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THE GRAIN GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

April 17, 1918

\$150 per Year



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April



Helping Farmers— To Save Time and Energy and Make Money

That motor cars are absolutely necessary for farmers as business equipment is shown by the fact—

That more than half of the Overland output is taken by farmers.

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That more than half of all Overland cars built are taken by farmers. You need a car and that car should be an Overland.

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A GOLORES HOTHER

April 17, 1918

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

The editors hope that you have enjoyed reading The Guide and that you will send \$1.50 for your renewal at once. A blank coupon and addressed envelope are enclosed for your convenience.

en requesting a change of address, sub-there should give the old as well as new P.O. address.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to Hone A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers



late Editors: E. A. Weir and Home Editor: Mary P. M



New Rooms and Walls

For making two rooms from one for new walls in new houses, and for renovating old walls in old houses — upstairs, downstairs— all over the house there are many uses for artistic, economi-cal, ready-to-use

NEPONSET For WALLS and CEILINGS And a Hundred other Uses

instead of lath and plaster. Only a hammer and saw needed. chips, shavings, or messy plas-ter. Ready-decorated and waterproofed—can be cleaned with a damp cloth. Quartered Oak and Cream White finishes. The White finish can Cream painted.



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The Soldiers of the Soll movement has "caught on" with large numbers of city boys. Thousands of them from 15 to 18 or 19 years of age have enlisted for service on the farms. Of course, it is recognized by all connected with the movement that these boys are inexperienced in farm work and are therefore not as efficient as trained farm labor or as country boys of the same age. The satisfaction they will give will in a large measure depend on farm labor or as country boys of the same age. The satisfaction they will give will in a large measure depend on the way they are handled. Most of them are dead in carnest and wish to do all they can in relieving the food shortage. They are further stimulated by knowing that though they are not old gaugh to serve in the ranks they may render a real service by assisting the farmers during the labor shortage. It will be necessary to give them instruction on the work they, are expected to do ,to put them at work that they can readily grasp, and to encourage them in every way. There is no doubt but that a bright, active boy, properly handled, can do a great deal lowards helping the farmer in the trying labor situation with which he is confronted at the present time.

Our Ottawa Letter will appear regu-

onfronted at the present time.

Our Ottawa Letter will appear regularly each week during the session. This is, we believe, the best summary of the doings at Ottawa published in Canada. It is written specially for the busy western farmer. Two or three columns a week covers all the legislation of importance and gives a concrete outline of the activities of parliament. Farmers are busy men these days but a few minutes spent each week reading our Ottawa Letter will keep them informed on developments at the national capital.

Pilling out the forms for the new income tax is likely to cause worry for many farmers have any system of accounting for their farms. It is not hard to understand this. Farming is a complex business and requires as complicated a system of book-keeping as any other. There should not, however, be any insuperable difficulty in filling out the forms. It has been accomplished by the farmers of other countries and can be accomplished here. One of the results of the income tax law as it applies to farmers will likely be that more of them will bereafter pay attention to farm book-keeping.

A considerable number of letters are

A considerable number of letters are still received by The Guide in which the name or the address, or both, are missing. It is, of course, impossible to answer such letters. Even letters that are for publication and which do not require an answer, should always be accompanied by the full name and ad-

dress of the writer. This will be with-held from publication if requested. In case the writer does not wish his name to appear it is well to suggest a pseu-donym so that the contribution may be readily identified by the writer when it appears in print.

Some of the local associations have been making wonderful increases in members. Girvin, Bask., conducted a membership contest in which the presi-dent and vice-president chose up sides, dent and vice president chose up sides, the loosers to put up a supper and a concert. The result was that the association membership jumped from 30 to 217 in a month. Outram, Sask., increased its membership from 16 to 146 in the month succeeding the convention. This was also the result of a contest. Now they are considering building a Grain Growers' Hall. It is astonishing what a little enthusiasm can do.

Our Friends—the Birds is the name of a new extension bulletin published by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and written by V. W. Jackson, of the Agricultural College. The bulletin contains descriptions of a large number of western birds and is well illustrated. The relation of birds to agriculture is fully covered. A division is given to the enemies of birds and another to the construction of birds houses and methods by which our little feathered friends may be encouraged to settle and multiply amongst us.

The Red Cross campaign was a great

The Red Cross campaign was a great success. Final figures of the amount subscribed are not available as The Guide goes to press but indications are that the aim was far exceeded. Winnipeg alone subscribed more than \$600,000, which was the goal set of the nipeg alone subscribed more than \$600,000, which was the goal set for the whole province of Manitoba and twice the minimum asked from the city. When the returns are all in it will probably be found that the farmers have proved to be as generous as their city bretheren. But with this tremendous battle raging on the western front the Red Cross will need every dollar to carry on its great work of caring for the wounded soldiers.

Important changes in the Saskatchewan rural school system are recommended by Dr. W. H. Foght, the American expert on elementary education, who investigated school conditions in that province last summer. More effective inspection; the establishment of municipal school districts, a measure of consolidation, and stronger measures for the Canadianizing of the non-English elements of the population were among the Doctor's recommendations. A synopsis of Dr. Foght's report is given in this issue. Important changes in the Saskatche-



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Our Ottawa Letter

Ottawa, April 12.—Canada's half a billion vote to defray war expenditures for the current fiscal year, Hon. J. D. Reid's hill to provide for the purchase of rolling stock for Canadian Hailways, the bill extending the franchise to all the women of Canada, and other importhe bill extending the franchise to all the women of Canada, and other important government measures have engaged the attention of the House of Commons this week. Over in the Benate, good progress has been made with the bill to consolidate the Rallway Act, while the Daylight Saving Bill has been put through its various stages and been assented to in order that the clocks throughout the Dominion might be advanced an hour on Sunday. All these matters are such as might have been expected to engage the attention of Parliament during the present week. They are business items on the parliamentary programme.

Another matter which was not anticipated but which will have a far reaching effect, culminated during the early part of the week, when, much to the joy of all radical members of the House, it developed that the Government has taken steps which will probably result

joy of all radical members of the house, it developed that the Government has taken steps which will probably result in the reduction of the evils arising out of the granting of titles in Canada to a minimum. This development came

in connection with a debate on a resolu-tion standing in the name of W. F. Nickle, calling for the abolition of hereditary titles.

Nickle, calling for the abolition of hereditary titles.

The surprise came when, during the course of the debate, Sir Robert Borden produced an order-in-council passed by the government on March 25, and requesting the Imperial authorities to consider the following suggestions:

1. No honor or titular distinction (saving those granted in recognition of Military service during the present war or ordinarily hestowed by the Sovercign) shall be conferred upon a subject of His Majesty ordinarily resident in Canada except with the approval or upon the advice of the Prime Minister of Canada.

2. The government of the United Kingdom shall exercise the same authority as hereofore in determining the character and number of titles or honors to be allowed to Canada from time to time.

time to time.

3. No hereditary title of honor shall hereafter be conferred upon a subject of His Majesty ordinarily resident in

Appropriate action shall be taken, whether by legislation or otherwise, to provide that after a prescribed period

no title of honor held by a subject of His Majesty now or hereafter ordinarily resident in Canada shall be recognized as having hereditary effect.

R. L. Richardson's Amendment

The debate was after a time adjourned because R. L. Richardson, Springfield, Man., had moved an amendment to Mr. Nickle's resolution the effect of which would be the abolition of all titles in Canada. In view of this suggestion, Sir Robert Borden, thought the debate about he adjourned in order tion, Sir Robert Borden, thought the debate should be adjourned in order that the motion might be framed in different language. He pointed out that an improperly expressed resolution night be taken to include military titles. Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed the hope that further opportunity would be given for the discussion of the matter, and the Prime Minister promised that it would be taken up at a later date in the session. The general impression here is that the "demand" of the Canadian government and parliament will be acceded to insofar at least as the first three suggestions are conment will be acceded to insofar at least as the first three suggestions are concerned. It is recognized that the proposal to define a period during which hereditary titles already granted shall be effective is a matter of considerable difficulty. It is apparent, however, that insofar as the granting of additional hereditary titles is concerned this evil will not be perpetuated in Canada. The limitation of titles which do not descend to people recommended by the descend to people recommended by the Prime Minister of the country will doubtless have the effect of reducing

their number almost to the vanishing point, because, no prime minister in the future would dare to incur the risk of arousing public opinion against nimesif by recommending men for titles for political services, or for other causes which have been prevalent in the past.

Mr. Nickle's Speech

Mr. Nickle's Speech

The democrats of the house certainly had a field day on Monday, when Mr. Nickle's resolution was discussed. The remarkable feature of the debate was that the members were all democrata. Even those, like Sir Robert Borden, Sir Sam Hughes and Hon. W. S. Fielding, who were disposed to admit that there might be some merit in the system were inclined to agree that it does not fit in well with the institutions of a democratic country like Canada.

Mr. Nickle in introducing the subject made a particularly effective speech which was greeted with applause from all parts of the house. He expressed the fear that after the war Canada might be afflicted with a great shower of titles. It was desirable that this should be avoided. "Men went to the war," he said "from a sense of duty and we learned that in the humblest clay a hero might be hidden and there was no monopoly of virtue. Occasion showed who were saints and who were cowards, who were saints and who were sinners."

A. R. MacMaster, Liberal member for

A. R. MacMaster, Liberal member for Brome, who seconded the rosolution, stated bluntly that the great mass of the people of Canada were opposed to titles. He suggested that the Prime Minister make a tour of the country and learn the facts. He advised Sir Robert to take with him the Sergeant-at-Arms of the house of commons and the mace to protect him from possible violence in putting the question to Canadians more particularly in the west.

Government is Awake

Government is Awake

It was quife apparent, before Sir Robert Borden got through with his speech, however, that there was no reason why he should adopt the suggestion made by the member for Brome. It was plain that the government has had its ear to the ground and has taken heed of the grumblings which has reached its ears from all parts of Canada. In regard to hereditary titles the order-in-council which was based upon a report made to cabinet council by himself said: "The Prime Minister is firmly convinced of opinion that the creation or continuance of hereditary titles in Canada is entirely incompatible with the ideals of democracy as they have developed in this country, and that the time has arrived when their hereditary quality or effect should be abolished in this Dominion. The hereditary peerage as an institution can find neither historic justification nor scope for usefulness in a state structure and social conditions such as that which now exist in Canada. Consequently the effect of such an institution in this country is merely, on the one hand, to confer and to perpetuate arbitarily for some members of the community a titular distinction or status of honor, and on the other hand to imply a position of special though ill lefined privilege to which there is not and cannot be assigned any obligation or function in the activities of Canadian national life."

Sir Wilfrid's Offer

In the subsequent discussion the members vied with one another in seeing who could say the hardest thing about the whole system of titles. "I have accepted a title," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier." "Why I accepted it with the views I hold now will be going into a matter of personal history which I do not care to bring forward. But, at all events, I may say this: I see here a little class of titled people, knight commanders of this order or that order. If they will make a bargain with me, I am quite prepared, if we can do it without any respect to the crown of England, to bring our titles to the market place and make a bonfire of them. I have no doubt at all that, whether my suggestion is accepted or is not accepted, the time will come, and perhaps soon, rather than late, when all



s Speech

he house certainly Monday, when Mr. as discussed. The of the debate was ere all democrats. Robert Borden, Sir m. W. S. Fielding, o admit that there in the system were t it does not fit in utions of a demo-canada.

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The Grain Growers' Buide

Minnipeg, Welebnesbap, April 17. 1918

Lloyd George and the War

Not since the battle of the Marne in the fall of 19144 when the German army was hurled back in its onward march toward Paris, has the cause of Great Britain and her Allies been in so critical a state as it is at the present moment. The strengthened armies of Von Hindenburg are delivering hammer blows with almost irresistable force against the British line that guards the road to Calais and the Straits of Dover. The old, hard-fought line between Armentieres and Ypres, where the Canadians won their spurs three years ago, is being pressed harder to-day than ever before by the German troops. As these words are being writthe question that arises in everyone's mind throughout the English-speaking world is: can the British line hold fast?

Contrasted with the picture which is presented to the mind of the daily observer on the western battle front of Europe, is that which has developed during the past week in the United Kingdom with the announcement by Mr. Lloyd George of his Greater. Man Power Bill, coupled, as it was, with conscription and home rule for Ireland While the British divisions stand united against the advancing hordes of German soldiers, politics in England has thrown the people into a sea of dissension and uncertainty. Lloyd George has made the boldest stroke of his career. Can even he make good his policy for Ierland† If not, will Asquith be recalled to power? The political destiny of Britain was never more vague than it is at this time. The very civilization of the world seems to be hanging in the balance, and the events of this month in the theatre of war and on the political stage of the motherland, will be written deep

No Titles for Canada

The whirligig of tme certainly brings about its revenges. It was not so long ago that Capt. "Hal" Burnham, the member for Peterboro, was ridiculed into silence in the House of Commons in Ottawa when he ven ured to recommend the abolition of all titles in Canada And yet, just last week, Sir Robert Borden stood in his place in that same house, and in behalf of the Dominion government announced that the British government had been requested not to confer any more hereditary titles upon residents of this country. R. L. Richardson, member for Springfield, Manitoba, would have gone much farther than the prime minister. He moved an amendment to the original measure introduced by W. F. Nickle, M.P., of Kingston, urging that all titles, hereditary as well as non-hereditary, be wiped out. There was no desire on the part of the parliament, however, to prevent the conferring of such honors as the D.S.O. and the V.C and other military titles, so Mr. Richardson's amendment did not carry. But the positive feeling of hostility that was re-vealed toward the idea of knighthoods, shows how things have changed during the short space of four years.

The whole far-reaching significance of this advanced step of the federal parliament, in checking for all time the tendency towards the establishment of a titled class in Canada, cannot be estimated. It is sufficient to say now that rank has ceased to be "but the guinea's stamp" in this country. Before the war, as Mr. Nickle said in his speech, the

people of Canada were beginning to value a man by what he was worth, the number of automobiles he owned, his wife's dinner parties and her gowns. "The war," said the member for Kingston, "has brought sorrow, but thank God it has changed the standard of the value of men. No longer are men valued for what they possess, but for what they are."

The Price of Wheat

The Board of Grain Supervisors which held several sessions in Winnipeg recently, and twice conferred with the Canadian Council of Agriculture, decided to fix the price of wheat for 1918 at \$2.21 per bushel. This price which is the same as that fixed last year, is based on No. 1 Northern at Fort William and Port Arthur. As expressed by Mr. McKenzie, secretary of the Council of Agriculture, \$2.21 per bushel will be regarded generally by people of the West as a fair price for the wheat crop of the present season. It is sufficiently high to repay the producer for his efforts in raising the crop, and it is as much as the Canadian cople and their Allies can afford to pay. If the price of wheat was not fixed, farmer under present world conditions would unquestionably be in a position to realize a much higher figure than \$2.21 per The speculative enterprise which accompanies the untrammelled operations of the grain markets, would, under the present uncertain factors of distribution, be likely to "bull" the price of all grains far beyond their present values.

Contrasted with the price of wheat set in Canada is the figure, \$2.50 per bushel, as proposed by the United States Congress. Very much to the credit of the farmers of 23 states who were present at Washington during the conferences on this question, is their published statement objecting strenu ously to such a high price as that suggested by Congress. They declared that they were not profiteers, and that \$2.20 per bushel was sufficient. "Wheat at \$2.50 per bushel," they said, "means that flour will cost \$3.00 a barrel more, and that win mass. We can hibitive for thousands next winter. We can hibitive for thousands next winter. The make a fair profit at the lower price." farmers of Western Canada and their neighbors to the south are practically one in their attitude towards this question. The probability is that the price of wheat, as was the case last year, will be uniform throughout North America during 1918.

Daylight Saving

Daylight saving went into effect in Canada on April 14, involving the simple process from one end of Canada to the other, of advancing the hands of our clocks exactly one hour. The debate upon this reform in the House of Commons brought forth considerable criticism from the representatives of the rural constituencies both in the East and the West. The fact that the United States already had put a daylight saving law into force, however, seemed to prevail over all adverse comment and argument on the part of the rural members.

If daylight saving had to come, it must be said that in making the measure uniform throughout the whole of North America, the confusion and bother which undoubtedly will be entailed at first in adopting the new law, has been reduced to a minimum. During the past five years in Western Canada

the daylight saving idea has been practised in the summer months by different cities, and much irregularity and confusion in business developed through the lack of coordination with the railways and market centres in the United States and in other parts of Canada where the clocks remained unchanged.

The original conception of daylight saving in the western cities and towns was largely connected with the desire for recre ation and amusement. The extra hour of daylight has been utilized in the urban communities in past years, on the tennis courts and bowling greens and golf links rather than in the work of increasing production or saving electric power. It ought to be borne in mind by the man and woman in the city this year that the federal daylight saving law has been adopted purely as a measure of war-time conservation, and at least a portion of the artificially acquired daylight should be devoted to gardening and the important work of increasing produc-The farmer needs no legislation to give him extra hours of light in which to do his work. His clock during the crop season is the sun. The dawn is his signal to begin the day's task, not the shrill, nerve-startling ring of the alarm clock. And the peeping the stars out of the twilight gives him notice of the day's end. In the words of Shakespeare, the farmer in his struggle for production may well say: "Tis what time of day I say it is."

A Manufacturer's Embargo

Following a recent visit of Sir Robert Borden, the Premier of Canada, and Hon. A. K. Maclean, the Acting Minister of Finance, to Washington, a report has been circulated from Ottawa to the effect that the government, acting upon the advice of the War Trade Board, was considering the imposition of an embargo on a number of lines of goods imported from the United States. It is reported that the War Trade Board has recommended restricting such imports to the value of \$150,000,000, and the reason advanced for such a measure at this time, is that the balance of trade between Canada and the United States which has been unfavorable to Canada for the past two months, must be adjusted. Because the people of Canada have been importing more goods from their neighbors than they have been exporting to them, the value of Canadian money in New York has been reduced by nearly two per cent. In the parlance of the money markets, "the rates of exchange" are very much against Canada at the present time, in her dealings with the United States. This whole question of ex-change is set forth at some length in the financial department of The Guide this week. While the government has taken no action as yet in correcting this financial situation, the War Trade Board and its suggested remedy for the present difficulty, certainly demand vigilant attention from the people of this country.

Among the articles the entrance of which to Canada it is proposed to prohibit are: automobiles, tires, accessories, patent medicines, silverware, jewelry, musical instruments of all kinds, boots and shoes, readymade clothing and many other articles which, the reports from the East say, "can manufactured in Canada." By this proposed embargo, the extent of which is supposed to be limited to non-essentials, the Canadian manufacturer will be given an opportunity

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to increase production for his favored "home market," and the Canadian Treasury incidentally would lose the revenue formerly derived from the customs tax on imports. But to reimburse the national exchequer, and to tax the manufacturer for his increased production, a special levy of ten per cent, is proposed as an imposition on all the articles made in Canada which would be on the embargo list. In plain terms, such a special levy would mean that the embargo would cost the consuming public of Canada at least an additional ten per cent. upon the prices of those goods which it is proposed to prohibit from entering the country. For, precedent has taught the people of this country as well as every other protectionist land, that, war or no war, the manufacturer will pass along to the consumer every last portion of any tax which may be levied upon him.

The interesting point about the proposed embargo is that the idea seems to have been developed brgely by the War Trade Board which was created last February under the auspices of Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce. The working out of the details of the embargo on imports seems to have been left largely to the War Trade Board which is dominated by the large industrial and financial interests of Toronto and Montreal. Its members are: Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Frank P. Jones, of Montreal; J. W. Mc-Connell, of Montreal; J. H. Gundy, of Toronto; C. B. McNaught, of Toronto; W. S. Hodgens, of Toronto, secretary, and Joseph Gibbons, Toronto. With the exception of Mr. Gibbons, who represents organized labor, the War Trade Board is composed of manufacturers, bond dealers and stockbrokers. Furthermore, this board

has its branch at Washington which is under the guidance of a smaller group, similar in character to the parent organization. One of the principal agents of War Trade Board at Washington is R. J. Younge, general manager of the Export Association of Canada, and formerly secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. As a matter of fact, the War Trade Board as a whole, linked in characteristic fashion with government circles at Ottawa, bids fair to become a most effective agency in entrenching the eastern manufacturer still further behind the powerful bulwarks of protectionism.

On April 15, the United States government placed an embargo on certain imports, subject to the effect of special licenses. This affects Canada only to a very slight extent, and will not reduce our exports of natural produce to that country to any appreciable degree. Live animals which have been going to the United States from the West and other parts of the Dominion in such large numbers, will still be free to move in that direction. They will shipped now under a license. Although the Canadian manufacturer has never exported his products to the United States in any marked value, nor has sought the neighboring market in any form, he does not miss the excuse just presented by the government at Washington, to attempt, in a spirit of retaliation, to secure additional protection at home.

The Educational Viewpoint

Hon. W. M. Martin, the Premier and Minister of Education of Saskatchewan, in a recent address before the annual convention of the School Teachers' Association of his province in Saskatoon, struck the very keynote of the educational problem in this young country when he said that the question of language in the schools should be approached purely from the viewpoint of education and not in a spirit of racial antipathy or antagonism. The Premier of Saskatchewan was right also when he said that English must be the language of in struction in our schools, that every child must be instructed in the English language, and that whatever legislation was necessary to bring about that condition of affairs would be enacted. Both Manitoba and Alberta have reached a very clear understanding with their varied population on this point, and Saskatchewan which of late has been the scene of some bitter-discussion on the language issue is also reaching the only ground on which it is possible to stand fairly and squarely.

The insistence that English must be learned by every child does not bar the children of foreign parentage from continuing to cultivate the language of their fathers. The spirit of Canada does not

favor the oppression of any element within its borders: it would never aim at the extinction of the beloved mother tongue of any people. But just as there is a coin of the realm, there must also be in Canada that common language which shall make distinetive Canadians of us all, and that language must be English. This objective, moreover, may be accomplished easily, unconsciously, effectively through the establishment of the public school in the hands of properly trained and well qualified teachers. And this means more money for education. Alberta found the right way when its legislature recently passed an act fixing a minimum salary of \$70 per month for the school teacher. Education in the common schools of the West is a very much bigger thing than the language issue. It must conceive and develop strong, honest and useful citizenship. The teacher is the most needed worker in Canada to-day.

W. F. O'Connor, author of the famous O'Connor report which has helped to immortalized Sir Joseph Flavelle, has resigned from the position of commissioner of the cost of living. The exact reason for Mr. O'Connor's retirement has not been explained. But whatever happens to O'Connor and the cost of living, it must be admitted that the O'Connor report has done wonders in lowering the value of titles.

In the latest income tax returns in the United States, ten men confessed to an income of over five million dollars per year. Here are their names: John D. Rockefeller, H. C. Frick, Henry Ford, Charles M. Schwab, Andrew Carnegie, George F. Baker, William

Rockefeller, Edward S. Harkness, J. Ogden Armour and Pierre S. DuPont. What a living monument to Protectionism and monopoly.

Those who feel devoutly patriotic after having purchased Victory War Bonds may be interested in the circular letter recently issued by an eastern bond firm, and headed "Free From Federal Income Tax." The letter urges the purchase of Victory Bonds which are free from Dominion taxation, and adds: "It is becoming more evident that the longer the war lasts, the heavier will be the burden as far as taxation is concerned." concerned." And this from "loyal" Toronto!

The shortage of labor in the West is most serious in its effect upon the farm women. If domestic help or more labor-saving devices are not soon found in some way for the over-worked and over-strained woman of the prairie, agriculture will be faced with the absolute necessity of finding a new basis of operation.



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ril 17, 1918

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utting in the Seed

The Seed and the Root Bed---Depth to Sow---Spring Plowing

By Seager Wheeler

The first part of the article will deal with the seeding of prepared land such as summerfallow, well prepared fall plowing or similar land.

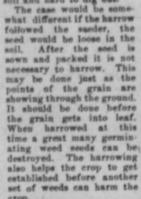
The first step to take is to thoroughly harrow or stir the top portion to the depth of two to two and a half inches. As the fallow will be well firmed there will be no danger of losing much moisture, or in stirring too deeply with the harrow, in fact, in some cases the harrow will not do sufficient

starts a fresh set of roots near the surface, and usually the soil is then dry and the plant is spindly and confined to a single stem instead of several strong, vig-orous stems indicative

ed Condition at Freezing up the Froper Condition of a heavy yield. These single, spindly plants usually yield only a single small head.

Having taken pains to proper the seed bed and to plant the seed at the right depth at one to one and a half inches, the surface packer should follow to pack the soil around the seed. When this is done, if you go down on your knees and dig up some, of the seed you will find it firmly set in the soil and hard to dig out.

The case would be somewhat different if the harrow followed the sacder, the seed would be loose in the soil. After the seed is



The above operations refer to summerfallow or any prepared ground. The case is somewhat different with spring plowing or loose fall plowing.

A Summary of Points
It might be well to summarize the most important points in seeding the summer fallow: Prepare the seed

fallow.

Spring Plowing
I would like here to
point out some of the
mistakes made last season. While there was
an abundance of moisture in the soil, nevertheless the seed failed to

germinate in many cases until late in July when the rain came. The seed was all right. I traced a great many cases to the fact that the land was plowed, harrowed, sown and harrowed again. In every case no packer was used, and this is where the trouble lay; the land was plowed late in the spring and harrowed, evaporating what moisture there was in the top two inches of the seed bed. Being loose the seed could not take advantage of any moisture that was not within reach, and consequently, an uneven stand was the result. I must say that many readers of The Guide who had that experience last season will change this method. This is what happened: In many cases the plowing was shallow, being full of stubble. The land was harrowed—evaporation of the moisture taking place in the top two or three inches, not from the root bed below, but from the seed bed and just the place where the seed was planted. Consequently, there was no moisture for the seed. The harrowing of the plowing is a fine thing to hold the moisture in the lower depths where it would be beneficial later on when the plant had become established and well rooted, but care must be taken to not harrow the spring plowing too much or it may evaporate all the moisture from the top two or three inches just where we are going to place the seed. Until grain growers will learn this lesson—just so long shall we see similar crop failures from spring plowing.

Conserving Moisture in Spring Plowing

Conserving Moisture in Spring Plowing



With Summerfallow or Fall Plowing leave the Soil in a Ridged Condition at Freezing-up. Time. By Harrowing across the Ridges in the Spring the Proper Condition of the Seed Bed can be met.

With Summerfallow or Fall Plowing leave the Soil in a Ridge Time. By Harrowing across the Ridges in the Spring work and may only scratch the surface. Where it is too soild it may be necessary to use a cultivator lightly, of if done judiciously, a light discing to a depth of two inches may be resorted to. In any case, no matter what implement is used the top soil should be loosened to a depth of two to two and a half inches. Where the fallow has been ridged by the cultivator as I have advocated in past writings, then all that is necessary is to harrow across the ridges to level them down. Every summerfallow should be ridged in the fall by a cultivator, or if used rightly, a disc harrow to form light ridges. The reason for harrowing in the fall is to have the soil in such a condition that in the spring it will be easily acrated and warmed up, fit for the seed. It is very important to fit the soil for the seed. Unfortunately, we see little of this properly done. If this were better understood we would see an improvement in our crops. There is nothing so important as to have the soil in the proper condition to receive the seed, and the seed sound; then we may look for an assured crop. It is not so much the want of rain during the growing season as our failure to get the plant well established early in the season, well rooted and grounded in a properly fitted soil so that the wheat crop can take of itself, that reduces our yields.

Conditions differ with each spring. Last spring there was an excess of moisture in the soil in many districts. This spring the snow left early and in many parts there may be none too much moisture. This spring the harrowing may be quite easy to loosen the top two and a half inches and it should be done to prevent evaporation of moisture from the soil even if seeding is not done at once.

A Seed Bed and a Root Bed

It should be fully understool that before any planting is done a properly fitted seed bed and a root bed. It is very important that the seed be not an account of the small detai





Packer Attachment to Plow Packing Down the Loose Moist Soil and Preventing Evapo

shortage of labor West is most in its effect he farm women. mestic help or labor-saving dere not soon found ne way for the orked and over-

d woman of the , agriculture will ed with the abso-

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The Country Town

Its Relation to the City and to the Surrounding Country District

I suppose I must call it "town," but I would far rather call it "village." Everybody knows what a village is, whereas in some of the most enlightened parts of the world the town is the country. There is a well-known book of rural sociology which bears the title "The Country Town" just as this article does. But it is all about farms and their concerns. The explanation is that the book was written in New England where they call a town what we in Canada call a township.

But that is not the chief reason why I prefer to call it "village." A word, like a man, is known by the company it keeps, and the word "town" is so related and connected by friendship with eity interests that the expression "country town" is almost a paradox. It is as if one said a "long shortness," or a "dry rain." Such terms as "town-crier," "town-house," "town and gown," "townsfolk," reveal the true idea which is central in the word. It is a collection of people which wishes to be identified with cities. Now you understand. I want the suggestion of the name of the comunity which dwells if, the midst of the country to mean identification with the country. I want it to be, and to be known to be, not an outpost of city life, but a centre of country life. With this explanation then, which is anything in the world but an apology, I will use the world 'village."

One of the Oldest Human Institutions

One of the Oldest Human Institutions

Next to the family the village is the earliest and most persistent human institution. Indeed it begins as a larger grouping of a family. As soon as the family becomes patriarchal, and is too big to live in one house, we have the village. Columbus found the Indians of this continent living in villages. The first historical knowledge we possess of the Greeks and Romans shows them living in their tribal villages. Saxon and early Norman Britain was full of villages. It is so in Russia and adjacent countries still. Kingdoms and eities rise and fall but villages remain. The newspaper despatches from Palestine remind us of places which the Bible told of thousands of years ago. They are practically the same villages—Gaza, Bethlehem, Hebron and Bethany, the same essentially to the eyes of Allenby's machine-gunners as they were to the charioteers of Rome or the bowmen of Assyria. A village persists like an instinct.

In spite of all the changes in Next to the family the village is

Rome or the bowmen of Assyria. A village persists like an instinct.

In spite of all the changes in human customs the village is still the most stable form of community life. One may look out of the train windows as he crosses the prairies, and, viewing in turn the isolated farmstead, the populous city, and the small village, reflect that this last has a far more ancient pedigree than the others, and contains qualities of endurance which presage for its survival when other ages and other customs shall have discarded both the city and the farmstead The village meets a deeper human need and in a more natural way.

1911

By J. W. Macmillan

It is thus apparent that, in populations beneath 10,000, where genuinely urban forces may be said to begin to prevail, there was practically no change in the proportion of the people, whereas there was a noteworthy change in both the strictly rural and urban populations.

It is safe to conclude then that such an ancient and indomitable institution will continue with us. It has succeeded in resisting the forces of change which have been active for milleniums. The city will not suck it dry. It is much more likely that it will suck the city dry, give it time enough. We need not worry ourselves as to whether or not it will live, but feel ourselves free to inquire rather what sort of life it is going to live. Live it will, but in what fashion?

The Modern Village

The modern village is radically unlike the old-time village in its composition. It is no longer held together by the bonds of kinship. It is now an economic phenomenon. This change can be

George P., Champion Percheron Stallion, Owned by Dr. Head, Regini This horse is one of the most perfect Percherons and one of the best horses of any breed ever owned in Canada. He is hired by the Stallion Club of Indian Head for the Season at a \$35 Service Fee. Note his style, wonderful conformation, excellent legs and feet.

gradually traced through long ages. It began with the presence in the village of alien elements. Traders, refugees, fugitive slaves and wanderers of all sorts were apt to turn up and make themselves so useful that they were allowed to remain. As this class increased in number the fighting interest, or the work interest would come to predominate over the kindred interest. In time the family organization would give place to some other, based on some other principle than blood relationship. In Rome this class of strangers attached itself at first to the patrician households and were known as plebeians, and, vigorously contending for political rights, changed the constitution of Roman society. The manorial vill or village of medieval Britain was in the transition stage, the land being held after the family or communal fashion, but the people themselves unrelated by blood to each other. The villages of western Canada are of the purely economic type. Each of them is a congregation of families who have come in order to make a living there.

there.

There are two social problems, acute and unsolved, which beset the country village. One of these concerns the social co-ordination of the residents. The other concerns their loyalty, whether it be to city or to country interests.

Probably, in the primitive days when a village was an enlarged family, it was possessed by a family spirit. The inhabitants were all brothers and sisters anyhow, and they may have felt and acted towards each other in brotherly and sisterly

ways. We will give them the benefit of the doubt for the sake of the contrast. There is little family spirit in villages today. It seems to lie there in a latent condition. A disaster will evoke it in an instant. Let the least and lowest of its inhabitants be hurt in an accident, or have his shanty catch fire, and the pity of the whole village rouses itself to help him. But, when the crisis passes, the brotherliness departs also.

A Comparison of Social Relationships

A Comparison of Social Relationships

This lack of social sympathy is no worse in a village than in a city, but it counts for more. In the village everybody knows everybody else, I resonal attitudes thus are stressed. The rich man and the poor man in the city live miles apart and do not know each others names. But in the village they see each other every day, and know each other by name. In the city the rich man's wife and the poor man's wife occupy orbits which never touch. There is no danger of either eclipse or collision. In the village it is not so. Thus gossip, envy, dislike, jealousy, and all their potent sisterhood select the village for their revels, and, during the long periods when no disaster occurs, have a high old time. How many a family which has left a village to live in a city is resolved never to return! Its members look fondly back to the wider spaces and freer movements of a more out-of-door environment, but find in their release from prying and unfriendly efficiency triflies and

door environment, but find in their release from prying and unfriendly criticism of every trifling act more than a recompense for leaving. Elbert Hubbard once said, "If man made the city, and God made the country, the devil made the small town"."

country, the devil made the small town."
Yet the fault does not lie in the people or, at least they are not worse people than the dwellers in cities. The family that congratulates itself on escaping from the village to the city reveals in that very self-gratulation the spirit it condemns. The fault lies, as I have suggested, in bringing into close contact divergent and belligerent standards of living. If all the people in any village lived in good houses, ate enough wholesome food, were educated to the point where they enjoyed good literature and music, and were sufficiently moralized to put personal worth above caste, that village would be a delightful place to live in. I do not claim that this list contains all the specifics needed for social co-ordination but I do claim that it is a list of fundamental things, and that it presents a clear programme for social effort.

The Problem of Social Co-ordination

The Problem of Social Co-ordination

I can think of nothing which could be better done, as a start at social co-ordination, than the reformation of the methods of administering relief in villages. It is a rare

legs and feet. of the methods of administering relief in villages. It is a rare village where the charity dispensed by churches and benevolent individuals does not do more harm than good. It is given in such a way that it destroys rather than restores. It aims only to bridge a crisis, not to re-construct a personality. It thinks of doles, not of standards. It perpetuates what it means to cure. And it operates after that unintelligent and injurious fashion in complete self-satisfaction. I can readily believe that many generous village folks will think this paragraph incomprehensible. But others, who know what expert social welfare work is, will rather shake their heads at me and say, "You are dreaming of the impossible." I hope that I am not, for until something as impossible as that is done, the village will not hegin to enter into its heritage as the most delightful of human groupings.

That is the first problem, the social co-ordination. The second is the question whether the village belongs to the city or the country. It is an outpost held by a garrison who are exiled from the city in order to represent city interests, city methods and city ideals? Or is it part and parcel of the country, representing country interests, the focus of country movements and enjoyments? One can see how important to city or country it is to have possession of the strategic territory occupied by the villages. It is of still greater importance to the village itself.

As a village settles down into mature conditions it naturally divides itself into two parties, more or

As a village settles down into mature conditions it naturally divides itself into two parties, more or less in rivalry, and representing the city and the

Continued on Page 62

Handling Spring Litters

Some Suggestions to Help Greater Swine Production and Conservation

fit of the doubt is little family to lie there in evoke it in an its inhabitants is shanty catch age rouses itself

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no worse in a everybody else. The rich man i. The rich man miles apart and ut in the village know each other n's wife and the ich never touch gossip, envy, dis-sisterhood select during the long rea high old time. which has left a wider spaces and f a more out-of-but find in their and unfriendly trifling act mor se for leaving. d God made the made the small

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o mature conditions two parties, more or g the city and the Last November and December all of Western Canada was campaigned in the interests of a vastly increased production of pork products. Hundreds of sows were returned from central stockyards and hred and either sold or kept for later distribution among farmers this spring. As most of these sows, along with those already in the farmers' hands, were bred during the mouth of December, and the period of gestation in the sow is 112 days, a great number of them will farrow in the very near future. There is little use breeding sows unless the ntmost steps are taken to conserve the young pigs, and this is one of the most difficult parts of the hog-raising business. Every little pag that dies means the loss of the possibility of making 200 or more pounds of finished pork. Of course, the feed is not lost, but if we are still faced with a great searcity of hog products now is the time to conserve those we have already bred. This is particularly true when we remember that Spring litters are by far the most successful in Western Canada, and fall litters are apt to be a loss rather than an asset in the hands of any but experienced hog producers.

The following suggestions, prepared by Prof. G. E. Day, one of the best authorities in America on swine production.

The following suggestions, prepared by Prof. G. E. Day, one of the best authorities in America on swine production, should be particularly useful at this season.

During the Gestation Period

During the Gestation Period

During the period of gestation the sow should be kept in good, strong condition, but not overloaded with fat. Extremes in condition are to be avoided. A sow may be kept in fairly high condition and will produce satisfactory litters, provided she takes plenty of exercise.

