short training machinery operation. The women in kitchen work, churn, and the in use now. milk and feed care for garden that the men v time to the have for farm are willing to v but we can't must, because self-sustaining own gardens a with meat and the city people changed to get up in the ple always did. About city ful ones get people who me about he \$15 and was was that? W team to plow Then she boug to plant then they came up. I got home fr



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	\$1,865.50

Contributions should be sent direct to Mrs. John McNaughtan, Harris, Sask.

Our Young People

Keen interest is being evinced in our W.G.G.A. work connected with the young people. Many suggestions and enquiries are coming forward. Some wish for a Young Grain Growers' Conference to be called and junior officers elected. Some wish to separate the junior from the "teen age" Grain Growers' work. Some do not. Some want a "Young Grain Growers' Button." These are just a few of the suggestions.

The Young Peoples' Committee of the W.G.G.A., under the convensorship of Mrs. A. Wallace, director district 9, W.G.G.A., Guernsey, Sask., will shortly hold a meeting to consider suggestions and develop plans for furthering the work, which at present is in the experimental stage. In the meantime, will everybody, junior and adult, masculine or feminine, who has a practical idea on this subject, send me further suggestions for discussion at our forthcoming meeting.

A number of rural teachers are helping us, and I would be glad to hear from others interested in rural development. This is one of the most necessary and productive phases of the W.G.G.A. work, and co-operation will be greatly appreciated by our committee.—Violet McNaughtan, hon. sec., Sask. W.G.G.A.

Women in Agricultural Work

What women can do on the farm to aid greater production seems to be one of the leading questions of the day. At our recent conference in Ottawa the question was asked: "What have women done? The answer: Most everything. Could women run machinery and drive horses? Yes they had even done that. Did they do their own repairing? No, only the simplest ones. But, as a matter of fact, very few men who come to us for farm work these days do either.

All the repairing of farm machinery falls on the already over-worked farmer. It was suggested that removing tariff on farm machinery and labor-saving devices and set price put on same would help, and also that repairs should be available, as much valuable time is often lost waiting for same.

The government could do more to aid the farmer and greater production by opening training schools at agricultural colleges and experimental farms where men and women could be given a short training in farm work and machinery operation.

The women could be trained to do kitchen work, care of separator and churn, and the kitchen engine, so much in use now. She could also learn to milk and feed calves, pigs and chickens, care for garden; even feeding the stock that the men we have could give their time to the land. Women, we must have for farm homes and women who are willing to work. The hours are long but we can't change that now. We must, because of food scarcity, be as self-sustaining as possible, grow our own gardens and supply our own table with meat and eggs. This applies to the city people too. The time was changed to give city people a chance to get up in the morning. Country people always did get up.

About city gardens, the successful ones generally belong to the people who worked. One lady told me about her garden. It cost her \$15 and was a total failure. How was that? Why she hired a man and team to plow and work up the soil. Then she bought seeds and hired a boy to plant them and weed them when they came up. And then—"Oh, when I got home from the beach there was

nothing there and the garden was all dried up." And she called this her war garden. A woman cannot idle at the bench or a man play golf, or joy ride all the time if he or she is to grow what they eat this year. Farmers are getting tired of being advised all the time. They will grow all they can, never fear, but why not advise the men who are so busy with non-essentials. Registration will soon start. I think it would be a fine idea if all women who need help for harvest would write Mrs. McNaughtan, telling her just what kind of help she needs. The list might assist in obtaining help but if you secure help before it can be provided through this source, will you advise her that your name be taken from the lists.

A great many children are being dismissed from school to help. This was not approved by our women as we felt that there is still adult help available that could be put to productive labor before children should be called on.

I hope our women will help all they

can with the registration that it may be quickly and economically done. The call will be all people over 16.—Zoa Haight, president, W.G.G.A.

their membership and we must try to do the same. As we have pointed out on several occasions already, the U.F.W. is essentially a farm women's organization. We believe it is the duty of all farm women to give it their moral and financial support by becoming members. The U.F.W. is the women's section of the U.F.A. and increased membership of either section means greater power and influence for the farmers' organizations as a whole. At several points where U.F.A. locals exist, there are no corresponding U.F.W. locals, and we hope that at such points women will lose no time in organizing, and that the men will lend them every assistance in doing so. Write to the Central office for literature and information as to how to get started. Other organizations may help you in a social way, but remember that no organization can take the place of the farmers' own when it comes to fighting for the rights of the farmers as a class. And, as our president states in her "Reasons Why Women Should

Join the U.F.W.A." if we can raise sufficient money to build a hut, we can have our own name inscribed on same: "Donated by the United Farm Women of Alberta," or something similar. This hut will be placed right in the trenches, and be a constant reminder to the boys at the front that the farm women in Alberta are not forgetting them and are working faithfully and well at home to see that they have every possible comfort supplied to them. The secretary unfortunately omitted to state how much it would cost to build a hut, but I hope to have this information at an early date.

The ever-progressive Carstairs local has already raised over \$358 for this fund. We do not of course expect that all our locals will be able to do as well, but if each one does its very best, there will not be much difficulty in supplying, not only the hut, but the furniture for same. We all know the work that the Y.M.C.A. is doing, and what better means can we find of expressing our sympathy and good will for those who are enduring the hardships of the trenches for our sakes than by sending them a Y.M.C.A. hut. We would like to get the donations in quickly so that the work can be got under way and the boys have the use of the hut for the greatest possible length of time.—M. W. Spiller.

Why Women Should Join the U.F.W.A.



Mrs. IRENE PARLEY

1. For the purpose of strengthening the farmers' movement. Increased membership means increased power with which to fight the farmers' battles.
2. Because farm women, having now the franchise, it is a matter of vital importance to the success of the farmers' movement that this large body of voters should be inside the organization.
3. Because the farmer's problems are equally the problems of the farmer's wife and the better social and economic conditions, for the purpose of achieving which the farmer is today mobilizing his forces throughout the Dominion, will benefit his family even more than himself.
4. Because the social and spiritual problems of the rural districts cannot be solved without the aid and sympathy of the organized rural women.

The individual worker can achieve nothing. 5. Because the result of belonging to such an organization as the U.F.W.A. has a three-fold benefit.

(a) It is a benefit to the farm woman herself, through bringing her into greater social intercourse with the men and women of the farmers' organization, by the stimulating effect on her mentality through the contact of mind with mind at the monthly meetings, by the enlargement of her life and outlook through taking part, even though in a limited way, with public movements.

(b) It is a benefit to the community because of awakened interest in community conditions, and the possibility by organized efforts to improve those conditions.

(c) It is a benefit to the larger life of the Nation through the fact that any stimulation of mental activity brings increased interest in public affairs, and any co-operative effort towards betterment of social, economic and moral conditions, with its cumulative effect on public opinion, must tend to a reaching out for a higher standard of home, of community and of National life.

6. Because whatever may be said to the contrary, and however specious the language in which it may be said, it is a fact patent to all clear and unprejudiced thinkers, that no other organization can accomplish for the farm women the final benefits that can be attained by working as part of the great body of mobilized farm people.

IRENE PARLEY.

can with the registration that it may be quickly and economically done. The call will be all people over 16.—Zoa Haight, president, W.G.G.A.

Membership Campaign

In the springtime, as everybody knows, the farm is one of the busiest spots in the world, but this year I think the Central office of the Alberta farmers organizations can at least claim a second place in this respect. Everybody is hard at work preparing for the big membership drive and organization campaign which is to take place next month. Every effort is being made on our part to ensure success, and we appeal to the members of both organizations to do likewise.

So far as the U.F.W.A. is concerned, this is the finest opportunity which has ever come our way. Hitherto, we have not been able to undertake organization work to any great extent owing to lack of finances, and now that such a wonderful opportunity is offered us, we must not be slow to take advantage of it. The U.F.A. expects as a result of this campaign to very largely increase

Join the U.F.W.A., which is published herewith, the farmer's battles are the battles of the farmer's wife.—Mary W. Spiller.

Prize for Members

How many of our locals are competing for the prize which is being offered for securing the greatest number of new members during 1918? We want every local to do their level best to win. If you have any suggestions to offer as to how the Central office might help, let us know and we will do what we can. A prize is also being offered to the local which is instrumental in organizing the greatest number of new locals during the year. The prizes will be presented at our next annual convention and surely it will be a proud moment for the winning ones.

Y.M.C.A. Huts

I received a letter from the general secretary of the Y.M.C.A. Military Branch, Western Division, recently, expressing appreciation of our efforts in regard to raising money enough to supply them with a hut. He states that these huts are badly needed, and

Egg Circles

As a result of the circular sent out on behalf of the Home Economic Committee, several egg circles have been organized. The secretary of one of these remarks that one of the things which they admire about these circles is that there is so little "red tape" in connection with the organization of same. As she says, you "appoint a shipper and the job is done." The Egg Marketing Service is certainly proving itself a wonderful benefit to the farmers of Alberta, both financially and educationally. Remember the service is not only trying to get for the farmers the very highest market price, according to grade, for their eggs, but when they find that a certain farmer's eggs are grading low, their experts are able to advise him as to the possible cause of same and how to remedy it. In this way they are raising the standard of Alberta eggs as a whole, and that they are succeeding in this is shown by the ever-increasing percentage of high-grade eggs, and the marked decrease in the percentage of low-grade ones, which are being received at the candling station. During the last week in April this year the price paid for extras was 36 cents and 35 cents for No. 1's, averaging slightly over 35 cents per dozen. The special cases are supplied free of charge by the service, and express charges are paid both on the empty ones sent out and on the full ones returning, so that you do not need to deduct these charges from the price of your eggs. We would strongly recommend every local to take up this work. Why should farmers go on accepting low prices, very often in trade, for their eggs, when the remedy is at hand. Nothing can be simpler than to organize an egg circle. All you have to do is to appoint a good live committee, who will get in touch with the Egg Marketing Service at Calgary or Edmonton, when full instructions will be sent them as to how to complete the organization and arrange for the shipping. In many cases it will be possible to arrange with the local storekeeper to handle the shipments on a commission basis, which will save considerable trouble, and also eliminate local competition. The results obtained in this way are usually very satisfactory to all parties concerned.

All farmers who can possibly do so should endeavor to raise more poultry this year, and produce more eggs. Farm produce of all kinds is urgently needed, but of course, farmers cannot be expected to produce unless they receive proper remuneration for the work involved. For this reason we are anxious that every local should at least give the egg circle plan a trial. We feel assured that if they do, they will never return to the old plan of individual marketing,

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especially where individual farmers have only small quantities of eggs to market. Of course, if any farmers have quantities to ship which would make it worth while doing so, they can secure the cases from the service and make individual shipments direct. That, of course, applies more particularly to points where no egg circle exists.

Write to the Egg Marketing Service, Calgary, for full particulars in regard to their work, and all possible information and assistance will be given you. Please advise your Central office also when you organize a circle, so that we may be thoroughly informed as to the work which is being carried on, and if there is any way in which we can help you do not hesitate to call upon us.—Maryon Spiller, prov. sec., U.F.W.A.

Club Briefs

At a meeting of Winifred U.F.W. held on March 23, the matters of conservation of food and home canning were discussed. Six members and one visitor were present.

A number of subjects which are of particular interest to women were taken up at a meeting of the Roseview Club on March 1, perhaps one of the most interesting being the "Need of a Neighborhood Nurse." The plan of the Hospital unit of which they are a part was shown, and a Hospital Committee was formed, whose duty it will be to study the Hospital Act carefully and take such steps as are necessary to organize a hospital board at the earliest opportunity.

While speaking of Red Cross work, I would like to call attention to another club which has made a very fine record in this regard, namely Willow Hollow U.F.W. No. 30. During the year 1917 contributions to this fund amounting to over \$60.00, besides contributions to other patriotic funds, were forwarded to the Central office, and a further donation of \$21.00 has recently come to hand from the secretary, Mrs. J. H. Lewis, on behalf of the members.

I am sending you \$10.00 which we wish to go to the Halifax Blind Endowment Fund. On March 20 we held a meeting of the section and planned a program for three months work. I will send one as soon as received. We will hold our meetings every four weeks. We are co-operating with Kansas local to establish a rest room in Drake.—Mrs. Paul Smith, secretary, Kneller W.G.G.A. Sask.

Mrs. Harol Lees, the newly appointed secretary of McCafferty U.F.W. reports that at their last meeting they added seven new members to the roll. The meeting was devoted entirely to the affairs of the local.

Cayley U.F.W. held their regular meeting on March 8, at which ten members and five visitors were present. The subject taken up was part of Mrs. McKinney's address "Women in Politics," which was given at our Annual Convention. The members have decided that the delegates to the convention shall give a report of one day each, which will cover the next four meetings, after which a program which has been drawn up will be followed out. The secretary has very kindly offered to send us a copy of this program which we shall hope to publish as soon as received.

Morrin U.F.W.A. held their second monthly meeting on April 6, at which there was a fair attendance. The members are taking a great interest in the organization generally. It was decided to charge \$1.00 membership fee, and to raise the money needed for local expenses by means of socials, etc., as suggested by our Executive.

Alberta Women's Institute constituency conveners are to meet in May. At the convention of the Women's Institute which was held in Edmonton, March 6, 7 and 8, constituency conveners were appointed in order to make more perfect the work of the organization. The conveners for the south and central districts will be called the last part of May and they will meet in Calgary. The North and Peace River dis-

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Name _____
Address _____

tricts will meet in the latter part of May. Isaac will notify on the meeting which will have a full attendance and that the work may be the best of all. will be paid upon from the ticket and Provincial President tutor of Alberta.

Mrs. G. Hollis, W.G.G.A., has written Dr. Fught's school Department of Ed. Buildings, Regina, supply these reports them. The newspaper report would lead the report was securing.

Owing to bad roads our local was unable together to hold on before April 11. W follows: President, Mrs. vice-president, Mrs. secretary-treasurer, wood; directors, M. J. Myers and Mrs. ward membership f ing. Enclosed please ted by the Treats Ambulance Fund. wood, secretary-treasurer G.A.

The Lake Johnst was delayed in holding until April 3, officers were elected White; vice-president, Mrs. Geo. Ayers, secretary, Mrs. Geo. Ayers. Meetings will be held each month. The held in the Grain the following subjects: Geo. Ayers will read the reports.—Mrs. Ida S. trict 4, W.G.G.A.

Many club women they are unable to read the reports. Guide Farm Women of the reports a brought to the at

Manitota

To the Women's women members of make a special ap the coming mem realize the import members of the Help us to get of and to show the work. I wish make out a list thinks the women explained to them that list send the of at least two office is willing what they lack in direct touch are interested in munity or who ta public questions of ary of the Wome furnish every far vince with good a member of the f ation. Sit down that list and sen Central office. T page who are not toba Grain Grow who are in sym and would like to I would be very aims. You possi were more intere Section. Write m know what wor would be most li efforts to help th names should be that we can writ fore the members expect to begin Secretary of the J. Roe, 290 Vaug

tricts will meet in Edmonton also in the latter part of May. Miss Mary MacIsaac will notify conveners in time for the meeting which will last but one day. A full attendance is desired in order that the work may be set forth for the best good of all. The railroad fares will be paid upon receipt presented from the ticket agents.—Isabel Noble, Provincial President Women's Institute of Alberta.

Mrs. G. Hollis, director of District 15, W.G.G.A., has written in for a copy of Dr. Foght's school survey report. The Department of Education, Parliament Buildings, Regina, should be able to supply these reports to those who wish them. The newspaper synopsis of the report would lead one to believe that the report was very much worth securing.

Owing to bad roads and bad weather, our local was unable to get the members together to hold our business meeting before April 11. We elected officers as follows: President, Mrs. J. McDaniels; vice-president, Mrs. R. P. Stephenson; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. A. W. Kirkwood; directors, Mrs. W. Kislick, Mrs. J. Myers and Mrs. R. Elliot. Will forward membership fees after next meeting. Enclosed please find \$30.00 donated by the Trenton W.G.G.A. to the Ambulance Fund.—Mrs. A. W. Kirkwood, secretary-treasurer Trenton W.G.G.A.

The Lake Johnston Women's Section was delayed in holding its annual meeting until April 3, when the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. I. White; vice-president, Mrs. E. T. Hansen, secretary, Mrs. C. Doherty; treasurer, Mrs. Geo. Ayers. Hereafter our meetings will be held the first Wednesday in each month. The next meeting will be held in the Grain Growers' Hall when the following subjects will be discussed: Gardening and Poultry Raising. Mrs. Geo. Ayers will read a paper on the subjects.—Mrs. Ida McNeal, director District 4, W.G.G.A.

Many club women tell us that when they are unable to have a paper prepared for a meeting they have someone read the reports of clubs from The Guide Farm Women's Club page. Most of the reports are worthy of being brought to the attention of all clubs.

Manitoba Names

To the Women's Sections and to the women members of the locals I wish to make a special appeal for help during the coming membership campaign. You realize the importance of women being members of the farmers' association. Help us to get other women interested and to show them the importance of the work. I wish each member would make out a list of the places where she thinks the women should have the work explained to them. For each place on that list send the names and addresses of at least two women. The Central office is willing to do the work but what they lack is the means to get in direct touch with the women who are interested in helping their community or who take an interest in the public questions of the day. As secretary of the Women's Section I want to furnish every farm woman in the province with good reasons for becoming a member of the farm women's organization. Sit down tonight and make out that list and send it in to me at the Central office. To the readers of this page who are not members of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association but who are in sympathy with our work and would like to understand it better I would be very glad to explain our aims. You possibly wish your district were more interested in the Women's Section. Write me a letter and let me know what women in your district would be most likely to appreciate our efforts to help the farm women. These names should be sent in very soon, so that we can write to these women before the membership drive begins. We expect to begin the first day of June. Secretary of the M.W.G.G., Miss Amy J. Roe, 296 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg.