In districts where corn is plentiful, there is a temptation to feed almost exclusively upon corn. Such a method of feeding cannot give the best results, because corn does not furnish enough bone and muscle-forming constituents to properly develop the unborn pigs. It is also rather too fattening and heating to feed in large quantities to a sow at this stage. It is true that corn can be fed, but the ration recommended for the boar—namely, equal parts ground oats, and wheat middlings—will answer very nicely for the sow. The proportion of corn, if fed, should not be over one-third of the meal ration, and wheat middlings or bran may be used to dilute the corn meal without oats.

A meal ration which is preferred by the writer.

third of the meal ration, and wheat middlings or bran may be used to dilute the corn meal without oats.

A meal ration which is preferred by the writer to all others is equal parts ground oats and middlings, leaving out corn altogether. It is possible, however, to use a wide variety of feeds, so long as the feeder realizes the importance of furnishing considerable bulk and of restricting the proportion of heating or highly fattening feeds. As in the case of the boar, the sow requires something besides meal, and the furnishing of some such feeds as roots, or alfalfa, is even more important than in feeding the boar. Skim-milk is also excellent, but is not always available for sows.

In summer, a pasture field will furnish the bulky part of the ration, and, if sows are in good condition to start with and are given a good pasture, they will get along very well without other feed for two or three months. They should be given a little meal for several weeks before farrowing, to accustom them to its use, and render the change less violent when they are taken into the pens. With regard to the quantity of meal, the feeder must be guided entirely by the condition of the sows. Meal may be fedeither wet or dry. When roots are fed, a good plan is to mix the dry meal with pulped roots, though the feeder has wide latitude in regard to the methods he may see fit to follow.

Dangers of Constipation

Constipation is the hane of

Dangers of Constipation

Constipation is the bane of

Constipation is the bane of the swine breeder, and if the sow becomes constipated before she farrows, the chances are that she will lose her pigs, and possibly her own life. Constipation, therefore, is one of the main things to be guarded against at this time. When it once occurs very little can be done to overcome it and save the pigs, so that it is almost altogether a matter of prevention. If a sow is taken directly from a pasture field, shut up in a pen, and fed upon an exclusive meal ration, trouble is almost sure to occur. Radical changes in feeding are to be

avoided, and the ration should be kept practically the same after taking the sow into the pen as it was before. If anything, the feed should be made rather more sloppy, and the green feed or roots should be supplied the same as they were before the sow was taken in. A small amount of linseed meal (oil neal) or ground flaxseed added to the ration is also helpful in preventing constipation. The wisdom of feeding meal to sows while on pasture for a time before they farrow can be readily appreciated, as it prevents a violent change in their ration. The sow should also be given a chance and encouraged to take exercise.

The farrowing pen should be dry, well ventilated, and free from draughts. It is a good plan to provide the pen with a guard rail made of 2 by 8 in planks fastened with their edges against the sides of the pen a little above the bed. These prevent the sow from lying against the partition, and lessen the



A Pair of Typy Young Yorkshire Sows. Motics the Length Smoothness and Quality of these Two Pigs.

danger of injury to the little pigs, which often find the space under the guard a very convenient refuge. There is a difference of opinion as to the amount of bedding which should be used, some maintaining that the sow should be liberally supplied with bedding, and others that the bedding should be limited. The writer's experience is that active sows in comparatively light condition can generally be trusted with a liberal amount of bedding, but sows which are in high condition, or which are at all clumsy, had better be given only a moderate amount of cut straw.

It pays to treat sows kindly and to have them quiet. If they are on good terms with the attendant and regard him as a friend, there is much less danger of trouble from nervous, excited sows when the critical time of farrowing arrives.

Management After Farrowing

After farrowing the sow should not be disturbed,

gradually increased, taking a week or ten days to reach full feed. A good mother with a large litter requires very liberal feeding, but if the litter is small, it may be necessary to reduce the feed.

Many different rations are used for nursing sows. Equal parts of finely ground oats and wheat middings, allowed to sook between feeds, makes a most excellent ration. If sweet skim milk can be added to the mixture, it makes an almost ideal ration. Corn may be used as recommended for sows before farrowing, and in larger quantities if skim-milk is available. A certain amount of roots and green feed are always in order, but the sow should not be expected to subsist upon such feeds at this time. A limited amount of bulky, succulent feed helps to keep the sow healthy.

When the pigs are born, the attendant should be on hand to see that everything goes well. If the pigs are strong and the sow lies quiet, it is better not to interfere. Bows that have been properly fed and given sufficient exercise seldom have difficulty in farrowing.

If the pigs seem somewhat weak, or if the sow is very restless, it is safer to place the pigs in a wighl-bedded box or basket to keep them out of the way until all are born. If the pen is chilly, a bottle of hot water placed in the bottom of the basket and covered with a blanket, with another blanket over the top of the basket, will help keep up the vitality of the pigs.

The pigs should be placed to the teat to suck as soon as possible. The weaker the pigs, or the colder the pen, the more important an early drink of the mother's milk becomes. If parturition is not unduly protracted, and if the pigs are strong, lively, and con fortable they may wait for their first drink until all are born, but in such matters the attendant must use his judgment. As soon as the sow appears to have settled down quietly, it is best to put the little pigs with her and leave them together. It is well not to interfere except when it is absolutely necessary.

By the time the pigs are three weeks old they will have

tled down quictly, it is best to put the little pigs with her and leave them together. It is well not to interfere except when it is absolutely necessary.

By the time the pigs are three weeks old they will have learned to eat. If at all possible, it is a good plan to give them access to another pen in which is kept a small trough. Here they can be fed a little akim-milk with a very little middlings stirred into it. The quantity of middlings can be increased gradually as the pigs grow older. If they can be taught to nibble at sugar-beets or mangels during this time, so much the better. A small amount of soaked whole corn, or almost any other grain, seattered on the floor of the pen, will cause them to take exercise while hunting for it. If it is not possible to provide an extra pen, the sow may be shut out of the pen while the pigs are being fed. Many people simply allow the young pigs to eat with the sow, and many good pigs are raised in this way, but better results will be obtained if the pigs can be fed separately.

Exercise is very important for young pigs, and givery possible means of securing it must be adopted. If they are kept in a small pen with the mother, some of the best of them will likely become too fat, and probably sicken and die. Outloor exercise is especially beneficial, but pigs should be protected from cold winds or from a very hot sun. If the sow is turned out with her pigs if, is not well to give her a very large range at first, as she is likely to travel too far and unduly tire the pigs.

Boar pigs not intended for breeding purposes should be castrated before weaning, to get the best results, though there is not much danger from castrating at a later date, provided care is exercised in connection with the operation. Clean hands, a clean knife, and the use of a disinfectant upon the wound will obviate practically all danger.

Management After Weaning

Management After Weaning

If the young pigs have been taught to eat as described, and skim-milk is available, they may be weaned successfully when six weeks old. It is true that many pigs are weaned before they are six weeks old, but it is seldom advisable to do so if they appear to be thriving with the sow. If skimmilk is not available, it is generally advisable to defer weaning for two weeks more, and special pains should be taken to have the pigs well Continued on Page 36

A Bunch of Finished Market Hogs. The more Little Pigs that are conserved now the more of these finished hogs will be available this fall.

and if she lies quietly for ten or twelve hours, or even more, so much the better. When she wants anything she will go to the trough for it. At first she should have little more than a drink. A very thin slop of middlings and water will answer very well. If the weather is cold, tepid water should be used. During the first three days, great care must be expreised not to over feed, and the ration should be kept very light. After this, the feed may be

The Double-Walled Secret

In Peril of His Life

CHAPTER III.

CHAPTER III.

The lights came on, the couch was lowered; but his struggle, though furious, was of brief duration, for the strip of cloth which held his broken arm in place became undone and the red-hot pain left him gasping, powerless, white to the lips.

Again Stryker gave a low word of command and again the couch was lifted. The torturing stabs of pain wrung a groan from Kelcey and he ground his teeth, trembling with rage. He judged they had reached the hall when he heard a fleet step on the stairway, and then the girl's voice—

"Father! Stop! He doesn't know—he never saw—"

"Stand aside, Bonnie," he heard her father say.
Evidently she had thrown herself in his path, and
Kolcey knew she was holding her ground when the
couch came to a standstill.
"Father, you must listen! I tell you, he saw
nothing—nothing!"
There was an agonizing pause. Kelcey could hear
the girl whispering, and now sind again he caught
a mumbled word from her father. They stood only
a short distance from him, but he could make
nothing of what they said. Presently he heard
Etryker say:
"Take him back."
He was carried back to the room,

He was carried back to the room, but the rope was not removed from his ankles and the man with the dead-white face stood guard at his head, until Stryker came in and dismissed him.

dismissed him.

Only by a supreme effort did Kelcey refrain from voicing the outburst that clamored in his mind for utterance. Stryker drew up a chair and attended the grievously used arm before speaking. Then—
''My daughter,' he said, 'has saved you. Do you feel strong enough to go home alone?'

Kelcey nodded. He could not yet trust himself to speak.
''I don't know who you are,' went on the white-haired man, 'but I do know that you are not a jail-bird, and I suspect that you belong to that organized society upon which your rotten civilization is falsely based. Assuming this, I can not rely upon any promises you may alsely based. Assuming this, I can not rely upon any promises you may

"You can be assured," said Kel-cey, as evenly as he could, "that I shall say nothing about my experiences in this house—if that is what you mean."

about my experiences in this house?

"That's what I mean," replied Stryker, in his low voice. "But I don't trust you. I trust no man. And so," taking a white silk scarf from his cost, "I must ask that you wear this." As he spoke he folded the scarf, then slipped it over Kelcey's eyes and knotted it securely behind his head.

Kelcey's first impulse was to tear the thing off, but he knew the futility of offering resistance, and submitted as passively as his flaming anger allowed. Blindfolded, he was led from the house to an automobile churning near the door. Stryker assisted him into the tonneau, stepped in after him and the

automobile churning near the door. Stryker assisted him into the tonneau, stepped in after him and the machine started. The first part of their journey was over uneven ground and the car travelled slowly, but after a while they emerged upon a smooth road and Kelcey knew, from the way the air whipped his face, that the driver of the automobile had thrown the speed to "high." They had gone upward of fifteen miles, he surmised, before the car came suddenly to a stop.

He was guided to the ground, then to a wooden platform. He knew Stryker stood beside him when—

'If you will give me your address, Mr. Kelcey, I

will see that your monoplane is returned to you."

An unreasoning impulse, born of his wrath, prompted Keicey to say: "Never mind! Keep it. Perhaps it will pay you for your services."

He had no way of knowing the effect of his words, for he was answered only by silence. After a while he heard the shriek of a train in the disa while he heard the shriek of a train in the distance and in a few minutes it came to a grinding halt at the platform. The scarf was taken from his eyes and he was lifted to the steps of ene of the coaches. When he looked back he saw the hard, white eyes of the auto gleaming athwart a small railway station. And then the train moved on into the warm, black night.

He sank into a seat near the door, with the feeling of one awakening from an unpleasant dream. The motion of the train, the travellers around him, the train crew, all afforded him a positive relief. They were actual, while the recent events seemed very unreal.

He paid his fare in cash, exchanged a commonplace or two with the conductor, and inquired as to

By Edwin Baird

the time they would reach Lake Forest. He was conscious of no curiosity to know the name of the station where he had boarded the train. He desired only to forget his fantastic adventure as speedily as possible. He alighted at Lake Forest, assisted by a brakeman, called up his father's garage and, half an hour later, was rolling homeward in the family limousine.

CHAPTER IV.

Although he felt in nowise bound to silence, he slurred over his mishap as briefly as he could (still with the idea of sealing the adventure), and it is quite likely that he soon would have come to regard the thing as a vague and disagreeable memory had it not been for a peculiar incident in which he chanced to participate. It happened late one afternoon, about a fortnight afterward, just as he left the University Club and was starting for the Whitestone Hotel to keep a dinner engagement. His motor was held up at the Michigan avenue intersection and he noticed that a crowd had collected on the corner. In the next few moments he witnessed something that caused him to detain his

A Back-to-the-Lander in His Wheat Field in the Edmonton, Alberta, District. The farmer shown at the left is an erstwhile piano agent who took to farming at period of life when most men think they are too old to make a fresh start.

chauffeur, as the traffic moved on, and then spring

chauffeur, as the traffic moved on, and then spring to the ground.

A policeman had arrested a ragged wretch, charged with soliciting alms, and a pretty-haired girl (he knew her instantly) was interceding in the beggar's behalf. The officer addressed her with the insolence of his kind before a crowd.

"So you're his pal—ha? Well, we'll have to take you along, too." He chuckled thickly and laid hold of her arm.

Infuriated, the girl jerked free and struck him sharply across the face with her silver-mesh purse.

Infuriated, the girl jerked free and struck him sharply across the face with her silver mesh purse. It was then that Keleey leaped from his motor. When he elbowed his way to her she was struggling and fighting hopelessly, yet her captor had a double handful. The beggar took his advantage and his departure with no waste of time. The crowd drew in closer, enjoying the scene hugely.

It so happened that the policeman knew Keleey very well and the latter had little trouble in gaining, the girl's liberty.

"Come!" he beseeched her, and took her arm, for "Come!" he beseeched her, and took her arm, for she showed no inclination to leave. She looked up at him mutely, then back to the policeman, who was glancing about furtively for the fleeing beggar. Her face was white and her breath came pantingly, like the breath of a runner whose strength is spent. Those in the front circle of the crowd gaped at her; those behind craned their necks to see. "Come, Miss Stryker," urged Kelcey, speaking in a low voice close to her ear, "you must let me get you out of this."

voice close to her ear, "you must let me get you out of this."

She signified her willingness, and the crowd parted for them, still staring curiously. At his behest she got into his car. Not until they were flowing southward in the avenue's gasoline river did she speak.

"I shouldn't have done that," she murmured, as though thinking aloud. "I shouldn't have done it." Then, suddenly, she began to ery.

Kelcey had an odd, uncomfortable sense of shame. Nothing embarrassed him so much as the sight of a woman crying. He caught himself casting side-long glances at the occupants of the automobiles whizzing past. He wondered how many of his friends had seen him. This further annoyed him. And then, as he realized that he was ashamed of being seen with this girl who undoubtedly had saved his life, he felt contemptibly mean and small.

In an awkward, blundering way he tried to solace her. She bowed her head lower and dried her eyes surreptitiously. But he was not looking at herhad not looked at her. Presently he heard her say: "If you will tell your man to stop—I think—I'd like to get out."

He protested earnestly, sincerely. It would be nothing less than criminal to put her down here, so far from where she evidently wanted to go. Wouldn't she let him take her to her proper destination? It would be a genuine pleasure, he insisted.

tination? It would be a genuine pleasure, he insisted.

The car swung in toward the curb and stopped in front of the Whitestone. She stood up; but he sat nearest the sidewalk and barred her way.

"This is unfair," he objected. "I can't let you go like this."

She stood looking down at him, one gray-gloved hand resting on the back of the front seat. Her blue gaze was very serene and very impersonal; her poise was the soul of cool self-assurance.

"Will you let me out, please?"

Her tone was unmistakable. He could not misconstrue it. The chauffeur had opened the tonnean door, and Kelcey stepped out and offered her his hand. As she fluttered to the pavement, lithe and slender and girlish, he likened her to some rare, exotic flower. Later he was puzzled to recall what brought the simile to mind. He had observed, vaguely, that she was clothed in soft tones of gray and blue, and somehow her clothing seemed an integral part of her, harmonizing delightfully with her white skin and lovely brown hair.

Her slim hand rested in his for the

Her slim hand rested in his for the fractional part of an instant and then, with a low-spoken, "Thank

then, with a low-spoken, "Thank you," she turned to go.

But he detained her. "It is I who should thank you. I haven't forgotten my indebtedness to you."

Her eyebrows lifted inquiringly. He noticed that they nearly met at the apex of her nose, and he decided this was one of the things that gave propagate to her face.

District.

farming at a sh start.

District.

Her level gaze, as it met his eyes, was still impersonal and serene.

"Please try to forget it," she said. "Because," she added, dropping her eyes, "it will be best—for both of us."

With a hurried farewell, she left him. She seemed to have grown, all at once, rather flustered. Her admirable self-confidence had suddenly flown to pieces. His eyes followed her as he lifted his hat and—he could never account for this—he imagined her in his home. The fancy vanished as quickly as it came, but abruptly it occurred to him that he had once before had the same whimsical thought while watching her.

CHAPTER V.

Her words, "It will be best for both of us," bothered him a great deal during the next few weeks and increased his desire to see her again. The desire began to weigh on him heavily. He tried to forget it, but could not. Why did he want to see her? What was there about her that attracted him?

her? What was there about her that attracted him? He could answer neither question.

His mother and sister saw that something was amiss with him, and they ran over a list of girls he might be "interested in." They settled, as they supposed, upon the one who was responsible for his melancholy, and they were not alarmed. The girl was desirable from every viewpoint. So they said nothing to Keleey, content to allow matters to take their natural course. Of course the girl would accept him in the end. What girl would not? Everybody knew Tom Keleey was one of the best catches in Lake Forest. Many maids and matrons had tried to land him and a few had nearly succeeded.

As his arm knitted Kelcey turned his attention to the aport that had broken it. He bought a seventhousand-dollar biplane and, after several practise flights with the aviator who designed it, he started out alone across Wisconsin. He strove for a course parallel with his first one, but he lost his way in the air and when he got home that evening his gloom was uncommonly pronounced.

He went to a dance that night and danced with the usual girls, who made the usual flirtations advances. And his mother and sister, observing him furtively, had to reconstruct their prior assumption. His indifference to the girl they had chosen for his wife puzzled them.

But they were no more puzzled than he, Many of these young creatures palpitating around him

of these young creatures palpitating around Continued on Page 48

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SHOULD MERCHANTS JOIN U.F.A.

A Hanna correspondent sends us a report dealing with a meeting held at that point, at which a discussion armse in regard to the question of merchants joining the U.F.A. locals. There is nothing in the Constitution to prevent merchants becoming members of the U.F.A., in fact many locals like to have their local merchants associated with them in their work. The reading of the constitution on this point is that any person directly interested in farming may become a member, but the adgission of new members is a matter left entirely in the hands of the local itself. There appears to be a feeling at some points that they the admission of local merchants as members is perhaps not adchants as members is perhaps not advisable. The whole question no doubt rests upon the relations between farmers and the local merchants at any point, such relationship no doubt resting upon the kind of service rendered by the local merchants to the farmers. We do not hear of much friction between local merchants and farmers at points where there are real live mer-chants who are endeavoring to give good service and who are up-to-date good service and who are up-to-date and progressive in their business methods. We should be glad to have the experience of other districts in this respect.—If. Higginbotham.

The report of the Hanna correspondent on this point follows:—

"It was stated that merchants of Hanna wanted to join the U.F.A. and a discussion was immediately precipitated on the advisability of their area designed.

a discussion was immediately precipitated on the advisability of their admission. Some contended their presence would hamper free discussion and render the U.F.A. futile in its campaign of educating the farmer in his true economic interests. To the astonishment economic interests. To the astonishment of some a member stated that on requesting a neighbor farmer to join the U.F.A. he was told he could not as he was in debt at the store where he traded, and he got a strong hint that he need never expect credit again if he joined the local, and as he was a married man and would in all probability need further accommodation, he did not feel free to join, much as he did not feel free to join, much as he liked to do otherwise. Farmers have been aware for a long

time that they were not getting a square deal, and years ago they formed grain growers associations to try and grain growers associations to try and get a square deal for their class. They had to fight a long and streauous battle against grain dealers, manufacturers' associations, wholesale and retail dealers' organizations for every concession they have so far secured and members were afraid that if storekeepers joined the U.F.A. it was not to advance the farmers' interests but rather to protect their own. Would a farmer have any their own. Would a farmer have any business to join the retail dealers' association?"

SEED GRAIN CERTIFICATES

Notwithstanding the publicity which has been given to the subject of seed grain certificates entitling farmers to special rates on seed grain, there still appears to be some confusion as to the appears to be some confusion as to the method of securing this service. The responsibility for control of these certificates has been placed with the U.F.A. in so far as the Province of Alberta is concerned, and it is up to every local secretary and member of the U.F.A., to assist the Central office in carrying out the regulations regarding the issuing of these certificates. The certificate is made in duplicate form, one part of which should be filled in by the farmer stating the amount and the kinds of seed grain he requires, the acreage to be seeded and the location of his land. This portion is to be sent to the Central office for permanent record. The other portion consists of record. The other portion consists of a certificate which is issued to the farmer and which bears similar particrecord.

farmer and which bears similar particulars to the above, but which also has to have the signature of the U.F.A. provincial secretary and the local secretary in order to be valid.

Any bona-fide farmer who is requiring seed grain can secure this service whether he is a member of the U.F.A. or not. Applications should, however, be made in all cases to the nearest U.F.A. Local Secretary. U.F.A. local secretaries who are receiving applications from farmers for seed grain certificates can obtain a supply of these certificates from the Central office.

Alberta

The local secretaries particularly should endeavor to see that the certificates are issued only to those who are entitled to the seed rate. Farmers who are having their seed grain shipped by commercial seed firms should make the commercial seed firms should make the application for a special seed grain certificate themselves, as the Central office has no means of knowing the credentials of farmers for whom certificates may be requested by such commercial firms.—General Secretary.

CASH REMITTANCES.

From time to time membership and payments on account of supplies are forwarded to the Central office in the form of cash. We realise of course that there are times when it is much more convenient to remit dues in the form of each than by money order or postal note, but we would like to re-mind local secretaries that money so remitted is entirely at their own risk, and if it should be lost they have no recourse against the postal authorities and there is very little chance indeed of the money being recovered.

of the money being recovered.

A curious point arose some time ago in this connection between two farmers. One farmer sent a ten dollar bill to another farmer to pay for some seed grain. The money landed alright but the farmer who received the money had sold all his seed grain and had to return the money, which he did in the same form in which it was sent. On the return trip the ten dollar bill was lost and could not be recovered. Whilst lost and could not be recovered. Whilst the man who had the seed grain to sell and returned the ten dollar bill claimed that he should not be held liable as he merely remitted the money in the same form as it was sent, nevertheless the removability was his as the other

form as it was sent, nevertheless the responsibility was his as the other man's risk terminated when the recipient received the money.

On the whole it is much safer and better in every way to remit either in the form of a cheque, postal note, money order, express order or some other form which can be traced and identified in case it goes astray. There is also much less chance of making a mistake in handling money which is remitted in this form as the amount is clearly stated on the order, whereas cash sent loose in an envelope may easily become detached or mixed with some other remittance in the handling of the mail.—General Secretary. the mail.-General Secretary.

ALLIANCE LOCAL PLOURISHING

ALLIANCE LOCAL PLOURISHING
A very encouraging report has just been sent us by F. H. Clements, secretary of Alliance local, in which he states that the farmers in their district are taking a great interest in the work of the U.F.A. and they have a membership of over seventy at the present time, which is an increase of approximately forty members over that of last year. At their last regular meeting, which was held on March 25, the imately forty members over that of last year. At their last regular meeting, which was held on March 25, the matter of binder twine was discussed which resulted in the ordering of a carload from the United Grain Growers Ltd. The purchasing of Formaldehyde and Gopher poison was also up for discussion and these commodities are being ordered through the local druggist who is offering same at a reduced rate to U.F.A. members. Another important matter which was dealt with was the handling or hail insurance through the Central office, the union being heartily in favor of this, realising that hail insurance-is essentially a farmer's business, and that consequently he should see that it is handled as economically as possible and to the very best possible advantage as far as he was concerned. The members have made arrangements to ship another car of hogs to the United Grain Growers Livestock Department this week, which is the third shipment they have made since the business was taken up by them this spring. Those who have participated in these shipments are horoughly well satisfied with the returns.

We were very please to receive a letter a few days ago from Wm. F.

Petersmeyer, formerly of Birdsholm, Alta, who now resides in Presport, Plo. During his residence in Alberta, Mr. Petersmeyer was closely associated with the U.F.A., being at one time secretary of Hillview Local No. 410. Apparently he is still taking a keen interest in the work and in requesting that we send him a copy of our annual report remarks "I am a long way from Alberta in distance but not in thought, and am still wearing the button in my and am still wearing the button in my

FREE IMPLEMENTS

PREE IMPLEMENTS

Another encouraging report is that of Stainsleigh Local No. 794, which was organized since the beginning of the year. Their second meeting was held on March 22, at which there was a very satisfactory gathering, and six new members were enrolled. An interesting feature of the meeting was a discussion on the Tariff, at the conclusion of which the members went on record as being in favor of the removal of the tariff from all farm implements. Another matter which is well worth noting is the U.F.A. Sunday meeting which the local are holding. Mr. Thompson, a former minister of the Gospel, has agreed to conduct an informal meeting every second Sunday for the discussion and study of religious topics. The initial Sunday meeting for the discussion and study of religious topics. The initial Sunday meeting was held on March 24, and while the attendance was not as large as it might have been, those who did attend considered that their time was well spent, and that the meeting was both interesting and instructive. Mr. Thompson conducted the service; and a portion of the Bible lesson was chosen for discussion in which those present took an active part. active part.

Geo. Martin, secretary of High Prairie Local No. 156, reports a splen-did meeting of their local which was held on March 21. Mr. Molyneux, organizer for the United Grain Growers Ltd., gave an address on livestock ship-ping and co-operative trading in a ver-comprehensive and convincing manner leaving an impression that cannot but bear good fruit in the near future. The members wish to express their thanks to the United Grain Growers for send-ing Mr. Molyneux, and for the inspir-ation and information which they have derived from his visit. derived from his visit.

NEW LOCAL STARTED

A new Local, to be known as Duchess, as organized at that point on April and the Secretary, E. A. Faucher,

I, and the Secretary, E. A. Faucher, reports as follows:—
April the first was certainly a very storny day, but it did not prevent the farmers of this neighborhood from turning out and attending a meeting for the purpose of organizing a branch of the United Parmers of Alberta. Our Director, G. A. Forster, of Nateby, was in attendance and gave an interesting address on the objects and benefits of becoming a branch of this great farmers' organization. Richard Welch, who was the first settler in the neighborhood, was unanimously elected president, was the first settler in the neighborhood, was unanimously elected president, Chas. B. Price, vice-president and E. A. Faucher, secretary-treasurer. The election of directors was left over for the next meeting when it is expected that several other farmers will be in attendance. Thirteen members signed the roll, but it is expected that every farmer in the district will become a member in the near future.

INTERESTING MEETINGS

INTERESTING MEETINGS

J. E. Blore, late director for the Bow
River constituency, visited Stanmore
local on March 26 to assist them in
completing their organization. On his
way to the meeting he met Vice-President Baker on the train, the latter
being scheduled to address a meeting at
Youngstown on Greater Production,
under the auspices of the Provincial
Government, on the same date. This
proved to be a happy coincidence as
the Youngstown meeting was to be held
in the evening and Stanmore in the

afternoon, so Mr. Baker agreed to come and address the latter, arriving just as they were completing their organization. He spoke for an hour and a half, making a deep impression on the farmers who wage present. A collection was taken up at the meeting in order to cover the expenses of the organizers, which is to be forwarded to the Central office. We very much appreciable these thoughtfulness in this matter.

On leaving this point, Messrs, Blore

thoughtfulness in this matter.

On leaving this point, Messrs. Blore and Baker proceeded together to Youngstown. The secreting there was very well attended, over one hundred people being present. After Mr. Baker had addressed the gathering, Mr. Blore spoke for a few minutes in regard to the financing of the U.F.A. in a more efficient manner.

The following letter has been received from the Red Cross Bociety:—
United Farmers of Alberts,
'algary, Alta.
Dear Sirs:—We have pleasure in acknowledging your letter of the 27th inst., enclosing the splendid contribution of Two Hundred and Fifty-nine Dollars and Fifty Cents (\$259.50) to the general funds of the society, being amounts received at your Central office for our society, and I enclose our official receipt No. 6633.
With grateful thanks and with kindest regards, I remain

est regards, I remain

Yours faithfully, M. Pinkha M. Finkham, Hon. Treas. and Joint Becretary, Alberta Provincial Branch.

U.F.A. BRIEFS

T. Bruce Taylor reports the organisa-tion of Bowmanton Local No. 803 on March 27, of which he has been elected secretary-treasurer.

Allan Mercer, secretary of Bexsmith local at Clairmont, reports that during the past twelve months the local did a business in co-operative trading amounting to about \$15,000.

Pancras local expects to greatly in-crease its membership during the next quarter. Their co-operative society are buying out the general store in the

A. R. Hong, secretary of Bowden Local No. 9, reports that they have twenty two names on their roll and hope before long that they shall be able to increase this number to at least fifty.

The old Oyen Local No. 606 has re-organized and W. A. T. Walker, who has been elected secretary, stated the prospects for a real live local are very bright. They have started off with 20

Another new locks reporting this week is Tolland No. 808, which was organized on March 10th, seventeen members signing the roll. F. A. Metcalf was elected secretary-treasurer. Meetings will be held in the Ganton schoolhouse on the last Baturday of each month.

The first visitor to the Central office this morning (April 5) was Alex Felton, of Bassano, who announced that he had successfully organized a local in his district, to be known as Countess Local. The farmers in the district have felt the need of a branch of our association for some time and it is felt that same will be of very material benefit to the numbers.

C. A. Harris, director of the Medicine C. A. Harris, director of the stellene-Hat constituency, has just organized a new local under the name of Mount Pleasant, beginning with a paid-up membership of fourteen, of which D. Gibson, of Mulbach, has been appointed recretary. Mr. Harris thinks there is every indication of this becoming a real live local.

At a recent meeting of Nilrem Local No. 741, the matter of Mr. Spencer's recent circular re convention of locals in Battle River constituency was taken up, and the members were in favor of same. They have also decided that they will hold U.F.A. Sunday on May 5. Their competition for new members is still proving a success. Other matters which were discussed at this meeting were gopher poison, telephones, and farm help.

Rully v

THE NINE OF POWER

Among human kind, team work is a matter of imperative necessity. The twentieth century is only beginning to realize its possibilities. Few of the great things of the world have been been y all one-man achievements. Practically all the superlative enterprises have been attained by combination of forces. In theory all Grain Growers believe this. theory all Grain Growers believe this. They are able to point with some pride to things that have been accomplished by working together. They are able in some degree to refute the old lying slander that farmers will not stick together. They are enthusiastic over the general principle that unity means strength. But in practice the average local association has scarcely more than begun—if it has begun—to apply the principle in its work in the community. Let us see what it might do:

Acceptance Of Its Mission

Acceptance Of Its Mission

Acceptance Of Its Mission

1. The local association can realize that it exists to represent and to commend and to propagate in its own immediate community the principles, ideals and type of life for which the general association stands. It can convince itself that there is a task set to its hand, a responsibility laid, upon it for moving that community sparer that ideal. And it should be impatient and dissatisfied with itself till it is actually accomplishing its mission. A railroad engine is not constructed to stand in the station blowing off steam. An ocean liner is not built to lie idly stand in the station blowing off steam. An ocean liner is not built to lie idly at the wharf. A Grain Growers' Association is not organized to simply exist in happy contemplation of its high ideals—but to move its constituency in practical ways nearer to the acceptance and practice of them. And while that is not being done no association should allow itself to indulge itself in comfortable case. able case

The Machinery At Hand

The Machinery At Hand

2. The local association can realize that it has the machinery for the work. One man has often inspired a whole community with his view. A group of two or three men have often transformed the thinking of a nation. Given half a dozen men with an object before them, a purpose which they desire to accomplish, and, unless it be utterly antagonistic to the interests or subversive of the rights of the people at large, it will not be easy to thwart it. What then should not nine good men and true be able to accomplish when they realize that personal responsibility is laid upon them for a service to their people, when they consult together as to ways and means and methods, and when every one of them puts his to ways and means and methods, and when every one of them puts his shoulder to the wheel to make it go. That is the situation in the local branch of our movement. Nine men of power: a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and six directors—elected by their fellow citizens, entrusted with a mission to their community, confronted with a task worthy of the best that is in them—ought we not to expect great things from them, of which we and the community shall be proud in days to come! If nine men, with conditions such as these about them, fail for a whole year to accomplish anyditions such as these about them, fail for a whole year to accomplish anything for rural citizenship, for general enlightenment and progress, for true democracy, then some drastic revision of method is demanded that the cause may not suffer. But it is scarcely conceivable that nine men, living, united, purposeful, resolute and with an adequate conception of their responsibility as representatives of the movement, can fail month after month to secure some adequate result to their efforts. Nine such men with such a cause must succeed.

The First Requisite

3. Unquestionably the first duty is that of unitedly facing the situation. Not separately—not individually—but unitedly. Nine men filled with desire to serve, coming together to ex-amine the need and the supply and the circumstances and the prospects in order to lay a basis for work and to begin work upon that basis. Strange as it may appear, there is good reson for thinking that nine-tenths of our failures have been at this stage. There has been too frequent lack of the sympa-thetic getting together, the intelligent scrutiny, the purposeful investigation on the part of the nine which must pre-

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Asso by W. R. Wood, Secretary, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

cede a successful year's work. Instead of that in many cases there has been too frequently a yielding to the easy pessimistic impression that there is not much to be done and that any consider-able effect upon present conditions is scarcely to be expected. It is always case to be a reseminist, but it is coward. scarcely to be expected. It is always easy to be a pessimist, but it is cowardly and unworthy also. The true manwill not allow himself to be led into giving up at least till he has seen and tried. Hence the sine are expected as soon as possible after they have been elected, to get together to survey the field and to plan the year's work. The recently revised constitution includes among the responsibilities of directors the following: (1) to appoint a secretary-treasurer; (2) to consult together as to the work; (3) to have general oversight of the work in the community; (4) to plan for deepening and extension of the influence of the association; (5) to compile a list of parties tension of the influence of the associa-tion; (5) to compile a list of parties living in its local area; (6) to allocate to each director responsibility for a certain section of the district in can-vassing for membership. The conven-tion held last January passed the fol-lowing resolution in reference to the work of the nine:—

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

In the face of such duties it is im-perative that the officiary, of the association should together face the situation as to how best in their circum-

stances they can fulfil them.

Each In His Own Way

4. As to details each local must largely work out its own salvation. No rules can be laid down. But some general problems may be cited which in some way or other each group will have to face for itself, problems which it is of first importance that no branch should even for a year allow itself to ignore. Such are the following:—

(a) The problem of getting and holding the largest possible membership for the sake of what a large and united membership may mean for the local community and for the general cause.

(b) The special 1918 problem of securing women members since the association now has a Woman's Section, with a board of directors and a secretary of its own.

(c) The extension of the circulation of The Guide, It is absolutely essential to our progress that The Guide bring its weekly message of progress to an ever enlarging constituency of readers.

(d) The making of the local associa-As to details each local mus

(d) The making of the local asso tion an aggressive social force in the community, getting people hitherto separated into sympathetic co-operative

contact.

(c) The working out of something in an educational way for the community. The branch that is not educating its community is far from being ideal.

(f) Getting the young people to work for the cause. The organization that has the young people gets the community. We must have them that they may attract for us those whom older people could not secure.

eould not secure.

(g) Enlisting the motor car as a part of our machinery. Every ear in the community should do at least a hundred miles this summer in the interests of the association, helping your own and adjacent branches, assisting organiz-ation, doing district work.

(h) Levying tribute upon the educa-tion, the musical talent, the literary power, the platform ability in the com-

munity generally, outside as well as inside the association, for the work.

(i) Seeking fraternal co-operation with other organizations having ideals analogous to or identical with our own

in order to effect mutual and general benefit.

in order to effect mutual and general benefit.

(j) Acquainting the branch with its district organization and its aims in the direction of extending and deepening the influence of the movement.

(k) Giving definite encouragement, stimulus, guidance and training to young people who may give evidence of power to develop into acceptable and efficient community servants.

(l) Establishing permanently and strongly the pride in your organization, the eamaraderie, the esprit de corps, which is a very helpful, if not an absolutely essential element in the success of any organization. As you, the nine men entrusted with official powers for your association, "tackle" unitelly these obligations, we shall see the movement advance to greater achievements, and to completer realization of its ideals.—W.R.W.

JUST A "MEMO" PAD

It has its place in the kitches or the living room of the farm house on a shelf where it is sufficiently "up" to be out of the way of the baby when he starts on a foraging expedition for something to tear up, and yet sufficiently near to be handy for the boss when he has a few minutes leisure. What does he want a "memo" pad forf Well, it happens that he is one of these chaps—more common now than for f Well, it happens that he is one of these chaps—more common now than they used to be—who is always "thinking up" things for the community and for the association and for progress and betterment generally. And when he comes in off the tractor or from the chores he often has an idea, a live, vigorous, jumping idea that he wants to keep for later use. "Three Shakes" is all the time it takes him to fasten that idea on the top page of the pad, and then it is there ready to be used when occasion shall require. And the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association is being strengthened and assisted from day to day and from week to week by that "memo" pad on this farmer's kitchen shelf. kitchen shelf.

kitchen shelf.

Being a "relation" of the farmers (a sort of a cousin—by courtesy, ye ken) I was permitted the other day a glance over his shoulder when he had his "memo" pad in hand, and what I read was something like this:

Life membership — inquire, investi-

what I read was something like this:

Life membership — inquire, investigate—any good? Any need for it? Ask
branch re resolution on the title business. Discuss preparing for a local
rally previous to June Convention. rally previous to June Convention. Urge planning for and attendance at June Convention. Has local a "really worth while" idea to send up as a resolution to district? Find out how many will prepare fifteen-minute talk on association work for series of summer meetings—report to district secretary. Make sure that district and Central luns are forwarded and report in Hamman forwarded and report in the forwarded and report in th dues are forwarded and report in. Have one more set after Bill Jimbleson for

one more set after Bill Jimbleson for membership—Thursday, at the sale. Suggest Mrs. F speak to local re 1918 as the Women's year in the association. Solo for next meeting from city cousin visiting H's.