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Young Canada Club

By Dixie Patton

THE letters about the summer vacation are still pouring in. There is plenty of time for more stories to come in, as the contest does not close until the last of May. Some of the boys and girls have good reasons for the time they think vacation should be. This is a subject all are interested in, and I hope that you will write a little story for our page.

The Blue Cross is better this week than last, but still is not as large as we wish it might be. Don't forget that our dumb Allies are helping our soldiers to win the war and we must see that they are taken care of.

The contributors this week are:—
Oliver Wiggill, Kimball, Alta. \$ 10
Bessie Moran, Rocanville, Sask. 10
Grace Strutton, Duval, Sask. 25
Robert Hingston, L'Annis, Sask. 10
—Dixie Patton.

A Lad That's Gone

This is the second time I have written to your club. The first time I wrote a letter; this time I will try to write a poem.
When the shadows are falling soft and still,
And the heat of the day is done,
I see through the dusk as a mother will
The face of a lad that's gone.

I saw him last when he said farewell,
Gallant and tall and gay,
I heard the clang of the station bell,
The night that he went away.

And every night when the sun goes west,
And the toll of the day is done,
Oh I long for the boy who loved me best!
For the smile of a lad that's gone.
—Magdalena Forster, Carman, Man.

Likes the Doo-Dads

I wish to become a member of the Young Canada Club and hope you will send me a membership button. I go to school every day, and I am in Grade six. I am nine years old. My birthday is the 25th of March. The Doo Dads are funny little fellows. They have

some movies. The Doo Dads are helping each other down the chimney, but they are getting kicked out as quickly as they come down. The little fellow with the peanuts does not know the other little fellow is eating them. Percy Haw-Haw has not noticed the little fellow who has set fire to his paper. That little fellow who is acting like Charlie Chaplin has hit the little fellow in the eye. The little fellow beside Smiles has hit that other little fellow in the eye. That greedy little Doo Dad won't give that other little fellow any of his pie. Some wax has dropped in Smiles's eye. I guess the Doo Dads have some time after all. I am sending 25 cents and 10 cents for my sister Jean, who is six years old. I guess I will close now as my letter is getting long.—Ethel Denoon, Hiram, Man.

Catching Gophers

This is my first letter to the Young Canada Club and would like to be a member of the club. I would like to have a membership pin. I am writing you to tell you how I catch all my gophers. I have only three traps but try to get as many as I can. I catch most of them with a Victor trap. If I can't get

very many with the traps I take a pail of water and drown them out. My dog isn't much good to catch gophers so I have to kill them myself. I am enclosing a self addressed envelope for a membership pin. Hoping to see my letter in print.—Lillian Moynes, Lampman, Sask.

The Robin

I love you best of all the birds,
Oh, master Robin Redbreast,
I love you better than all the rest,
And your little wife upon the nest
Sits patiently all day,
As you sing to her as you sing to me
Up in that high tree,
As you sing to her, as you sing to me,
Cheer up! cheer! cheer! cheer up!
—Beth Howes, Box 14, Millet, Alta.

A Real Farmer

I am sending my first letter to the Young Canada Club. I have read the stories of The Guide and am very interested with them. I am going to tell you how much I plowed last spring. I plowed 150 acres and harrowed it twice. I like farming very much. I go to school every day—in summer I ride on

my bicycle and in winter I ride on horse back.
I wish the club much success.—Dudley Jackson, R.R. No. 1, Verdun.

Likes to Help Mother

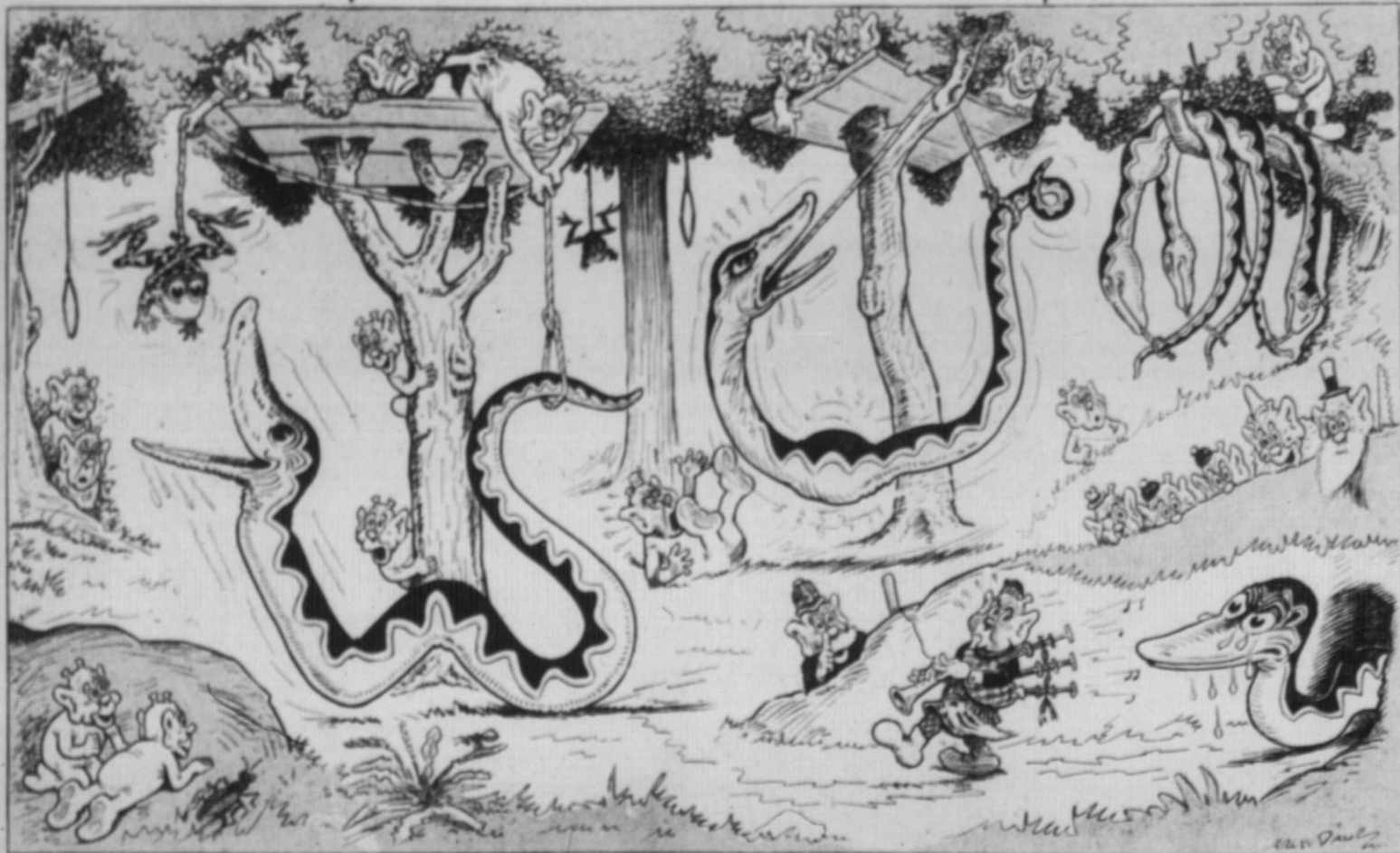
This is my first letter to the Young Canada Club. I'm 11 years old and in grade four. I like to go to school very much. Last summer we boys caught over 100 gophers. My bigger brothers shot a lot of them. It is great fun watching the hawks catch the gophers. I help my mother to feed the chickens and bring in wood and coal. Our pigeons have made a nest. They have two little white eggs in the nest. We have five pigeons now, and about 60 chickens and one turkey. Last summer we had four geese and three ducks. Then in the fall we killed them off. We have nine horses and 11 cattle. I wish to get the maple leaf pin.—Richard Mattson, Ritchie, Sask.

A Wise Pig

I would like very much to join your club. I would like to receive a pin, so I am sending a self-addressed and stamped envelope. I am going to tell you about a fire. In Christmas holidays our chimney caught on fire. The smoke rolled out of every crack in the chimney in the house. My sister ran upstairs with a bucket of water ready to pour it on if there was any fire. My father went to the top of the house and took a chain to knock the soot down. We put salt, snow and sand down the chimney. My brother could not do anything, as he had a sprained ankle. It burned for three-and-a-half hours. It happened that my father was going away with a pig and we could not get it into the bob-sleigh. If we had got it in, he would have been gone and our house might have burned down. The flames came out of the chimney. My sister said she could have hugged the pig for not going in the bob-sleigh. I am enclosing 10 cents for the Blue Cross Fund. I would like to receive a Blue Cross Button. I hope this letter escapes the W. P. B. Wishing the club success.—Clara F. Gottschlich, Lacombe, Alta.