N.B.—Miss Amy J. Roe, 290 Vaughan Street,—Have our women communicated with her yet? The Committee of Commerce and Agriculture—find out how constituted? Is the new tenant on MacTavish's farm a subscriber to The Guide? Guide !

Guide?

Perhaps they may seem trifles but when you link up with these queries the definite, resolute purpose of a man who is bound to make the most of them for the good of his association, you have a combination that is going to get results. And when you have half-adozen men of this type in every local association, the providee of Manitoba will be moving some. We haven't got them yet, but they are coming, they are being won, they are growing up, they being won, they are growing up, they are getting into line. Will you come with your youth and your optimism and your assurance and your purpose and your "memo" pad and join the grow-ing group for the highest good of all the people of Manitoba.

HOW SHALL WE TAX?

Grain Growers all over the province will be interested in the resolution look-ing to investigation of methods of taxa-tion which was passed at the recent session of the legislature, on motion by Ilon. Mr. Brown, seconded by Hon. Mr. Thornton. The association is being represented on the committee of en-quiry by two members of the executive Any suggestions or proposals from in-dividuals or local associations will be welcomed, if sent in to the Central office. The following is the text of the resolution constituting the com-

ttee: That, whereas, chiefly by reason of e conditions created by the present the conditions created by the present war, the important question of the most equitable method of levying taxation throughout the province to meet public requirements, has become a problem for serious consideration; and, with a view of ascertaining, as far as possible, ac-curate knowledge and data respecting the premises, it is deemed advisable that the fullest enquiry be made to that end;

that the raisest enquiry be made to that end;
Therefor, be it specified:—
(1) That a committee of this House, consisting of such members thereof a may be selected by the executive, with the addition thereto of representatives

(a) The Grain Growers' Association; (b) The Union of Manitoba Munici-

(b) The palities;
(c) The City of Winnipeg;
(d) The University of Manitoba;
(d) The Winnipeg Board of Trade;
(e) The Winnipeg Board of Trade;
(ii) Sikewise selected, be appointed. to be likewise selected, be appointed and directed to fully enquire, investigate and report upon all and singular the premises, and such other matters and things having relation to the said subject or intimately associated there with, as may be specified by the Lieu tenant Governor-in-Council.

(2) That the said Committee, for the prose of said enquiry, shall have purpose of said enquiry, shall ha all the powers and authority specting the summoning of witness requiring them to give evidence under oath, to produce documents, and to compel their attendance before them, as is given to Commissioners appointed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 34 of the revised Statutes of Manitoba 1913.

PREPARING TO "FLIT"

Within a few days from the time these words are being read the Central-office of the Manitoba Grain Growers Association will have been moved from the old location at 404 Chambers of Commerce to the third floor of the new Bank of Hamilton building on Main street. More commodious quar-Main street. More commodious quar-ters have been secured there, which it is hoped will afford opportunity of in-creasingly effective service. Till further creasingly effective service. Till further and more definite notice is given, mail should be addressed to the old location, but it is desirable that our membership throughout the province should be early informed of the proposed change, so that as soon as possible after the "flitting," all correspondence shall be sent to the new address. The Bank of Hamilton building is centrally located on the east side of Main street, at the intersection of McDermot avenue and Main. "Central" will expect its friends from all over the province when they are in Winnipeg to come and visit it in its new home.

YOUR YEAR BOOK

Have you got it yet? Copies for all the branches have been mailed or ex-pressed out from the Central office. If pressed out from the Central office. If your secretary has not received them, or does not find them at an adjacent express office he should write us a once. As the cost of issuing these has been high and as they contain the constitution, it was felt that the local as sociation would willingly pay the express charge and see that they are distributed to their members. Any member who has not received his copy should consult the secretary of his branch and follow it up till it is placed branch and follow it up till it is placed in his hands. And let us again emphasize the advisability of keeping these for reference and for comparison with previous and future issues.

When the sources of wealth are munally owned every member of the community will be accounted a share-holder and his share of the general pro-duce will be secured to him.—R. J. Campbell,

March Mr. secreta a subrangen of cros be did The mby the dian I 5 o'clo Man fact Growe Indian also t

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committee, for the quiry, shall have a sutherity reing of witnesses, ve evidence under cuments, and to eve before them, as sioners appointed risions of Chapter seof Manitoba 1913.

lays, from the time ing Yead the Central toba Grain Growers we been moved from at 404 Chambers of third floor of the million building on the commodious quare commodious quarerspondence shall be proposed change, so possible after the rrespondence shall be proposed change, so possible after the rrespondence shall be didress. The Bank of g is centrally located of Main street, at the Gebernot avenue and visit ingeg to come and visit

veak Book it yet? Copies for all the Central office. If as not received them them at an adjacent e should write us a st of issuing these has st hey contain the confeit that the local as willingly pay the expected his copy the secretary of his wit up till it is placed by with the secretary of his with the transfer of the secretary of his with the transfer of the secretary of his mid let us again emphability of keeping these and for comparison with

s of wealth are com-rery member of the e accounted a share-re of the general pro-

RDIAN HEAD RALLY A very successful Grain Grewers fishly was held in the Town Hall, InMarch 25. The following Locals participated in the Rally: Sunny South, Sunny Shope and Jahlelee. Mr. G. C. Harrey, the vice president of the needing, while Mr. T. C. flurrill, severlary of the Sanny South leest, and a sub-organizer of the Association, was rery largely responsible for the arrangements, and deserved a great doal of crosit for the aplendid work which he did to make the meeting possible. The meeting was quite largely attended by the farmers in the vicinity of Indian Head, and heated from 2 pm. to 5 o'clock. Many references were made to the fore that the Sashatchewan Grain Growers' Association was organized at Indian Head, and hasted from 2 pm. to 5 o'clock. After chainman Harrey had opened the neeting was formed about eight years ago in the same building is which this fast that the Sashatchewan of the forther was held. After chainman Harrey had opened the meeting with a short address, in which he explained the origin of the idea of the farmer theory had opened the meeting with a short address, in which he explained the origin of the idea of the farmer theory had organization. Ar. Miller fast took up the need for greater production, stating that Camda is expected to preduce 250,000,000 hashels more of wheat than was produced last year, and urged all to do ers had made the statement that since the Government had taken away help from the farmers they would produce only just what they would produce only just what they was sure that no harge number of farmers were going to be autised to be rested to they very best in this time of greatest might be depended upon to produce to the very limit of their possibilities way. Only by showing the proper spirit in this matter at this critical time, shall we be worthy of comparison with our brave soldiers who are sarrifeinf eivilitation. Barty Hardy

tion of the war. 'We are fighting to make he world asire for democracy, as we have to always be jossible both wow and where the war is organized farmeers and democracy may be jossible both wow and where the war is over.' We kneep believed that the only hope of the Democratic Organization of these who appreciated its value, and were willing to ascrifice for it. 'Our Association is at homocratic Organization of these who appreciated its value, and were willing to ascrifice for it. 'Our Association is at homocratic Organization is a the war.' We see not seeking to module of the principles, and deminished by Democratic for another the with the time had consistent with its objects.

'We see not seeking to as a substration of premote the phatform of the Association of the pastform of the Association to the end that there will be as equitable distribution of promote selfah class inferents, but we are seeking to module of society and as all around square deal. We welcome to our ranks all those form all ediguated destributions of the pastform with the plans for the results of society may be safeguarded and that there will be as equitable distribution of the programme to double the membership to promote these principles with as, and are willing to she had also been orry satisfactory. While the soil of the greatest needs was for in creased membership and so it was part of the Association, stating that it was only by means of organizations who alkare these principles with an and principles with an area of the greatest needs was for in treased membership and so it was part of the programme to double the membership during 1918. So far the results of the programme to double the fart of the most satisfactory conventions in the most satisfactory conventions in the most satisfactory conventions in the most satisfactory conventions and increase the efficiency of the Association and the very encouraging prevailed achieves and in other important the sope of their trading articities, and increase and in other import in public press

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas the farmers are now being
called upon for the maximum producion, we hereby request the Dominion
Government to remove at once the daty
from all agricultural implements, and
from all agricultural implements, and
from all fuel oils and luthirating oils.

It was moved and carried that a similar rally should be held effet year by
the locals surreunding Indian HeadEveryone seemed to feel that the Rally
was a great success, and it is thought
was a great success, and it is thought
that the work had received a considerable impetus. Plans are under way for
the building of a warehouse and for
carrying on a greatly increased business in various co-operative lines. It
is also expected that a very large in
erease in the membership of the locals
about Indian Head will be made during
this year. Those present at the Rally
seemed to feel it was up to 'the
community which started the Grain
Growers' Association to lead in supporting it now. We look to see the
Indian Head District make a good
showing in the membership competition
before the end of the year. Mr. Miller took up the early history of the Association, and told of the conditions which existed at the time it was organized in 1902. He said that such a thing as trying to reach the ear of the Government and presenting grievances of the farmers had not been even thought of at that time. He gave a great deal of credit to Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Mr. Partridge, Peter Dayman, George Idang, M. M. Warden, G. C. Harvey and others who were present at that first organization meeting, and helped to launch the organization which helped to launch the organization which has done so much for the farmers in Saskachewran. There were only about thirty five farmers in attendance at that first meeting, and they did not at all realize the great influence that their efforts were to have, and they did not at all realize the great influence that their efforts were to have, and they did not at all realize the great influence that their efforts were to have, and they did not at all realize the great influence that their efforts were to have, and the far reaching of members and has a well recognized place of usefulness in the province and in the nation.

Following Mr. Miller's address, the eariman introduced H. H. McKinney. Superintendent of Organization work. He expressed the regret of A. G. Hawkes, vice-pressed the organization work. He expressed the regret of A. G. Hawkes, vice-pressed the regret of A. G. Hawkes, vice-pressed the regrate of A. G. Hawkes,

locals continue to be very gen-in their support of the various tic Funds, and we have pleasure

in giving publicity to the following, as among the latest to pass through our hands: Agricultural Relief of the Alice Fund, Log Valley loral, #29; Tate loral, #25. Armenian and Hyrian Relief, Poplar View loral, #25. Armenian and Hyrian C.A. Fund, Tate loral, #25.

McDONALD CREEK GROWING

When seeding contes. McDonald Creek G.G.A., though quiet, will still be there, and sheaps trying to do a little better. This is the message of hopefulness and strength. In spite of any discouragement which may conse, any of discouragement which may conse, any of discouragement which may conse, any of discouragement which may conse, any for our for a message of hopefulness and of our association, nothing in the world can atop our progress. It was not our atop our progress, let that be our signa for 1918 for secrety local of our atop our progress, let that be our signa for 1918 for secretary writes as under. The secretary writes as under.

Eaclosed pleases find money order for \$23.30, \$5.00 of this amount is for our Central Fighting Fund. The balance \$18.50 to be applied on our 1918 membership account as per attached list.

Our 1917 membership list showed 19 paid-up members, we have not 1918 mem bership in a very flourishing condition. Which is in a very flourishing condition. Which we have had some good meetings this winter without having to ask them to join. Before long we hope to be able to report a further increase to our membership list. After seeding commentees you probably will not hear from us very often, but we will be herr, and always trying to do a little better.—R. & Morrison, secretary.

McDonald Creek G.A.

The following interesting letter has been received from the secretary of the Rangeview local, to which we are glad to give publication:—

A very interesting meeting of the Rangeview local was held in the Alfalfa Valley school house on Saturday afternoon, March 16. The most important feature of this meeting was a debate, 'Resolved that it would pay farmers to use tractors and automobiles and entirely do away with horses.' The negative won by six points. A reading was given by Mrs. House and a song by our orbesters, both of which were loudly applauded. After a short musical program, which was given by our orbesters, a dainty lunch of andviches, cake and content was served by the ladies. After this a vote of thanks was tendered the ladies, and they were invised to join with us and help to make our organization a permanent success. This they decided to do, and five have already joined, and there more to follow. You may expert more to follow. You may expert something bigger and better from Rangeview local, now that the ladies have joined us. We have more than doubled our membership over last year in two months and will table it by another one.—E. E. Breakdridge, see, treas,, Rangeview G.G.A.

"MAVERICK LOCAL HAS RESUR.

"The following report has just been received from the secretary of the Maveriek local." It is an eloquent and interesting story, and needs no connent. We present it just as received:—
Just a brief outline of the progress we are making. A year ago last December we were gathered together to estile everything up, and it was resolved that we disband. Most of those present said we could never keep a local together at this point. Well, we quit for a while, but we were lost without the local. A few of us hated to stand up

and let other districts do all and us do sothing for the U.G. morement. So we called a meeting and determined to try again. We got all members at this meeting, the rest present thought it was no use joining for we were sure to die and we gradual. We got all members at this meeting, and weight to acid the worked hard against us do the said weight to see all the meetings and seed to acid we specified about to did not be needings new members too. It was easier to git new members there is not meeting drawn we were going to make it go, and we keld new members there is not more that helped out meetings along a led, and we held any we were going to make it go, and we keld new members there is not more than we held some fine, interesting and pleasant meetings drawn we were finished up with a membership, and the trading was not the more than we had any fastering we finished up with a membership, and the trading was not the man and the trading was not the members of \$5,500 and at our answer that they needed. We had a very poorers of any previous year. We stook a very low error flow and we are all pretty well supplied to increase that that they needed. We had a very poorers of such members, and we got them main feature. We took a very few are as losely as our membership and week and we as losely well supplied, and we got them is at the farmers around that are got members as great done over of members. We never that we have do to be a very forme we have do to two more are sold, but I have not one or two more are sold, but I have not one or two more are sold, but I have not got them in yet. So far we have do not over the formers we have for done over \$6.00 very meet had to pay.

Enclosed please find her provide for the convery that we were very much allow one of the farmers are sold please find her provide to be an incorporated form early and early sold on the places of the weeks that the baddes we see the seer

"CRAZY FOR HUMANITY".

'Some parties wish to know if Poplar View people are millionaires or crazy, anys the secretary in the letter given helow. We should judge, however, that they are not the stuff of which millionaires are usually made. If on the other hand, they are erast, they are at afficerents cause on this side of the golden gates. The secretary's letter, and more still the fine gift with which it is backed, is an honor to the whole Association. In comparison with the million alres, they have given "more than their all." All honor to them. Mr. Patterson writes as follows:

I herewith enclose cheque for \$52.35 being proceeds of box social. Some people are millionaires, or erasy. I wish so state here that they are neither, but they are not married to the dollar when their country's honor is at stake and our boys are suffering at the front. Kindly place this to the following fands:

Red Cross.

See C





Fleecing the Farmer

The long winter rest is over. The prairie farmer at the time this article is being written is preparing his grain for the rapidly approaching seeding time and soon all will be hustle and long hours of strensous labor in the long hours of strenmon labor in the greater production campaign. The farmer will do his part valiantly and well and the time will come when the high prices of wheat will enable him to reap the just reward of his toil. But his efforts in the direction of securing a fair proportion of the wealth his labor does so much to create are not being made unwatched. Already there are pests of one kind and another who are preparing to prey upon his hardly are pests of one kind and another who are preparing to prey apon his hardly nequired gain. The little gopher is scampering about all over the broad sunlit prairie and he will do his best to lessen the farmer's return from his labor. The gopher is an animal pest and can be poisoned. But there are pests that cannot be poisoned, for to do that would be outside the law and the sentence of capital punishment still holds in the land. These are human pests of certain clearly-marked kinds, pests with which the farmer ought by now to be fairly well acquainted, but as one hears every now and then of as one hears every now and then of victims of these pests it is clear that their depredations are still made under

Socking Whom He May Fleece

The strangest thing about the matter on which I am writing is that apparently very shrewd farmers who can make money quite easily and efficiently yet fall victims to the plausible, glib, assured kind of pest that infests the prairies in June and July, just when the growing crop looks good you know and the farmer is feeling expansive at the thought of the profits the fall will bring. Then along comes the gentleman of the type I have indicated, seeking whom he may fleece. He is grinning up his sleeve at the "easy marks" he knows from previous experience he will find on the prairie. Usually he is an agent from Chicago or some American eity quite as remote and he is representing a firm that neither you nor I ever heard of before or are ever likely to hear about again. The firms that are represented in this way and that do a business of the type I am going to describe are not overly anxious to advertise their wares in the usual channels. Investigation of their goods, and prices might be slightly inconvenient. But they can come to the prairies and ride around in hired autos and wear broad smiles and all manner of bland-ishments for the busy farmer and his The strangest thing about the matter broad smiles and all manner of bland-ishments for the busy farmer and his wife, especially the latter, and they can sell you wonderful things—if you will let them.

The "Religious" Book Agent

It is because many have let them that this article is being written. Some cases of the remarkable sales made by very oily-tongued individuals have come to the notice of the writer and, on the principle that nothing checks an evil like letting daylight into it, he is going to try to do something in the line of that proceeding. One form of the agent swindle is a certain type of book agent, particularly the kind who is selling "religious" books, usually the propoganda of one of the numerous fanatical sects that abound in war times. In a certain district the writer knows quite well a "student"—save the mark—came round selling a certain book professing to be an exposition of two of the most obscure and difficult books of the Bible, Daniel and Revelations. Now anyone who knows anything at all about Biblical Introduction knows that these two books are admitted by the ablest and best of Christian scholars to be of very doubtful interpretation and to require very careful and competent handling. But these bulky volumes contain an exposition that is sure and certain, like the cures bulky volumes contain an exposition that is sure and certain, like the cures of certain quack nostrums. And, like the nostrums again, these books are very expensive, as much as \$4.00, \$5.00,

\$6.00 And \$7.00, being obtained for copies, of which amount about 40 per cent. Tenes to the very pious agent who eent. Toos to the very pious agent who handles them for the good of the public. I know what I am talking about on that subject and know that what I am writing is true. Now apart from the question as to whether in these days of stress and strain an able bodied man could find nothing better to do for a living than to sell such a book, there is the undoubted fact that books of this kind are simply and absolutely a undoubted fact that books of this kind are simply and absolutely a swindle. They are net, on any standard of value, worth a haif of what they are sold for. And though in many neighborhoods farmers by the score have bought them, it is doubtful whether one in a hundred ever reads them. Then why do they huy them? Because the agent bothers them and they want to get rid of him. But to some of us that seems a woeful waste of good money when real books, books that you will read and that will give you hours of profitable reading, are to be had from firms like The Guide's own department, a book agent always there and that exists for your profit and help. and help

The Picture Framing Swindle

Pressibly one of the worst and most fraudulent forms of this agent business is what I may call the picture framing awindle. The word swindle is a strong word, but it is absolutely merited, as I think you will agree when I tell the story as I know it. Perhaps it may be that you who read know the story quite well, from experience. At any rate, here it is. About July of last year in a certain district in Saskatchewan once again, there came a man, not wan once again, there came a man, not from Manitoba but from Chicago. He was a very nice man indeed. That was, was a very nice man indeed. Inat was, so long as you were ready to do business with him on his own terms, but those who crossed him found he could bite. Now this man had some simply heautiful enlargements of photos and he was sure you wanted some like those. You must want them. It could not be that you failed to appreciate such You must want them. It could not be that you failed to appreciate such works of art as those he exhibited. Perhaps you had felt that you would like an enlargement of your mother or father, or brother or sister or even of yourself and the family and this man's offer looked like a fine opportunity. And the enlargement would only cost you \$7.50 and even that you did not need to pay until the fall, when the erop came in, that wonderful crop that meets all the obligations in the world. So perhaps our typical or mythical farmer fell for the bait and gave his order and signed the slip of paper Mr. order and signed the slip of paper Mr. Agent presented. So far so good. For three long months, while the crop is growing, you hear nothing from your plausible visitor. He has gone back into the limbo of forgotten things, maybe to Chicago. But that is not the last of the transaction. In the fall, perhaps when the farmer is threshing, there comes along one fine day another gentleman representing the photo en-largement firm. This man has your photo enlarged all right—but it is framed in a very gaudy frame that you

Buys The Frame He Didn't Order

Buys The Frame He Didn't Order

In our true story, a story as strange as any fiction it is at this point that the real fun begins. The farmer meets the smiling agent at the door and as he sees the framed picture says to the aforementioned Sunny Jim, "But I did not order any frame." The agent has known quite well that the farmer would say that and is primed all ready. No, he admits, the farmer did not order the frame but see how nice the picture looks framed. And then it is a concave frame and such frames are very difficult to procure. If you refuse the frame, he says, you will leave the picture lying around and before long it will get torn and there you will be. Meanwhile, the framed picture all complete and set up, a going concern, is only \$35.00. Like the cost of living, the price of that enlargement the

frame awine putti of w least for houg note refu

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rom His Money

ing obtained for cant about 40 per phous agent who good of the publict 1 am talking bject and know writing is true the question as e days of stress betted may could to do for a living hook, there is the it books of this ind absolutely a set, on any standhalf of what they though in many ers by the score, it is doubtful undred ever reads they huy them and id of him. But to me a woeful waste is real books, books and that will give table reading, are table reading, are a like The Guide's book agent always

aming Swindle

this agent business the picture framing swindle is a strong solutely merited, as tree when I tell the Perhaps it may be d know the story experience. At any About July of last istrict in Saskatchere came a man, not from Chicago. He n indeed. That was, e ready to do busihis own terms, but him found he could an had some simply ents of photos and anted some like those. em. It could not be em. It could not be
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gations in the world. wonderful crop that gations in the world. typical or mythical ie bait and gave his the slip of paper Mr. So far so good. For s, while the crop is nothing from your He has gone back f forgotten things, But that is not the etion. In the fall, farmer is threshing, one fine day another enting the photo en-This man has your all right—but it is gaudy frame that you

ne He Didn't Order

ry, a story as strange is at this point that ns. The farmer meets at the door and as he picture says to the unny Jim, "But I did ame." The agent has ell that the farmer nd is primed all ready. the farmer did not but see how nice the amed. And then it is and such frames are amed. And then it is and such frames are procure. If you refuse ys, you will leave the ound and before long and there you will be. framed picture all com-p, a going concern, is ke the cost of living, that enlargement the farmer set out to get, has gone up. Now in many cases the farmer has not particularly studied the prices of frames and moreover the agent does talk so well and fluently, and in nine cases out of ten the agent departs with his unempty and the farmer takes his framed enlargement—and is hadly awindled. To say he is "stung" is not putting it too strongly. In the district of which I am writing there are at least ten people who paid \$35.00 apiece for these framed pictures and some hought as many as four. Now let us note the experience of one farmer who refused point blank to be gulled. He went to a local picture framer, a farmer tike himself and one who is a help to his neighborhood, not a stranger the district will never see again, and he asked that framer what would a frame like the agent had offered cost. What do you think he ultimately paid and he got one just as good as the other fagmers? He paid the sum of \$6.00, making the total cost of his framed enlargement \$12.50, which at that was some dollars too much for the enlargement. What about the \$35.00 paid by the other farmers?

ment. What about the \$35.00 paid by the other farmers?

Now that is the story of the framed enlargement. Do you wonder that this article is entitled, "Fleecing the Farmer." And the thing that makes some of us blaze with indignation is that these human sharks are going about the country evoluting the present. that these human sharks are going about the country exploiting the present agony by selling such swindling enlargements to parents of soldier bays who have fallen. They tell these people, what is perfectly true, that nothing can be too good to honor the memory of such galiant heroes. And they have the effrontery to apply that holy truth to their enlargements sold at many times the real value. We write to the papers about food barons and all kinds of war profiteers but we forget the profiteers of sentiment these better.

papers about food barons and all kinds of war profiteers but we forget the profiteers of sentiment, those who trade on the deepest and holiest feelings of mankind. And it may be doubted whether there can be any wretch so base and mean as the one who trades on the sentiments of the people.

A word to the wise is sufficient. If you have had experience, you are not likely to "bite" again. You will be glad to know that someone is doing what he cap to prevent others from being imposed upon in a similar manner. If you have not been a victim and one of those individuals comes this year—you will know what to do. Our advice is, do it.

POISONING RATS AND MICE Where there is no danger of food becoming contaminated, or of other

Where there is no danger of food becoming contaminated, or of other animals eating the bait, poisoning is a speedy method of destruction. But maturally the greatest care must be exercised in the use of poison. In destroying rats and mice in houses it is inadvisable to use poison, not only on account of its danger, but the occurrence of the inaccessible corpses of these animals is likely to prove objectionable. Barium carbonate is a cheap, tasteless and odourless poison. It may be mixed in a dough composed of four parts of meal or flour and one part of the poison, or a stiff dough of eight parts of oatmeal and one of poison. The poisoned dough should be placed in the runways of the animals. Strychnine is a well-known and rapid poison, usually used in the form of strychnia sulphate. The dry crystals of this chemical are inserted in baits, such as meat or cheese. With oatmeal or grain, such as wheat or corn, it is used in the form of a syrup which is made by dissolving half an ounce of strychnia sulphate in a pint of boiling water; a pint of thick syrup is added, and the whole mixture is stirred thoroughly. Oatmeal should be moistened with the syrup, and grain should be soaked over night. Arsenic is used in most rat poisons. It may be fed in the form of powdered white arsenic, used as described above. A good bait is prepared by thoroughly mixing a pound of oatmeal, a pound of carse brown sugar, and a spoonful of arsenic. This is placed in the runs of the animals. Phosphorus is a common ingredient of rat and other animal poisons, but owing to the danger in yolved in mixing it and in the subsequent use of the home-made or commercial preparations on account of its very great inflammability, its use as a rodent poison is not recommended.



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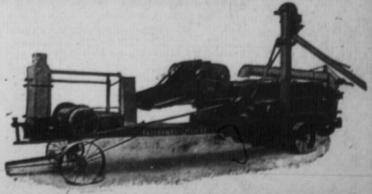
It's the surest, quickest, cleanest and most easily-understood Separator ever placed on the market, and without a doubt the greatest wheat saver that can be bought in Canada or elsewhere. You can prevent great waste and receive more for your crop if you get the RIGHT SEPARATOR.

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The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co.

WINNIPEG SASKATOON CALGARY



Farmers Financial Directory

Free from Taxation

CANADA'S VICTORY BONDS

Price: 98% and interest

Due 1st December, 1922, to Yield 5.77 per cent

Due 1st December, 1927, to Yield 5.65 per cent. Due 1st December, 1937, to Yield 5.60 per cent.

Denominations: \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 FURTHER PARTICULARS ON REQUEST

EDWARD BROWN & CO.

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296 Garry Street

WINNIPEG

We buy and sell bonds for our own account and any made with reference to bonds sold, while not goars our opinion based on information we regard as reli data we act upon in purchase and valuation of

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

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

Reasonable advances made to Farmers against Livestock

Collections made throughout Canada and Foreign Countries. 120 Branches in Canada.

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Sending Money to Soldiers



Those who have friends or relatives at the front, may wish to send money, but possibly do not know the best way to do so.

If time permits, the safest and most convenient method of making remittances abroad is the Bank Money Order or Draft, as issued by The Merchants Bank.

If, however, it is necessary to send money without delay, the Bank will arrange this by Cable Transfer.

HE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA h its 19 Branches in Manitoba, 21 Branches in Saskatchewan, 53 Branches in Alberta. 8 Branches in British Columbia, 192 Branches in Ontario and 32 Branches in Quebec serves Rural Canada most effectively. WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH. Canada's Problem of Exchange

Finance, when it concerns the dealings of one nation with another, is often very difficult to follow, and no phase of this subject is more puzzling to the average reader than the question of Exchange. But there are certain fundamental principles of the present financial situation in which Canada is involved, which the readers of this department in The Guide ought to apprefinancial situation in which Canada is involved, which the readers of this department in The Guide ought to appreciate and stray. This is true because for the past two months, any person in Canada paying for goods of any description in the United States, has been oblige to give almost \$2.00 more on every \$100 that he has paid in the settlement of his account. That is to say, \$100 in Canada has been worth only a little more than \$98 in New York. New York is mentioned here instead of the United States, where all of its international accounts are in reality settled, just as London occupies the same position in Great Britain, Paris in France, Berlin is Germany, and Brussels in Belgium. The centres in Canada from which our international accounts are largely settled are Montreal and Toronto, where the headquarters of our banks are mainly located.

Canada's Trade Situation

the headquarters of our banks are mainly located.

Canada's Trade Situation

Now, this inequality in the value of money between Canada and the United States, which involves what is known amongst bankers and financiers as "rates of exchange," has to do with our trade—with our exports and imports. That is why the West, which has exported from the boundaries of Canada during the past twelve months a very large part of the country's total exports of agricultural products, amounting in value to \$600,000,000, and which is also importing many millions of dollars worth of materials every year from the United States, should be familiar with the present financial situ ation. It is fairly well known to every reader of the news of the day that the war has developed the export trade of Canada to unprecedented proportions For the eleven months of the fiscal year ended February, for instance, our exports of merchandise to all countries Canada to unprecedented proportions. For the eleven months of the fiscal year ended February, for instance, our exports of merchandise to all countries amounted to \$1,440,172,801, and our imports were valued at \$875,266,149. By the end of March, which brought the fiscal year to a close, although the final figures have not been officially published as yet, our surplus of exports over imports would amount easily to some \$600,000,000. In ordinary times, this large balance in our favor would mean that Canada's financial position would be very strong, because at the end of the fiscal year we would be receiving from other nations a total of at least \$600,000,000 in some form or other, in settlement of account. But the war has made a difference. As it happens, we are selling the vast bulk of our exports to Great Britain and her Allies on- a very extensive line of credit, and we have not enough funds to meet our excess obligations from the United States, from which country to meet our excess obligations from the United States, from which country we have been importing more goods than we have exported to that country than we have exported to that country. Taking the account between Canada and the United States separately, we have imported from our neighbors about \$400,000,000 more in goods—largely materials entering into the manufacture of munitions—than we have exported to them, and to the extent of \$400,000,000 the trade balance is against us so far as the United States is concerned. In normal times, if the trade balance, on the whole, amounted to what it does today in Canada's favor, all that our banks would have to do to settle our national account of \$400,000,000 with the United States would be to issue an order for that amount on the Bank of England, in would be to issue an order for that amount on the Bank of England, in London. Canada today is about \$1,000,000,000 to the good in her trade account with Great Britain, but she is unable to get enough funds out of that balance to pay New York \$400,000,000 in settlement of her obligations there.

pay New York \$400,000,000 in settlement of her obligations there.

It should be observed here that there are other kinds of exports and imports than those described as merchandise.

These are payments of interest by one country to another on loans of different kinds, and these payments are generally known as "invisible exports." Therefore, a considerable part of the unfavorable trade balance against us in the United States may be due to the an exposent of certain interest obliganon-payment of certain interest obliga-tions on loans issued in New York by railways and other agencies in Canada. Trading Through the Banks

Trading Through the Banks
Now, this is where "rates of exchange" may be explained. If a farmer, for example, were dealing with the country store keeper on a yearly account he might deliver in produce to a given value, and take back merchandise in exchange. Presuming that the farmer's purchases exceeded his deliveries of produce, the merchant would expect at the end of the year to receive, the balance in cash. This dealing be tween individuals is done just on the same basis as between nations, with this difference: that in the case of the farmer and the storekeeper, the balance this difference: that in the case of the farmer and the storekeeper, the balance would likely be paid in bank notes, or in Dominion notes, while in the case of nations, sooner or later the balance must be paid in gold. To ship cargoes, or parcels of gold from one country to another, say from Toronto, Montreal or Ottawa to New York, costs something and this cost is the basis of the "rates of exchange," of which we are speaking.

of exchange," of which we are speaking.

Before referring further to the term rate of exchange, let us first note that in the system of commerce and finance which nations have built up between themselves, banks are the medium through which the great balances are handled, and payments negotiated. As an individual, you may purchase a small article from the United States and pay for it in stamps or Dominion notes, and the transaction go through without the bank taking any part whatever. But in really big transactions as for example when a grain dealer ships one hundred thousand bushels of wheat to millers in the United States, ships one hundred thousand busness of wheat to millers in the United States, everything is transacted through the bank. Suppose a Canadian grain dealer sells that much wheat to a big buying agent in New York, the dealer in Can-ada would draw on the buyer in New York through any of our chartered ada would draw on the buyer in New York through any of our chartered tanks. In the same way, if a person in Canada, say a steel manufacturer, bought a supply of pig iron from Pittsburg, the seller on the other side of the line would draw on the buyer in Canada, through his bank. These draft are drawn naturally to the big banking centres, where from day sto day, the collections departments of the banks are constantly engaged in matching off centres, where from day to day, the collections departments of the banks are constantly engaged in matching off these documents. The excess of one set of drafts over another set would mean that there would be a balance for our banks to pay New York, or for New York to pay us. Thus, sit would be that the bank, having an excess of collections to make from New York, would be in the position of having what is called New York "funds," or balances. It could offer to exchange this balance with another bank having to make payments in New York. But instead of exchanging in such an individual way, the established method is to offer for sale through recognized channels, exchange brokerage offices, so much New York funds, balances or exchange. If the amount of such New York balances offered for sale happened to be about equal to the amount needed by the banks to offer them. exchange. If the amount of such New York balances offered for sale happened to be about equal to the amount needed by the banks to offset them, it would mean that exports and imports between Canada and the United States were running nearly even—in which case exchange would be said to be "at par." If the amount of such New York balances being offered for sale was small, the demand for them being great, New York funds would be bid up to a premium, which would mean, as is the case today, that payments to be made by Canadians in New York greatly exceeded payments due in Canada by New York. At the present time, New York funds are said to be at a premium of 1½ per cent. in Canada, which means that to get hold of balances due here by New York and thus discharge our obligations there, we would have to

kchange

of interest by one on loans of different

sayments are gen-invisible exports." lerable part of the alance against us in may be due to the tain interest obliga-ed in New York by agencies in Ca ugh the Banks ngh the Banks here "rates of ex-xplained. If a far-rere dealing with the er on a yearly a-iver in produce to a take back merchan. Presuming that the a exceeded his de-the merchant would the merchant would f the year to receive, h. This dealing be is done just on the tween nations, with it in the case of the rekeeper, the balance id in bank notes, or while in the case of later the balance id. To ship cargoes, from one country to Toronto, Montreal or ork, costs something. ork, costs something e basis of the "rates of which we are

further to the term let us first note that ommerce and finance re built up between are the medium great balances are sents negotiated. As nents negotiated. Ar nu may purchase a n the United States stamps or Dominion ansaction go through taking any part what illy big transactions when a grain dealer i thousand bushels of in the United States, neacted through the in the United States, assacted through the Canadian grain dealer heat to a big buying rk, the dealer in Canon the buyer in New my of our chartered ame way, if a person a steel manufacturer, of pig iron from Pitts the other side of the on the buyer in Canon the buyer in Canon states of the control of the control of the canon the buyer in Canon states of the canon the on the buyer in Can-bank. These drafts lly to the big banking

lly to the big banking rom day sto day, the tments of the banks gaged in matching off.

The excess of one er another set would would be a balance for ly New York, or for y us. Thus, sit would having an excess of ake from New York, e position of having ew York "funds," or uld offer to exchange a another bank having ts in New York. But linging in such an ints in New York. But inging in such an in-e established method is le through recognized ge brokerage offices, so k funds, balances or e amount of such New fered for sale happened i to the amount needed offset them, it would s and imports between United States were e United States were ven—in which case exs said to be "at par."
If such New York balred for sale was small, them being great, New lid be bid up to a preuld mean, as is the case ments to be made by New York greatly exts due in Canada by the present time, New the present time, New said to be at a premium in Canada, which means d of balances due here and thus discharge our re, we would have to

Victory Bonds

€Which issue of Victory Bonds is the best pur-chase for the average

This question is answered in the current issue of "Greenshield's Monthly Review."

The Review also contains other information which can be profitably used by every investor.

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established Trust Company, such as the Canada Trust Company, in order to safe-guard those whose living will depend upon the proper handling of the property

CANADA TRUST COMPANY

Huron & Erie MORTGAGE CORPORATION

INED ASSETS, OVER \$24,000,000

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SASKATCHEWAN BRANCH 2119 Eleventh Ave., Regine

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The Weyburn Security Bank by Act of the

HEAD Weyburn, Sask.

Nineteen Branches in Saskato

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

Food Will Win the War

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

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pay the bank or broker, holding those funds a premium of \$1.75 on each \$100. If we were paying for \$1,000,000 worth of goods, such a premium represents much wealth. Apply that \$1.75 premium to the adverse balance of \$400,000,000 against Canada, and the seriousness of the situation may be appreciated.

Methods of Adjustment

In order to adjust this peculiar relationship between the United States and Canala, one or all of the following plans have been suggested:—

1. By increasing Canada's exports to the United States.

the United States.

2. By curtailing Canada's imports of non-essentials.

3. By Great Britain, arranging a credit in the United States for such purchases in Canada as are necessary to maintain Canadian industries and the prosecution of the war.

4. By United States giving Canada the privilege of renewing certain obligations in the form of loans which mature during the present year.

At the present moment in Ottawa, the Government is said to be considering certain recommendations from its War Trades Board to restrict imports enfering Canada from the United States. The difficulty here will be to determine what are the non-essentials. These four plans are mentioned as determine what are the non-essentials. These four plans are mentioned as alternatives for the actual shipping of \$400,000,000 in gold from Canada to New York, in settlement of our international account. Because of the abnormal times each country wants to keep at home all the gold it can, gold being throughout the greater part of the world generally regarded as the standard of all monetary values. The transference of gold from one country to another these days is a very difficult thing to accomplish.

WEYBURN BANK THRIVING

WEYBURN BANK THRIVING
The annual statement of the Weyburn Security Bank shows an increase of over \$1,000,000, or better than fifty per cent., in deposits at the end of 1917 as compared with the close of 1916. This indication of an increased supply of ready money in the West, is supported by the decline in current loans of \$185.00. The immediately available liquid asset of the Security Bank increased by \$1,245,000. The total assets of the bank now amount to over \$4,000,000, as compared with \$2,860,000 a year ago.

LOAN COMPANY PROGRESSES

The fifth annual meeting of the International Loan Company of Winnipegheld in this city recently, showed satisfactory progress in the business of this young institution. Dr. G. W. Argue, the president of the company, reported that the authorized capital was now \$2,000,000, and that the amount of paidup stock was now \$600,000. It was expected that by the end of 1918, a full million dollars would be paid up. Officers of the company include, in addition to the president, Dr. George Argue, the following: B. Mackenzie Gunn, vice-president; W. H. Geddes, D.D.S., vice-president; George Hay, secretary-treasurer; and R. H. Hamlin, Robert Pettie, M. Willis Argue and Charles Setter, directors.

Charles Setter, directors.

C. P. B.'S ANNUAL REPORT

The pamphlet report of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the year ended December 31 last contains, as usual, much information of great interest. Gross earnings at \$152,389,334 exceeded those of the preceding year by \$13,000,000. But coincidently, working expenses at \$105,843,316 expanded by \$17,000,000, so that net earnings at \$46,546,918 were \$4,000,000 less than those of 1916—a result, of course, of the advances in wages which took effect during the period, and in the cost of fuel and materials of every description. Traffic analyses reveal a considerable comparison with 1916, a decline which was, however, offset by great growth in flour and manufactured goods, the result of this change in the character of freight traffic being a rise in freight earnings per ton per mile from 65 to 70 cents. Total grain shipments for the year were 213,240,507 bushels, compared with 256,106,690 bushels in the year preceding Flour shipments were 13,727,970 were 213,340,567 bushels, compared with 256,106,690 bushels in the year pre-ceding. Flour shipments were 13,727,970 barrels against 11,119,890 barrels, and manufactured articles 10,148,568 tons against 8,871,928 tons. The number of

UNION BANK



DEPOSITORS' CONFIDENCE IS WELL PLACED

Our Paid up Capital is \$5,000,000. Rest and undivided Profits over \$3,500,000. Total Assets over \$146,000,000. As a natural consequence our deposits are growing rapidly and now exceed \$110,000,000. 205 Branches in Canada—

The International Loan Company

Head Office: 224 Curry Building (Oppo Winnipeg, Canada

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.00

A YEAR OF MARKED PROGRESS

Authorized Capital Stock Increased from \$500,000.00 to \$2,000,000.00

Report of Fifth Annual Meeting

The Fifth Annual Meeting of this Company was held at the late Head Office (707-708 Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg) on March 15th, 1918, when the Annual Report for the financial year, ending January 31st, 1918, was presented; 3,657 Shares were represented by Shareholders and Proxies. All moneys are invested in Mortgages and Agreements of Sale, of which the Company holds \$224,200.42.

THE MOST NOTABLE EVENT IN THE COMPANY'S HISTORY

The steady growth and development of the Company made it necessary to increase its capital stock. The whole of the original capital stock, viz., \$500,000.00 was sold six months carlier than anticipated. Supplementary Letters Patent were received from the Manitoba Government on the 12th day of October, 1917, increasing the authorized capital from \$500,000.00 to \$2,000,000.00. The implicit confidence placed in the Company by its Shareholders is evidenced in the fact that \$107,600,00 of the new authorized capital has been sold between October 12th, 1917, and March 15th, 1918, and 695 Shares of the new stock were taken by old Shareholders.

PAID UP CAPITAL INCREASED BY PER CENT. SHAREHOLDERS 38 PER CENT

The subscribed capital is \$607,000.00. The paid-up capital for the year ending January 31st, 1917, was \$175,372.97, and for the year ending January 31st, 1918, \$210,595.93, making a net gain of \$35,322.95,—an increase of 20 per cent, during the year. There are 697 Sharehelders of which 191 were added during the current year—an increase of 35 per cent. Of this number, a large percentage are farmers. Cash on hand and in the bank, \$1,919.73. The statement also shows deferred profit in respect of discounts not yet earned \$16,921.05; also uncellected premiums of \$18,434.50.

A dividend of 6 per cent, was declared and paid in cash to the Share holders on April 15th, 1918.

In spite of the large increase in capital the general operating exper-practically remained the same as in the previous financial year, facilitate the transacting of increased business, new and more commodis-offices have been secured at 224 Carry Building, Winnipeg (opposite in Post Office), where Shareholders and their friends will be welcomed any time. A copy of the Annual Report will be forwarded to any terested party on request, gladly.

This Company Lends Money on first Mortgage Security on Approved Farm Property

Osler, Hammond & Nanton

Stocks and Bonds. Mortgage Loans. Insurance effected. Lands for sale. Coal, wholesale and retail

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1840 86 RESERVE FUND, \$3,017,333.33

Eighty-Second Annual Report and Balance Sheet

Report to the Directors of The Bank of British North America, Presented to the Proprietors at Their Eighty-Second Yearly General Meeting on Tuesday, March 5th, 1918

The Court of Directors submit the accompanying Balance Sheet to November 30th, 1917.

The Profits for the year, including \$104,222.14 brought forward from November 30th, 1916, amount to \$772,226.02 of which \$194,606.66 was appropriated to an interim dividend paid last October, leaving a balance of \$577,539.36 out of which the Director of the Profits of the Profits

which \$194,066,66 was appropriated to an interim dividend paid last Detober, leaving a line of the Directors propose:

To declare a Dividend of 40s, 0d, per Share, payable, less Income Tax, on the 5th April next.

To pay the usual Bonus of Five per cent, to all the Staff, estimated to cost about \$43,800.00, and also—A Special War Bonus to those members of the Staff remaining on duty and of not less than aix months' service to meet the increase in their necessary expenditure, estimated to cost about \$34,066,66, and to carry forward \$156,309.55.

The above Dividend will make a distribution of 8 per cent, for the year.

The Dividend Warrants will be remitted to the Proprietors on the 4th April next.

The Directors have made a Donation of \$10,000 to the Halifax Relief Pund, and although the disaster did not occur until after the close of the Bank's financial year, they have included it in the Accounts now submitted.

During the year the following Branch and Sub-Branches have been closed: Quesnel, B.C., Boucherville and Varennes, P.Q. And a Branch has been opened at Kamsack, Sask.

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

To the Officers' Widows and Orphans Fund

To the Officers' Life Insurance Fund.

To the Officers' Life Insurance Fund. The following statement prepared by request of a Proprietor at the last Annual General Meeting shows the present stribution of the Bank's Capital:

In Canada 533 Proprietors hold 6,356 Shares
In Great Britain and Treland 1,295 Proprietors hold 12,993 Shares

Proprietors hold Proprietors hold Proprietors hold 12,993 Shares 651 Shares 1,895

Landon, February 26th, 1918.

The Bank of British North America

LIABILITIES		
Capitas: 20,000 Shares of \$50 each fully paid		\$ 4,866,666.66 3,017,333.33
Dividends Declared and Unpaid Frofit and Loss Account— Balance brought forward from November 30th, 1916	\$332,955,46	2,850.61
Divided paid April, 1917 \$194,666.66 Bonus to Staff 34,066.66	228,733.32	
	104,222.14	
Net Profit for the year ending this date after deducting all current charges and providing for bad and doubtful debts	668,003.88	
Dividend paid October, 1917	772,226,02 194,666.66	

Transferred to Bank Premises Account	8 5,169.61
Transferred to Officers' Widows and Orphans Fund	9,456.29
Transferred to Officers' Life Insurance Fund	11,680,00
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	44,743,89
Canad'an Patriotic Fund	18,000,00
Caradian War Tax on Circulation	48,666,66
Halifax Relief Fund	10,000,00
American Red Cross Fund	_ 1,000,00

Balance available for April Dividend
Notes of the Bank in Circulation
Deposits not Bearing Interest
Deposits Bearing Interest (including Interest accrued to date)
Balances due to other Banks in Canada
Balances due to Banks and Banking Cerrespondents in the United Kingdom and
Poreign 'Countries
Bills Payable
Acceptances under Letters of Credit
Liabilities and Accounts not included in the Foregoing

Liability on Endorsements 8451,941.64.

ASSETS

Dominion Notes	5,079,117.00	\$6,039,867.00
Notes of other Banks Chaques on other Banks Balances due by other Banks in Canada		980,277.82 2,770,543.39 16,607.15
Palatces due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada Domin'on and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding Market Value Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Secur-		2,388,353.47 6,350,000.00
ities other than Canadian—(including £300,000 Exchequer Bonds, £100,000 34 per cent. War Loan. The War Stocks taken at cost)		8,570,334.69 46,884.37
Call and Short Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks		2,607,013.55 4,849,174.91 28,776,590.96
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Cariada (less Rebate of Interest) Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less Rebate of Interest)		7,791,248.46
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.		803,651.65 29,038,65
Overdue Debts (estimated Loss provided for)		283,059,32 2,374,639.83
calation Redemption Fund:— Cash Deposit in the Central Gold Reserve.		245,821.58 2,420,000,00
Other Assets and Accounts not included in the Foregoing.		339,786.43

E. A. HOARE, G. D. WHATMAN, Directors.

\$77,682,843,23

577,559,36

148,716.45

\$77,682,843,23

H. B. MACKENZIE, General Manager.

Other Assets and Accounts not included in the Foregoing.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books in London and the Certified Returns from the Branches, and we report to the Shareholders that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and that in our opinion, the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank. As required by Section 56, Clause 19, of the Bank Act of Canada, we visited the Chief Office (Montreal) of the Bank and checked the eash and verified the securities and found that they agreed with the entries in the books of the Bank with regard thereto, We further report that, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books and returns. N. E. WATERHOUSE, FRANK S. PRICE, Auditors. London, March 4th, 1918.

passengers carried, 15,577,652, is practically the same as in the preceding year, and it is interesting to note, dispite the immense changes in the character of this traffic brought about by the war, is within 60,000 or so of the figures reported in the Company's fiscal year last preceding August, 1914.—The Chronicle, Montreal. A PROSPEROUS YEAR The report of the eighty-second annual meeting of the Bank of British North America, held last month in London, has now reached Canada and

passengers carried, 15,577,652, is prac-

North America, held last month is London, has now reached Canada and shows that in addition to a very satisfactory financial statement the share holders received some interesting in formation from the chairman, My. E. A. Hoare, on bosiness conditions and prospects in Canada. Mr. Hoare said that notwithstanding the present general prosperity, he could not look for ward to the future without a certain reserve, owing to the impossibility of the long-continued advance in commodity prices lasting forever. The banks, Mr. Hoare added, had exercise a restraining influence, so that commrecial loans had not increased since the commencement of the war, but to obtain this result it had been necessary to hold the reins firmly and grant credits with discrimination.

The financial statement showed a very rapid expansion of business brought about by the addition f nearly ten million dollars to the deposits, which now total \$59,03,807 against \$49,04,912 in 1916 and \$44,228,332 in 1915. The total of the assets of the Bank are now \$77,682,843. At the time of the annual, statement the bank had no less than \$73,250,000 in the form of loans to the Imperial and Dominion governments. Current loans and discounts in Canada absorbed the rest of the new funck, increasing (for the reason already stated) from nearly \$24,000,000 to \$28,750,000. An interesting item in the report shows that 6,356 shares of the stock are held in Canada 12,993 in the United Kingdom, and 651 elsewhere.

SHIP-BUILDING IN CANADA

If all the ships sunk by German substrepresenting over 11,000,000 tons, were ranged end to end, they would reach 120 miles. The combined efforts of all the shipyards of Germany's enemies have not been able to catch up to the tonnage destruction by more than 2,000,000 tons. Canada is doing much Orders for \$65,000,000 worth of new shipping are already placed in Canadian yards. Twelve Canadian shipyards are now working on orders from the shipping are already placed in Causdian yards. Twelve Canadian shippards are now working on orders from the Imperial Munitions Board, and their capacity is being brought up to approximately 250,000 tons a year. In the Maritime Provinces the recovery from the dullness of recent years in wooden ship-building is remarkable. The cost of building has advanced 30 per cent since last year; but the demand has been so pressing that the builders have been able to make profits of from 25 to even 75 per cent. During 1917 the Canadian Vickers, Limited, of Montreal, has built and delivered twelve submarines for Allied Governments eight steel trawlers, complete, nine steel trawler hulls, besides a 7,000-ton carge boat, the largest ocean-going steamer ever built in Canada. British Columbia now has thirty-two wooden and eight steel vessels under construction, while on the Great Lakes and in all ship building yards of Ontario great activity has prevailed during the year.

By the end of 1918, says Worlo's Work, it is estimated that the American tonnage will amount to 7,900,000 which is enough to maintain nearly 1,600,000 men abroad on the basis of 5 tons per man. In 1917, the U-boats sank about 6,000,000 tons of shipping The world has much less shipping therefore, than at the corresponding time in 1917.—Canadian Courier.

NEW FRENCH TAXES

In the discussion of the French war budget for 1918, new taxes were de clared necessary to the amount of 118, 500,000. Of this \$28,600,000 is to be raised by increased tax on tobacco. \$72,200,000 through proposed stamp duties, company registration charges, and "luxury taxes," and \$17,700,000 through minor miscellaneous taxation.

April 17, 1918

15,577,652, is prac s in the preceding resting to note, dis-hanges in the char-brought about by 60,000 or so of the the Company's fiscal August, 1914.—The

ROUS YEAR

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miscellaneous taxation. Use proper precaution. Make your own will on a Bax Legal Will Form. Don't take any sub-stitute. You must be sure. If your stationer has not Bax, send 35c to Bax Co., 163 College St., Toronto.

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

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

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

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

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

Donner le pouvoir a la compagnie de garantir les contrats, dettes et en gagements presents et futurs de la compagnie dite "Public Press Limited," et de toute compagnie dont les actions, obligations, debentures ou valeurs sont detenues ou pour raient etre detenues par la United Grain Growers Limited, et faire provision que le section 125 de l'Acte dite "The Company's Act," n'obtrendra pas a la compagnie Date a Winnipeg, ce 23e jour de Janvier, A.D., 1918.

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBINSON,
Procureurs de la requerante

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HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

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 667 acres, Parish of St. Francois Xavier, north side of Assintheine. Only \$60 per acre.
 240 acres, at Prairie Green, hard-
- 540 acres, at Prairie Grove, building and cultivation. Good well. Only 850 1601 acres, 3 all

- per acse.

 1601 nerse. I tales from Tyondalt, driving distance from Winnipeg, splendid anti-merfallow roudy for sand. 840 per acre.

 170 acres, near Oakville, one mile of frontage on Assimbolne. 830 per acre. 480 acres, near Elie, beautiful prairie; black clay loam. 835 per acre. 480 acres, near Carberry, buildings and cultivation. Bargain, 812 per acre. 480 acres, near Forget, Sask. partly cultivated. \$12.50 per acre. -1,920 acres, near Lipton, Sask., raw prairie. A bargain, 815 per acre.

TERMS: 20 per cent. down, Balance in Six Equal Yearly Paymenta

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INCREASED PRODUCTION

Much has been said lately in regard to Increased Production. At a meeting a few days ago of the Board of Grain Supervisors, the Canadian Council of Agriculture and other grain interests, according to press reports, favored a minimum price of \$2.90 for the crop of 1919. We hope the Government will put the recommendation into effect, and it will no doubt encourage farmers to break more land this coming season. But this is only true to a limited extent, for the reason that the majority of farmers who have land of their own to break, have not the financial ability to go ahead and do so because it takes \$2.00 to do the work of \$1.00 of a few years ago. Therefore to break much new land this year raises the question of finance.

Then, the question arises—bow can

of finance.

Then, the question arises—how can we finance the farmer to the extent at least of \$5.00 an acre until the crop of this land is sold in the fall of 1919. It is generally understood that the Dominion Government, some time ago, made an offer to the three Western Provinces that it would loan to the three provinces the amount of \$3.00 per acre to those who made application in conformity with the conditions and regulations, no responsibility assumed by the Dominion Government other than the lending of the money. The Provincial Government, if they act, must take the responsibility of getting the breaking done and collecting the money. This, it would appear, the Provincial Governments do not intend to do. It is hard to imagine at a time of such a tremendous crisis and at a time when such a serious call is made for head the all or Allies that the Provincial Box of the product of the produc of such a tremendous crisis and at a time when such a serious call is made for bread, by all our Allies, that the Provincial Governments would hesitate in meeting the offer of the Dominion Government. What reasonable reason can be given for not going ahead with a proposition that would undoubtedly increase the amount of breaking for this year by 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. The only reason we have ever heard given for not doing so, is that the money is so hard to get back from the farmer. We must presume, of course, the Government is judging this matter from experience of the past in supplying seed grain. We all know what happened in regard to seed grain supplying seed grain. We all know what happened in regard to seed grain notes not being paid in so many cases. It was because the Government then failed to do its duty in pressing the claims in the majority of eases. Such an action would give hundreds

Such an action would give hundreds of farmers in the province that have not sufficient capital on hand, the opportunity to improve their farms as well as to furnish more bread for the Allies. It is a well known fact that hundreds of good men who do own land and are not living on the land, and are not financially able to go ahead and break the land, will welcome such an opportunity. Increased production should be our slogan and that without break the land, will welcome such an opportunity. Increased production should be our slogan and that without delay not only for bread to meet the great shortage but also to increase our exports in the future, in order to meet after-war conditions. Surely, neither the Government nor the people can afford to let such an opportunity go by without an effort being made to meet the most serious state of affairs that has ever existed in the history of the British Empire. For our Provincial Governments to say that such an action will give them no end of trouble is an Governments to say that such an action will give them no end of trouble is an excuse that will not go down very well with the people at a time when nothing is too big to undertake if the necessity warrants the action, and no person will question the real necessity existing. Surely our three Western Provincial Governments can and will evolve some means of securing that money when the grain is sold. No doubt the Government can meet the situation by means of a contract that will make the grain the absolute property of the grain the absolute property of the Government, and make it a criminal

of the grain before settlement has been made with the Government. It can be done and should be done, and if it is not done some reason should be given why it is not done.—John Kennedy.

A WORD OF EXHORTATION

Editor, Guide: Although I am a elergyman, I am deeply interested in farmers, and concerned about the conditions by which they are held down. I take The Guide and find its news in-teresting and its editorials very atimu-

teresting and its editorials very stimu-lating.

I think your work for the stopping of "Flavellism" in Canada is only half done. Plundering the country through excessive profits is by no means killed; it is just checked a little.

I have often wished our editors would use some other word than "protection," for the legislation manufacturers have secured whereby they shut out goods made abroad, and then put up the prices of what they make themselves.

"Protection" is a kindly word, and means necessary help; but protec-tion in the sense that it is used in tariff reports no more bears that worthy

tariff reports no more bears that worthy

quality than robbing a man deserves the name of relieving him.

I have recently been impressed that there should be some way of expelling from our House of Commons men who go there not so much to represent the constituencies from which they are constituencies from which they are sent as to get better prices for their own make of goods. When I see a own make of goods. When I see a plow maker arguing in favor of shutting out American implements from our Canadian farmers to ensure himself high prices I feel that he ought to be expelled from the House. It is contrary to all right that a man should be the large in the own case.

on the jury in his own case.

The Union members need to state their principles more plainly than they are doing to men like Cockshutt, and drastle action in his case should be taken.—Pifty-seven.

PUT SLACKER ACRES TO WORK

Editor, Guide: I want to express esteem for the editorial pages in The Guide of March 6 issue, in particular the one on putting returned soldiers on idle lands adjoining railroads not by purchase but through taxing power. Do you know the great reason for what measure of German success in battlef It is because the junker class do not so much reap their profits by holding lands idle for rise in value as by putting every acre to high productive use and feeding the working masses well, just every acre to high productive use and feeding the working masses well, just as a sensible farmer keeps his horses in good trim for work. The German masses are extremely industrious, healthy, and compared with English, get a much better living. This is why they fancy democracy is a useless thing and why they stand up for the Kaiser so persistently. In the United States, the autocracy of wealth with their slacker acres is a menace to winning the war. If the more democratic nations fail in this war, it will be because the principles of democracy are not lived up to.—C. A. Brothers, Eugene, Oregon, U.S.A.

PRODUCTION: COLONIZATION

Editor, Guide: The problem of food production is closely related to the great western problem of colonization. To solve the western colonization problem is to solve the present food production problem of the world. The immediate shifting of one eightieth of our population from present employment to the idle agricultural lands of the west could yet be made to supply in 1918 the extra 180,000,000 bushels of wheat the Allies need over what they received from us in 1917. One hundred thousand men and women would be thousand men and women would be sufficient to work this miracle of pro-duction on ten million acres of now idle land. There is everything in the world

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ACRES TO WORK

I want to express itorial pages in The issue, in particular ag returned soldiers oining railroads not brough taxing power. great reason for what in success in battle? unker class do not so ofits by holding lands value as by putting h productive use and ing masses well, just mer keeps his horses work. The German tremely industrious, ipared with English, living. This is why racy is a useless thing ind up for the Kaiser In the United States, f wealth with their a menace to winning ore democratic nations it will be because the aocracy are not lived thers, Eugene, Oregon,

: COLONIZATION

The problem of food osely related to the oblem of colonization. tern colonization prob present food produc-f the world. The g of one eightieth of om present employment cultural lands of the be made to supply in 180,000,000 bushels of need over what they in 1917. One hundred and women would be rk this miracle of pro-illion acres of now idle verything in the world

in favor of colonizing our idle lands. Is it possible that the fear of lowering the price of wheat by so increasing production is one of the reasons for the inaction of our Dominiop and Provincial Governments in regard to the use of our idle lands?

A more selfah motive can hardly be imagined. But the blunt fact is that our legislators have ignored the potentialities of our idle millions of acres, already close to railways, for food production in 1918. This can only be explained reasonably by ascribing inhecility, selfahness, or trenson to our public men. They had the power, and they have the power now, to bring into productivity a sufficient acreage to make the additional 180,000,000 bushels of wheat an actuality.—David Ross, Strassburg, Sask.

CHANGE COURT DATES

CHANGE COURT DATES

Editor, Guide: As a measure to promote ingreased production, could not the dates of the spring and fall assizes be changed so as not to come in seeding and threshing times as at present. One of my neighbors had to shut down his threshing outfit last fall to serve as juror. Another told me yesterday he would have to take his team off the seed drill and turn them out for a week seed drill and turn them out for a week while he served on the jury, as he could not even get anyone to feed and water them. I believe that this is wrong and could easily be changed. I also believe that The Guide can have it changed.—Fred Gillard.

SOLDIERS ON THE LAND

SOLDIERS ON THE LAND

Editor, Guide: Your article of March 6, re 'Soldiers on the Land.'

This question has been one of my principal thoughts this winter, and it will be because I have a little farm starting from the homestead stage.

I am always interested in the land question. If we are to take this matter as a sentimental question shown to the soldiers by the Government why has there not been some consideration given to those who don't want to go on the land. I don't take it as a sentimental question at all? It is a business proposition taken up by the government because this question of putting people on the land and keeping them there, must be taken in hand. Amongst several reasons, one is that this war has taken thousands of our best farmers who have been killed and thousands who are disabled and will never be any use on the land. And quite a few do not hope to come back, although fit, if there is a better opening for them in the towns and cities. Then, there are those who are on the land, at present, held there by conscription.

We are constantly being told that a lot of farmers are taking up land but very little about people going off the land. If it is necessary to buy land for the returned men why not buy a long way from a railway, then put a railway through. If they were to locate them close to a line that would not have much to make use of it. If the Government starts them heavily in debt it will be a great handicap to them because they might work on it for twenty years and not feel that they would be the owner of it. If a man proves up on a quarter section and does his duties, it is more encouraging to him than if he started under a lot of debt. He would have something of his own at the end of his time. I think people who buy land for speculation purposes are the greatest stumbling block to the progress of this country. I know of families who could caltivate more land but cannot because the price asked is not within their reach.—G. C., Alberta. more land but cannot because the price asked is not within their reach. -G. C.,

AN ANALOGY

Editor, Guide: Does not the present Church Union propaganda very strikingly resemble Carnegie's Peace Conference at the Hague prior to the outbreak of the great war? Conditions at present in this country and articles appearing daily in the press have suggested this to me. I would like to hear from some other Guide readers if they have remarked it.—W. Hewson, Invermay,



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those first employed. The
onion is what is
known as a rank
feeder but my
trouble largely was that I had all

feeder but my trouble largely was that I had all kinds of tops but small and unripe onions. Generally, there were a number of reasons for this, a few of which I will endeavor to give here. Our seasons are short for a number of the varieties that will do well in more southern countries, but there are a number of varieties that will do well with us if given a chance. I have already stated that the onion is a rank feeder and for that reason I always get a well enriched plot. I used to generally magner the plot heavily in fall and plow down deep in order to have a fairly packed and solid bed for spring sowing. By following this method, I generally had a large percentage of large tops or thick necked onions. Some varieties were worse than others but all were affected more or less. I still have my onion plot well enriched with manure but never plow it under.

Plow for onions about five inches in death. After plowing and before har.

less. I still have my enion plot well enriched with manure but never plow it under.

Plow for onlons about five inches in depth. After plowing and before harrowing roll the plot, then on the surface spread evenly from two to three inches of well rotted manure. Then harrow four or five times till the manure is well mixed with the surface soil, then roll till the bed is hard and even. We use a Planet jr. drill and sow about one half as thickly as the indicator on the drill. Onlons are generally sown much too thick.

In thinning is generally where the onion crop is determined. I used to be careful to leave the largest and apparently strongest plants and pull out the weaklings. This perhaps more than anything else was the reason of so large a percentage of tops or thick necked onions. The other or one of the other reasons was in plowing the manure under the furrows. The onion will find added plant food in the shape of manure wherever you put it but when the roots have to dive through three or four inches of soil to reach the manure turned under a large percentage of large necked onions are sure to follow, but in keeping the manure well to the surface the roots are kept from going deep in the soil and in this way the root instead of going straight down will spread out and the bulbs will be found to swell in sympathy with the roots. As soon as the surface plant food is exhausted the onion will start to ripen. We get ripe onions at least three weeks earlier by keeping manure to ripen. We get ripe onions at least three weeks earlier by keeping manure to the surface then when it is plowed under; at least 95 per cent. of well ripened and hard bulb onions as against one half of thick neeks.

Rules for Thinning

Returning again to thinning a large top will rarely have a well developed bottom but a small top perhaps no larger than a thread will have a well formed small bulb starting. These are the ones, to leave and a good crop is invariably assured. I used to leave are the ones, to leave and a good crop is invariably assured. I used to leave my onions when thinning about four inches apart and do that now with some varieties but a number will do better and ripen much earlier if left about two inches from plant to plant, the more they crowd in a general way the faster they will grow, and though perhaps the onions may not be quite as large it is made up in weight. Besides they generally ripen earlier, for just as soon as all available plant food is exhausted the onion will begin to ripen.

As to varieties I have tried every known variety and if I had to name one as an outstanding variety for the West it would be the Extra Early Red. But there are others that will do well with my present method of culture. The Yellow Danvers, Australian Brown and Red Wethersfield are all good. The Australian Brown is amongst the best keepers perhaps the best, but the secret in keeping all onions is in having them well ripened early. If harvested before ripe they will continue to sprout, and thereby cause, moisture which will weil ripence carry. If harvested before ripe they will continue to sprout, and thereby cause moisture which will generally end in a rotten onion. For pickling the White Barletta is the one outstanding onion. In sowing this onion I sow in double rows, that is, if a drill is used one way and back about four inches apart. I then leave the usual space of 18 inches between the rows. These can be sown about four times as thick as the average onion with good results. I am often asked if the small onion from a general crop onion or those pulled for the purpose of thinning can be kept and used as Dutch sets the following year or is that the way Dutch sets are grown. The small onion pulled for thinning will have usually dried out before the following spring but that small onion that have usually dried out before the following spring but that small onlon that has grown where perhaps a number have grown thick together if kept dry during winter will in some cases grow to a large onlon the following year. From 40 to 60 per cent., however, will be found to start out and grow to seed and the onlon is of little value unless used early for the green top. The ouly way these can be used to advantage is to plant them closely together pulling out early those that are going to seed. The others may produce average sized onlons and will be early. The Dutch set is a distinct onlon.

As an extra fertilizer for heavy crops nothing will quite take the place of nitrate of soda but it is more costly.

Perhaps the most important of all factors in growing onions is cultivation. I asked a friend of mine years ago how I asked a friend of mine years ago how he kept certain plants so clean. His answer was never to let them get dirty and so with the onion. Weeds are fatal to the onion and besides, by no other way can one conserve moisture so well. I like, if possible, after my onions are four inches high to use the hoe at least once every week, if the weather is dry, every five days. Keep a fine mulch about one and a half inches in depth and as near the row as possible. Better onions and earlier ripening is sure to follow this treatment. I am not quite sure as yet whether I have found a way to destroy the onion maggot but think perhaps I have. When I am quite sure, I will pass it on.



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have tried every f I had to name one ariety for the West Extra Early Red.

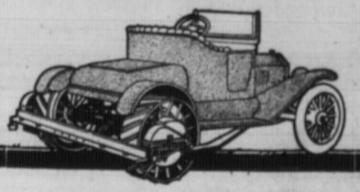
that will do well
nethod of culture.
Australian Brown Australian Herown i are all good. The i amongst the best best, but the secret is in having them If harvested before nue to sprout, and isture which will rotten onion. For Barletta is the one In sowing this sie rosts, that is, if ray and back about I then leave the inches between the e sown about four the average onion. I am often asked from a general crop ed for the purpose kept and used as llowing year or is ch sets are grown. led for thinning will out before the fol-

out before the fol-hat small onion that perhaps a number ogether if kept dry in some cases grow the following year. cent., however, will out and grow to is of little value for the green top, we can be used to plant them closely ut early those that. The others may zed onions and will ich set is a distinct take the place of it is more costly. st important of all onions is cultivation.

mine years ago how lants so clean. His r to let them get the onion. Weeds nion and besides, by one conserve mois-ce, if possible, after ke, if possible, after r inches high to use ce every week, if the ery five days. Keep ut one and a balf d as near the row as onions and earlier ofollow this treatquite sure as yet und a way to destroy but think perhaps I m quite sure, I will



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Foot of Water Street

Winnipeg, Man.

Grain Trade Questions

WHAT PREMIUM MEANS

WHAT PREMIUM MEANS
Q.—What is the significance of the word premium when it is said that certain grain sold at a premium of three cents!

A.—The word premium indicates a bonus or extra value over and above some other given value. Premium conveys little meaning itself unless it is known over what particular price or value the premium may be. In connection with the values of grain, premium generally means something over and above Fort William prices. All grain in the West is sold basis Fort William and at times wheat or oats at interior points will sell for more than the same grain would bring at Fort William. Thus with 2 C.W. Oats, 90 cents at Fort William and 95 cents at Saskatoon, it would be stated that this grade was bringing a premium of 5 cents at Saskatoon. The word is widely used though, and when it is said certain grain is at a premium, it is naturally asked, "Premium ovea what?" It might be "Over Fort William values," "Over May price," fover Chicago," or "Over track values." However, as

stated above, the word as used in our farming districts may generally be taken to mean a premium over Fort William prices.

ESTIMATING SHRINKAGE

Q.—In special binning grain how much shrinkage should I be expected to allow the elevator that is storing wheat for me?

shrinkage should I be expected to allow the elevator that is storing wheat for me!

A.—A storage ticket must be issued for each load of grain that is special binned. From the gross weight of the load the elevator agent is permitted to deduct one half of one per cent. to cover shrinkage in handling the grain. If the grain is tough, shrinkage of one per cent, may be taken but otherwise only one-half of one per cent. This authority is given by the Board of Grain Commissioners, it being a well-established fact that without some allowance of this kind an elevator could not take in grain, elevate it, bin it, reload and deliver it to a terminal without loss.

without loss.

It is often difficult for an elevator agent to get the exact half of one per cent. on each load, but on the whole carload the total shrinkage taken on all the tickets applied against the car,

will usually figure out very close to the correct shrinkage. If not, it should be adjusted by the elevator company. When the Bill of Lading goes to the elevator company they should check up the shrinkage, and if more than half of one per cent. has been taken by the agent, the excess shrinkage should be added to the net weight shown by the tickets and settlement made accordingly.

FORT WILLIAM PRICES AS BASIS

Q.—I shipped grain from east of Edmonton to Saskatoon and find deducted from my actilement freight right to Fort William. Why should I pay freight right to Fort William when my carload is carried only to Saskatoon!

A.—You doubtless received a price representing the value of the grain delivered at Fort William and therefore must expect to pay the freight to that point. In the same way you would be satisfied to pay freight right to Liverpool provided you could get the Liverpool price. All grain here in the West is sold on a basis of its value at Fort William. This means only one price is used throughout the prairie provinces. Each shipper knows what rate

his station takes to Fort William, and knows therefore what the price will net him f.o.b. shipping point. Grain at Saskatoon is worth enough less than Fort William values to pay the cost of carrying it to Fort William, where practically all our grain eventually goes.

Now instead of creating a new market value for stuff at Saskatoon, which would be something between the price net at your station and the price at Fort William, the Fort William price is used with shipper allowing freight to the lake front. It works out to just the same. The distance between shipping point and interior destination does not set its value, this being made by the distance from shipping point to the lakes.

J. H. Evans, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, states that under favorable conditions that prov-ince should produce more than 42,000,-000 bushels of wheat this year. A much greater area has been prepared for seeding than at this time last year. It is expected that a greater acronge than last year will be under cultivation,

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Hardy SEEDS BEST FOR CANADA

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LOOK FOR THE STARS

merous items in the Rennie 1918 cata-oued in star borders like this set new e standards. You will be astonished

BEANS—Dwarf White Wax (Davis) .10		Pkt.	OZ.	34 lb.	lb.	5 lbs.	
CABBAGE—Danish Summer Roundhead Roun	BEANS-Dwarf White Wax (Davis)	.10		.25	.70	and the same	
Roundhead	BEET-Crosby's Egyptian	.05	- Access			-110	
Roundhead	CABBAGE—Danish Summer						
CORN—Rennie's Market Garden .10 .40 1.20 3.50 .65 CUCUMBER—Davis' Ferfect 10 .25 .76 2.25 LETTUCE — Burpee's Earliest 10 .25 1.00 3.00 ONION—Early Yellow Danvers 10 .40 1.35 4.40 Rennie's Extra Early Red05 .35 1.00 3.75 Rennie's Longkeeper Brown Globe .10 .35 1.00 3.75 Rennie's Longkeeper Brown Globe .10 .35 1.00 3.75 PARSNIP—Rennie's XXXX Guernsey .10 .30 1.00 3.50 PEAS—Thomas Laxton, Extra Early .10 .15 .45 2.00 Senator—Best Second Early 10 .15 .45 2.00 PLUS Ultra05 .20 .65 2.20 Iapanese Mikado (Winter) 10 .30 1.75 Blue Stem Early—King Edward .10 .60 1.75 Blue Stem Early—King Edward .10 .60 1.75 Proposition of the company of	Roundhead	.10	.90	2.75			
CUCUMBER—Davis' Perfect 10 .25 .75 2.25 LETTUCE — Burpee's Earliest Wayahead 10 .35 1.00 3.00 ONION—Early Yellow Danvers 10 .40 1.35 4.40 Rennie's Extra Early Red05 .35 1.00 3.75 Rennie's Longkeeper Brown Globe .10 .35 1.00 3.75 PARSNIP—Rennie's XXXX Guernsey .10 .30 1.00 3.50 PEAS—Thomas Laxton, Extra Early .10 .15 .45 2.00 Senator—Best Second Early 10 .15 .45 2.00 RADISH—Crimson Globe—Non Plus Ultra05 .20 .65 2.20 Japanese Mikado (Winter) 10 .36 1.75 Blue Stem Early—King Edward .10 .60 1.75 Blue Stem Early—King Edward .10 .60 1.75 Prepaid Not Prepaid Blue Stem Early—King Edward .10 .50 1.75 Prepaid Not Prepaid White Multiplier Sets50 2.25 .40 1.85 FLOWER SEEDS Pkt. New Giant Astermum—Mixed15 New Red Sunflower25 Gold Medal Hybrids Delphinium25 Rennie's XXXX Defiance Balsam—Mixed15 New Red Sunflower25 Gennie's XXXX Frize Ruffled Giant Petunia—Mixture25 Rennie's XXXX Giant Spencer Sweet Peas—Mixture25 Rennie's XXXX Giant Spencer Sweet Peas—Mixture25	CAPROT Kennie's Market Garder	-10			3.50	N.F	
COCUMBER	CORN-Rennie's Golden Bantam!	-10		.25			
Wayahead 10 35 1.00 3.00 ONION—Early Yellow Danvers 10 40 1 35 4.40 Rennie's Extra Early Red 06 36 1.00 3.76 Rennie's Longkeeper Brown Globe 10 35 1.00 3.75 PARSNIP—Rennie's XXX Guernsey 10 35 1.00 3.50 PEAS—Thomas Laxton, Extra Early 10 15 45 2.00 Senator—Best Second Early 10 15 45 2.00 RADISH—Crimson Globe—Non Plus Ultra 05 20 65 2.20 Iapanese Mikado (Winter) 10 36 90 3.25 TOMATO—Bonny Best 10 60 1.75 Blue Stem Early—King Edward 10 60 1.75 Blue Stem Early—King Edward 10 60 1.75 Prepaid Not Prepaid ib. 5 lbs. lb. 6 lbs. ONION SETS—Yellow Sets—Selected 35 1.70 25 1.20 White Multiplier Sets 50 2.25 40 1.85 FLOWER SEEDS Pkt. New Giant Astermum—Mixed 15 New Red Sunflower	CUCUMBER - Davis' Perfect	.10	.25	.75			
Rennie's Extra Early Red	LETTUCE - Burpee's Earliest						
Rennie's Extra Early Red	Wayahead	.10	.35		3.00		
Rennie's Longkeeper Brown Globe	ONION-Early Yellow Danvers	.10		1.35			
PARSNIP - Rennie's XXXX Guernsey .10	Rennie's Extra Early Red	.05			3.75		
Senator—Best Second Early 10	Rennie's Longkeeper Brown Globe	.10					
Senator—Best Second Early	PARSNIP - Rennie's XXX Guernsey	.10	.30				
Plus Ultra	PLAS-Thomas Laxton, Extra Early	.10					
Plus Ultra	Senator Best Second Early	.10		.15	.45	2.00	
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New Giant Astermum—Mixed 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1			Prepa		Not Pr	repaid	
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FLOWER SEEDS Pkt. New Giant Astermum—Mixed	ONION SETS-Yellow Sets-Selec	ted				1.20	
New Giant Astermum—Mixed	White Multiplier S	ets.	.50	2.25	.40	1.85	
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New Red Sunflower	New Giant Astermum-Mixed	JEED	•			PKL.	
Gold Medal Hybrids Delphinium .25 Rennie's XXX Frize Ruffled Giant Petunia—Mixture .25 Rennie's XXX Giant Spencer Sweet Peas—Mixture .15	Rennie's XXX Defiance Balsam-	Miweel				15	
Rennie's XXX Frize Ruffled Giant Petunia—Mixture	New Red Sunflower	*********				26	
Rennie's XXX Giant Spencer Sweet Peas-Mixture	Gold Medal Hybrids Delphinium					25	
Rennie's XXX Giant Spencer Sweet Peas-Mixture	Rennie's XXX Frize Ruftled Giant	Petur	nia-N	liveuro		25	
Giant Zinnia-Mixed	Rennie's XXX Giant Spencer Swee	t Pen	Mi	eture.		15	
	Giant Zinnia-Mixed					15	

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Field Crops

POISONS GOPHERS IN FALL

I want to tell of my experiment with
poisoning gophers last fall. Just after
I had my grain cut and stooked I took
some poisoned grain in a pail and took
a spoon and just put a little of the
poisoned grain on the ground in centre
of the stook, and I saw some gophers
then.

then. When I stacked my grain I did not see any gophers, not even mice, and I only noticed at one stook that it was shelled out some. So I think it pays to poison in the fall when they are storing up for the winter.—S. Nelson,

ALFALFA FOR 1917
The season of 1917 was a very unsatisfactory one for grasses and clov-

the pods were ripe. This was stooked up and threshed in Beptember. The yield of seed was 220 pounds per aere. Where the first crop was cut for hay and the second crop let stand for seed we found that the seed did not mature early enough in the fall and was conspletely spoiled by the early frosts. This was doubtless due to the slow growth that resulted from the dry weather early in the season. These results might be reversed in a season that gave more vigorous growth early in the summer. The indications are that in a dry season, when growth is slow and delayed, the first crop should be left for seed; but in seasons when the moisture is sufficient to give a heavy growth early in the summer it has been found a better practice to cut



Spring Plowing Gives Best Results When Done Early in the Spring

ers. The dry spring and early summer resulted in the failure of all grasses to produce crops of hay in this district. The only way that was at all satisfactory was the alfalfa crop.