CLEARING THE SNAKES OUT OF THE WONDERLAND OF DOO

DID you know that there were snakes in the Wonderland of Doo? Nobody dreamed of it, not even the Doo Dads. But one day the little fellows were scouting around enjoying the nice May sunshine when they came to a hill covered with a dense forest. There they found a whole nest of these terrible monsters. They decided that they must get rid of them somehow. The snakes were so big that they could not kill them with sticks, so they hit on this plan of getting rid of them. Isn't it working to perfection? And isn't Sandy, the Piper, a little hero? He is charming the snakes out of their holes with the sweet music of his bagpipes. He is just a little bit scared, however, for see how he is watching the terrible creature out of the corner of his eye. Flannel Feet, the Cop, is ready with his club in case the snake attacks the brave little musician. As soon as Sandy gets a snake charmed out of its hole and under a tree one of the Doo Dads lassos its tail with one end of the rope. Another has a frog tied on the other end of the rope. The hungry snake gobbles up the frog and then everything is easy. The further down the snake swallows the frog, the higher up it is lifted off the ground. The Doo Dads are very business-like, for there is one with his notebook keeping tally of all the snakes that have been captured. Poor old Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, is getting the scare of his life. He was having a snooze at the foot of that tree and when he woke up there was that snake right above him. The Doo Dads will soon have all the terrible creatures captured and then they will return home in triumph. The Doo Dads will think that they are all gallant little heroes when they learn they have captured all the terrible big snakes, and that there will be no danger of the awful monsters devouring them.



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Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 4

Farmers' Delegation

Apart from the railway announcement, quite the overshadowing event of the week has been the assault of the United Farmers of Ontario, flanked by battalions from Quebec and the Maritime provinces, on the government with the fixed purpose of making a breach in the order-in-council of April, calling out young men from 19 to 23 for military service. In the matter of dimensions the deputation—it could be more properly described as an army—was the largest that ever visited the capital. It was more than twice the size of the famous pilgrimage of western farmers that waited upon the Laurier administration in December, 1916, and led to the introduction of the reciprocity agreement in parliament. It included probably 4,500 tillers of the soil, many of whom spent sleepless nights at the capital because all accommodation available was exhausted. They commenced to arrive on Sunday and on Tuesday morning were present in full strength. The interview was fixed for 11.30 in the morning in the Russell theatre, but the building was altogether too small to accommodate the crowd and some 2,000 could not secure admission. Members of the cabinet present in addition to Sir Robert Borden were: Hon. T. A. Crerar, Hon. N. W. Howell and Major-General Mewburn.

Petition Advanced

The requests made by the farmers were set forth in a lengthy document which reviewed in detail the various campaigns inaugurated by the government for increased production, and by various speakers. Hon. Mr. Carson, minister of agriculture for Quebec, demanded the permanent exemption of all men engaged in production, including dairymen and cheese makers. Others asked for modifications of the order-in-council or for a postponement of its operation until after harvest time.

Manning W. Doherty, of Malton, Ont., assured the ministers that no rebellious spirit actuated the farmers, but there was a danger that the government might draw so much manpower from this most essential industry that serious consequences would ensue. "We can see," he said, "that it might be necessary for the government to break its pledge, but we must tell you that throughout the Dominion a feeling of unrest, dissatisfaction and want of confidence is growing."

W. A. Amos, of Drayton, Ont., asserted that no aggregate body of men had been so loyal as the farmers of Canada, and no industry had been so outrageously handicapped as the industry of agriculture. Mr. Amos asserted that the government had not kept its pledges to the farmers, and quoted statistics to show that there is a great shortage of farm labor in Ontario.

Premier's Reply

Sir Robert Borden, in his reply, adopted practically the same position assumed by him on the occasion of the visit of the former smaller delegation of Ontario farmers. He gave no promise, either of exemption for men engaged in agriculture, or of modifications of the order-in-council in their favor. The prime minister said that so far as he could gather, the farmers did not desire to secure special privileges as a class. After admitting that the order-in-council must of necessity produce inequality and hardship, he said:—

"Do you realize that on March 21 last, a battle began beyond the seas, in which your friends and relatives no doubt participated, that that battle, intermittent from day to day, is still going on, that it may not end for months, and that there are those, among them some of the highest authorities, who believe that it will be decisive of the issues of the war. Do you realize something more? Do you realize that if that line breaks, whether in the sector that the Canadians hold—and they will never go back from it if their flanks are held firm—if it breaks in the sector which the Canadians hold or in any other sector, the production which you can effect in this province or in any other province of Canada, may not be of such avail for the Allied cause. I know that of which I am



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speaking when I tell you that if the channel ports should be reached through the breaking of that line it would be, to say the least, problematical whether any of that production of which you speak could be made of service to the Allied nations overseas or to our men who are holding that line. I regard it as the supreme duty of the government to see to it that these men, some of whom have been fighting for three years, are sustained by such reinforcements as will enable them to hold the line. That, I conceive to be our first duty.

"But the difficulty which my colleagues and I have to face is that in a world where of war such as this, it is impossible for any nation to participate without hardship, without inequality and, more than that, without very great bereavement and sorrow. Do you imagine that any man who stands within the ranks of the government of Canada today would find it in his heart to impose any unnecessary hardship or inequality on any man in Canada. I hope at least you will acquit us of that. It was a hard thing three years and more ago, to ask the splendid youth of Canada to go overseas to fight in the greatest cause which humanity had ever taken up before. It was a still more serious and a sterner duty to say to the people of Canada that the time had now come when we could not fulfil our whole duty to humanity and to the world, and more than that, greater than that, to ourselves, unless compulsory military service were adopted in this country. It was a still sterner duty when, on April 20, after discussing the matter in parliament, we passed that order-in-council to which reference has been made, and which empowers the government to abolish exemptions in certain ages in any class called out.

"You have spoken of what was said by members of the government last autumn when the people of this country were called upon to elect a new parliament. I want to tell you that that was, spoken in the national interest as we understood it at that time. And I want to tell you also that that order-in-council was passed on April 20 in the national interest as we understood it at that time."

City Labor Not Wanted

A subsequent statement by Sir Robert that labor from the cities for farms which would be supplied as a result of the approaching manpower registration was greeted with shouts of disapproval from the members of the deputation.

The deputation was not satisfied with the government's reply and at subsequent meetings passed resolutions condemning what was described as the inactivity of the government in adopting recommendations made by Hon. C. A. Dunning in regard to farm tractors. It was also decided to demand the resignation of representatives of agricultural constituencies who had not supported the Molloy amendment in the commons calling for the exemption of farmers.

An incident of the gathering was the refusal of the government to give representatives of the farmers an opportunity to address the members of parliament from the floor of the house, the government reply to the request being that the prime minister had already heard the farmers and given his reply.

Then the representatives of the farmers sent an address to the speaker, which he declined to present to parliament. Finally a committee representing the farmers, addressed a letter of protest to His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, in which the complaint was made that the government, by the passing of orders-in-council, is interfering the rights of the people. There the matter rests for the present.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Many farmers are making special trips to Winnipeg, from all parts of the province, in the hope of securing further leave of absence for their sons, or for hired help, who have been called up under the new draft orders.

It would in many instances save time and expense for them if they knew the terms of the new orders.

There are two classes of draftees:— 1. Those who were over 20 years of age and under 23 at the time they made application for exemption. All exemp-

tions granted by the tribunals in this class are cancelled by order-in-council of April 20.

Men in this class are receiving notice, from the registrar for military service, to report at a specified time and place.

When they report, leave of absence may be applied for on only two grounds:—

(a) Medical Grounds. If it appears that the man concerned, whether he is in medical category "A2" or not, he is the only remaining son of military age, and that one or more members of the family are on active service in any theatre of actual war, (not including the High Seas, Great Britain, or Ireland), he may then make application for leave to the officer commanding the district.

I am informed over the telephone today by the officer commanding the district that the compassionate grounds have been modified. Instead of "service by other members of the family in a theatre of actual war" it is sufficient now that other members of the family be in khaki, provided that the applicant for leave is the only remaining son of military age.

2. Those who were over 22 years of age at the time they made application for exemption. Some in this class find their exemptions expiring, or their exemptions are being cancelled by the appeal judges.

Men in this class may make claim for leave on the same grounds as before mentioned, namely, "medical" and "compassionate."

A man of this class in medical category lower than "A2" may, "if he is an efficient farm laborer, whose services are urgently required on the land," make application on that ground-



Hon. Dr. Beisland.

Postmaster-General in the Laurier Cabinet, made prisoner at Antwerp while serving as a medical officer with the Belgian troops. He has recently been released from Germany.

to the officer commanding the unit to which he is ordered to report, and that application is referred to the agricultural representative. If the leave is recommended by the agricultural representative, the applicant will be given leave on the authority of the officer commanding the district until July 15.

For men in medical category "A2" no application for leave can be considered, except on "compassionate grounds" as already defined.