The alfalfa that was seeded down in 1915 was ready to cut on July 11, and yielded one and a quarter tons of cured hay. The second cutting was ready to cut on August 8, and yielded one and a quarter tons of hay. The total yield per acre was therefore two and a half tons. Alfalfa which was seeded down in 1916 did not give quite such good results, the total yield per acre being two tons. This would indicate that the older alfalfa gets, the better root system it has, and consequently, it is better able to withstand dry weather conditions. The weather during this season was very favorable to the harvesting and curing of the hay, and hay of first quality was obtained.

The year was an exceptionally good one for the setting of seed. Moisture and especially rains at blossoming time seem to be the cause of much sterility in heavy blossoming plants, but last year the blossoms set much better than the previous year as the weather was dry when the plants were in bloom. The result was a fairly good yield of seed. Part of the first crop was left for seed and cut with the binder when

the first crop for hay and to leave the second crop for seed.

The alfalfa that was seeded down in 1917 was not satisfactory. When it was seeded down with wheat as a nurse crop it was a total failure. When the alfalfa was seeded down alone the stand secured was very thin, and, if the coming season is not favorable, will not be of much value. Failure to secure a catch of alfalfa is a serious loss and hits alfalfa growing rather hard. If alfalfa seed could be secured at the price of other grass or clover seeds, however, the hay problem in this district would be solved.—J. H. Ellis, Man.

SPRING PLOWING IN SASK.

Q.—How does spring plowing of wheat and flax stubble compare with fall plowing in the yields that may be expected? The land is comparatively free from weeds and grass.

—J. C. S., Sask.

A.—Bracken gives the following as the average results of five years' exper-iments at Saskatoon. The crop sown

region of the control of the control



This was stooked tember. The yield is per sere. Where for hay and the for hay and the for seed we found tot mature early of was completely frosts. This was slow growth that ry weather early results might be that gave more in the summer. hat in a dry sea is slow and de rop should be out in season sufficient to give in the summer it ter practice to cut



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the following as of five years' exper-n. The crop sown

n spring.,23 n fall22 n spring. .23 were conduct ch was free nducted on



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April 17, 1918

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grass and had no hard pan subsoil. Otherwise the deep plowing would have given better returns. The spring plowing was always done in April or it would have given lower returns. Prof. Bracken suggests that the chief objection to spring plowing in Saskatchewan is that it can soldom be done early enough. The explanation of the low yield from deep spring plowing is probrenough. The explanation of the low yield from deep spring plowing is probably that it was done early in the spring when the lower layer of plowed mil was rather too wet to be in the best condition for plowing. The only spring cultivation the fall plowed plots received was double harrowing. In some cases this was not sufficient to prepare a god seed hed. This was perhaps not fair to the fall cultivation.

NEW POTATO BULLETIN

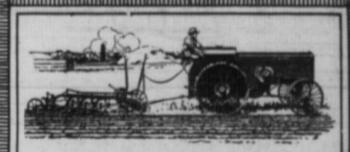
"The Potato and its Cultivation in Canada" is the title of a new bulletin Canada' is the title of a new bulletin on potato growing issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture and compiled by W. G. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist. Every phase of the potato growing industry in Canada is thoroughly covered. The bulletin deals with different varieties and the results obtained at the different experiment stations, including those in Western Canada, are given. The advantages of northern grown seed are outlined. Suggestions for selecting and improving the different varieties, the preparation of potato land, cutting the seed, planting, tilling, harvesting and storing are given. Spraying for insect pests, and fungus diseases is fully outlined, and an estimate of the cost of growing is included. The bulletin is a growing is included. The bulletin is a valuable addition to our sources of in-formation on potato culture, and may be secured free of charge from the Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa.

FIBRE FLAX SEED

PIBRE FLAX SEED

An attempt will be made this year to produce seed for fibre flax to be exported to Ireland next fall for planting the 1919 crop of fibre flax in that country. A large acreage in Ireland is devoted to growing flax for fibre purposes, the seed usually being procured from Siberia and Holland. About 10,000 bushels of fibre flax seed grown in Siberia was being transported via Vladivostock and Japan to Vancouver, to be carried fience across Canada and shipped to Ireland. Experiments carried on at the Agricultural College at Sakatoon by Professor Bracken a couple of years ago showed that the seed can be produced to good advantage in Western Canada. Since the supply of further seed from Siberia is in a precarious condition owing to the present Russian situation, the supply from Holland also being cut off, the British war office conceived the idea of having the Siberian seed planted in Western Canada for the production of seed for Ireland's crop next year. Colonel Wayland, of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, was requested to proceed to Canada and supervise the distribution of the seed, which it is anticipated will be urgently required in the growing of flax fibre which has assumed a position of great importance in the manufacture of air-planes. The proposition put up to western farmers was that the seed would be supplied free of cost, the seed to be returned in the fall, the government undertaking to purchase the balance of the crop at \$4.50 a bushel. Following the announcement a large numbers of orders poured into the Grain Exchange at Winnipeg, through which the seed was handled and the supply was soon contracted for. The growing habit of the flax plant used for fibre purposes is tall and unbranched, whoreas that grown for seed in the past in Canada has by selection been made to grow much branched in order to bear a large number of seed pods. Flax fibre seed will produce therefore about 25 per cent. less seeds than that ordinarily grown. branched in order to bear a large number of seed pods. Flax fibre seed will produce therefore about 25 per cent. less seeds than that ordinarily grown. Even at \$4.50 a bushel the crop might not be so profitable as other grains, but it has the advantage of being produced on new breaking. The experiment is a big one, but if it proves successful there may be a considerable interest spring up in the growing of seed for the planting of the acreage in Ireland devoted to fibre flax production. Seed grown in northern latitudes with a rigorous elimate has





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Channel Steel Diamond Harrow, only \$4.25 per section



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Ma. 181—Shipping weight, about 90 lbs. Price, complete .. \$12.50

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proved to be of higher producing quality than home-grown seed, this being given as the reason for the importation of the supply from Siberia.

PLANT WESTERN POTATOES

In the spring of 1917 I obtained some Wee MacGregor potatoes from the Central Experimental Parm, Ottawa. There were 13 tubers in the sample sent to me. These were treated with Formalin and planted whole on well worked back-setting. At the same time I planted a check row of the same, size and with similar treatment of my own Wee MacGregor seed potatoes. The



own Seed Potatoes Gave Better Results

right hand row is from the Ottawa seed and the left hand row the Saskatche-wan stock. The western seed was through the ground first and made a through the ground first and made a more vigorous growth than the Ottawa seed all through the season. The smaller heap weighing 15 pounds, is the product of the Ottawa seed, while the larger heap weighing 31 pounds, is the product of the Saskatchewan seed.—C. Genge, Sosk.

HANDLING WHEAT LAND

The county agent for one of the east-ern counties of Washington recom-mends the following system of prepar-ing land for winter wheat in sections when the rainfall is less than 18

when the rainfall is less than 18 inches:—

Wheat requires a moist firm seed-bed with a shallow granular mulch. This will hold true on any soil or any place. The tillage practices necessary to obtain these conditions vary with different types of soil and climatic conditions. We believe that for the sections where summerfallowing is practiced the following system will give best results——1. Double dise in the fall. This will help to retain any moisture that is left after the crop is removed will chop up the stubble and allow a better job of plowing; will help to start the weeds and voluteer wheat; will prevent weeds from seeding, and will allow the winter precipation to go into the soil better.

2. Double dise again in the spring unless the land is to be plowed extra early, in which case use a drag harrow. In most cases it will pay to do the diseing. If a good mulch is not formed by the diseing follow with a drag harrow.

3. Plow early. Early plowing is always better than late plowing.

4. Pack immediately after the plow with a subsurface packer. If the land is plowed early enough so it will settle sufficiently to form a firm seed-bed it will not be necessary to pack, but in most cases the summerfallow should be packed to insure a good seed-bed for fall seeding. Most fields of summerfallow have been left too loose for best results with winter wheat. In a careful examination early last spring of the fields that were sowed the previous fall, it was found that in practically every field where the wheat killed out the soil was quite loose and where the stand was good the soil was firm. It is impossible to do a good job of drilling on summerfallow that is processed be a perfect seed-bed if the work mentioned above is all properly done.

5. Cultivate immediately after the packer. If the soil is not cultivated immediately the moisture is brought to the surface and the soil dries out and crusts and is in worse condition than if left unpacked. There should be a perfect seed-bed if the work mentioned above is all properly





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FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH
mpound making 18 H.P. Simple; en
me rear mount, suitable for plowing
is engine has been rebuilt. Certificate
5 lbs. steam. Write for full particular BRANDON MACHINE & IMPLEMENT WORKS, BRANDON, MAN.

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

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SOW FLAX ON IT-



HARRIS MCFAYDEN SEED CO., LTD



pril 17, 1918



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Traces are sold All the strength him of the cost. with heat chains, Port William).

Repec take the s errape. Price and silder, only if west of Fort

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ZEO I FACTOR
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of rock bettem prices CO. LTD . Winnipeg, Man.

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ON IT

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seed co., LTI





I Built this Shoe for Farm Wear!

I know the requirements of a farm work shoe as well as any man living, because I was brought up on the farm and worked from early morning till late at night just like every other farmer has to do. For that reason I know just what I am saying when I tell you that this is the BEST FARM SHOE ON EARTH. It is built especially to meet the requirements of farm life—on the fields—around the barn or in the harn acids. No matter how hard you may be on your shoes, or to what test you may put this shoe, I personally guarantee that it will stand up

Read this Description—You Never Wore as Good a Shoe

The uppers are made of heavy tan or black Oil Grain leather of finest quality; the
heavy half-double soles are of solid leather, as are also the 3-lifts of heels. The shoe
has a solid and substantial leather back-strap, which gives great strength to the whole
shoe. The vamp runs right through to the sole with the heavy toe-cap covering, which

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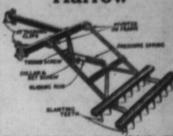
Remember you are perfectly safe and will save time by ordering direct from this advertisement, because I guarantee the shoe in every particular, and will promptly refund your money if you are not in every way more than satisfied.

Send for My Big Free Shoe Catalogue It tells all about this and hundreds of other high quality shoes for Men, Women, and Children. All the latest styles and varieties of

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The Ideal



The best, lightest, most efficient, and practical Harrow Attachment on the market. Fite any high life gang plow. Mo extra horse necessary, no dragging while turning, the harrow rising with the plow when leaving the furrow. By simply lightening the spring any destred preseurs may be used on the harrow.

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

any kind of land, no matter how we are stony. Price 13.50

The Ideal Harrow Co.

Ap

implement that does not tend to pulverize the soil. If a light soil is pulverized it is not to blow; if a heavy soil, it will run together and bake. Do not pulverize the mulch into road dust. Land plowed in the fall and carried over for summerfallow and cultivated as outlined above will give about the same results and cost practically the same, the packing will not be necessary but it will require more cultivation.

Spring wheat requires the same kind of seed bed as winter wheat. Summerfallow sowed in the spring is usually firm enough, but all spring-plowing and most fall plowing is too loose and abould be packed for best results.

ARTHUR PEAS

This variety stands today among field peas as the earliest in commerce that will give profitable yield. There are earlier field varieties and very early varieties among the garden sorts, but they will not return, when grown for general purposes, a commensurate profit on the labor expended. It has held true, as it does in practically all classes of

grain, that the advance has been made at a slight sacrifice in yield, but as the Arthur matures some three to ten days in advance of the Golden Vine days in advance of the Golden Vine and Prussian Blue varieties, depending entirely on the district, this slight loss is a negligible factor in the parts of Canada where, if the Arthur variety were not grown, it would be practically impossible to grow peas with either satisfaction or profit.

The Arthur variety carries its flowers in a cluster or cown at the end of the

in a cluster or crown at the end of the vines, thus differing in habit from the other varieties—Golden Vine and Prussian Blue—which bear their flowers distributed at sian Blue—which bear their flowers distributed at various points over the stems. It is thought that this characteristic renders the Arthur variety somewhat susceptible to injury in districts where very dry heat prevails at time of flowering. The results from our southern prairie stations, where it gives a slightly lower yield, especially at Lethyridge. Alberts, tend to confere at Lethbridge, Alberta, tend to confirm

This variety serves its best purpose in the northern districts, within the fifty-first and fifty-fourth parallels in

western Canada. Small districts lying within the defined territory, subject to both late spring and early fall frosts, may find even the Arthur variety too late for their peculiar conditions. The Golden Vine and Prussian Blue varieties are old standard sorts, which give high yields, and wherever the grower has had success with either of these, untroubled by the problem of maturity, we would not recommend him to change for the Arthur. In the extreme south for the Arthur. In the extreme south-ern parts of Alberta and Baskatchewan we would recommend these varieties in

we would recommend these varieties in preference to the earier sort.

In peas, like in all other classes of grain in Canada, there is a keen need for early, productive varieties. Within certain limits the problem of securing the combination of earliness with a large yield can be solved by plant breeders, and it is not too much to expect that the Arthur variety may some day be replaced with an earlier maturing field sort that will give an equally large yield. Until that time the Arthur variety can be recommended universally in Canada to all farmers who find difficulty in ripening field

peas before frost, or who are anxion to grow a fairy prolific sort that will produce seed of fine quality and high market value. — Experimental Farm

TABLE OF WEIGHTS

Unless a bushel by measure is specially agreed upon it must weigh the number of pounds set opposite each

Artichokes	56	Iba.
Barley	48	Iba.
Beans	60.	Iba.
Beets	56	Iba.
Buckwheat	48	Ibos.
Bituminous Coal	70	Ibs.
Blue Grass Seed	14	Ibs.
Carrots	50	Iba.
Castor Beans	40	Thu.
Clover Seed	60	Ibs.
Hemp Seed	44	lbs.
Indian Corn	54	Ibs.
Line	76	
Male	70	Ibs.
Malt	36	Iba.
Oata	34	lbs.
Onions	50	lbs.
Parsnips	45	Tho.
Peas	60	Ibs.
Potatoes	60	Ibs.
Rye	56	Ibs.
Timothy Seed	48	Ibs.
Turnips	50	Iba.
Wheat	60	Iba.

COMMODITIES BY THE BAG

A bag of any of the articles men-tioned must weigh the number of pounds set opposite the name of such article.

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Beets					,			'n,		3		ij,	ì	ï	,	÷	,	ï	ī	v	75	Iba.
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COMBATTING SOW THISTLE

COMBATTING SOW THISTLE

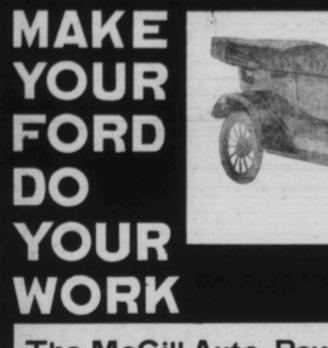
The worst weed by all odds in our district is the perennial sow thistle. All other weeds are practically ignored save perhaps the wild oat. If we cultivate to kill the perennial sow thistle nearly all other weeds are killed incidentally. There is one thing, however, that we must keep in mind while cultivating in this district, and that is the drifting tendencies of this soil. The drag harrow must be used very carefully or the soil will be broken down too fine and the strong winds will carry a lot of the best soil up to the fence row, in the road or over into the neighbor's field. Another thing which the harrow does is to drag the roots of the sow thistle to clean parts of the field where they take root and grow, forming another patch.

The method of handling this weed on the summerfallow is to keep it absolutely below the surface by the use of the duckfoot cultivator. The ground should be plowed about four inches deep and packed, then cultivated as needed. If the plow has left the ground very rough it will be necessary to harrow or drag. The cultivator is now to ran just on the bottom of the furrow where it cuts off the roots much better than if the plowing had been done deep and we were trying to cut the roots off in soft dirt. If a hard and fast rule was to be made as to thte frequency of cultivation it would be to cultivate every time a green sow thistle leaf is seen above—ground.

When plowing between crops, plow deep in the fall and thus allow the frost to kill some of the roots which have been turned up. If the thistles are very thick it is a good plan to grow oats for green feed so that the land may be cultivated late in spring and early in fall. But if they are in small patches only, wheat may be put on the land and the thistle patches, either cultivated, during summer, or cut with a scythe or mower to prevent them from producing seed before the wheat is cut.—E. Vannice, Man.

PLOWING MATCH AT BERESFORD

Beresford district which has become well known for its plowing matches in recent years, is to have a plowing matchithis year on June 29. The plowing will be done on the farms of J. L. McKenzie and R. A. Cox, adjoining the village of Beresford. The match



The McGill Auto-Power Attachment

OPERATES grain grinders, hay presses, water pumps, grindstones, cream separators. The new and improved attachment when first installed makes it possible to convert your Ford into a power plant in two minutes, or back to the pleasure car in two minutes, or back to the pleasure car in two minutes. In this no attachment, the casting, which stays on the car, makes an excellent holder for your license number, which, at the same time, nearly hides from view the casting on car; in this way it does not mar the appearance of your car in any way.



Autopower makes this possible. The gasoline consumption alone over the ordinary stationary engine will pay for the attachment in a short time. Just think of having a portable power plant at your control that you can take to any job with the attachment on, if you wish, and furnish heaps of power to grind as high as sixty bushels of oats per hour; run your ensilage cutter to its fullest capacity; run a wood saw with two notehes of gas; run hay presses, pumps.
In Western Canada farmers are running 28-inch separators, with blowers attached, threshing as high as 600 bushels of wheat in ten hours, or 1,000 bushels of oats in

The attachment has an auxiliary fan which keeps the engine cool under sit-conditions. A special clutch pulley makes it possible to start the engine and then pull in the load. The attachment is fully guaranteed; over 1,000 in use and giving entire satisfaction. The attachment pulley is 10 inches in diameter by 4½-inch face. The engine runs at same speed as running on the road at twenty miles per hour, which is about 1000 r.p.m. Forty feet of belt should be used.

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the Power

You know the power of a Ford.

It is brought home to you every time you climb a hill, or you see the heavy loads the Ford trucks are hauling, and you ask: "Why cannot I use this power on my farm?"

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AT BERESFORD

which has become dowing matches in wing match 29. The plowing of farms of J. L. A. Cox, adjoining sford. The match will be held under the auspices of Souris and Glenwood Agricultural Society and the Beresford Grain Grow-

April 17, 1918

FALL RYE AND SOW THISTLE

FALL RYE AND SOW THISTLE

At this time when the question of the cradication of perennial sow thistie is given so much thought and time, my experience in treating infested lands by sowing fall rye may not be amiss. I had, in 1915, one field amiong several, completely covered by the pest. I plowed and harrowed the field once, and sowed to rye after I had harvested a very light crop of oats from it. The date of sowing was about September 12, and the field contained five and a half acres. On July 21 of the following year I cut the rye, following the hinder with the plow and harrow afterwards stooking the rye on the land thus treated. I cultivated once before threshing the rye, and again after it was off the field. After one stroke of the harrow on September 3, I again sowed the field to rye, and a person will have to hunt hard to find even one plant of sow thistle. I threshed enough rye off the five and a half acres to again sow 33, sowing nearly two bushels per acre. It is my intention to treat this rye ground in the same manner next year, anly reserving the land thus treated by cultivation for wheat thus treated by cultivation for wheat the following year. If my idea works out, I will have harvested two paying crops while cleaning up dirty land, an eye-sore to myself and neighbors.—; B.T.B., Man.

Putting in the Seed wed from Page 7

case of the summerfallow, to destro

case of the summerfallow, to destroy germinating weed seeds.

Another reason why so many crops fail to germinate freely in spring plowing is that when the plowing is pulled down by the harrows the dry soil and moist soil are mixed up together and any moisture is soon evaporated before the seed can take any advantage of what moisture there is.

It is the duty of every grain grower to see that the seed is sound and that it goes into the soil in proper condition. To get the best results the seed bed must be properly fitted to receive the seed and the seed must be as sound as possible. If the seed bed is dry the seed cannot germinate. With regard to the depth to plow in the spring, if we plow three inches we cannot have a seed and root bed if we take two inches for the seed bed. Harrowing shallow plowing is responsible for leak of moisture at the time of seeding.

only one inch for the root bed. Harrowing shallow plowing is responsible for lack of moisture at the time of seeding. I can advocate plowing in the spring not less than five to six inches with the packer attached to the plow to conserve moisture, the surface packer following the plow, then the plank drag if possible, then the seeder, then the packer following the seeder attachment to the plow is not to finally pack the soil but to pack down the soft plowing as soon as it is turned by the plow and to conserve the moiscure in the top two or three inches for the seed. The larger surface packer does the work of packing the furrow slice

By this incthod there has been no stirring of the soil before the seed is sown.

After the seed is in the ground and jacked harrow all you like—you won't disturb the seed. Grain crops sown in land so prepared germinate quickly, become well rooted and yield high. It is the hest method I know of to sow on spring plowing. In the spring after the snow goes we get no moistore in the shape of rain excepting something about the middle of May and then the precipitation is usually light.

In conclusion I would point out that it is important to have good seed, a properly fitted moist seed bed, with the seed sown not too deep. Pack immediately after the seeder. Harrow as soon as the points of the grain shows above ground, there is not a better time. Make every acre as productive as possible.

MR. WOODBRIDGE'S U.F.A. WORK
P. P. Woodbridge, who recently resigned the position of secretary of the United Parmers of Alberta, was for nearly seven years connected with the farmers' movement in that proxince. About two years ago he suffered a breakdown, and the heavy strain of his official duties was again beginning to tell of his physical powers, with the result that he decided on a change of employment in an endeavor to regain his health. He was formerly a member of the Okoloks local, joining as a charter member in April, 1910. His good work in connection with that local resulted in his appointment to the Central office staff early in 1911 as assistant-secretary. In January, 1913, he was appointed general secretary, a position which he held up to a few weeks ago. Mr. Woodbridge has given particular attention to the development of co-operative work through the formation of trading societies. He was active in the establishment of the Alberta Co-perative Elevator Company, being one of the provisional directors. He was also responsible for the taking up of hail insurance and the establishment of the legal department of the U.F.A. Last fall he circularized the locals in connection with the establishment of the legal department of the U.F.A. Last fall he circularized the locals in connection with the establishment of the fers by one of the Calgary Rotary (Dub, and with the increase in membership, and with the increase in membership fees. During his connection with the U.F.A. he has seen it develop from a membership of 5,000 to 17,000, and from 200 locals, to over 600 that now exist. Mr. Woodbridge was responsible for the first special women's convention in the following year of the United Farm Women of Alberta, now the most powerful organization of women in the province. He was also active in organizing the first conference of farmers and manufacturers, which was held in Winnipeg. Mr. Woodbridge was a prominent member of the Calgary Rotary (Club, and was one of the first members of that organization representing MR. WOODBRIDGE'S U.F.A. WORK

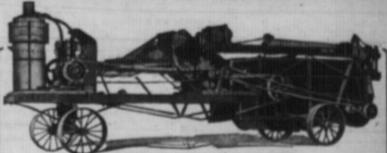
culture.

Like many other men who have become prominent in the farmers' movement in the west, Mr. Woodbridge is an Englishman. Upon coming to Canada he at first engaged in farm work near Peterboro, Ontario, later moving to the Okotoks district. After enjoying a well-carned period of rest at his home in Calgary, it is Mr. Woodbridge's intention to engage in farming in British Columbia.



The Packer following the Beeder to pack the moist earth around the seed. It is not necessary to harrow afterwards until the grain is coming up. This prevents soil drifting.

CUSHMAN Light-Weight COMBINATION THRESHERS



MODEL TRIED AND TESTED

s Cushman 2-Cylinder Light-Weight Engine

8 H.P. with Straw Carrier and Hand Feed.

15 H.P. Wind Stacker and Hand Feed. 20 H.P. Wind Stacker and Self Feeder.

These outfits save crops and wherever used have proven most popular. When a better combination outfit is built Cushman will build it. Ask for

"HOILAND" WILD OAT SEPARATOR

The one machine that does separate wild oats from tame oats. Write to-day for Description

Cushman Motor Works of Canada, Limited

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Seed Potatoes

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Improved Strains of Standard Varieties, Free

The Grain Growers Guide has secured what it believes to be the finest lot of heavy yielding strains of different varieties of potatoes in existence. It will not take a great amount of potatoes to provide for your entire requirements for seed. Why not grow your potatoes on one half the land and with one half the labor by procuring allotments of the "quality seed" being distributed by The Guide? They will cost you nothing.

Provide for Your Potato Seed Requirements Now

Send us only five yearly subscriptions to The Grain Growers' Guide—new or renewal—at \$1.50 each, and we will give you 1½ bushels of our heavy yielding registered Irish Cobbler Potatoes.

Send us only five yearly subscriptions to The Grain Growers' Guide—new or renewal—at \$1.50 each, and we will give you 1½ bushels of our heavy yielding registered Table Talk Potatoes of exceptional quality.

Send in the subscriptions today, and let us provide you with seed potatoes that will fill your bins to capacity and leave some over to sell to your neighbors who still persist in using ordinary seed.

Secure at least one 90 pound lot and test tham out in your own garden.

The Grain Guide Winnipeg, Manitoba

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McLaughlin Cars

McLAUGHLIN cars are more and more coming into popular favor among Motor wise men who make a minute study of real motor car value.

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Men who bug McLaughlin care are assured of real service—the kind of service which many companies are unable to give.

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PALMER-MCLELLAN FARM MAILEI

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general wear around the farm there's ret that can compare with them—made general shape of a moccasin they affole of movement that is delightful. Being it on right and left lasts, with counters are, they fit the foot, hold their shape, are the greatest measure of neatness are

Famous Palmer-McLellan Chrome-Oil Process

it soft and very durable and from shrivelling, hardening, or he sole and heel are nailed on height prevents ripping, or parting ppers. Parmer-McLellan Farm, twear any other farm boot on the give you comfort every day.

our size and the height of shoe desir pair for your boy too. He'll like the y will be an economy. McLellan Shoepack Co., Limited Fredericton, N. B.

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g.g.g.

AUSTRALIA'S RURAL PROBLEM

The following letter has been received by Becretary Mackenzie of the Canadian Council of Agriculture from T. I. Campbell, general secretary of the Farmers' and Bettlera' Association of Australia. It indicates the difficulties under which the farmers of that Country are laboring. The shipping situation has rendered their position particularly difficult. While the cost of production has mounted steadily upward the farmers are unable to realize good prices for their output and envy the position of the Canadian and American farmers. The cost of production is estimated at 95 cents a bushel, while the advance that they have been able to secure is only 75 cents a bushel. Mr. Campbell writes:—

As you may have noted, we have now National Government in power, and

campbell writes:

As you may have noted, we have now a National Government in power, and the Labor party are in direct opposition. This is the party that voted down conscription. From our point of view our National governments are not rising to the occasion, and it is extremely doubtful whether they are making good to that extent, that they will be able to hold the unattached vote which is such a material factor as between party organizations. Our National government has not made the best use of its opportunities, and they have not secured the whole hearted support of Australian producers, so that we are extremely nervous as to what the position might be in the event of a general election being forced upon the country under any circumstances.

The remarks you make in connection with your difficulties and past policies of your governments, indicate very similar conditions to what exist here. The difficulty is to keep our rural population decentralized. Our few cities here are abnormal, and the tendency is for increased city growth and diminishing population in our rural centres, and it would appear that with the repatriation of our soldiers, that the position will be even more accentuated, as there is a great indisposition for our country soldiers to return to the dis-

repatriation of our soldiers, that the position will be even more accentuated, as there is a great indisposition for our country soldiers to return to the districts from which they came, but they indicate a great desire to remain in the large centres of population, so that with the close of the war, we can expect some serious problems to solve in this connection. We are talking largely of repatriation schemes, but it is being made more a politicians' question than a business-like proposition.

We are still in great trouble with our surplus wheat, and we greatly envy the position as we understand it in the United States and Canada, in that you can sell your wheat and obtain payment when you deliver it at rail. Here, we have some 150,000,000 bushels in hand and the amount our people have received by way of advance is only 75 cents per bushel delivered at rail. We estimate the cost of production at about 95 cents per bushel, so you will understand that our position is a most unsatisfactory one, pending ships being provided for transport.—T. I. Campbell, general secretary.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS

As to further means to protect agriculture, a new regulation has been promulgated in the United States authorizing agricultural students in their senior year in land-grant colleges to enlist in the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Quartermaster's Department, provided their class standing is such as to place them in the upper third of their class. By this means it will be possible to defer the draft call of such young men in order to enable them to young men in order to enable them to perfect themselves as agriculturists and thereafter to protect them in such services as it may seem that they should perform in the best interests of the nation.

the nation.

The whole industrial and agricultural situation is being subjected to a very comprehensive study in order to discover any means that may be taken to protect and augment the labor supply appurtenant to industry and agriculture without precluding the prompt and orderly progress of military plans It is confidently believed that great progress can be made along this line and that more effective measures than any yet devised can be put into operation to attain the desired end.

pril 17, 1918

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Vast Issues Depend Upon the Welfare of Our Boys

TRY to picture yourself in the muddy cold trenches after exciting days and long nights of mortal danger and intense nervous strain. Rushing "whiz-bangs" and screaming "coal boxes" are no respecters of persons. You are hit! But despite shock and pain you still can face the long weary trudge back to dressing station. Weary, overwrought and depressed you are prey to wild imaginings of that other coming ordeal with the surgeon. There are other "walking wounded," too! You must wait, wait, wait. And then—

Up comes a cheery Y.M.C.A. man, the ever present big brother to the soldier, with words of manly encouragement. Close beside the dressing station the good, generous folks at home have enabled him to set up a canteen. He hands you biscuits, and chocolate or coffee.

"In thousands of cases," writes an officer, "it was that first hot cup of coffee that dragged the man back to life and sanity!"

The tremendous helpfulness of the Y.M.C.A. as an aid to the "morale," or fighting spirit, of the soldiers is everywhere praised. No wonder the Germans make every effort to smash the Y.M.C.A. huts out of existence.



Cheer Up, and Thank God for the Y.M.C.A.!

Y.M.C.A. Red Triangle Fund \$2,250,000, May 7, 8, 9

Canada Wide Appeal

The Y.M.C.A. is everywhere. You first met the helpful manly Y.M.C.A. worker in camp, then on train and boat, at camp in England and in France, close to the firing line. Often he risks his life to reach you in the trenches. He has won the warmest praise from military authorities, statesmen—the King!

Have you a precious boy at the front? You cannot be "over there" to guide him away from fierce temptations of camp and city. You cannot comfort him in his supreme hour of trial. Your parcels to him are necessarily few. But the Y.M.C.A., thank God, is "over there," going where you cannot go—doing the very things you long to do—doing it for you and for him.

Will you help? This vast organization of helpfulness needs at least \$2,250,000 from Canada for 1918. For your boy's sake be GENEROUS!!

Brief Survey of Y.M.C.A. Service to Soldiers

Branches in 20 Forestry Camps established last year.

121 Military Secretaries in France; nearly 900 assistants.

Y.M.C.A. nightly under fire in many places.

300,000 letters a day written in Y.M.C.A. buildings.

Troops furnished with athletic equipment (helps morale of troops).

Entertainments, Bible classes, sing-songs, good night services and personal interviews conducted by Y.M.C.A. workers.

Y.M.C.A. Red Triangle Clubs in Toronto, St. John, Montreal and other cities for returned soldiers and enlisted men.

Y.M.C.A. service extends from Vancouver to the firing line and then back to patients in Bospitals until men are discharged.

Y.M.C.A. Secretaries accompany troop trains.

Between 400 and 500 millions of letters and cards written and posted in Y.M.C.A. tents, buts and dugouts since war began.

Splendid service to boys in Canadian Camp hospitals. Regular sing-songs and inspirational addresses with distributions of magazines, fruit, chocolates, gum, books and smokes.

National Council, Young Men's Christian Association

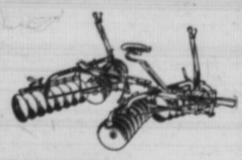
Headquarters: 120 Bay Street, Toronto

JOHN W. ROSS (Montreal)
National Chairman of Red Triangle Fund Campaign.

G. A. WARBURTON (Toronto)
National Director of Red Triangle Fund Campaign.

Bissell" Disk Harrows

The Bissell Disk Harrows have great capacity for hard work, the disk entering the ground naturally and leaving behind its finely pulverized soil.



This is the secret of good tillage.

The frame on the Bissell Harrow is directly over the gangs, the draught being well back where the work is being done. The horses do not have to carry the weight of the pole, levers, braces or frame. This feature is important, and herein lies one great advantage of Bissell Disk Harrows.

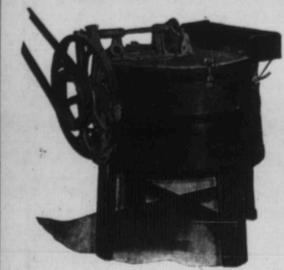
For over a quarter of a century the manufacturers of Bissell Disk Harrows have made a special study of this particular implement and spent years of time and effort in perfecting the present Bissell Disk Harrow, The result is that to-day it is acknowledged to be far in advance of any other similar implement for culti-

THE ESSENTIAL PEATURES

The Bissell Disk Harrows combine the important features of great capacity for hard work, thoroughness of cultivation, lightness of draught, ease on the horses, and strong, substantial, durable construction. Built also in sizes suitable for use with Tractors.

T. E. BISSELL CO., LTD., ELORA, ONT.

It Pays to Buy a **Beaver Washer**



washer that will give you service, day in and day out. It's perfect in every detail - runs like a watch and never fails to give the most satisfactory results. We guarantee this machine to be free from defects of material and workmanship.

For use with gasoline or electric power, the BEAVER is equipped with flange pulley which is boited to the fly wheel. There is no need to stop the engine when opening or closing the machine. For use as hand power the straight backward and forward movement of the lever handle produces the most power with the least exertion. The tub is made of Louisana Red Cypress, beautifully finished and varnished. A four-winged wooden alusher turns the hot soapy water through the clothes, and by means of its open construction gives more motion to the suds and clothes, thus producing quicker and more thorough results.

Write us for full particulars regarding this washer, and also about any other Washer Lines which you will be interested in.

WATSON LINES

loss Wood Harrows, Steel carrows, Reet Pulpers, traw Dutters, Grain Grin-re, Turnip seed Sewers, tele and Cordwood Saws, Weetlaartwee, Double Trees and Neck Yokes, Harrow arts, Gregs Eveners, Gregs Eveners, Gregs Eveners,



311 Chambers Street

WINNIPEG

Farm Machinery

ADVANCING MACHINERY COSTS

The following statement as to the effect of war conditions upon the cost of producing and distributing farm equipment and upon the purchasing power of farm products, and as to the status of the farm implement industry with special reference to contact the status. with special reference to present prob-lems of farming and food production, has been prepared by the Farm Imple-ments Committee of the Implement Industry and issued by the Agricul-tural Publishers Association of United States. It applies to United States where machinery is cheaper generally than in Canada, but where prices have been fully equal to and often within the last four years, higher than in Canada. This is concisely a manufacturer's statement of the balance of increased costs in the farm implement industry.

industry.

The implement industry, comprises factories large and small, manufacturing agricultural implements, for plowing, planting, fertilizing, tilling, harvesting and threshing, including farm tractors, farm wagons and vehicles, cream separators, small engines for farm use and other farm operating equipment. This industry is made up of several hundred different companies, ranging in size from a few thousand dollars to upwards of fifty million dollars capital.

Very few of these companies own their own raw materials. As a matter

y few of these companies own raw materials. As a n their own raw materials. As a matter of fact, not over one rolls its own steel bars; not over five make their own malleable and not over fifty, their own grey iron castings, and not over five own their own timber land. As a consequence the great majority of manu-facturers of farm implements are wholly dependent on suppliers in the

with the nature of the product of the factory and with the general prosperity and activity of the country

tivity of the country. The Risk of the Industry The manufacturer of farm implements must have his machines in the farmers' lands in time for the farmers' seasonal requirements. A delay of ten days or two weeks may cause the crops to be planted or harvested too late, and

to be planted or harvested too late, and either cause the grain to be ruined by early frost or loss to be sustained by becoming over ripe. This necessitates the manufacturers estimating the demand before the knowledge of conditions has developed. He must purchase his materials many months in advance without knowing what the actual requirements will be. If the demand is poor, the machines must be carried over to another year. Interest charges must be met on the amount invested in the unsold machines and warehouse space must be provided in which to store them. Owing to the present high prices of raw materials and labor, and the uncertainty of existing conditions, the existence of surplus stocks may result in very serious loss. sult in very serious loss. Advance in the Cost of Raw Materials

Raw materials essential to the manufacture of agricultural implements, together with fuel, labor and miscellaneous supplies have greatly advanced in price because of the abnormal demand created since the outbreak of the war in Europe in 1914. The following table shows the prices of the principal iron, steel and timber products entering into the manufacture of agricultural implements, together with the price of Raw materials essential to the manuimplements, together with the pric fuel in 1914 and in 1918 and the per tage increase in prices in the latter year as compared with the former:-

en market for their materials, and	- 4	access.	Increase
en market for their materials, and	1914	1918	1918 over 1914
Article			%
ar Steel, cwt., Pittsburgh	1.15	\$ 2.90	152
ar Iron, cwt., Chicago	1.07	3.50	227
alleables, ewt., Chicago	3.25	8.00	146
g Iron No. 2 Southern, ton, Birmingham	10.25	33,00	222
ow Steel-Soft Centre, cwt., Pittsburgh		12.00	166
ool Steel-High Speed, lb., Pittsburgh	.50	2.25	350
old Rolled Shafting, ton, Pittsburgh		83.00	144
seet Steel Blue Annealed, cwt., Pittsburgh		4.25	203
amber-Yellow Pine, 3"		60.00	100
ımber-Oak 3"	52.00	110,00	111
oundry Coke, ton, ovens	2.32	7,00	201
eam Coal Screenings, mine (ton)		2.15	258
iel Oil—gallon	.035	.07	100
otton Duck, yard	.32	1.39	334

are therefore subject to the fluctua-tions of the market in the cost of their

raw products.

This industry, developed by American raw products.

This industry, developed by American inventive genius during the past century, has made possible the extraordinary increase in the products of the soil and has materially aided in the development of the general prosperity of the country. During all these years the manufacturers have largely financed the farmer in the purchase of his farm implements. This, together with the seasonal use of the product manufactured, has required a larger ratio of capital to sales than in almost any other branch of industry. In addition, the investment in factory buildings, warehouses and equipment has been disproportionately large as compared with sales because of the bulky and heavy nature of the product as well as the many kinds and sizes of machines needed to meet the demands of various localities, variety of crops, and different soil conditions. In addition to the large plant and accounts and bills receivable investment, there is a large investment in country warehouses at various locations. These local warehouses have been escountry warehouses at various locations. These local warehouses have been established to facilitate the prompt supplying of machines and repair parts to farmers.

The effect of all this is that the ratio

of capital to sales for many years has been approximately two to one. In other words, two million dollars of capital in the form of capital stock, surplus and borrowed money is required to conduct an annual business of one million dollars. conduct an annual consequence, 20 per cent. profit on sales, as a general rule, will not yield over 10 to 12½ per cent. profit on capital invested. This ratio profit on capital invested. The varies, as may be expected, so

iron and steel materials ranged from 144 to over 200 per cent. higher in 1918 than in 1914 and lumber from 100 to 111 per cent. Steam coal screenings cost 250 per cent, more last year than in 1914. The price of cotton duck is 334 per cent, more in 1918 than it was before the beginning of the war. During the war period labor costs have also advanced stages from 40 to 60 year. advanced, ranging from 40 to 60 per

Price of Implements in 1914 and 1918 With the constant increase in the cost of raw materials and labor it has been necessary to increase the prices of finished products. In the table below the percentage of increases in prices in 1918 as against 1914 are shown for the most widely und implements.

for the most widely used implements.

Exact prices in this comparison are not given as they differ with various manufacturers and with freight rates to points of manufacture or delivery, also whether compiled on prices to deliver or to formers but the parent. dealers or to farmers, but the percentages of increase in either case, while not uniform with all manufacturers, is substantially correct. These percentages are as follows:-

Perce	ent. Increase
19	18 over 191
14" Walking Plow	80 to 871
16" Suky Plow	85 to 921
14" Gang Plow-2 Bottom	
14" Engine Plow-3 Bottom	80 to 84
Riding Cultivators	90 to 98
5' Mowers	70 to 76
7'- Binders	65 to 71
70 Bushel Spreader	60 to 68
Farm Tractor	45 to 60
Who westerion in accounts	

The variation in percentages is gov-erned by the kinds of materials used and by the variation in percentages in advances on materials as shown in

the prec however farm in less dur

April

mitted from th the prin Wheat

Corn ... Barley The f power | Decemb

14-in. | 14-in. | 6-ft. Corn I Riding 5-ft. 7-ft. 70-bu. Farm The compar that s ducts s purcha were r ments

Edit gasolin plowin heavy

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no su discing forth. We th in spri grip o mud, plowin till fre fit we our pl small all-rou factor would about be ab-and to and a undert do for of sto Custor sidera Aft doubt: been racres, pair o bottor

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

product of the

Industry f farm imple-mediacs in the lor the farmers' ed too late, and to be ruined by he gustained by necessitates e must purchase this in advance the actual re-the demand is ust be carried Interest charges mount invested the present high and labor, and ting conditions,

Raw Materials ial to the manu implements, to nd miscellane tvanced in price formal demand teak of the war The following of the principal products enterre of agricultural ith the price of and the percen-s in the latter the former:-

stocks may re

Increase 8 1918 over 1914

39

at the prices of als ranged from it. higher in 1918 ber from 100 to coal screenings e last year than f cotton duck is 1918 than it was

334

n 1914 and 1918 increase in the and labor it has rease the prices In the table beincreases st 1914 are shown sed implements.

s comparison are fier with various ith freight rates ture or delivery, d on prices to but the percen sither case, while manufacturers, is These percen-

Percent. Increase 1918 over 1914 80 to 87½ 85 to 92½ ttom 85 to 93

80 to 84 90 to 98 70 to 76 65 to 71 60 to 68 45 to 60

ercentages is go n in percentages the preceding table. It will be noted, however, that the advances in prices of farm implements has been relatively less during the war period than the increase in the prices of raw materials entering into the manufacture of agricultural implements.

Advance in Prices

Advance in Price of Farm Products

A contrast in this connection is af-forded by a comparison of the increase in price received by the farmer for his leading crops during the period under consideration. The table which is subconsideration. The table which is sub-mitted below, which has been compiled from the reports of the Department of Agriculture, shows the farm prices of the principal farm products December 1, 1914, and December 1, 1917:—

			Increase
			17 over 1914
Wheat	98.6	200.9	103
Corn	64.4	128.3	99
Barley	54.3	113.7	109
Rye	86.5	166,3	92
Cotton (lb.)	6.8	27.7	307
Potatoes (bu.)	48.9	122.9	151

parison of the approximate purchasing power of important farm products on December 1, 1914 and December 1, 1917, by showing the difference in quantity of farm produce needed to purchase.

. arrows imprements		Wheat	
	Year	1914	1918
	Price	98.6	200.9
14-in. Walking Plo 14-in. Gang Plow			bu. 12.8 63.
14-in. Engine Plow 6-ft. Disc Harrow		121.	109. 25.6
Corn Planter		28.	37. 26.8
5-ft. Mower 7-ft. Binder		128.	38.8
70-bu. Manure Spr Farm Tractor		867.	100. 684.

The significant fact disclosed by this comparison it will be at once noted, is that smaller quantities of farm products are required at present prices to purchase agricultural implements than were required to buy the same implements. ments before the war

A 15-30 ON 800 ACRES

A 15-30 ON 800 ACRES
Editor, Guide: We have run a 15-30
gasoline tractor over four years, do all
plowing, threshing, grinding and small
heavy jobs such as moving granaries,
sawing wood, and so on. We have done
no such work as drilling, binding,
discing, harrowing, packing and so
forth. Our fields are quarter sections.
We think the rounds are not long
enough to be practical and economical.
When the ground becomes solid enough enough to be practical and economical. When the ground becomes solid enough in spring and the bull wheels get a firm grip of the ground and keep clear of mud, the tractor is kept busy with plowing until threshing time and again till freeze-up, so much so that we have never attempted to rig up to drill, binder and so on.

der and so on.

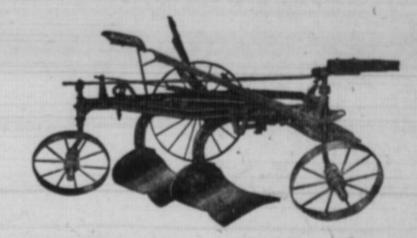
In deciding to invest in a tractor outfit we figured on a size that would do our plowing, threshing, grinding and small heavy jobs and that would be an all-round economic, efficient and satisfactory affair. We needed an outfit that factory affair. We needed an outfit that would do the work of an annual crop of about four hundred acres. There would be about two hundred acres of fallow and two hundred of fall, deep, plowing and as much skim plowing as could be undertaken. There was the grinding to do for an average of a hundred head of stock as well as some winter jobs. Custom work was left out of the consideration. sideration.

sideration.

After four years' experience, it is doubtful if a better choice could have been made for a diversified farm of 800 acres. The tractor is a 15-30, opposed pair of cylinders, a six stubble, 14-inch bottom plow, and a 32-inch cylinder separator. The farm was a semi-scrub, and since it has been cleared and made plowable both ways, one man handles both tractor and gang; he also takes care of the tractor and separator.

Do Not Overload the Tractor Comparing troubles with those of

Do Not Overload the Tractor
Comparing troubles with those of
steam power, of which we have had
a good deal of practical experience,
we find little difference. All machinery wears, breaks and meets
with annoying, vexing delays, in spite
of the best of care and caution. The
gasoline tractor with its complementary
machines seems to be subject propor-



U.G.G. High Lift Gang

The Smoothest Running, Easiest Handled and Lightest Draft of any Gang sold in Western Canada

There are many features on the U.G.G. Gang which make it the one best plow for the work it has to do on Western soil.

It has a single bale, which places the weight of the plow on the wheels--not on the bottoms. This gives it lighter draft than any other plow.

It has a flexible connection at the rear of the beam, by which you can tell within the first 50 feet of plowing the exact position of your share, whether the point is too high, or too low, etc. This flexibility also allows the plow to take the jar of hitting a stone without damage to plow or injury to driver.

Perhaps the biggest feature of this U.G.G. Plów is the special style foot lift. The levera for this purpose are placed so that one lever helps the other in making a very easy lift. Even a person with short legs can lock the plows up high.

In U.G.G. Shares, Moldboards and Landsides the best soft-centre steel is used-without question the best construction for Western plows. There is a strong guarantee goes with every U.G.G. plow as to its scouring qualities, light draft and long service.

A-17.—12-inch U.G.G. Gang, with No. 14 4-horse tandem all-steel hitch, heavy beam, 18 colter shank, No. 11 bottom, 5-16 share, pole and yoke. Weight 820 lbs....

A-18.—14-inch U.G.G. Gang, same equipment as A-17. Weight 833 lbs.....

118.00 121.40 - 122.10 123.85 119.50 123.00 123.65

-AND WE CAN SHIP YOURS AT ONCE

Other Plows

Pages 6 to 17 in 1918 U.G.G. Catalog give you full descriptions of the entire U.G.G. Plow Lines. Our stock covers Stubble and Breaker Plows, Sulkies, Gangs and Engine Gangs. We have a good stock in our warehouses, and can make immediate shipments.



Winnipeg

FROST and WOOD--"The Best of All" Binders

Writes W. A. TAYLOR, of Strassburg, Sask.

"I have cut two crops with an 8-ft. Frost & Wood Binder, and ean confidently state that it has been the best out of many binders that I have used during many years of farming

Dependable and Efficient

Frost & Wood Binders combine features that save grain, make the work rasier for you and for your horses, and enable you to get the work done in less time.



You don't have to worry and lose time making adjustments to Frost & Wood Binders as each part is thoroughly tested and inspected before it leaves the factory, and all adjustments made, by expert mechanics. We know that when a Frost & Wood Binder goes into your field it will work properly and continue to work properly after long service.

EXCLUSIVE FEATURES - BETTER SERVICE

THE REEL

The wide range of reel positions makes it possible to lay all kinds of grain—long, short, or tangled—evenly on the platform so as to make a good square well-tied

THE KNOTTER

Frost & Wood Binders have a simple but sure knotter that requires no adjustments and always gives satisfaction. No complicated parts to cause trouble, all parts are open to view and easily get at able.

THE ELEVATOR

The force feed elevator handles all quantities and con-COCKSHUT PLOW

with equal case. It instantly and automatically adapts itself to any change in the amount of grain to be elevated. It is simple and durable, it handles light or heavy grain equally well. The force feed increases the capacity of the binder ensuring a steady feed of grain to the packers.

LIGHT DRAFT

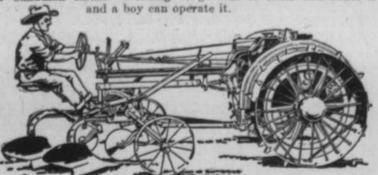
The secret for light draft for which Frost & Wood Binders are noted is found in the large number and generous size of roller bearings used at points where weight and wear comes, and the scientific construction that result from over 70 years' study of harvest field conditions.

COMPANY, Limited SASKATOON

ADVERTISE IN THE GUIDE FOR BEST RESULTS

You Can Work This Tractor Day and Night

There's no quitting time for the MOLINE-UNIVERSAL TRACTOR. It will continue working hour after hour, and day and night because it is scientifically constructed to handle the heavy work of Western Canadian farms. Nothing to get out of order and cause trouble, or delay,



Built by The Moline Plow Co., Moline, Ill. A Real ONE-MAN TRACTOR. THE MOLINE UNIVERSAL TRACTOR

Exclusive Features

The MOLINE-UNIVERSAL TRACTOR is equipped with electric solf-starter; electric head light, and electric operating lights. It is the ideal power plant for Plowing, Harrowing, Seeding, Cultivating, Hauling, Harvesting, and for all feld and belt work; it has reserve power to operate a 26-inch

Generous use of Hyatt Roller Bearings make light draft. All gears are steel cut, dust-proof housing keeps out the dirt.

Price of Tractor includes GANG PLOW and Rear Carrying Truck

The Moline Plow Company Guarantees

We can plow as many or more acres per day, use the Tractor more days per year, do as much or more work on the belt than any three-plow tractor, regardless of who builds it or what price they may get for it. There is not one single place on the motor that requires OIL CAN lubrication. We have a sufficient belt speed to operate any of the belt-driven machines, with enough power to handle a 22-24-28-inch Separator. The electrical governor is controlled by a dial in front of the operator. On this dial are the different speeds. It is only necessary to set the indicator at the speed desired and the electrical governor does the rest, IT REQUIRES NO ATTENTION WHATEVER

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Winnipeg Saskatoon

For Alberta General Supplies Limited 122 Eleventh Avenue West Calgary

LARGE STOCKS AND REPAIRS CARRIED AT PRINCIPAL POINTS. DEALERS WANTED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY

tionately to its place among machinery to the usual amount of mishaps. The greater part of dissatisfaction arises from the idea that a gas-tractor is a perfect machine and that nothing should go wrong about it. We find it has its weaknesses and probable share of accidents, breaks, wear and tear. It is somewhat like a good team. It can be taken right care of, kept well holted, oiled, fed, everything just right, and it will do maximum work. Abused, overloaded, fatigued, it will fail. Oh, yes, there is such a thing as overloading. Take plowing, for instance, if the gripping is good the tractor will "crack" right along with six 14-inch stubble bottoms ten inches deep, at two-andaquarter miles per hour, but if the gripping is poor, the bull wheels fill up with earth between the lugs. It would labor, actually fatigue, under the load of six. Reduce the number of bottoms until the engine works at ease. It will be beconomical, whatever the work the engine is set to do. Besides being well fed, oiled, and repaired, the tractor needs to be treated with sound common sense.

Has it paidf It is not owing us any

needs to be treated with sound common sense.

Has it paidf It is not owing us anything, even if it had to be junked to day. Since getting it, we have saved from \$500 to \$1,000 every year in getting our threshing done in threshing season and in first class shape at the right time. Up to the time we secured the outfit we were invariably "fooled" by the threshers every fall. The summerfallows get properly plowed and more fall plowing is made ready. The plowing is much better done than with horses. When conditions are right, a seven-foot cut, a half mile stretch at two-and-a-quarter miles per hour, figures a point or two in ten hours. We wouldn't pretend to farm again without a tractor. To lose the minimum of time, it is necessary to keep a good supply of fuel and lubricating oils, hard oil, babbit metal, portable forge, a babbit spoon, a good supply of bolts, extra spark-plugs, and an extra set of batteries. Our engine, under normal conditions, takes an average of two-and-a-quarter gallons of gasoline per hour. We think gasoline fuel the most and a quarter gallons of gasoline per hour. We think gasoline fuel the most economical, all things considered.—J. E.

CHANGE REPAIR WEEK DATE I have noticed your paper and other papers in Western Canada advocating that the week from March 11 to 16 be Farm Repair Week throughout Canada. We have been in the machinery business for years and think this is a step in the right direction, and it will no doubt do a whole lot towards helpno doubt do a whole lot towards helping speed up production, but in our opinion the date above mentioned is wrong and would be much better changed from December 11 to 16. Allow me to explain why. If the farmers as soon as they are through threshing in the Fall would send their engine parts in to be repaired instead of leaving them until spring it would give the machine shops a chance to keep a full staff of men on all winter and get the work out without any difficulty or delay to the farmer. As it is now by work out without any difficulty or de-lay to the farmer. As it is now by March 11 we are flooded with work and skilled mechanics are very hard to get so that some of the farmers are going to be disappointed in not getting their repair work done in time. In the past few weeks we have re-ceived several letters from farmers who, when they finished threshing last Fall, left their engines unrepaired and went to California and other places to spend

when they finished threshing last Fall, left their engines unrepaired and went to California and other places to spend the Winter and they state in their letters that as soon as they return they will send in parts of their engines to be repaired. Others write us that they will send in their parts as soon as it gets warm enough to take the engine apart. While the machine shops are doing all in their power to get work out some of these men are going to be disappointed when they find they cannot get them back in time for spring work, whereas, had they attended to this repair work in December instead of leaving it until March it would be much more satisfactory for all concerned, and would no doubt overcome the possibility of delays in the spring and help increase production which is a very important question at the present time; therefore, the only way to overcome this problem is to change the date for repairing farm machinery from March 11 to December 11.—F. L. Irving, Riverside Iron Works, Calgary. Irving, Riverside Iron Works, Calgary.

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is not owing us any-had to be junked to-ig it, we have saved every year in get-done in threshing class shape at the the time we secured invariably "fooled" every fall. The sum-roperly plowed and is made ready. The better done than with nditions are right, a half mile stretch at miles per hour, two in ten hours. We to farm again with To lose the minimum essary to keep a good I lubricating oils, hard I, portable forge, a good supply of bolts, and an extra set of engine, under normal an average of two-llons of gasoline per gasoline fuel the most angs considered.—J. E.

AIR WEEK DATE

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Livestock

April 17, 1918

EDMONTON SHOW AND SALE
The first week of April was the occasion for the annual recurrence of the
Edmonton Spring Horse Show, Bull added in filling up the days and evenings of the show. The most outstanding of these was the Boys' and Girls' Calf Feeding Competition in which there was 69 entries and 61 calves setually

on hand.

This competition created a greater amount of human interest than any other feature by far. Calves of all colors, breeds, sizes, degrees of finish colors, breeds, sizes, and were on tap. colors, breeds, sizes, degrees of finish and widely varying ages were on tap. There was a very noticeable lack of training of the calves in a great many cases and this added greatly to the merriment of the onlookers for often did calves race about the ring with a small boy or girl doing their best to hold on and usually succeeding too.

Fifteen regular prizes were offered. They were very handsome prizes indeed and the winners of these were as follows:—

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Name of Winner 1. W. A. Day, Red Deer 2. William Teward, Lacombe 3. Derwood Moyer, Stony Plain 4. Clarence A. Boggs, Daysland 5. Manson Barr, Vermilion 6. Leelle Ball, Lougheed 7. Minnie McDonald, Clover Bar 8. Stanley A. Boggs, Daysland 9. Alexander McDonald, Clover Bar 10. Florence Elva Boggs, Daysland 11. Constance Ball, Lougheed 12. Lyle Robinson, Vermilion 13. Margaret Cameron, Elnora 14. Austin Currie, Castor 15. Ivy Pastell, Nanton	Aberdeen Angus 80 Hereford 75 Shorthorn 70 Shorthorn 65 Shorthorn 60 Hereford 55 Shorthorn 50 Iltereford 45 Shorthorn 40 Shorthorn 35 Shorthorn 35 Shorthorn 35 Shorthorn 25 Shorthorn 25 Shorthorn 25 Shorthorn 25

Valuable special prizes were offered by the various Dominion breed associa-tions and the local Alberta breed assotions and the local Alberta breed asso-ciations to prize winning calves sired by Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford or Short-horn bulls. The Camadian Aberdeen-Angus Association prizes of \$25, \$15 and \$10 and the Alberta Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association prizes of similar value went to the first three prize winners in the above list. Prizes of similar value went to these same three competitors from the American Shortleen-Angus Breeders' Association. Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association

This means that W. A. Day, the boy with the winning calf receives \$185, William Teward \$135 and Derwood Moyer \$135, since the latter also won another prize worth \$25 for the heaviest calf on the ground.

Special prizes of \$20, \$15, \$10 and \$5.00 for the first four calves sired by a registered Shorthorn Bull was offered by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association. These prizes went to This means that W. A. Day, the b

Association. These prizes went to Manson Barr, Vermilion; Leslie Ball, Lougheed; Minnie McDonald, Clover Bar and Alexander McDonald, Clover Bar. Prizes of similar size from the Alberta Shorthorn Breeders' Associa-

Bar. Prizes of similar size from the Alberta Shorthorn Breeders' Association went to similar winners. The Alberta Hereford Breeders' Association gave \$25 each to the best Aberta bred steer and heifer which went to S. A. Boggs and Clarence A. Boggs, Daysland. The gold watch valued at \$25 given by E. Cora Hind, to the girl standing highest in the competition went to Minnie McDonald, Clover Bar. The youngest girl, Blanch Tees, Lacombe, got a wrist watch worth \$15 from Campbell and Ottowell, Edmonton. Special prizes were also given for boys and girls travelling the longest distance to exhibit. These went to Josiah S. Reeves, Craigmyle, and Ivy Pestell, Nanton. Derwood Moyer, Stoney Plain and Constance Ball, Lougheed, had the two heaviest calves. In addition to and Constance Ball, Lougheed, had the two heaviest calves. In addition to this every boy and girl exhibitor who did not win a regular prize was given a ribbon and \$5.00

a ribbon and \$5.00 There was quite a lack of appreciation on the part of the boys and girls showing, and their parents, of the proper requirements of a fluished calf for it could not be said any one calf in the class carried the fleshing it should have had. Nevertheless the keen competition, a longer time in fitting and restriction of entries to beef breeds

should make a vast difference in this Such specials as those for the heaviest calf are scarcely well spent for the object is finish and early maturity in this class and not size. However, another year will get the competition down to a more uniform working basis. Prizes by the Edmonton City Dairy for the best dairy bred calf went to R. B. Owens, Flossic McIntyre, Luella Bacon and Muriel Sheppard, all of Edmonton.

The Bull Sale

show next year. There was a number of Holstein and one Jersey entry. If dairy calves are to be considered it should be in a separate class entirely. The idea of having dairy-bred calves is airight. There is no reason why boys and girls who are more interested in dairy cattle than beef should not receive equal encouragement with those interested in beef cattle. Particularly is this so when one considers the possibilities of dairying in Alberfa. The classes should be divided. It is not the object to finish dairy calves while the making of prime baby beef is the object to be aimed at in the beef class and which has already been so successfully worked out at some shows.

In this sale 141 bulls brought a total of \$32,985. There were 116 Shorthorns worth \$27,500 an average of \$237. Fourteen Herefords averaged \$212,15, and 11 Angus averaged \$228,65. The bulls here were generally somewhat better fitted than at almost any of the bull selection of the sale of the sale and the sale of the s bulls here were generally somewhat better fitted than at almost any of the bull sales this year. As a rule they sold well, those with good individuality and breeding bringing good prices. Indeed toward the end of the sale a considerable number brought more than they were worth. The top bull of the sale was Iron Lad, bred by Roberts Bros. Vegreville. He is by Iron Duke, a well-known Shorthorn sire and from Crimson Jessie. L. E. Marr, of Millet, paid \$1,000-for him. The champion bull of the show, Sir Irwin, by Roan Chief, brought \$500 from the Onoway Livestock Association, Onoway. He was owned by Thos. R. Henderson, Tofield. Wm. Robinson Vermilion, sold 10 good bulls for good prices. One went to Stuart Hall, Tofield, for \$500 and another to J. W. Rogers, Edmonton, for \$415. J. C. Yule, Carstairs, had six young bulls in the sale that netted him fair prices. J. H. Thomas, Youngstown, paid him \$520 for Oakland Opportunity. There were no high prices among either Herefords or Aberdeen-Angus though J. J. Bell, Islay, sold the top bull of the latter breed for \$435 to J. McCallum, Mundare.

The Horse Championships

The Horse Championships
The evening performances at the
Horse Show were quite well patronized.
There were some fair draft horse
classes, but numbers were not strong.
The Clydesdale championship went to
W. Grant, Regins, on Bonnie Flish,
with reserve to L. Rye, Edmonton, on
Esparanto Heir, which was also the best
Canadian Bred Clyde horse. A. H.
Forbes, Regins, had the best Clydesdale
mare on Diana's Choice, and N. A.
Weir, Ohaton, won reserve. In the aged
mare class Diana's Choice competed

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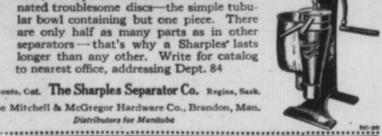
That's the Sharples Suction-feed Cream Separator. No loss-alarm tacked onto it to remind you to turn

Sharples skims clean at any speed, so it is not necessary to put on a contraption to prod you up to a fixed speed. You can judge how important this is when tests show that 95 per cent. of all separators are turned under speed much of the time, causing a waste averaging 10 pounds of butter per cow yearly. Sharples saves all this—automatically.

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Gillespie Elevator Co. Ltd.

against the veteran champion, Poppy, now a mare ten years old. Judge Gardhouse finally awarded it to Diana's Choice, though there was considerable difference of opinion among ringside judges as to which was the best.

The Percheron stallion championship went to Phelix, owned by Layzell and Parr, Calgary. This horse was champion at the International at Chicago in 1917. Reserve went to Eugene, owned by the same firm. This is a very stylish good horse, except that he is a little smaller in his feet than desirable. In Percheron mares, Robinson Bros. Ferintosh, showed the champion and reserve in Sara Belle and Kashak. They also had second in the three-year stallion class on Promoter. Robinson Bros. have been making some valuable additions, to their Percherons recently. Sara Belle is one of the finest Percheron mares seen in Western Canada. She was first prize futurity filly at the Iowa



Gainford Duke, sold by Chas. Beech at Calgary Bull Sale for \$1,000.

State fair last fall. The Percheron classes as a whole were not very well

Tom Rawlinson, Innisfail, and T. E.

Tom Rawlinson, Innisfail, and T. E. Law, Streamstown, showed the shires. Rawlinson had the stallion championship on Saxton Lad, with Law reserve. Rawlinson had both championship and reserve for mares.

The Mance Farming Co., Mance, had the champion Belgian stallion on Marquis and reserve went to T. Bendickson, Ryley, on Perfection.

John Barber and Sons, Mance, had champion and reserve, Suffolk Punch stallions, on Mount Hope Loyalty and Cresswell Pride. The same firm had reserve for mares while C. N. Nord, Camrose, had champion Suffolk mare.

The horse sale on Friday morning was not successful. Many were withdrawn. N. A. Weir, Ohaton, Alta, sold Cumberland Seal to W. A. Armstrong both for \$2,000. This was the only important transaction of the sale.

Swine and Sheep Exhibits

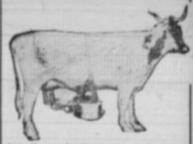
Swine and Sheep Exhibits

One remarkable feature of the Edmonton Show was the excellence of some of the swine exhibits. We have never seen such choice Berkshires and Yorkshires exhibited in Canada before as those shown by A. R. Gillies, Clover Bar. This farm about four years ago Bar. This farm about four years ago started to raise poultry on a large scale, hogs and some cattle. Special attention has been paid more recently to perfecting these two breeds of swine and remarkable progress has been made. A Berkshire boar was bought last fall at \$1,000 in Massachussets and is getting excellent progency. It would be difficult, however, to choose between him and some of the home-bred stuff. The Gillies now intend specializing also on Shorthorns and if anything like the same success attends them in that they should soon have one of the best herds

should soon have one of the best herds in Western Canada.

A. R. Gillies had both championship and reserve for Berkshire boar and sow. In Yorkshires Gillies had boar championship, while C. F. Emerson, Edmonton, had reserve and both sow championships. Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain, was the only exhibitor of Tamworths. He also won a considerable number of Berkshire prizes. A. J. Ottowell, Clover Bar, and W. J. Hoover & Sons, Bitterie Lake, showed the Hampshires. Ottowell had boar championship, while the reserve and both for sows went to Hoover. J. W. Bailey and Sons, Wetaskawin, had the only Duroes on hand, and a fine lot they were. E. on hand, and a fine lot they were. E. E. Swift and E. Polehampton, Clover Bar, showed the Poland Chinas. A. R. Gillies had the best bacon hog and the best pen of three finished bacon hogs. J.

The OMEGA Milking Machine



OMEGA

C. Richardson & Co., St. Marys, Ont.

DR. BELL'S Veterlaary Mad!

W. Bailey had the best lard hog. Geo. Cresswell showed the best car lot of fat

Cresswell showed the best car lot of fat swine, bacon type, and Wm. Gilbert the best car of fat swine, medium thick. Altogether, though the number of exhibitors was not large, the quality of the hogs shown was high.

The exhibit of sheep was of fair proportions. Southdowns, Shropshires, Oxfords, Suffolks, Hampshires and Dorset Horns were all represented. W. J. Hoover, Hill Bros, Lloydminster, Wm. Gilbert, J. Oliver, New Lunnon; G. R. Ball, West Salisbury; H. S. Currie, Castor; Jacques S. Levers, Castor, and A. B. Campbell, Edmonton, were the chief exhibitors.

A. B. Campbell, Edmonton, were the chief exhibitors.

In the classes of fat cattle pure-bred or grade, T. Henderson, Lacombe, had the champion and University of Alberta Reserve. The University showed several fine steers in the class calved in 1915.

Handling Spring Litters Continued from Page 9

accustomed to their new feed, and eating heatily before they are weaned. Skim-milk and middlings make about the best feed for young pigs after weaning. Scalding the middlings is especially useful when no skim-milk is to be had, as it makes the pigs like the feed better. To scald the middlings, it is best to pour boiling water on them, cover the vessel, and allow to stand several hours, or from one time of feeding until the next. When the pigs are first weaned, it is better to feed four times a day, giving only a small quantity of feed each time, and taking care to keep the trough clean. When well started, they may be changed to three feeds a day.

It is not well to be in a hurry to commence feeding grain. Generally speaking, when pigs are about three months old a little grain may be introduced into their ration. Two parts of middlings and one part of corn meal or ground barley, mixed with skimmilk to form a slop, make an excellent ration for growing pigs. As the pigs grow older the proportion of grain to middlings may be increased. A few roots will be found most helpful in keeping young pigs healthy during the winter, and green feed of almost any kind will answer the purpose during the summer.



April 17, 1918



& Co., St. Marys, Ont.

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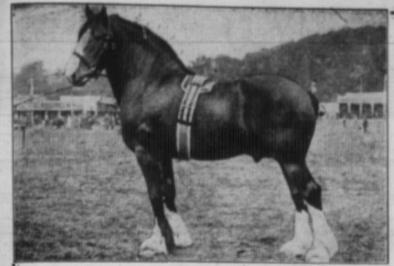
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These have been carefully selected for soundness, size, conformation and blood lines, and we have horses that won first at Chicago International, Toronto, London and Ottawa, the best

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these for half their real value for cash or short term notes and some cash. This is a rare opportunity to get a high-class breeding horse in the raw at a price that will mean money to the buyer. Special inducements will be made to a rancher or farmer who could handle a number of these good colts.

We also have a number of well-bred Clydesdale Stallions taken in exchange that are sure foal getters, real draft horses and nearly all licensed in Saskatchewan. We are clearing these out at from \$250 to \$600. We give a guarantee with the horse.

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Every Bull a great big cracker, ready for immediate service on the range or farm.

They are quiet and in good rugged condition. Some great show prospects among them.

These older bulls are priced at \$325 to \$400. Every Bull guaranteed right.

Also some 12-months-old Bulls for men with smaller herds. Priced at \$250 each

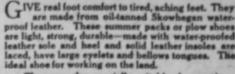
Young Cows with Calves at foot, or due right away. A great lot of real money-makers. \$300 to \$400 each.

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NO 271

SELECTING PEEDER CHAMPIONS

I want them well bred, and to get that kind I go where well bred ones are. About half of the seven loads I entered at the 1917 International Blow were pure-breds, though a few of them were from herds that had not kept up the pedigrees. I take a trip out through Iowa and the Aberdeen-Angus districts of Illinois every fall when I start to get together the calves that are to be my entries for the following show. I buy them right from the copy's side.

I want to see the sire and dam if

I want to see the sire and dam if possible, as well as the calf, or if not the sire and dam, as many near relatives as possible. Shape, type and finish all appeal to me in picking out the calves then. I want a calf full of quality and style. I want the head up like a bird, a bright countenance. like a bird, a bright countenance. I want a leg under each corner of the alf, with nice quality in the hone; coarse bone means coarse meat on that come when the animal is finished.

The top and bottom lines of the grand champion steer prospect should be parallel with a deep body between these lines. The rib must be well sprung, and broken off neat and square at the tailhead. I look for a short neck, well set on shoulders with good style and cut up neat around the throatlatch, so that the finished steer cuts meat to the jawloone.

A short head, wide between the eyes, and carrying a heavy jaw, are character-

iatic of a good faeder that I never over-look. Neat, small ears, well set up to give a keen, bright appearance, go with an eye like a bird. I look for an oily coat of hair on a loose hide with plenty of stretch. A low flank, with a straight hind leg below, brushed by a short tail, about completes the picture of my grade

about completes the picture of my grade champion prospect.

Given the breeding and the mating up so that all look like peas, all that is necessary to make the Grand Champ-ions is to get them home and feed and fit them for the big days when the judges hang the ribbons.

Prefers Aberdeen-Angus

I have, and do, feed cattle of other breeds, but only under stress of necessity. Purchasing Aberdeen-Angus feeders is not an easy task and I can recall periods when I was unable to secure the right kind.

For the past sixteen years Aberdeen-Angus have preponderated in my feed-ing. I have made them market toppers and have also demonstrated their ing. I have made them market toppers and have also demonstrated their superiority in the show ring by repeatedly winning the grand champion-ship prize at the Chicago International. Other feeders, probably possessed of more skill than myself, have entered these competitions with cattle of the different breeds, but the contest has invariably ended in a victory for the blacks. It has been merely a matter of breed superiority. blacks. It has been merely a matter of breed superiority. I prefer_c Aberdeen-Angus steers for

several reasons. They give good results for the feed consumed, being even feeders. Nothing hampers the beef maker more than a load of cattle that lack this qualification. They are essentially domestic, which means that they are able to make the most of the feed they consume, an important factor in these days of high prices. When they go to market they command buyers' aftention, getting preference over cattle of any other breed, which is of no small importance when supplies happen to be excessive. Getting over the scales early means, a fill and money in the feeder's pocket. The average buyer will take a load of black cattle in preference to any other breed if the weight suits, and when I go to market I like to have something that sells readily. The Aberdeen-Angus are not only capable of furnishing maximum percentage of choice cuts, but the meat of the entire carcass is superior. In the cutting process there is a minimæn of waste. They are stylish cattle, and where is the cattleman who does not like stylef.