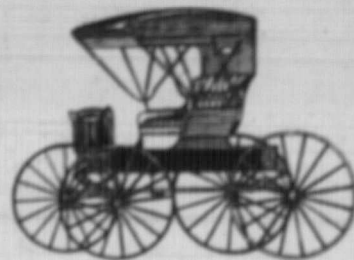
Spare British Wheat

We have shipped much of our precious wheat to the French and Italians and we must face the fact that this has changed conditions so that they conceivably may become acute in the United Kingdom. Unless the people of Canada and the United States speed up their production of food supplies, the allied peoples may find it very difficult to carry this war on to that conclusion which will mean a permanent peace.

Wheat Importation Insufficient

The British ministry of food has cabled to the Canada Food Board: "Wheat importations are not arriving in quantities sufficient to meet our weekly requirements. Every effort that can be exerted in Canada to increase shipments of wheat and meat will be invaluable."

The British Administration has prepared to provide ships to move all the wheat that Canada will spare. Only 34,000,000 bushels remain on the continent that can be possibly available for export, unless consumption in this country and the United States is very substantially reduced.



U.G.G. BUGGIES

The workmanship and appearance of this and many other styles shown on Pages 87 to 91 of the U.G.G. 1918 Catalog, are the equal of any buggies on the market—and better than most of them. Entire satisfaction has followed every buggy we have sold. Our line also includes demerats and carts in several styles. The U.G.G. guarantees every vehicle. We'll be glad to give you any information you need about them.

The U.G.G. Buggy illustrated here is our No. V-14. It is an excellent standard buggy, suitable for all purposes. Briefly, it has patent bent panel body; wood auto seat, 34x18 inches, well padded; hickory gear wood; 1 1/2-inch axles, quiet running, self lubricating; roof leaf springs; latest pattern fifth wheel; split hickory wheels, oval steel tires; hickory shafts; four-bow top; body painted black, gear Brewster green.

Prices:—

F.O.B. Winnipeg \$134.10
F.O.B. Regina 137.45
F.O.B. Saskatoon 138.00
F.O.B. Calgary 138.15



Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged \$ 7,017.56
A Canadian, Wiseton, Sask. 35.00
Chas. Ruenke, Langenslade, Sask. 3.50

Total \$7,056.06

Y.M.C.A. MILITARY FUND

Previously acknowledged \$ 1,036.00
A Canadian, Wiseton, Sask. 20.00
S. Coates, Portage la Prairie, Man. 10.00

Total \$1,066.00

BLUE CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged \$ 158.57
Olive Wiggil, Kimball, Alta. 10
Beattie Moran, Rocanville, Sask. 10
Grace Strutton, Duval, Sask. 25
Robert Hingston, Landis, Sask. 10

Total \$159.19

PREVIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED

Serbian Relief Fund \$ 487.00
Halifax Relief Fund 217.40
Agriculture Relief of the Allies 45.00
Returned Soldiers' Fund 30.00
Halifax Blind Endowment Fund 378.85
Polish Relief Fund 222.00
Belgian Relief Fund 12,502.87
Prisoners' of War Fund 220.00
Armenian Relief Fund 30.00
Manitoba Red Cross Fund 49.70
French Wounded Emergency Fund 48.00
British Red Cross Fund 104.50
British Sailors' Relief Fund 40.00
Canadian Patriotic Fund 895.00
French Red Cross Fund 563.50
Soldiers' Families Fund 15.00

Total \$24,119.95

Office of the I

OATS—The closing price during the recent hour rather narrow and few there was more buying of offerings. Prices of earlier offerings. No condition continues, the **BARLEY** shows no change without any competition. **FLAX**—There is an uptick. Movement is small.

WINNIPEG F

May 14 15 16 17

July 901 801 791 811
July 791 791 781 791
Flax—
May 274 274 275 274
July 278 279 279 278

INTERIOR TERMINAL
Movement of grain in for the week ending, week as follows:

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week
Saskatoon	Wheat	17,800
	Oats	
	Barley	
	Flax	
Calgary	Wheat	17,900
	Oats	48,900
	Barley	
	Flax	2,172
Moore	Wheat	7,800
Jaw	Oats	23,304
	Barley	
	Flax	63

THE CASH

Minnesota, **CORN**—Limited millinery limited supply of low closed at \$1.50 to \$1.55. **OATS**—Steady market as order business today at 74 1/2 to 75 1/2 cents. No to 74 1/2 cents. **RYE**—Weak and low. 1 rye closed at \$1.98 to \$2.00. **BARLEY**—Medium & wanted and prices were closed at \$1.15 to \$1.40. **FLAX SEED**—Very low of good quality sold at \$1.10 and to arrive.

WINTER WHEAT

The winter killing of is reported as especially noted to amount to 50

FIXED W

Year	1'	2'	3'	4'
Fixed	221	218	215	208
Year ago	278	275	270	258

Cash Pr

Date	Feed	Wheat	2CW	3'
May 14	179	80 1/2	77	
15	179	80 1/2	77	
16	179	79 1/2	77	
17	179	81 1/2	77	
18	179	84 1/2	80	
20	180	87	83	
Week ago	179	80 1/2	77	
Year ago	125	79	79	

LIVESTOCK

Cattle
Choice steers
Best butcher steers
Fair to good butcher steers
Good to choice fat cows
Medium to good cows
Common cows
Canners
Food to choice heifers
Fair to good heifers
Best cows
Best butcher bulls
Common toologna bulls
Fair to good feeder steers
Fair to good stocker steers
Best milkers and springers (suck)
Fair milkers and springers (suck)

Hogs
Choice hogs, fed and watered
Light hogs
Heavy sows
Rags

Sheep and Lambs
Choice lambs
Best killing sheep

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, May 20, 1918.

OATS—The closing prices for oats a week ago Saturday proved to be the low points during the recent break in prices. There was a slight reaction on Monday, followed by rather narrow and featureless markets during the next three days. On Friday and Saturday there was more buying support from dealers in cash sales, and there was an apparent scarcity of offerings. Prices advanced sharply on Saturday, and as usual the advance brought better offerings. Movement of oats from the country has fallen away rapidly, and if this condition continues, the supplies will not satisfy the demand.

BARLEY shows no change during the week. Offerings are absorbed by government buying, without any competition from other sources.

FLAX—There is an improved demand for flax seed, and prices have advanced several cents. Movement is small, and business is therefore of small volume.

Date	14	15	16	17	18	20	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats	80	80 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2	86 1/2	80 1/2	79
May 30	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	83 1/2	86 1/2	79 1/2	74 1/2
Flax	374	376 1/2	375 1/2	377 1/2	384	390 1/2	374	368
July 30	379 1/2	379 1/2	378 1/2	380 1/2	384 1/2	387 1/2	379 1/2	367

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS
Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, May 13, was as follows:

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Buckhorn	Wheat	17,608	92,845	192,566
	Oats		300,146	1,348,533
	Barley		5,399	17,167
	Flax		6,553	4,192
Calgary	Wheat	17,906	120,035	265,818
	Oats		48,998	1,109,214
	Barley		295	103,442
	Flax		2,172	1,092
Moose Jaw	Wheat	7,865	101,557	436,828
	Oats		23,284	83,840
	Barley		2,281	10,270
	Flax		63	3,393

During the average under this crop in Ontario from 820,200 acres as sown last fall to 277,200 acres, the area to be harvested. This is the largest proportion of fall wheat winter-killed in Ontario and the lowest average left for harvesting since the records were begun in 1909. In Alberta the percentage winter-killed is estimated at 10 per cent, thus resulting in 55,260 acres of the area of 61,400 acres sown last fall. For the whole of Canada the area sown, viz., 711,000 acres is reduced by 51 per cent, to 348,670 acres. The condition of fall wheat on April 30 is also the lowest on record, viz., 59 per cent of the standard for Ontario and 59 per cent for all the fall wheat provinces. Converted into a standard of 100 as representing the average condition on April 30 for the nine years, 1909 to 1917, the condition of fall wheat for Canada on April 30, 1918, indicates a yield per acre of 71 per cent, or 39 per cent, below the average of the past nine years.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, May 18, were—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
2 white oats	80 80 1/2	80 74 1/2-80 75 1/2
Barley	1 27 1/2-40	1 15-1 20
Flax No. 1	3 77 1/2	3 93 1/2-3 95 1/2

going much lighter than recently. Most of the steers are dressing 55 to 58 per cent. Stocker cattle are selling high. Anything of decent weight in quality cost \$11.50 to \$13, and most of the desirable ones of 800 to 900 pounds sell at \$12 to \$13.

Only 9,900,000 pounds of lamb and 8,654,000 pounds of meat were exported last week against 9,754,000 pounds of lamb and 18,221,000 pounds a year ago, lack of shipping space being the reason. The tightness of the money market due to the floating of Liberty Bonds seems to have repressed the trade in breeding sheep. Orders are numerous, but country dealers say that local banks are not willing to finance their operations. Several trains of yearling ewes have reached feeding stations near Chicago recently and are held at \$15 a head.