Although enjoying a reputation for early maturity, they can be carried.

Although enjoying a reputation for early maturity, they can be carried along and ripened at any age. They will stand a longer feed that any other cattle without getting lumpy. This is a decided advantage where market conditions do not happen to be favorable.

Not only is the Aberdeen-Angus steer a good actor in the feed lot and at the

market, but in the cooler its carcass is equal to a similar performance. Buyers have told me they give 15 to 25 cents per cwt. more for black cattle because they always show up well on the dressing sheet and they are not apprehensive of being "called down," An Aberdeen-Angus carcass always cuts well, displays good color and makes a hit with the man who passes the beef along to the consumer.

Hew They Are Selected

My grandfather and my father before me were great cattle feeders and
I suppose I learned more or less cattle
sense while watching them pick and
feed cattle for market. They sever
fed show steers, of course, as there were
no shows in those days, you might say.
Showing carloads of cattle did not become known to any great extent in this
country until the International Livestock Exposition was inaugurated at
Chicago. Since then-cattle feeders over
the corn belt have aimed at the Grand
Championship prize at this show, as it
carried the crown. Down in our part
of Illinois the feed lot has always been
a great source of farm revenue in the of Illinois the feed lot has always been a great source of farm revenue in the last, though now most of the old time feeders have gone out of business. In Sangamon County, my neighbor, L. M. Herrin, won at the International in 1903 with a load of Herefords, and another neighbor. J. D. Waters, has been shooting at the hig prize with his Shorthorns for years. I chose the Aberdeen-Angus, partly because these two neighbors had the other two important beef breeds, and partly because what I had seen of the breed made me think it was the best beef maker of all. The International winnings at Chicago should convince the most skeptical. should convince the most skeptical. Here are the cariot results for the entire International show history of sixteen years, foot-and-mouth disease preventing shows in 1914 and 1915:—

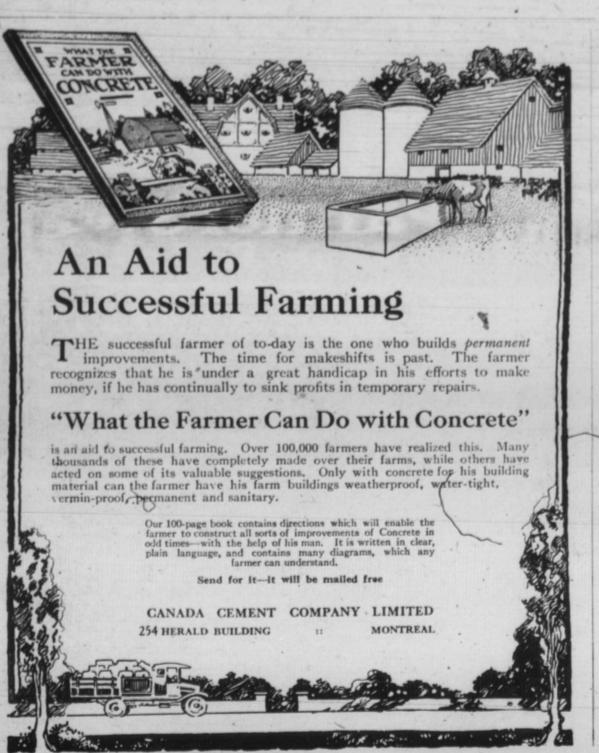
International Grand Champion Fat Carload Lot Awards

	The same of the sa		Price .
Year	Breed	Per	
1917	Aberdeen-Angus		42.50
1916	Aberdeen-Angus		28.00
1913	Aberdeen-Angus		13.25
1912	Aberdeen-Angus		14.00
1911	Aberdeen Angus		15.75
1910	Aberdeen-Angus	mindeline.	13.50
1909	Shorthorn	errorrere.	15.00
1908	Aberdeen-Angus		11.00
1907	Aberdeen-Angus	Kerraleser	8.00
1996	Aberdeen-Angus	*********	17.00
1905	Aberdeen-Angus		8.65
1904	Aberdeen-Angus		10.00
1903	Hereford		8,35
1902	Aberdeen-Angus		14,50.
1991	Hereford		12.00
1900	Aberdeen-Angus		15,50
-E.	P. Hall, feeder of	the Grand C	ham-
pion	carload at last fo	our Chicago I	nter-
natio	nal Livestock Sh	OWS.	

PASTURE FOR HOGS

The feed situation confronting the swine grower during the coming summer is not altogether a bright one. Standard hog-feeds are not likely to be plentiful, with high prices ruling. Shorts and middlings, while fixed as to price, show no likelihood of a surplus. Corn, for some months practically unprocurable, and in any case too high in price to be considered, may be available, but whether in reliably constant quantities remains to be seen. Barley will be high priced also and difficulty available in many localities. Oats, under ruling and probable future prices, are very high, and can perhaps best be used only for the milking sow and for weaned and growing pigs. Only in small quantities should this feed enter into the fattening ration. It has been shown that with breeding stock, whether during winter or summer maintenance, cheap home grown feeds may be largely utilized as an economy, and that from such feeding practice best results may be obtained in health and production. It has been, further, clearly demonstrated that home-grown feeds for summer feeding may economically replace a considerable percentage of meal, even at pre-war prices.

At the Experimental Farm, Brandon, it was shown by experiment during the summer of 1916 that oats, barley and wheat all stood pasturing well. These were sown on May 17 and pastured from July 5 until early in August. Rape, which was slightly injured by pasture



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Are Selected

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WHAT'S UNDER THE HIDE?



April 17, 1918

1957	Aberdon-Argas	1560	Gr. Absprings - A
1956	Abardson-Anges	21440	Abordson-A
	Aberigen - Anges	1966.	Abertons-As
	Abordson-Angus	1904	Gr. Aburdana-A
	Aberdoon Anges	35463.	Alor Cons. As
	Abertons-Arque	19402	Gr. Allowerson - A
	A burdeen - Angus	13695.	Absertues-As
308	Abertons-Anges	75693	Air. Store

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HEE PRINT SETS . AVE & -- TWENTY-FREET STREET SASKATOON, SASK



Registered Stallions

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

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

Registered Bulls

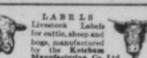
A. CHAMPAGNE, Battleford

SHETLAND PONIES FOR SALE

Year-Olds, well broken to saddle and WM. L. MARTIN WAPELLA Box 87

THE LAIRD STOCK FARM

A. L. WATSON FILLMORE or BROUGH







SASK.

A. B. CAIL, 421 Main Street, Winnipeg ARE YOU TRAPPING?

Beaver-Muskrats

In Saskatchewan the season for beaver has been opened and April is the best month. Get all you can and ship to us. We pay from \$8.00 to \$18.00, according

BEEF HIDES

are doing better now. We are paying per lb. for green salted beef hides.

NORTH-WEST HIDE & FUR CO. Ltd. 278 RUPERT AVE., WINNIPEG

ing too early, supplied much needed pasturage when the cereal seedings had been eaten off. Vetches, although slow of growth, were readily eaten and stood pasturing well. Sweet clover was also late in maturing, and eaten only when no other feed was available.

With these pasture crops a self feeder was used to supply a supplemental grain ration. Economical gains were made at a cost of five centa per pound for grain and pasture, employing feed prices then current. The method in general reduced the labor of feeding to the minimum.

Rape and Alfalfa Pastures

Rape and Alfaifa Pastures

At the Experimental Station, Lacombe, where swine feeding enters largely into livestock operations, rape and alfaifa have proven most desirable crops. As a result of the average of three tests, rape has shown a slight superiority over alfalfa, requiring as pounds meal as a supplementary feed as against 3.83 pounds in the case of alfalfa. Rape carried 1786.1 pounds of perk per acre as against 1518.9 pounds with alfalfa.

The findings at Lacombe would warrant the recommendation of alfalfa for early pasture with a block of rape to supply green food for hogs when they attain considerable size. When alfalfa may be successfully grown, the swine grower would be well advised in retaining a small block for swine feeding purposes. Results at Lacombe also indicate that a good cereal pasture is to be obtained by the use of a heavy seeding (3 bushels per acre) of oats and barley, or wheat, oats and barley. Any one of the pastures above mentioned should be helped by rape seeded early in June, preferably in drills 27 inches apart.

At Lacombe the results of the use of

apart.

At Lacombe the results of the use of self-feeders versus hand-feeding on pasture, while not sufficiently verified by repeated experiment, would indicate that whare bogs are fed to a finish the self-feeding method shows most economical gains. It has been proyen where corn is the principal grain used, self-feeding is more economical than hand-feeding. That this is also the case where mixed grains, wheat by-products and feeding concentrates are used, is indicated by the results at Ottawa, Lacombe, Brandon and elsewhere on the

indicated by the results at Ottawa, La-combe, Brandon and elsewhere on the Experimental Farms System.

At the Experimental Station at Leth-bridge excellent results have been ob-tained from alfalfa and peas, the hogs being allowed access to both crops at the same time. Here, of course, alfalfa is one of the most dependable crops grown, conditions being in all respects suited to its culture.

PEAS MAKE A GOOD STOCK FEED

The high price at which peas have sold on the market for the last two years, has given a decided impetus to their production. Canadian production in 1917 exceeded the previous year by nearly a million bushels. The production of peas is lower than that of any of the cereals. Insect peats, diseases, and the low price decreased the production of this important legume previous to the war, but since then, due to the rapidly rising price of the last three years, the acreage has been greatly increased, especially in the provinces of Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Split peas and whole peas, especially in Canada, occupy a prominent place in human diet in pea soup. Pea meal is an excellent protein food for use in a balanced ration for stock-feeding purposes. Unthreshed peas are of great value for sheep-feeding purposes, being an ideal winter roughage for breeding ewes, while they are likewise an excellent feed for young cattle. They can also be successfully grown with oats and made into evsilage, furnishing, where corn cannot be grown, one of the most valuable silage foods, or again the same mixture can be cured as hay and fed with profit throughout the winter. As a summer pasture for hogs they return profitable gains, an acre of peas forming a most valuable adjunct to the summer ration coming in at a time when the young shoats are able to make the best use of this kind of feed.

Do Well on Sod

Do Well on Sod

The successful culture of peas is largely a matter of climate. Being a legume instead of a cereal they are classed among those crops known as





Every farmer and dairyman knows that breeders or owners of record breaking cows don't experiment or take chances with their champions.

It is obvious then, that in regard to the care of cows, and the best method of milking, no better advice is obtainable than given by the owners of championship stock.

Mr. G. A. Brethen of Norwood, Ont., owner of many champions, Senator A. T. Fancher, owner of the world record holder, "Fancher Farm Maxie", and hundreds of the leading farmers throughout Canada advise—and by using, endorse



and contentedly. If you have ten cows or more, an Empire installed economically, paying for itself in a st by saving time and labor. With an Empire can do the work of three men milking by han

same time.

Empire Milking Machines do away with drudgery on the larm—they are always ready to work—and always work well, saving the cost of extra men, time and trouble. The breeders of Champion Stock who use Empire Milking Machines have given us paluable information, which we have put into bookict form. It is certainly worth a stamp, so drep us a line now while you have the inspiration.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

April

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for

Shingle Your Barn This Spring With LAR'S GEORGE SHINGLES and you will not have to shingle it again for a lifetime. Because Pedlar's "George" Shingles are Rainproof, Windproof, Lightning Proof. Fireproof, Rotproof and Rustproof They are made of the best quality of heavily galvanized steel and, when in place on your barn roof, each shingle is locked on all four sides, making the roof absolutely tight against all the elements. No matter what kind of weather comes along, a roof shingled with Pedlar's "George" Shingles will give full protection.

These shingles are 24 x 24 inches in size, so that it takes only 25 shingles to cover 100 square feet of roof. They require less time and labor to lay than any other shingle.

And they last a lifetime. There is no wearing them out. When properly grounded these shingles are also an effective lightning conductor. Shingle your barn with them and you can rest easy no matter how fierce the lightning may be for it won't hurt your barn.

You really can't afford inferior barn roofing. Write us for full particulars and prices. Ask for Barn Shingle Booklet G.G.

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soil improvers. While they do 'not do their best on light soils, particularly during a period of dry weather, yet almost any heavy well drained soil that has not been robbed of its virgin fertility will produce a good crop. The best results are obtained by putting them on sod land which has been plowed the previous autumn and thoroughly top-worked before seeding.

Peas cannot be sown as early as wheat or oats, owing to the tenderness of the young vines which a late spring frost is apt to damage seriously, also the cold and dampness of the seed. It is impossible to give an exact date when it is desirable to start pea seeding.

Farmers in extreme northern districts who are desirous of trying out peas should start in a small way. As peas are subject to severe injury from frost both in the late spring and early autumn, it would be poor advice to recommend any farmer whe is situated north of the 50th parallel in the eastern provinces, and north of the 53rd parallel in the *prairie* provinces, to sow a large acreage until he is certain that they will escape late spring and early fall frosts.

The many ways in which one can utilize a few acres of peas with profit,

fall frosts.

The many ways in which one can utilize a few acres of peas with profit, should tend to make this one of our most popular crops instead of occupying, as it does, a lower place than any of the Canadian cereals. There are no cultural difficulties to discourage the farmer while the chief insect pest, the weevil, can always be successfully controlled by the sulphide treatment.

SELLING SURPLUS DRAFT HORSES

Good individuals that are well bred, sound and properly grown out, are easily sold at good prices. This is the kind for which everybody is looking. Altogether too many breeders think if a horse has a pedigree, no matter how poor an individual he may be, he is worth a good price. They buy that kind for foundation stock and then expect to produce high-class animals that will find ready sale at big figures. It can't be done. I have been through the same experience myself. I bought some cheap stuff to start with, and they were always cheap. I had to discard them entirely. If the mistake of buying the wrong kind of animals is made,

it is best to sell them and start over again. I don't mean that the price paid determines the value, for some of the best animals I have ever owned cost me a moderate price. If one is not a good judge of draft horses himself, he should by all means secure the counsel of an experienced and reliable breeder in purchasing to establish a stud. The good kind is always the cheapest in the end. I sound this warning to beginners and to any breeders who may be discouraged because they have not been able to sell their animals to an advantage. My own experience has been that if a colt doesn't sell easily, there is something wrong with him. is something wrong with him.

I have found the most effective way

years as a breeder which the buyer never say until unloaded at his home town. Although as a rule not many horses are sold that way, the reputation of absolute honesty in describing horses for sale, will bring buyers with every announcement. The letter should give sex, age, exact weight, height, measurement of bone below knee and hock, colr, description and breeding. A good kodak picture of the animal, showing side view, oftentimes brings buyers who would not otherwise come. Sells Them at Their Best

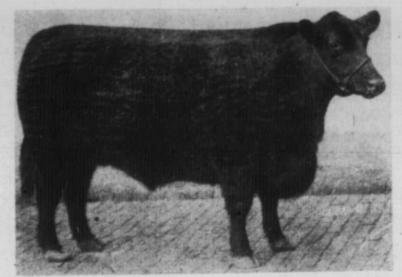
years as a breeder which the buyer

Cheapest Because Best and

Most

Durable

I have always made the most clear money by selling an animal when it looked its best. When I decided to sell



Muskogee Boy, recently sold at Oklahoma City for the Red Cross at the record price of \$3.10 a pound. Weight 1,880 pounds. A pure-bred Angus Steer and Champion of the Breed at 1917 International, Chicago.

to dispose of surplus stock to be to write letters to fifteen or twenty dealers advertising in the leading live-stock papers. always describe what I have to sell correctly and as fully as possible. I made this a part of my plan in the beginning so that I might nave the entire confidence of the purchaser in the future. As a result, I have sold a number of horses in my 30 odd

some foals, yearlings or two-year-olds, I get them in good, saleable condition and then sell to the man who will give me the most money. Not to sell then would be like getting a hog fat and then letting him get thin again because the price went down a little. I can point to a number of good breeders who are losing money every year because are losing money every year because they ask too much for their horses.

Some men have two and three-year-old stallions at our shows and they turn down reasonable offers and take their horses home to keep them six months or a year for no other reason than that they have heard of some one getting a big price for a horse which was no better than theirs. It is not one, but many breeders, who are standing in their own light in this very way. Advertising is the best livestock papers is very effective, but more expensive than writing personal letters. I always try the latter first, and then, if that does not work satisfactorily, I place an ad or two in some of the papers most widely read by Percheron buyers.

Since our farmers organized a county

Since our farmers organized a county Percheron Breeders' Association, I have had no need for personal advertising. The efforts of the county organization have sold every Percheron. I am busy now trying to produce more horses because I could sell them readily if I had them. Co-operation of the neighbors must be enlisted to make the most money in the horse business. It if I had them. Co-operation of the neighbors must be enlisted to make the most money in the horse business. It is all the better if every man in the community breeds to the same kind of a stallion. As a result, dealers from all over the United States come to our farms because they know they can see a large number of Percherons for sale. Even though our county is small, the members of our organization have sold more than 100 head of Percherons in the past twelve months. Our county association carries a small advertisement the year round in two or three of the best livestock papers. In the spring our secretary has received as many as ten letters per day from people wanting Percherons. When a buyer comes to our community some member of the organization usually takes him around to see the horses. A list of everything for sale is kept in one of the leading banks so that anyone can go there and locate available Percherons. Every member of the association fills out blanks furnished him, showing the exact description and breeding of the stock he has to sell. It is needless to say that the County Percheron Breeders' Association is of great benefit to our community, when every good Percheron colt in this section sells for \$100 to \$150 more per head than was realized before our farmers organized. Produce good horses and your selling troubles will vanish if you will exercise common sense in growing and pricing them.—An Illinois Breeder, in The Percheron Review.

THE FARM WELL

Good water is as essential as go-food for the maintenance of heal food for the maintenance of health in the family and the thrift of the farm livestock. An ample supply of pure, wholesome water is not only a blessing of inestimable value but one of the most valuable assets a farm

A glance through the Annual Re-ports of the Experimental Farms shows that the Division of Chemistry shows that the Division of Chemistry is doing a valuable work towards the improvement of the farm water supplies throughout the Dominion. In the course of the past thirty years many hundreds of samples from farm wells have been analysed and reported on. A perusal of these reports shows that year in and year out only about one-third of the waters were propured as pure and wholesome, in one-third of the waters were pro-nounced as pure and wholesome, in other words, were free from excretal drainage matter. This is not as it should be and the reason is not hard to find. In too many instances con-venience only has been considered in locating the well. For the most parvenience only has been considered in locating the well. For the most part it is found these polluted wells under stables, in barn-yards or dangerously near the privy or where the slops from the farm house are thrown out. Wells in such locations can never be depended on to yield pure water. They must sooner or later become polluted by filth draining into them from the surrounding soil, which inevitably becomes saturated with manurial products. These wells, indeed, act as cess pits, and the records show not a few instances in which the water of such wells possessed a distinct fertilizing value from the presence of excretal matter.

The lesson from these facts is:

The lesson from these facts is: don't sacrifice health to convenience, locate the well at a safe distance—50 to 100 yards at least—from any possible source of contamination. A

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Cutter's

Blackleg Filtrate

Blackleg Tissue Aggressin

The New, Safe and Efficient Agents for Protecting Calves from Blackleg.

Cutter's Blackleg Filtrate post-

Cutter's Blackleg Aggressia, made directly from animal tie-sues, affords even greater protection and is recommended for Pure Breds.

for Pure Breds.
Neither the Filtrate nor the Aggressin can possibly produce
Blackleg in even the most susceptible animals since both
are germ free.
Both have given 100% protection
wherever used.

Prices—

10 dose pkge. Filtrate...\$2.00

50 " 15.00

10 dose pkge. Tissue Aggressin 4.00

N. B.—Cutter's Filtrate (a "cultural product" aggressin is fulloc.t to the dose, as we believe that smaller doses, whether concentrated or not, afford less protection.

Write for booklet telling what germ free vaccines are and wherein "cultural product" Ag-gressins differ from Cutter's Aggressin made from animal

While these new "germ free vac-cines" have advantages that should be known to every stockraiser, we see no reason for a quick change to them by stockraisers who have had satisfactory results from the use of

CUTTER'S

"California's Favorite" for nearly 20 years

Year is and Year Out they have given better satisfaction than, any other vaccine made, and as far as price and conven-lence of administration are concerned, they have all the advantage.

Cutter's Pill Injector... 1.50
Insist on Cutter products. If unobtainable. order direct. We pay shipping charges.

The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Calif. "The Laboratory That Knows How"

FIREPROOF CHIMNEYS



rys cause fires, your chimney fireproof) insures meximum drafted capacity. climing, increases strength and durability, and prevents gazzes from escaping and spoiling and spoiling and spoiling and prevents gazzes from escaping and spoiling and spoiling and spoiling the same property and property and property and property and property to the same property to t

Thos. Jackson & Sons CHIMNEY FLUE LINING hored or drilled well tapping a deep scatted source, tightly sealed off at the junction of the soil and rock, is likely to give the purest supply. If a dug well, line it to a depth of 10 or 12 feet with concrete or puddled clay, 4 to 6 inches in thickness, to ensure the exclusion of water from the surface layers of soil. Keep the autroundings of the well absolutely clear from the accumulation of fifth and preferably in the grass. Make prevision to carry off the waste water from the pump, so that it may not rester the well and so protect the mouth of the well that surface water cannot flow in, and mice, frogs, snakes, etc., are excluded. With wells such as these pure water may be accured. A wind-mill, gasolene engine or hand force pump will be found a paying investment, enabling the water to be piped to the house, stable and harn, thus securing running water in the farm buildings, a convenience and blessing that needs only to be experienced to be appreciated.

ISOLATE INFECTED ANIMALS

ISOLATE INFECTED ANIMALS

ISOLATE INFECTED ANIMALS

Many animal diseases depend for their origin on a germ, usually specific for the disease in question and the germ in turn depends for its existence on the opportunity to reproduce itself in the animal body. Prevent its entrance into the animal body and it in time is unable to reproduce itself, and likewise the disease. Also prevent its transmission from one animal to another and we limit the ravages of the disease. It is a subject of almost daily observation of veterinarians that a more or less wide-spread disease among the animals on a farm or in a locality had its inception in a single animal that was observed to be "off feed" but was given no particular attention until days later, when several others showed the same symptoms.

later, when several others showed the same symptoms.

The one man in the community who is trained to diagnose animal diseases, and administer treatment is the veterinarian and his services should be sought early in case of sick animals, but in the meantime it is unnecessary and evidencing a lack of good business principles to allow the sick to remain with the well possibly to infect them. On the first evid-nee of disease of any kind the sick should be separated and kept isolated until the nature of the affection is determined. Observance of fhis practice will often save many valuable animals.

The same principle should be observed when purchasing animals which may have been exposed to various infections without the knowledge of the purchaser. Such animals should not be allowed to mingle with those already on the farm, and efforts should be made to deter-mine the existence of infection, such as tuberculin test and tests for

THE EVOLUTION IN SHEEP. RAISING

Fifteen years ago Calgary was a cow town and the whole country east, west, south and for some distance north was real cattle land. The fellows were getreal cattle land. The fellows were getting their wealth from sweeping off the native grasses of the open prairie with horses, cattle and sheep. Now we have cultivation hooked up with every stock enterprise but with nearly every range stock enterprise cut to pieces, and the whole land business changed to farming on irrigated or dry lands. On farming on irrigated or dry lands. On top of this we have all kinds of pure-bred stock enterprises in horses, cattle bred stock enterprises in horses, cattle and some sheep, dairying, hog-raising and poultry-raising. The evolution of present types of farm enterprise is an interesting study and the materials are concrete and bunched, so that it is an easy picture.

The sheep business has really done itself credit. For years it seemed that no amount of tugging and hauling would bring sheep up abreast with horse stock and 'critters' in status and interest and now it is running away

would bring sheep up abreast with horse stock and 'critters' in status and interest and now it is running away from the friends that have stood closest to it all the time. Fifteen years ago practically all the sheep of the province were range sheep, Montana Merinos, and doing their six or eight miles a day every day of the year. The common finger posts were the spring counts for four or five per cent. losses in wintered



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stuff, the 70, 80 or 90 per cent. Iambings, the 12 or 13 cent wool and the \$3.50 or \$4.00 per head two-year-old muttons. No, yearlings too light and paid well for a second shearing on free grass. Lambaf Nothing doing. Now the talk is all mutton rams, stud flocks on the side, of Shropshire, Hampshire, Oxford and Romney, nlachine-shearing plants, grades of wool, prices in Boston, shriskage, transportation, dealers'share, alfalfa and other cultivated fodders, fat, shorn and unshorn yearlings, etc. And that's the way it goes. The farms are doing equally well. Sheep and lambs "blatting" every place, thick-backed, black faced ewes with quits a bit of bone. Grain sold so well last year that every farmer has a little a bit of home. Grain sold so well last year that every farmer has a little money for stock or surface improve-ments, woven fencing for example, and coyotes are no longer free to pick off lambs in the open or the brush.

Sheep on the Grain Farms

The big grain farmers are really the fellows who are surprising themselves most. In Southern Alberta it is a case of summer-fallowing practically every other year. Nearly all the moisture comes in May, June and July, the weeds get ahead of them, labor, machines and borses are high and the fellows are getting wise to the use of sheep to sweep the green staff off the fallows and volunteer grain, mustard, stinkweed, foxtail, daisy, etc.—they have all the

kinds. Besides this they pack and man-ure the land. The dry land is usually loose and open and cultivation to keep the fallow bare leaves the soil too open and the sub-surface packer is needed. Sheep cut out the packer, duck-foot cultivator and harrow for one going over at least, and the lambs put on three quarters of a pound a day of ten-cent meat. Looks good doesn't it? Range ewes are twelve dollars or more for any old kind, good farm ewes about for any old kind, good farm ewes about

twice as much.

The organization of the sheep breed-The organization of the sheep breed-ers' is some organization. Practically all the wool of the province was as-sembled at central shearing or grading depots and was graded by Dominion Government graders and sold in gross by competitive bidding on a fixed sale day. One man has a six-shear machine plant of his own and took care of 10,000 sheep of his own and 20,000 besides.

plant of his own and took care of 10,000 sheep of his own and 20,000 besides, another centre had 75,000 fleeces, and that's the way it goes.

The price of wool has something to do with the high price of all kinds of sheep stock just now but not everything. There is a general recognition that sheep fill a useful plan in all kinds of farm enterprises. The farmer wants a few sheep for the profitable use of odd foods and for meat, the grain farmer feels that he is economically right in his broad acres scheme but he has to have sheep to correct his weed troubles if he is going to stay with the business.

The "little farm well tilled" gospel or "ten acres and happiness" atuff doesn't go here and why should it? Labor surface equipment and machinery are high and land is low. Therefore go long on the cheapest factor in production, namely land, and make a race of commercial farmers instead of a bunch of peasants. The business is firmly established on the little farms, hig farms and small range enterprises. It has taken time but it is here.—J. McCaig, Edmonton.

THE MERITS OF SHORTHORNS

The Merits of shorthorns

To claim superiority for the Shorthorn over all other breeds in every respect is not the object of this article. To do so would be to display an ignorance of facts, and to give evidence of a weak case. Shorthorn breeders believe, however, that in the Shorthorn they have a breed which can stand upunder the most searching investigation. Several Experiment Stations have compared different breeds of cattle as to their relative merits as feeders. The results are somewhat confusing, and if they indicate anything, they show that cheapness of production is not related in any way to the breed to which an animal happens to belong. Tests such as these have practically no value in indicating the relative merits of different breeds, because the number of

animals it is practicable to use is nec-essarily very small, relatively, and no man could be certain that the animals he selected for a comparison of this kind were fairly representative of their

he selected for a comparison of this kind were fairly representative of their respective breeds.

One thing is certain, however: the wide popularity of Shorthorn steers in both Canada and the United States, is the best evi-lence that practical feeders are satisfied that the Shorthorn is sapable of making rapid and economical gains. No breed has a more enviable reputation in this connection.

At the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago in 1917, four carloads of Shorthorn yearling steers (6) head) dressed 65.3 per cent. of their live weight, which is the highest record ever made for car lots at the International. In addition to the above, the average per cent. of dressed weight of all Shorthorn steers slaughtered at the International was higher than that of any other breed. This is surely conclusive evidence that the Shorthorn is a profitable butcher's animal in addition to being a profitable animal for the farm.

Early Maturity

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We hear a good deal about this, that, or the other breed excelling in early maturity. It is true that we find very few pony-built animals among Shorthorns, it being characteristic of the young Shorthorn to make rapid growth, which is one of the strong points of the breed and a point which makes it a profitable breed to handle, but if anyone wishes to investigate this matter, let him attend one of the large exhibitions where the best animals of all breeds are to be seen, and let him compare the young Shorthorns with the young cattle of other breeds. If he will take this trouble, he will find the Shorthorn holding its own with other breeds in point of finish and usually more than holding its own in point of weight for age. The breed which can combine size with early maturity is a safe one in which to invest one's money.

age. The breed which can combine size with early maturity is a safe one in which to invest one's money.

The supreme test of any beef breed is its ability not only to improve the quality, but to increase the size of the progeny of all kinds of cows with which its bulls may be mated, and the Shorthern wherever it goes, carries with it horn, wherever it goes, carries with it the reputation of maintaining its size even in the hands of careless farmers who are but indifferent feeders. To who are but indifferent feeders. To maintain size under skilful selection and and liberal feeding is quite different from maintaining it where the blood is diluted and the treatment not over generous, but we find the Shorthorn holding its size to a remarkable degree under the hardest conditions.

In connection with this question of size, the following table from "Feels and Feeding," by Henry and Morrison, is a most interesting one:—

Age, weight, and daily gain from birth of steers slaughtered at the Smithfield Show, London, Eng., 1895 to 1914:—

1914:					
		No. of	Age	Wt.	Daily
Breed	A	nimal	s Days	Lbs.	Gain
Shorthorn					Lbs.
1 year	old	. 85	674	1,446	2.14
2 years			1,012	1,901	1.88
3 years			1,353	2,363	
Aberdeen-					
1 year	old	. 93	672	1,416	2.11
2 years			1,025	1,948	1,83
3 years			1,269	2,130	1.79
Hereford					
1 year	old.	. 77	670	1,426	2.13
2 years			999	1,844	1.85
3 years			1,316	2,066	1.57
Galloway					
1 year	old.	72	662	1,229	1,86
2 years			1,518	1,605	1.63
3 years			1,236	1,794	1.44
Red Poll					
1 year	old .	. 50	659	1,254	1,90
2 years			91/9	1,637	1.64
3 years	old .	. 3	1,247	1,736	1,38

It will be noted that in each section the Shorthorns lead in weight and average daily gaip. Size is not everything, but it may mean the difference betwen profit and loss to the farmer who knows from experience that slow growing kinds are not a good proposition from the standpoint of profit.

On the Range

In his book on Shorthorn cattle, Mr. A. H. Sanders, editor of the "Breeder's Gazette," quotes Mr. Charles Goodnight and Mr. Murdo Mackenzie, two of the best known and most widely ex-



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he Range

Shorthorn cattle, Mr. litor of the "Breeder's s Mr. Charles Good-Murdo Mackenzie, two m and most widely ex-

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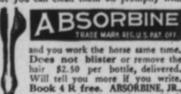
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perienced range operators in the United States (both large purchasers and users of Hereford cattle) and both agree that the introduction of Shorthorn blood has a markedly beneficial effect upon range cattle, specially in regard to maintain-ing size. Mr. Mackenzie is also quoted ing size. Mr. Mackenzie is also quoted as stating that when on a visit to the X I T range, the largest range in the world, he called the manager's attention to the fact that the Shorthorn steers would average seventy five pounds heavier than other sorts, a fact which the manager readily admitted. Mr. Sanders states that no man in the American cattle trade stands higher than Murdo Mackenzie.

If space permitted, much more evidence rould be given regarding the value of the Shorthorn on the range, because, wherever it goes, we can trace its influence for good. Big, growthy, sappy steers are characteristic results from using Shorthorn bulls on the range as elswhere.

The breed is also prolife, and hard

breed is also prolific and hardy,

carded. It is here that the Shorthorn makes a particularly strong bid for favor, and is accorded general recognition. The meanest sorub cow, if mated with a good Shorthorn bull, will produce progeny that will grow to good size and make a reasonably good feeder. One has only to study the grade herds of this or any other country to become convinced of the merits of the Shorthorn. Those big, roomy, square-ended grade cows, many of them deep milkers, just the kind you would select from which to breed profitable steers, are difficult to find outside of our grade Shorthorn has earned for them the title of 'farmer's breed.'

That the Shorthorn is capable of winning championships in competition with other breeds has been well demonstrated during the past year. At the great Chicago International and at Portland in 1917, Shorthorn steers won the grand championship over all breeds in the single steer competition; while in car lots, Shorthorns won the grand



t, Champion Shorthorn Bull at the Show and Sale, Penrith, Comberlar He was calved April, 1916, and sired by the great Duthie Bull, Collys I. His breeder was A. Crombie, Woodend, Aberdeenshire. This bull was a guness (\$18,876) on March 8 to A. T. Marshall, to go to the Argentine. Prockshank Butterfly family. He has a grand back, fine ribe and quarte and a head of almost perfect Shorthorn type.

and readily adapts itself to extremes of

and readily adapts itself to extremes of climate.

The value of the Shorthorn for crossing on other breds is well known, and a large proportion of prize-winning steers in the sctions for grades and crosses at our leading shows, carry Shorthorn blood in their veins. Crossing the Hereford and Shorthorn has produced some of the most noted herds in the Panhandle country of Texas. (See "Shorthorn Cattle," by Banders.)

Perhaps the most famous cross is that of the Shorthorn with the black polled cattle of Scotland, the result being the so-called "prime Scots," which have been favorites for a great many years with both farmers and butchers in Great Britain. This cross has a growthiness and readiness to fatten which pleases the cattle feeder and swells his bank account. No other breed has proved equal to the Shorthorn for crossing with the Angus and Galloway.

For Grade Breeding

After all, it is the man who is bre ing grade cattle and raising animals for the butcher, who decides which breeds shall flourish and which shall be dischampionship at Portland and Salt Lake City in 1917, and at Denver in both 1917 and 1918. By winning such honors at these great shows the Short-horn has demonstrated its ability to

henors at these great shows the Shorthorn has demonstrated its ability to gain recognition in the show yard, as well as in every other field where it has been put to the test.

For over one hundred years Shorthorn cattle have been bred on this continent, and the demand for them is greater today than it ever was before. The demand has forced prices to a very high level, and the high prices may tend to discourage some prospective breeders. To such we would say that the world shortage of beef cattle can mean only one thing, and that is high prices for beef for years to come. When a man is selecting a breed he should select one whose popularity is based upon solid, every-day utility. The Shorthorn has thoroughly demonstrated its usefulness and profitableness to the steer feeder, to the rancher, to the butcher, to the man who wants a dual purpose cow, and to every man who has had the foresight to invest in good Shorthorns and handle them wisely.—G. E. Day, secretary Dominion Shorthorn Association.



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April

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To jot these facts down in simple record form, ready for instant reference asyttone, would take her a few minarts of your time at the east of the day. And the peods they'd yield in giving you definite

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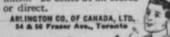
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The Deeper Life

The Unconventional Study of the Bible By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

Dr. BLAND

Love and interest resent the touch of authority. It has not often helped two young people to fall in love with each other and to be insistently told that they should or even that they would. To be peremptorily assured that if one has good taste one will be sure to delight in a restain poem or picture or musical composition is a great atimulus not to appreciation but to

It is altogether likely that many people have failed to find the pleas-ure and the help in Bible study that they might just because they were told beforehand too positively exactly what they would find or at least ought to find if their disposition was what it ought to be, and so, possibly in and so, possibly in some cases, a good way to encourage Bible some cases, a good way
to encourage Bible
study would be to admit frankly all the
discouraging experiences
that may be encountered.
The Bible is not all interesting to the
most sincerely good sould asset to the

The Bible is not all interesting to the most sincerely good people, nor is most of it always interesting. One may give a good deal of honest study to it sometimes with very little conscious reward. Some parts of it are to most of us juiceless and innutritious, A great deal of it yields its message and help only under competent interpretation. One spiety is not measured by one's knowledge of the Bible. Bible study is only a means to an end, not the end itself. It is of greater help to some than to others. Christian souls feed in different pastures. No one, then, should be dispastures. No one, then, should be dis-couraged if he finds that Bible study at first awakens little enthusiasm.

It may be wise, indeed, to lay aside all pre-conceptions whatever and to just try to understand the Bible as if it were a book without the

It may be wise, indeed, to lay aside all pre-conceptions whatever and to just try to understand the Bible as if it were a book without the most wonderful history of all literature. All that is necessary is that one should come to it with an honest, reverent and truth-seeking mind. It may further be helpful to bear in mind certain broad features about the Bible, forgetfulness of which may occasion unnecessary disappointment or perplexity.