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, May 18, 1918.

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers reports receipts at the Union Stock Yards for last week as follows: Cattle, 3,473; calves, 370; sheep and lambs, 53; pigs, 8,385.

The run of stock during the week amounted to practically 1,000 more cattle and 2,000 more hogs than last week. The run of cattle was 75 per cent stockers and feeders. The supply of the latter was in excess of the demand and prices are lower, 20 cents to 75 cents per cent, on common grades, while the choice kinds are duller but not much change in price. Butcher cattle on all good grades are steady at last week's prices but well finished cattle are scarce and wanted at steady prices. During the week a few extra choice steers sold for a fancy price but the number was very limited. We sold one steer, weighing 1,940 pounds, for \$17.25, bringing \$214.40. This was the highest ever paid for a butcher steer on this market but this cannot be taken as the market price for any number as the highest we sold any straight butchers was \$15.50 and there is not many coming good enough to bring that price.

With a slightly increased run, the demand is good for veal calves but pulled calves and short yearlings are lower in sympathy with the slow demand for stockers and feeders. Best veal calves are bringing up to 15 cents and stocker calves from \$1 to 5 cents. Hogs have been steady to strong all week with the prospects for a steady market for this week. Our last week's quotations were \$19.65, but prices have gradually risen and hogs are now selling at 20 cents for selected fed and watered.

With continued light receipts of sheep and lamb prices are firm at 10 cents to 14 cents for sheep; lambs, 15 cents to 18 cents.

CALGARY

Calgary, Alta., May 18, 1918.

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers reports this week's Alberta Stockyard receipts as follows: Horses, 290; cattle, 2010; hogs, 3652; sheep 39. The corresponding week a year ago: Horses, 626; cattle, 865; hogs, 2,143.

The feature of the week's run was the very light receipts of beef cattle and with a good demand prices continued upward. We sold a few nice steers at \$15.35, the highest price yet obtained, two of these steers bringing over \$260 each. We made other sales of beef steers at \$15.25, \$14.85, \$14.75 and down to \$13.25. Our best fat cows sold at \$13.25 to \$13.85 with the majority from \$12.50 to \$13.25. Good bulls sold readily with \$1 to 10 cents getting most of the best ones. We quote choice grain-fed steers \$14.50 to \$15.50; good to medium steers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; and common killers, \$12.50 to \$13.50; choice fat cows and heifers, \$12.50 to \$13.50. Medium \$11.50 to \$12.50 and common cows from \$8.50 up. No steer was on sale but they would find a quick turnover if offered at prices ranging up to 12 cents. Two-year-old steers are selling from \$9.75 to \$10.25 and yearlings from \$45.00 to \$52.50 for the good ones. Most of the stocker cows showing quality sold at prices from \$60 to \$75, with a few extra good ones up to \$90. Veal calves bring from 11 to 12 1/2 cents. Top price on cattle a year ago, \$11.

The run of hogs was light, our Wednesday's hogs sold at \$20.40; Thursday's hogs at \$20.35 and Friday's hogs at the same figure with Burns & Co., the heaviest buyer. Top price on hogs a year ago \$15.95.

No sheep on sale. We quote choice fat lambs and wethers at \$16.50 to \$17.50 and ewes at \$15.50 to \$16.

Country Produce

At present farmers are being paid \$4 cents U.O.B. Winnipeg for No. 1 Bajan butter and 25 cents a dozen for new laid eggs.

THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, May 18, 1918.

CORN—Limited milling demand and equally limited supply of good corn. No. 3 yellow closed at \$1.50 to \$1.60.

OATS—Steady market. Good scattered one-car order business today. No. 2 white closed at 74 1/2 to 75 1/2 cents. No. 4 white oats at 71 1/2 to 74 1/2 cents.

RYE—Weak and lower. No demand. No. 1 rye closed at \$1.98 to \$2.00.

BARLEY—Medium and low grades were wanted and prices were stronger. Prices closed at \$1.15 to \$1.45.

FLAX NEED—Very little offering. A car of good quality sold at 2 cents over May. No. 1 seed closed at \$3.93 1/2 to \$3.95 1/2 on spot and to arrive.

WINTER WHEAT PROSPECTS

The winter killing of fall wheat in Ontario is reported as especially severe. It is estimated to amount to 56 per cent, which re-

FIXED WHEAT PRICES

	1"	2"	3"	4"	5"	6"	T71	T72	T73
Fed	221	218	215	208	196	187	215	212	207
Year ago	278	275	270	258	233	180			

The Livestock Market

CHICAGO Chicago, May 18, 1918.

The United States Food Administration issued an order recently which seems likely to exercise a considerable influence on both the hog and provision markets which have recently been erratic. This order seems to be designed to stabilize trade. It asserts that packers have acquired substantial stocks, and cost of distribution being practically determined, the authorities will, until further notice, regard increases in wholesale cost by licensed packers unreasonable, exorbitant and a violation of the rules of the administration unless reasons are first submitted. Packers are notified that prices at all points, competitive or otherwise, must be on an equal basis and that branch house quotations should not differ more than the cost of transportation and service charges. The immediate result of the order was a sharp decline in speculative values of provisions, all kinds of which packers had stored up being thrown on the market.

During the week the cattle reached \$17.30 and the hogs \$18.30. The previous May record on cattle was made last year at \$12.70. Two years ago the top for May was \$8.90. Cattle quality is deteriorating and hogs are

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, May 14 to May 20, inclusive

Date	Feed Wheat	OATS				BARLEY			FLAX				
		2CW	3CW	Es 1	Fd 1F	2Fd	3CW	4CW	Res.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW
May 14	179	80	77 1/2	77 1/2	74	71 1/2	140	135	110	105	374	371	349
15	179	80 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	74	71 1/2	140	135	111	106	370 1/2	373 1/2	351 1/2
16	179	79 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	73 1/2	70 1/2	140	135	111	106	375	372 1/2	350
17	179	81 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	75 1/2	72 1/2	140	135	111	107	375 1/2	372 1/2	350 1/2
18	179	84 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	77 1/2	74 1/2	140	135	111	107	377 1/2	374 1/2	352 1/2
20	180	87 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	80 1/2	77 1/2	142	137	113	108	384	381	359
Week ago	179	80 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	74 1/2	71 1/2	140	135	110	105	369 1/2	366 1/2	344 1/2
Year ago	125	79	76	76	72 1/2	70 1/2	130	122	105	105	309	305	287

LIVESTOCK

	Winnipeg		Calgary	Toronto	Chicago	St. Paul	
	May 18	Year ago					
Cattle	Choice steers	13.00-15.50	11.00-11.50	13.25-15.25	14.25-15.25	15.00-17.75	
	Best butcher steers	10.00-13.00	10.00-11.00	11.00-13.25	12.00-14.25	12.75-16.00	
	Fair to good butcher steers	9.00-10.50	7.00-10.50	10.00-11.00	10.00-12.00	10.75-12.50	
	Good to choice fat cows	10.00-11.00	8.50-10.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	
	Medium to good cows	9.00-10.50	6.50-8.00	10.00-11.00	9.75-11.00	9.75-12.25	
	Common cows	7.50-9.00	4.25-6.00	8.50-10.00	8.25-9.50	8.00-9.50	
	Calvers	6.00-7.50	3.75-4.25	6.00-8.50	5.50-8.75	7.00-7.50	
	Good to choice heifers	11.00-13.00	9.50-10.50	10.00-13.00	12.00-14.50	12.50-15.50	
	Fair to good heifers	9.50-11.00	8.00-9.00	8.00-10.00	10.00-12.00	9.75-12.50	
	Best cows	9.00-11.00	8.00-9.50	7.50-12.00			
	Best butcher bulls	9.00-11.00	7.00-8.50	8.50-10.00	10.50-12.50	11.00-13.25	
	Common toologna bulls	7.00-8.75	5.00-7.00	5.00-8.25	8.00-10.25	8.50-11.25	
	Fair to good feeder steers	10.00-10.50	6.50-8.25	9.00-10.25	9.50-11.00	9.50-12.50	
	Fair to good stocker steers	9.00-9.50	6.50-7.75	9.00-10.55	9.00-11.00		
	Best milkers and springers (each)	\$75-\$120	\$75-\$100	\$75-\$90	\$100-\$125		
	Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$60-\$85	\$50-\$65	\$70-\$80	\$85-\$90		
	Hogs	Choice hogs, fed and watered	20.00	16.25	20.10	20.75-21.00	17.00-17.25
		Light hogs	18.00-19.00	13.00-15.00		18.00-19.00	17.00-17.25
		Heavy hogs	15.00-17.00	9.00-10.00		18.00-19.00	15.00-16.00
		Slugs	11.00-14.00	6.00-8.00		16.00	16.00-16.00
Sheep and Lamb							
Choice lambs		16.00-18.00	11.75-12.75	15.00-17.50	19.50-21.75	16.25-21.00	
Best Killing Sheep	10.00-12.00	8.50-9.25	12.50-15.00	11.00-13.00	11.00-16.00		

National Registration

It is the declared policy of the government to provide for the mobilization of the resources of the nation so as to enable Canada to make her maximum contribution toward the successful prosecution of the war in men, food stuffs, munitions and ships. As a prerequisite to that undertaking, and as providing the only basis upon which it can be proceeded with intelligently, the government has ordered the registration of the man and woman power of Canada, and has created the Canada Registration Board, vesting it with all the powers necessary to perform the task.

The Canada Registration Board has appointed a superintendent for each province, and the superintendents, in turn, have appointed a registrar for each federal constituency. The duties of the registrar corresponds very much to the duties of the returning officer in a federal or provincial election. The registrar's officers consist of deputy registrars and assistant deputy registrars; the duties of the deputy registrar and assistant registrars corresponding to that of a deputy returning officer in an ordinary election.

Each deputy assistant registrar will be in charge of a district of about 120 persons. This will be the unit of registration, and is considerably smaller than the unit of an ordinary election. The reason for this is that the process of registration will take considerably longer than voting. There are upon the questionnaire submitted to the male registrant thirteen questions, some of which are sub-divided; and on the questionnaire for female registrants 15 questions. The answering of these questions by the registrant will take considerably longer than applying for a ballot, marking the ballot, and seeing that it is deposited in a ballot box. All people, male or female, above the age of 16, have to register, with the following exceptions:

1. Cloistered Nuns.
 2. Persons confined in asylums, penitentiaries, or prisons, and such institutions in which the inmates would not be available for carrying out the purposes of the Board.
 3. Persons on active service with either military or naval forces.
- The penalties provided for non-registration are:
1. A fine of \$100.
 2. A penalty of \$10 per day during the time that the person shall remain unregistered after registration date.
 3. Disfranchisement.
 4. Inability to procure food in a restaurant, lodging in a hotel or boarding-house; inability to travel on any public conveyance, except a street car; inability to collect either wages, or to employ anyone.

A further penalty is imposed upon employers who employ an unregistered person similar to the foregoing penalties.

A hotel-keeper is liable to a penalty of \$100.00 for allowing anybody to have meals or lodging while unregistered, and the owner of any public conveyance, save a street car, a similar penalty.

Home-Made Candy Prohibited

It is now illegal to make home-made candy from cane sugar for private consumption. People may not have more than 15 days' supply of sugar in their homes, if they live within two miles of a licensed dealer. If living more than two miles, but less than five miles away, they may have 30 days' supply. If living more than five miles and less than ten miles, they may have up to 60 days' supply. Farmers and all others living at a distance of ten miles or more from a licensed dealer may store sugar for 120 days' supply only. Wholesale and retail dealers, and licensed manufacturers, using sugar in their products, may not have more than sufficient sugar for the trade of 45 days. Excess sugar must be returned at once to the dealer from whom it was purchased, who will pay for it, if in good condition, at the market price or the price at which it was sold, which ever be the lower.



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Turkeys, per lb. 25c
Geese, per lb. 20c

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
Book Dept.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Mail Bag

Drafting Farmers

Editor, Guide: Like a bomb from the clear sky comes the rumor that all category "A" men under 25 years will have their exemptions cancelled, farmers as well. Surely, surely such an injustice cannot be done.

Is not the increased production of food now a most vital factor in winning this war? Have we not been told to raise more crops and still more crops? How then can this be done if the few farmers and farmer boys that are left, shall be taken? Even now, the shortage of help (experienced help) is acute.

Did not the Western Provinces, such as Saskatchewan and Manitoba, respond most nobly when the call of men to the colors came? Did they not do more than their share even? Why then should there again be a drain on these provinces and take most of the farmers and farmer boys that are left? There must be some other, some better way of getting men.

There is going to be a "great difference in the crop of 1918 should this law go into effect. I know personally of instances where the farmers have been planning to do their utmost to put in an extra acreage this spring, even though they are short of help. By working earlier and later, and by working nights (tractors making this possible.) But should this draft go into effect, will work less land than last year. Can you blame them? No. Even though these boys should be spared until the crop is in, who should harvest it all? "Oh, but the government will see that this problem is met with," I hear some one say. Yes, by sending out inexperienced city men who are unable to harness a horse, much less to operate farm machinery, not to mention the running of tractors and engines. And if they can spare these city men for work on the farms, why not draft them instead.

Some farmers have their little boys of ten years of age in the fields rather than have inexperienced help—even though they could afford to pay these the unreasonably high wages they ask, which many of them can not.

One farmer I know, whose only son enlisted when the war started, and was killed in France over a year ago, has a hired man who has worked for him since his boy left, and should this man be taken from him now, will farm little or nothing, as he is too old to be in the fields himself.

Draft whom you will, but leave us our farmers and farmer boys. The hard-working, much needed, "Soldiers of the Soil."—A Farmer's Wife, Invermay, Sask.

Build C.N.R. Branch

Editor, Guide: In your issue of March 27, I notice a resolution from the Lone Butte local asking for the building of the C.N.R. branch from Bonar to Medicine Hat. I believe that there must have been a slight mistake, as this should have been "Hanna to Medicine Hat." As I have the honor to be president of a league of municipalities formed with the precise object of hastening the construction of this urgently needed line, I venture to give some facts in connection with the movement. This league was formed last February when delegates from Bulver Municipality (No. 215), Flowerdale Municipality (No. 244), Berry Creek Municipality (No. 214) met the Premier of Alberta and urged for the construction from Hanna to Steepleville, a distance of 67 miles.

We were informed the matter was in the hands of the federal authorities and that the provincial government could render no assistance. Now Mr. Editor there are 43 townships of land interested in this movement. This land is chocolate loam with heavy clay subsoil, and has repeatedly proved itself to be second to none as a wheat country. In 1915 over 60 bushels per acre was raised in several parts of this district, and hail is almost unknown. But we labor under great handicaps owing

to the absolute lack of railroad facilities.

The distance to market varies from 25 to 45 miles, and average cost of hauling wheat is 25 cents per bushel. We also pay 15 cents for thrashing and even at the present prices, much of the profit disappears in the thrashing and hauling. This is essentially a wheat country, for it only produces short grass, so we cannot go extensively into mixed farming. In order to respond to the repeated appeals of the government it will be necessary for us to break more land this year, but what guarantee have we as to 1919 prices.

It will be neither wise nor patriotic for us to break more land than we can cultivate as it will surely infest the country with weeds, which have already obtained a hold owing to settlers leaving the country. Some may argue that all our grain could be hauled in the winter, but this is impossible, as the snow is usually deep, and is constantly drifting. To the north is the Goose Lake line which has never given any real satisfaction, often as many as a hundred teams waited in Youngstown for cars to arrive, and I have several times been delayed in town two days; and I can assure you, Mr. Editor, that it is both costly and discouraging to haul wheat 40 miles and then lay around town waiting for the elevator to receive cars. To the south is the Red Deer river with its 300 to 400 foot banks, and for two weeks both in fall and spring it is impassable by either ferry or ice.

In the winter the snow blows off the grades and in mild weather they are either covered with glare ice or else entirely bare, and it is often necessary to use six to eight horses to pull up a two-horse load. It is undoubtedly our duty to produce food for our gallant soldiers and their allies, but we feel that we are entitled to the support and co-operation of the government in doing so.

The construction of this line offers no serious difficulty, the country is almost level prairie and the farmers could and would supply all necessary labor. Every one living in the 43 townships I refer to is anxious for this line and willing to do anything to hasten its construction. This district was settled in 1910 and 1911, and most of us have all the cultivated land we can handle. It takes from two to three days to haul one load of wheat and unless better facilities are afforded we shall be forced out of business when normal prices again prevail. But there is another reason why this line should be built without delay. It will tap the Sheerness coal-field, one of the largest and easiest worked in Alberta. There are several mines working now with eight foot seams and the supply is unlimited. In view of the coal shortage I think you will agree that this feature is important, and I am convinced that the only way production can be stimulated in this district is by building this line and thereby placing this fertile area on a proper basis.—W. Lloyd Brown, Delano, Alta.

Reply to Labor

Editor, Guide: Your issue of May 8 contains a letter from one H. Wheeler, who says the farmers have had their wages raised 200 per cent, while they have raised the wages of their help only 50 per cent. I don't know by what rule of arithmetic he arrives at his conclusion but mine don't work out that way.

Before the war we paid from \$30 to \$40 a month for farm labor; including board we figured it cost about \$50. Now, we pay from \$70 to \$80, which, with board, amounts to about \$100, owing to higher cost of everything. Frequently, a hired man has a horse which the farmer has to board for nothing. One man we hired had an automobile and our buggy had to stand out in the weather while his auto occupied the shed.

The question naturally arises: "If the profits of farming are so great, why did not Mr. Wheeler stay on his farm and pay his help the 200 per cent. raise

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Hens, 5 lbs. and up	25
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Ducks, any size	25
Geese	20
Turkeys, in good condition	25

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he says the farmers are getting!" He says he quit because of crop failures. Does he think he is the only farmer that lost his crop? Last year one of our fields of wheat that was a joy to look at and seemed good for 40 to 45 bushels to the acre got frozen, and from the 200 acres we got only green feed. Two hundred acres of oats along side that looked as though they would make 75 to 80 bushels, made 40. These losses made a difference in our income of between \$16,000 and \$18,000, yet the hired men had to be paid in full. For a man who confesses he has made a failure at farming, Mr. Wheeler makes a mighty poor advocate to increase the expenses of the farmer. Very truly yours, C. T. Sears, Nanton, Alta.

De

[L.S.]

GEORGE Domit To all to wh A proclamat The MB

Depot

AND V of April last, it it is among oth Act, 1917, shall include all me described, and aforesaid, shall Service Act, B as in such pro liable to the p thereafter

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Now, t that every ma of persons de MILITARY Servi born on or sh without child by registered Service Act, B full, the date address? who said are expect require and im commands an ignorant of th limited as afo by this our excuse fail to shall be liable, ing five years compelled to

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QUEBEC—T reside in t Napierville Terrebonne songé, St Shefford, Richelieu, To the side in t culture, I "Nivernin "Nivernin "Nivernin

Devonshire.

[L.S.]



CANADA

PROCLAMATION

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

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

A proclamation calling for reports by the men comprised in the extension of Class I, authorized by the regulations of 20th April, 1918, under The Military Service Act, 1917.

E. H. Ross
Deputy Minister of Justice
Canada.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the 12th day of October, 1917, we did call out class I under our said Military Service Act, 1917, comprising the men by our Act and Proclamation defined or described as to the said class belonging, on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the Defence of Canada either in or beyond Canada, as we might in the command or direction of our military forces thereafter order or direct.

And we do hereby declare that all the men by this our proclamation required to report as aforesaid shall, from the date of this our proclamation, be deemed to be soldiers enlisted in the military forces of Canada and subject to military law in the duration of the present war and of demobilization thereafter unless sooner discharged; provided that every such man shall until the first day of June next be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay, and that thereafter every such man who shall have duly reported on or before the last mentioned day, as by this our proclamation required, shall be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay until the day upon which he shall be required to report for duty in the Canadian Expeditionary Force and be placed on active service. And we do hereby moreover notify and inform our loving subjects who are hereby required to report, that if, on or before the first day of June, 1918, they report, as by this our proclamation commanded and enjoined, they will not be required to report for duty, or be placed upon active service as aforesaid until a day not earlier than the 1st day of July, 1918, which will, by our registrar or deputy registrar for the registry district in which they are hereby required to report, be notified to them in writing by registered post at their respective addresses as given in their reports, or at such substituted addresses as they may have respectively signified to our said registrar or deputy registrar; and we do hereby inform, forewarn and admonish the men hereby required to report that if any of them shall, without just and sufficient cause, fail to report for duty, at the time and place required by notice in writing so posted or as otherwise by law required he shall, be subject to the procedure, pains and penalties by law prescribed as against deserters.

AND WHEREAS by the regulations approved by our Governor General of Canada in Council on the 20th day of April last, in the execution of the powers conferred by our War Measures Act, 1914, it is among other things in effect provided that Class I under our said Military Service Act, 1917, shall, in addition to the men included therein as in our said Act mentioned, include all men, who are by this our proclamation required to report as hereinafter described, and that all men included in the said Class I by virtue of the regulations aforesaid, shall report to the registrar or deputy registrar under our said Military Service Act, 1917, as required by proclamation, and shall be subject to military law as in such proclamation set out, and shall, in the event of their failing to report, be liable to the penalties specified in our said last mentioned Act and the regulations thereunder.

AND WHEREAS our Governor General of Canada in Council has determined to exercise the power so conferred to require the men of the age and description hereinafter specified, as authorized by the said regulations of 20th April last to report, and to subject them to military law at the time and in the manner by this our proclamation prescribed.

Now, therefore, know ye that we do hereby strictly command, require and enjoin that every man who is a British subject resident in Canada, not within any class of persons described in the exceptions mentioned in the schedule to our said Military Service Act, 1917, who has attained the age of nineteen years, but was born on or since the 14th day of October, 1897, and is unmarried or a widower without children, shall, on or before the first day of June, 1918, report in writing by registered post to the registrar or deputy registrar under our said Military Service Act, 1917, for the registry district within which he resides, his name in full, the date of his birth, and place of residence, giving his usual post office address, wherein our loving subjects affected by our command and injunction aforesaid are especially charged not to fail, since not only do their loyalty and allegiance require and impose the obligation of careful and implicit obedience to these our strict commands and injunctions, but moreover, lest any of our loving subjects should be ignorant of the consequences which will ensue if they fail to report within the time limited as aforesaid, we do hereby forewarn, and admonish them that any one by this our proclamation required to report who shall without reasonable excuse fail to report as aforesaid shall thereby commit an offence for which he shall be liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years with hard labour, and he shall, nevertheless, if we so require, be compelled to serve immediately in our said Expeditionary Force.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice, rendering strict obedience to and compliance with all these our commands, directions and requirements, and governing themselves accordingly.

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

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this FOURTH day of MAY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the eighth year of Our Reign.

By command,

Thomas Mulvey

Under-Secretary of State.

Note: The men required to report by this proclamation should address their reports as follows:—

ONTARIO—To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, London, if they reside in the County of Essex, Kent, Lambton, Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, Waterloo, Wellington, Perth, Huron, or Bruce.

To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Toronto, if they reside in the County of Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Brant, Westworth, Halton, Peel, York, Ontario, Grey, Dufferin, Simcoe, or in the Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Algoma, and Nipissing north of the Mattawa and French Rivers including the Townships of Ferris and Bonfield.

To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Kingston, if they reside in the County of Durham, Northumberland, Victoria, Peterborough, Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox, Addington, Frontenac, Haliburton, Carleton, Dundas, Glengarry, Renfrew, Russell, Stormont, Grenville, Lanark, Leeds, Prescott, or the District of Nipissing south of Mattawa River exclusive of the Townships of Ferris and Bonfield.

To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Winnipeg, if they reside in the Districts of Kenora, Rainy River, or Thunder Bay.

QUEBEC—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Montreal, if they reside in the County of Jacques Cartier, Hochelaga, Laval, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Napierville, Beauharnois, Chateauguay, Huntingdon, Laprairie, Argenteuil, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, Montcalm, L'Assomption, Joliette, Berthier, Maskinongé, St. Maurice, Three Rivers, St. Johns, Iberville, Missisquoi, Bromé, Shefford, Rouville, Chambly, Vercheres, St. Hyacinthe, Bagot, Drummond, Richelieu, Yamaska, Nicolet, Arthabaska, Sherbrooke, and Stanstead.

To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Quebec, if they reside in the County of Wolfe, Richmond, Compton, Beauce, Bellechasse, Bonaventure, Dorchester, Gaspé, Kamouraska, Lévis, L'Islet, Champlain, Charlevoix, Rivestimi, Montmorency, Quebec, Portneuf, Saguenay, Lotbinière, Montmagny, Antane, Mégantic, Rimouski, and Témiscouata.

To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Hall, if they reside in the County of Wright, Labelle, and Pontiac.

NOVA SCOTIA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Halifax, if they reside in the Province of Nova Scotia.

NEW BRUNSWICK—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, St. John, if they reside in the Province of New Brunswick.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Charlottetown, if they reside in the Province of Prince Edward Island.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Vancouver, if they reside in the Province of British Columbia.

SASKATCHEWAN—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Regina, if they reside in the Province of Saskatchewan.

ALBERTA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Calgary, if they reside in the Province of Alberta.

MANITOBA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Winnipeg, if they reside in the Province of Manitoba.

YUKON—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Dawson, if they reside in the Yukon Territory.



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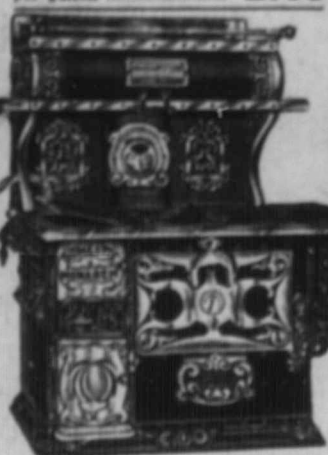
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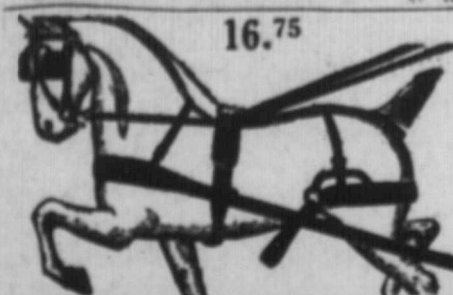
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