In the first place, what we call the Bible is not a book but a library. In it are books representing a great variety of temperaments and modes of thought. The primitive Hebrew mind is represented and a still earlier Babylonian way of thinking. Latest phases of Jewish thought are there, and widely differing from each other, as we see when we compare the earlier psalms and the earlier propnets with the proverbs and that singular composition Ecclesiastes, which seems to be colored by a melancholy and effective old age. In the New Testament we find the plain, practical Jewish temperament in the Gospel of St. Mark. The inystical and imaginative strain the Jewish mind developed in Alexandria in a Greek atmosphere is shown in the Epistle to the Hebrews. The Greek instinct, for clear and orderly and balanced literary expression is revealed in St. Luke's writings. Distinctly Greek too, are St. Paul's theological expositions and controversial discussions. There is a mysticism again, in St. John's writings and in St. Paul's letters which is far away from the plain practical ethies of the Epistle of St. James, and which has alygys been as nourishing and vital to some Christians as it has been bewildering to others.

The Bible is for all ages and all temperaments and all races. It is a universal, a Catholic, a broadly human collection of books. One must be content to find one's own in it and more or less that is, not one's own but may be most congenial to another type of thought and experience. God's family is large and varied, and the revelation that is for all must be many-sided.

It cannot, again, be too clearly kept in mind that a revelation, culminating in such a supreme disclosure as that embodied in the Lord Jesus Christ, must of necessity be gradual and progressive.
The teaching about the characters and will of God that would be intelligible to a people on the moral and intellectual plan of the Hebrews as we know that must be very

them first must be very different from that given by Him in whom "dwelt all the fullness of the all the fullness of the G od head hod ily."
Every mother knows how she has to give religious and, indeed, every other kind of knowledge to her children when first the curiosity begins to be manifested. She has to break up what she believes, give it in she believes, give it in erumbs, not in loaves, with all manner of il-

with all manner of illustrations, famelful and inadequate enough but the only means whereby the child can get any correct ideas at all.

One of the great illuminating principles of all historical study is that the individual reproduces the history of the race. As the mother with the little child so God with the race. There must be reserve and adaptation. One must the individual reproduces the history of the race. As the mother with the little child so God with the race. There must be reserve and adaptation. One must expect in the earlier books of the Bible views of God that seem childish to a later age. "No man hath seen God at any time" says the Fourth Gospel, but in Exodus XXXIII. 22, 23, we are told God said to Moses "I will put thee in a cleft of the rock and will cover thee with my hand till I have passed by; and I will take away my hand, and thou shalt see my back; but my face shall not be seen."

In Genesis VIII. 20-22, God is represented as moved to graciousness by the animal sacrifices of Noah after the Flood. Jehovah, it is said, "smelled the sweet savour and said in his heart, 'I will not again curse the ground for man's sake... neither will I again smite any more everything living, as I have done." The writer conceives God as conciliated by the roasted flesh. But the later psalmists and prophets pour seorn upon animal sacrifices.

Isaiah (I. 11-13), represents Jehovah as saying "What unto me is the multitude of your sacrifices... I delight not in the blood of bullocks, or of lambs, or of he-goats." "Sacrifice and offering thou hast no delight in," is the great passage in Psalms XL. 6-8, but in the self dedication of the man who says "I delight to do Thy will, O my God, Yea, Thy law is within my heart" (Cf. the corresponding and sublime passages in Amos V. 21-24, Micah VI. 6-8).

The same development is found in the ethical teaching of the Bible. Poly-

VI. 6-8).

The same development is found in the ethical teaching of the Bible. Polygamy is recorded without disapproval. Slavery is permitted. Atrocities in war beyond what even the Germans have wrought are spoken of as done by the Divine command. Expressions of hatred are found in the Paalms which are utterly inconsistent with the teaching of Jesus.

Yet all this imperfect mortality can be accepted in a progressive revelation as inevitable. You cannot make a healthy, vigorous boy of six or eight a perfect gentleman. In attempting to do it you would only make him a prig. Fruit in ripening always passes through a sour stage. There must be disorder and dirt and unsightly seaffolding in the construction of the most heautiful building. The finish is the test. The Bible revelation concerning God and life and our duty must be judged by its culmination, not by its commencement. No Christian is bound by the pre-Christian teaching of the Bible. Christ is his master and he judges all other teaching in the Bible and out of it by its agreement with the teaching and spirit of Him in whom the long line of prophets and teachers Yet all this imperfect mortality can

roaches its culmination. From His revelation as from the summit of the mountain we look back in the lower slopes through which we have passed and only through which could we reach

the summit.

"God, having of old time spokes unto the fathers in the prophets by divers portions and in divers manners (i.e. fragmentarily and imperfectly) hath at the end of those days spokes unto us in His Son' (Heb. I. 1, 2).



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nation. From His the summit of the back in the lower ich we have passed thich could we reach

of old time spokes in the prophets by d in divers manners, , and imperfectly, f those days spokes "(Heb. I. 1, 2).



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Fight with Food

A Call to the Whole Dominion for the Utmost Effort to Produce Food for our Soldiers and Allies



OUR ALLIES are desperately short of food. In the midst of plenty ourselves we must face the stern reality of England on shorter rations than she has been for over a hundred years, and France with only three days' food reserve. Even from their present small supplies they are saving Italy from collapse through hunger.

Since shipping must be concentrated on the shortest routes, Canada and the United States must continue to be practically the only source of supply.

Canada must provide wheat and meat in increasing quantities to meet a situation that imperils the issues of the war.

Men who can be spared for work on the farms must serve in this way. Those who are obliged to remain in the city or town can at least raise vegetables in their gardens or on vacant lots.

Every effort will be made to see that labor is forthcoming to harvest the maximum crops that farmers can produce.

An increased spring acreage in wheat and other grain is vitally needed.

Stock raisers are asked to provide the greatest possible production of meat, especially pork.

Starvation is threatening our Allies. Everyone in Canada must fight by doing his or her utmost to produce and to conserve food.

CANADA FOOD BOARD

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There to housen.

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April

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The Double-Walled Secret

Continued from Page 10
were lovely. And yet they quickened no fire in him; while the other——! He had known these girls, or most of them, since childhood. About Honnie (he had already begun to call her Honnie in his thoughts) he knew almost nothing. He had met her twice, unconventionally, and that was all.

And they auddenly, Kelcey thought

And then, suddenly, Kelcey thought he say the answer. "Yes," he re-flected, as he one-stepped in the bri-liant mass of life and color and frag-rance and luxury, "it must be because

she's a mystery, because she's so un-

she's a mystery, because she's so un-conventional."

This, however, did not deter him from trying to find her. His northward flights became of daily occurrence. It was on the fourth day that he sighted the long-looked-for spot. A throb of joy coursed through him like wine. He dropped to an altitude of 300 feet and, like a mammoth gray bird, he circled slowly above the double-nall. He tried to look through the top grating, but to look through the top grating, but found that it was now covered with thin coarse white cloth through which he could not see. He saw the black men in their white suits working in the

field. Then he saw that they had discovered him. They stopped their work and stared up at him, and made off toward the house. Presently he saw Stryker come from the house, shield his

Stryker come from the house, shield his eyes against the sun-glare and gaze at the whirring biplane.

Kelcey was half minded to alight, but the next moment something happened that caused him to banish the impulse. He saw Stryker lift something to his armpit, saw a spirt of smoke, and in a little while-heard the report of a rifle. It was with a feeling of guilt rather than of anger that Kelcey pointed his craft skyward and

flew away. He felt like a trespusser, After all, he had no right to intrude upon the old hermit, and Kelcey was broad-visioned enough to see that his appearance could be construed only as

appearance could be construed only as an intrusion.

But he went back the sext day and at a height of 2,000 feet again encircled the place. From the ground his biplane was nothing more than a white speek in the clear summer sky, and the noise of his engine fell far short of the earth For these reasons he knew he was unobserved. The strange place with its queer double wall spread out below him like a stain on a green cloth, and while he sat looking down, wondering what his next move should be, he saw a timblack spot detach itself from the dark mass and move along a white thread which stretched in an easterly direction.

tion.

He surmised that the black spot was an automobile. He knew the threadwas a road. "And perhaps," ran his jubilant thought, "it is she—"

The thought was equivalent to acommand. Immediately he turned his machine toward the cast, and as he followed the moving speck he dree gradually nearer the earth. The possibility that he was incurring another encounter with ner father heightened the spice of uncertainty.

It was an automobile, as he had sup-

It was an automobile, as he had sup-posed, and when the whir of his pro-pellers became audible to its occupants



Grip is the most patriotic dog in Winnipeg He carries a box and many are the silver pieces he takes home for the Blue Cross

he saw it stop. He landed in a meadow beside the road, frightening a herd of cows into a panie, then stepped out and walked toward the car.

It was driven by a man whose dead-white skin and bullet-shaped head awoke unpleasant memories; but in the tonneau sat Bonnie, alone. She recog nized him as he vaulted the fence, and for one instant her blue eyes were radiwith ineffable joy.

As he approached, however, her de-meanor changed, and when she spoke to him it was in the detached, impersonal tone he remembered too well.

"Mr. Keleey, you are making a grave mistake. Must I warn you again that you are exposing yourself to danger by visiting this neighbor-hood?"

Kelcey, hat in hand, smiling up at her, with one foot resing on the step glanced doubtfully from the tail of his eye at the ex-convict sitting in front, and she, perceiving the glance and placing the right construction on it, said:

said:

"He's a Russian. He doesn't understand a word of English....But you shouldn't do this, Mr. Keleey. It's very unwise.'' He saw that her eye brows were drawn together and that her eyes were laden with trouble and sorrow and worry.

"I had to see you." he said

"I had to see you," he said.

"Why?"

"That," said young Kelcey, looking into the velvet pupils of her eyes, "is a question that has troubled me a good deal of late."

(Concluded in next issue)

In country districts, farmers should protect owls, the greatest of mice destroyers; and many of the hawks are valuable as destroyers of noxious rodents. The continued destruction of these natural enemies of rats, gophers and mice has been largely responsible for the increase in the numbers of these food-destroying rodents, and it is important that the valuable services of these birds should be recognized.



The great national duty today is to "conserve." It's a Guty you owe yourself as well as your country. A duty just as applicable to a house, barn, farm implement, or wagon, as it is

to the things you eat and wear. Buildings, in fact, show so tremendous an increase in cost, that the importance of keeping them protected is apparent to all who know how steel, wood, brick and cement have jumped in price. And the cheapest protection you can give a building is the kind you apply with a brush—PAINT. For true protection, scorn the ineffectual, cheap paints. Use only

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the kind we guarantee to possess as its important basis the above correct formula.

That formula, printed on every can, and guaranteed over our President's signature, commits us to this standard. High in cost as white lead has become, we must use it in the same proportion as heretofore. To use less of it, would necessitate the removal of the guarantee from our cans-and to do that would injure the reputation that these paints have acquired by reason of their superior ingredients. It is by using pure white lead and pure white zinc in such liberal quantities that we have been able to produce a paint that truly excels in covering capacity—and that stands the severe "climate test" of Canada in a way that spells true economy for all who use it.

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Paints.

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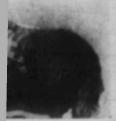
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by a man whose dead-d bullet-shaped head it memories; but in the nie, alone. She recog varited the fence, and her blue eyes were radi-

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i young Kelcey, looking pupils of her eyes, "is has troubled me a good

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listricts, farmers should he greatest of mice des-nany of the hawks are stroyers of noxious ro-ontinued destruction of enemies of rats, gophers been largely responsible in the numbers of these r rodents, and it is im-the valuable services of ould be recognized.

"Why so silent?" he asked her.
"You haven't said a word for ten
minutes."
"I didn't have anything to say,"

she replied.

He sat with a hopeful gleam in his eve. "Look here," he said, "don't you ever say anything when you have nothing to say?"

"Why, no," she replied.

"Then," he said, "will you be my wife?"

Micky Flanigan came home one day

Micky Flanigan came home one day sniffling.

"Ye got licked!" cried his mother with conviction.

"Naw, I didn't neither, maw," Micky retorted. "But the doctor was at our school today, tryin' to find out if there was anything the matter with any of us, an'he says I got ad'noids."

"Ad'noids? What's them?" Mrs. Flanigan demanded.

"They're things in your head, maw, what has to be took out," said Micky in a doleful tone.

"He's a liar," Mrs. Flanigan cried hotly, "an' It's me that isn't afraid to tell 'im so. I fine-comb your head iv'ry Sattaday night, and it's niver a ad'noid kin I find!"



"Going to plant petatoes in your garden this spring?"
"I thought I would, but when I looked up the way to do it I found that petatoes have to be planted in hills, and our yard is perfectly flat."

"I see from the newspapers this merning," said a portly woman, walk-ing into the police station house, "that you arrested a man whose mind is a

you arrested a man whose and blank."

"Yes, ma'am," returned the sergeant, "we did."

"All right," said the woman. "Will you bring the man out so that I can have a look at him! My Henry didn't come home last night and that description about fits him."

"Muzzer," asked the four-year-old,
"did you hear the stepladder when it
tumbled over?"

"No, dear," said the mother; "I
hope papa didn't fall."

"Not yet; he's still hanging onto the
picture molding."

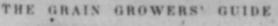


Bobby came home in bad shape one day, with his face bruised and battered and two of his front teeth missing. Upon cross-examination he admitted that he had been involved in a physical difficulty with another boy, who had apparently held his own well.

''Now, Bobby,'' his mother said, "I told you not to fight, but you have been at it again and have lost two of your teeth."

'Ah, no, I didn't lose 'em,'' said Bobby cheerfully. "I've got 'em in my pocket."

"Pa," said little-Clarence, "what is an optimist?"
"An optimist, my son," answered Mr. Callippers, who knew, "is a man who doesn't eare what happens if it doesn't happen to him."





The Smile of Contentment

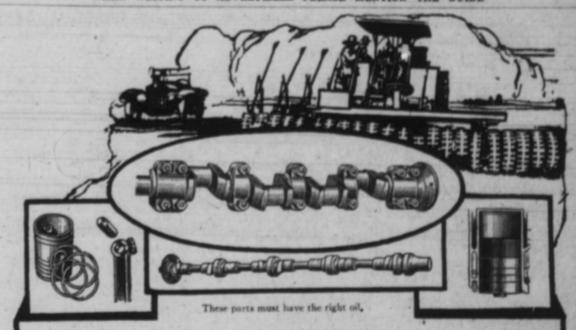
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Foght's School Survey

The result of the survey of rural schools for the province of Saskatchewan, undertaken by Dr. W. H. Foght, of Washington, was given to the press by the Department of Education for Saskatchewan on March 15. The report is comprehensive and detailed and should be read by everyone interested in clucation in the West, since Saskatchewan's problems are so largely those of Manitoba and Alberta also.

Di. Foght's investigation was made along certain definite lines; that of present school district stood out prominently. Dr. Foght believes that the small school district units have outlived their period of usefulness, and

small school district units have outlied their period of usefulness, and advocated strongly the adoption of nunicipal school hoards. He denounced the former small districts on the ground that they are ineffective and impracticable; trustees often misdirect their efforts; there is inequality of school support; and abuses are permitted in the selection of teachers, making small districts altogether unable to meet modern community needs.

Dr. Foght advocated the absolute dis-establishment of all school districts as now organized outside of the incorpor-ated village and town districts, and the re-establishment instead of all schools lying wholly or in part within each rural municipality as one municipal school district. This would necessitate the disorganization of the present the disorganization of the present means of administration, and the establishing instead of one municipal board of education, together with eastedians for each school in the municipality. Dr. Foght suggested that in the appointing of school trustees three be elected to office by the people of the municipality, two he appointed by the Minister of Education upon nomination by the inspector in whose inspectorate the municipality lies. The municipal school heard would then he able to appoint a permanent secretary, and his suggestion was that the secretary of oggestion was that the secretary of suggestion was that the secretary of the municipality act also as the secre-tary of the school board, thus incorpor-ating the work of the school districts with that of the municipality. Dr. Foght would give such municipal school boards the power to consolidate schools and to organize rural high schools of agricultural types within such limitations as may be prescribed by law.

tions as may be prescribed by School Inspection School Inspection

Regarding school inspection, Dr.

Poght is of the opinion that the present system is altogether inadequate. The open country and small village schools are entirely without provision for close effective supervision, and even in the towns and cities this important unifying function is very little in use. The provincial inspectors cannot be expected to devote much time to classroom supervision. They should, however, be assisted by professional supervisors working locally under their direction. This can only be made effective by making provision for the gradual development of a dual plan of supervision, provincial and local. He urged a gradual increase in the number of provincial inspectors as financial conditions might permit. Municipal inspection, supervision and direction should be encouraged, and provision should be made for the oganization of two or more municipalities as one supervision district, where there are no should be made for the oganization of two or more municipalities as one super-vision district, where there are no municipal high schools.

The standard of the provincial in-spectors should be maintained at a high

spectors should be maintained at a high level of excellence, by selecting new inspectors, preferably from among those educators of high standing and long experience in the provinces, who have completed a college or university course, and in addition thereto have had an advanced course in a normal school or faculty of education; by making the appointment provisional for two years, after which it shall be made permanent by providing ample opportunities for professional improvement through every legitimate channel. He though that greater recognition of the through every legitimate channel. He thought that greater recognition of the inspectors in every respect as officials would materially increase their power. Dr. Foght was of the opinion that the inspectors should be more extensively used as an advisory board to the De-

partment of Education. Their powers of operation, supervision and inventiga-tion in their inspectorates should be limited as little as possible. He believes in people being elected or appointed to do the work and in leaving them to do

Attendance

Attendance

The school attendance as compared to
the school population he thought was a
matter of grave concern. In 1915 the
attendance was 58.70 per cent., while
in 1916 it dropped to 55.30. The percentage for the province is lower by
nearly ten per cent. than for Canada
as a whole. Outario, Manitoba and Alherra, all have higher attendance over berta all have higher attendance per centages than has Maskatchewan. Stud-of the ages of rural school childres shows that an overwhelming number of children are over age, and behind the grades to which they naturally belong. Only 31 per cent. of the children are as well advanced in school as they should be for their age. The remaining 69 per be for their age. The remaining 69 per cent, are one or more years behind their classes. This situation is especially serious in, certain non English speaking communities, where nearly so per cent, are behind their classes, and practically all the children leave school before completing the fifth grade. He advocated strict enforcement of the compulsory attendance act, and thought such enforcement would do much to remedy the conditions. The recommendation went on to point out in regard to attendance that a strict annual census of the school population annual census of the school population influding not only rural communities but also village, town and city communities should be made; that a system of records should be perfected to be used in transferring pupils from community to community which will make evasion of school duties impossible; the gathering of school patrons and teachers out over the province at which the serious retardation and and teachers out over the province at which the serious retardation and wastage among rural pupils may be made the central topic for discussion, and the re-organization of all rural selrools by degrees, as annual schools in charge of professional rural teaching, should be made.

Rural Consolidation Rural Consolidation

Regarding consolidation of raral schools, Dr. Foght was of the opinion that a strong one-teacher rural school was the ideal type, but for many reasons this could not be successfully reasons this could not be successfully operated in Saskatchewan. He thought that if these one-teacher schools were strong and of the community type, there would be little need for consolidation. Unfortunately, however, many school districts are too sparsely set tled, and consolidation of two or more small schools to form one graded school is usually the practical step to take. Saskatchewan should avoid, however, the type of consolidation that means Saskatchewan should avoid, however, the type of consolidation that means merely the joining of rural territory to an urban community, or the creation of a consolidated school in the open country that retains courses of studies planned for city children. He thought that the lack of provincial policy regarding consolidation has retarded its progress in Saskatchewan He outlined a feasible provincial policy which included the appointment of an inspector who shall devote his entire time to this important work; the drafting of a tentative consolidation plan for each this important work; the drafting of a tentative consolidation plan for each organized municipality; a government policy looking towards establishing strong one-teacher schools which later may become consolidated schools, and the associated or union school areas to embrace a central village and a number of outlying schools, and one municipality which may or may not be one of the central schools of an associated area, and sehools of an associated area, and lastly, the provincial aid in the form of grants for the erection of the new school club and for its maintenance

school club and for its maintenant should be given.

Dr. Foght deplored the small per centage of rural pupils attending high schools. Of the 6,000 or more boys and girls receiving a high school education in 1916, only about 600 were from rural districts. The number of rural pupils is clearly too small to improve the is clearly too small to improve the standard of culture and intelligence in

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dance as compared to ion he thought was a oncern. In 1915 the 8.70 per cent., while d to 55.30. The per province is lower by ent. than for Canada rio, Manitoba and Al-gher attendance per Saskatchewan, Study raral school children rwhelming number of age, and behind the they naturally belong of the children are as school as they should more years behin certain non-English ities, where nearly so and their classes, and children leave school dance act, and thought would do much to tions. The recom on to point out is plance that a strict the school population the school population ally rural communities, town and city com-be made; that a is should be perfected ansferring pupils from-ommunity which will f school duties imposring of school patrons t over the province at ious retardation and rural pupils may al topic for discussionization of all ru ees, as annual schools of essional rural teach-

Consolidation onsolidation of rural tht was of the opinion ne-teacher rural school type, but for many ald not be successfully tatehewan. He thought e-teacher schools were the community type ittle need for consolidately, however, many are too sparsely set idation of two or more form one graded school practical step to take should avoid, however, insolidation that means ing of rural territory to unity, or the creation of school in the open tains courses of studies y children. He thought of provincial policy redation has retarded its askatchewant. He out provincial policy which pointment of an inspecievote his entire time to work: the drafting of a levote his entire time to work; the drafting of a olidation plan for each icipality; a government t towards establishing her schools which later onsolidated schools, as or union school areas to ral village and a number hools, and one municipal each municipality, which ot be one of the central associated area, and associated area, and incial aid in the form of e erection of the new

deplored the small per-al pupils attending high e 6,000 or more boys and a high school education bout 600 were from rural number of rural pupils small to improve the small to improve the ture and intelligence in

country schools to any appreciable extent, and evidently the course in studies is not well adapted to attract students from agricultural communities, lie thought it imperative that a larger number of rural youths attend high school, and to overcome some of the present difficulties he recommended special government grants to induce the organization of one or more municipal high schools of good type, the utilization by the department and the municipal school board of the expert advice of the College of Agriculture in planning the municipal high schools, and rural high school short courses that will use the facilities of the provincial director of agriculture and extension service of the university.

3. Dr. Foght pointed out that the development of the high schools is hindered by the fact that while the high school is free to all who can avail themselves of its privileges, it is not yet considered an integral part of the

high school is free to all who can avail themselves of its privileges, it is not yet considered an integral part of the public school board. He thought that one school board for both elementary and high schools would breach this difficulty. The high schools are further embarrassed by the limitations of the course of studies. The course of study is of the traditional type, imported from the eastern provinces and the eastern states of the American union. This means that the Sashatchewan high rastern states of the American union. This means that the Baskatchewan high schools are meeting the means of the one small group of boys and girls who are going to colleges or into the teaching the profession. They are negeleting the large group of boys and girls who most need high school education. He thought Saskatchewan should have a number of different types of high school education instead of the one conventional type. Special attention should be given to extending the present high school opportunities in the smaller cities, and the 'junior high school' plan should be carefully studied for possible adoption in cities as well as in the smaller villages.

Regarding vocational education, Dr. Foght strongly urged that Saskatche wan's main industry—agriculture—should be the basis for all educative

Foght strongly urged that Saskatche wan's main industry—agriculture—should be the basis for all educative systems and courses of study. From this point of departure, special training opportunities in the trade and commercial pursuits more or less dependent upon farming might be undertaken. Some of the larger cities, he thought should go more definitely into trade training, especially investigating the possibility of part time and co-operative schooling. Almost nothing has as yet been done to utilize existing industries as the basis for educational work. Particularly important for both city ries as the basis for educational work. Particularly important for both city and rural schools is the program of vocational guidance that will lead through the early instruction of handwork; pre-vocational eourses, study in vocational information, and concrete experience in the occupations to a self-selected type of service to the commonwealth.

Mgans and recommendation for the strengthening of the teaching staff were given a large part in Dr. Foght's report. He thought the most difficult phase of the entire educational problem is how to get and retain in the profession a sufficient number of well prepared teachers. Before teaching can be purely professionalized, several things must come to pass: The public will have to become fully awake to its responsibility towards teachers; it will have to make the schools and housing conditions more attractive than they Teaching Staff have to make the schools and housing conditions more attractive than they are; and in other ways make possible long, well paid tenures in the same community. The government must by legal investment safeguard the profession and offer special inducements to all teachers to equip themselves well for their profession, and make it their life work. Finally, the teachers must do what they can to attain genuine professional standard of teaching.

The survey recommends the reduction of the present examination machinery to the lowest possible minimum.

Dr. Foght regretted that hygiene occupied only a secondary place in the school curriculum in Saskatchewan. The public health laws are comprehensive, but the people are not taught as they should be from childhood the significance and desirability of hygienic living. The survey of hygienic conditions in rural schools showed many ursatis-

factory conditions. To overcome these serious discrepancies he recommended the introduction of school hygiene as a required subject in all elementary schools; the study of personal and school hygiene and home sanitation as a required subject in the teacher's 'course in the high schools and collegiate institutes; a re-study of hygiene and sanitation from the teacher's view-point in the normal schools, together with systematic study of physical columnition including supervised play; and permissive legislation on the subject of heavile inspection and health instruction in rural districts through the medium of school nurses.

Canadianizing Non-English

Perhaps no phase of Dr. Foght's report contains so much interest as that regarding the Canadianizing of the non-English. His survey recommends that promising young men or women, English speaking, of Ruthenian and Canadian origin, of good native ability and

missionary zeal, be chosen on nomina bounties in the most equable way, tion of the inspectors and trained in carry out his recommendation a the normal schools at government exhaust and he urged strongly that such zinglish three years in Ruthenian creased taxation and expenditure because the further recommended that specially prepared Canadian teachers, preferably married men with practical wives, he subsidized by the government to teach English schools for a definite to teach English schools for a definite term of years, and that model community schools he organized with government aid; that steps be taken to place all private schools under competent government supervision; and the authorization to use public schools for the teaching of a non-English language only after regular school hours. It. Foght thought that Saskatchewan had entered upon a policy of liberal school support, but he believes that if the grand ideals of the present are to become fully realized, it will be necessary to continue to utilize all the sources of taxation at least as liberally as in the past, and to distribute these

carry out his recommendation much larger expenditures will be required, and he orged strongly that such increased taxation and expenditure be at once undertaken. Regarding the financial support to be afforded the proposed monorapal school units, it is contended in the report that the provincial grants may consistently be appropriated direct on the ratios, first, the total days attended during the preceding term by all pupils in rural municipalities bears to the aggregate days attended by all the pupils in the elementary achools in the province, and second, the number of the province, and second, the number of the province, and second, the number of the province of the total number of professional teachers employed in the teachers

province,

A copy of Dr. Faght's report should
be obtained from the Department of
E-to-action as soon as it is published. It
is extensive, same, and feasible, and is
well worth the study of anyone in the western provinces.

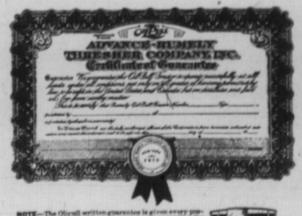


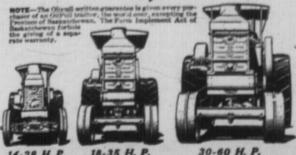
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The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

SUPERFLUOUS TEMPERAMENT

SUPERFLUOUS TEMPERAMENT
Yesterday and the day before we had snow. Ninety-nine per cent. of the people one met shivered and complained and did everything humanly possible to enshroud their little sphere in gloom. Many people have that fatal characteristic of giving in physically and mentally to weather conditions. If the weather is disagreeable one may safely presume that those friends are miserable in like degree. Nor do they confine their remarks of misery to the subject of weather. They have an ache here and a pain there, and at no time is disparaging and malicious gossip so rampant as in a spell of disagreeable weather.

Now there is one antidote for persons

rampant as in a spell of disagreeable weather.

Now there is one antidote for persons whose temperaments are at such low ebb. Nors Bayes, that noted singer of comic and popular songs on the vaude ville stage, says, "If you can get people to thinking about your blues instead of their own, you make them forget and they are taken completely out of themselves." Complainants' troubles are usually of such infinitesimal proportions compared to the real troubles of the world that they should be ashamed to voice them. And there are so many appalling troubles today that it would not seem difficult for complainants to get the real antidote. A visit to the Military Convalescent Hospital is ideal. There is where real trouble and discouragement exist in large quantities.

Recently I had the privilege of travelling to British Columbia on a train to the rear of which were attached three hospital cars filled with wounded Canadian soldiers. Needless to say much of the time during the two days' trip was spent by the other passengers in the hospital coaches. Not a complaint did one hear. A huge snow-storm was mantling the earth. Did their spirits ebb lower? No, a snow-storm in the mountains was the most beautiful sight they had seen for many moons. They had seen so many heart-breaking and discouraging scenes in battle scarred France and Flanders that a snow-storm in Canada was almost too beautiful to be true. Those who could hobble out at the various stations revelled in a snow-ball fight. While the train was speeding westward they phyed cards and sang and there wasn't a dull moment. One incident we shall never forget the longest day we live. In one of the made-up sections four men, just boys in years but aged veterans in experience, were busily sewing on buttons and mending their uniforms, "so their mothers wouldn't have to do it when they got home." Did we feel like pygnies? Yes, and in our pygmie hearts we implored the good Lord to deal shame and dishonor upon us if ever a trivial compaint should pass our lips again.

Even the

good Lord to deal shame and dishonor upon us if ever a trivial compaint should pass our lips again.

Even the hastiest glance over the trouble-pot in Europe, or a visit to the Military Hospital, or a bit of conversation with a returned hero, or reading a letter from your friend's son who is 'over there'' should be enough to dispel all weather debility. There is so much trouble in the world that there is absolutely no room for low-ebb temperamental people who have nothing more than weather to make them disagreeable.

DOMESTIC LABOR SITUATION

DOMESTIC LABOR SITUATION

No solution to the shortage of help for our farm women is as yet forthcoming. While the editor of your page was assured that the government at Ottawa was giving serious consideration to the recommendations of the recent Women's Conference at Ottawa, no definite action has as yet been reported. Even should the only report be that there is no available source of supply there would be satisfaction in knowing that one need not expect help.

The Saskatchewan department of agriculture has written to the Canadian agents in the United States placing

before them the deplorable need of domestic help for women in Western Canada. But the department is not hopeful concerning the supply from the United States. Of the dozen or more government agents who have written to The Guide on the matter not one has said that he is in a position to direct an appreciable number of women to farm homes in the west, although all an appreciable number of women to farm homes in the west, although all said they would do what they could. The department of agriculture in Alberta has informed us that it has sent five agents to the United States to work with the immigration officials in an endeavor to secure help for the farms, including farm women. We have not heard what degree of success is attending their efforts. Nothing more has been heard of the large number who were released from munition work in the east and supposedly available for work in western Canada's farm homes. Each year the labor question grows more serious. Yet none of those who might do so are attempting to solve it. It has resolved itself to this conclusion that if the farm women want help in third homes the organized farm women must go after it and secure it themselves. Certainly no government is rushing to their aid. This is one of the

of money as commission. It is not difficult to understand that quantity rather than quality was the dominating not, in such an expedition.

But in the meantime, what are our farm women to do? It is safe to say now that should the government get busy immediately it cannot do more than endeavor to secure help for the busy harvest monthes.

than endeavor to secure help for the busy harvest months: Has every possible effort been made to enlist available persons in our own midst! Have the towns and cities been scanned and sifted for possible helpers for our farm women! We think net Isn't it reasonable to expect that Canadian women are loyal and true enough to respond to a nation-wide campaign to enlist them for help in greater production! What has been asked of our Canadian women that they asked of our Canadian women that they have failed to do? We who know how much our farm women need help feel that all has not been done that might. And yet farm women know that any campaign they might inaugurate to secure help for themselves cannot be successful in the same measure that a similar campaign undertaken by our government and given the government's seal of national service would be. It is not too seen for the govern It is not too soon for the govern

and on Monday and Saturday.

Pork may not be served on Wednesday or Friday at any meal.

No wheat or wheat products shall

No wheat or wheat products shall be served at the midday meal.
Substitutes shall be served whenever white bread is served.

white bread is served.

No public eating house shall serve more than one ounce of wheat bread or any product made wholly or in part of wheaten flour, between the hours of 5.30 a.m. and 10 a.m., 11.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m., and 6 p.m. and 9 p.m.

Sandwiches made from wheat-bread and pork, beef or veal may only be served at railway lunch counters, but only at any time and at all times to hom fide travellers.

Public eating houses other than rail way lunch counters, shall not serve sandwiches during the midday meat

way lunch counters, shall not serve sandwiches during the midday meal. Public eating houses shall not serve sandwiches filled with beef, veal or

ork during hours and on days that hese meats are prohibited.

Bread shall not be placed on tables a public eating houses until the first

in public eating he course is served. es until the first

Limit Bread Servings

No more than two ounces of stand and flour bread or rolls or any product made from standard flour shall be

made from standard flour shall be served to one person, unless on special request for second serving.

No more than four ounces of bread or other product made from bran, corn, oats, barley or other flour at any one meal to one person unless on special request for second serving.

No bread less than 12 hours baked shall be served in public eating houses except in railway trains and steam ships.

ships.

Bread as a garnish, except under poached eggs is prohibited.

Wheat flour dumplings in pot-pies, meat stews or soups are prohibited.

On and after April 7, 1918, no bakery operated with a public eating place shall make wheat bread or rolls, pastry or other bakery products from wheat flour other than the standard flour, or from flour containing a higher percent from flour containing a higher perce age of extraction than standard, wi

out written permission from the Canada

out written permission from the Canada food board.

In bakeries connected with public eating houses, the regulations governing bakeries shall apply.

Meat and game shall not be served in larger amounts per person than the following portions weighed after cooking, not including bone:

Beef, eight ounces; veal, six ounces; mutton and lamb, six ounces; fresh pork, six ounces; pickled pork, eight ounces; venison and other wild meats, eight ounces; bacon, four ounces; ham. eight ounces; bacon, four ounces; ham

four ounces,
Only one serving of meat or other
flesh or fowl per person shall be served

Half Ounce of Butter

Not more than half an ounce of butter or oleomargarine may be served except upon special request and then not more than one-half ounce may be

Sugar receptacles shall not be left on dining tables or counters except on

railway trains or steamships.

Not more than two teaspoons or equal weight of cane sugar shall be served for the purpose of sweetening

beverages.
Sugar for any purpose shall-be served
only when called for.

The worldly hope men set their hearts

upon Turn ashes—or it prospers; and anon Like snow upon the desert's dusty face Lighting a little hour or two—is gone.

Ah, my beloved, fill the cup that clears Today of past regrets and future fears: To-morrow! Why, to-morrow I may be, Myself with yesterday's sev'n thousand -Omar Khayyam.



The Farm Home of J. C. C. Bremner, Bremner, Alta., 16 Miles East of Edmonton

most pressing questions for the newly, formed inter-provincial board of farm women to deal with. It is a big question for there are many things to be considered. Not the least important is that the status of domestic helpers must be raised. There must be some measure be raised. There must be some measure of training for positions, and there must be a standard of efficiency lived up to. Wages must in a greater measure be commensurate with those of the average laborer on the farm. Some educative work will have to be underaverage laborer on the farm. Some educative work will have to be undertaken for those women who employ helpers in their home for there is in a large majority of cases something far from kindly co-operative work between the farmer's wife and her servant. Farm women are so accustomed to working 16 hours out of the 24 that they fail to see why other women about the house should prefer to live a more ordered life. Then every available source of supply must be investigated as well as the demand. They must have an idea of the number of women needed before they undertake to tap the supply. If the source of supply is in the Old Country then the farm women must go there and choose the workers themselves. It is absolutely unwise to let a government official or railway official be sent on such a mission with a commission similar to those of the past. More discriminate immigration is what we need officials in the past went More discriminate immigration is what we need. Officials in the past went over with the understanding that for every person they persuaded to come to Canada they were to get a certain sum

ment to prepare for the heavy harvest

NEW FOOD REGULATIONS

Mew Food regulations regarding the consumption of food have recently been recommended by the Canada food board. While these regulations are only enforceable in those licensed eating houses, where meals are served to more than 24 persons, they at least indicate that greater curtailment in food consumption is also necessary for the residents of private homes. We are told that it is the intention of the board to have similar regulations, inare told that it is the intention of the board to have similar regulations, insofar as they are applicable, put into effect for private households. But it is safe to say that 99 per cent. of Canadian women who have the rationing and feeding of their households in their care, are not going to wait for these later regulations. Regulations are always made for the few who need them. But it behooves everyone to curtail conways made for the few who need them. But it behooves everyone to curtail consumption of food as much as possible, for if we do not conserve where food is abundant, there can be no food go to starving Europe. The following is a text of the more important regulations recently recommended by Canada's food board:—

Beef and veal may be served at evening meal only

No beef and veal may be served on Wednesday or Friday.

Pork may be served at morning meal only on Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday

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-Omar Khayyam.

Fireless Cookers

At the very best this promises to be a particularly strenuous year. Greater production and all the extra work that that entails, Red Cross work, the shortage of labor, and the thousand and one rails on one's time and energy make it alsolutely necessary that we investigate any labor-saving device that may help out. We women are sometimes a bit too slow about experimenting with any "new-fangled devices," but the time has come when we must have all the mechanical help we can afford. Very often it is the only kind we can get. Otherwise we won't get beyond the work of the kitchen and yard.

One thing that may be a help in many homes is a fireless cooker. Fireless Cookers have passed the experimental stage and there can be no doubt that a cooker simplifies the work of the average house-keeper and reduces the fuel bill. The cheaper cuts of meat are rendered tender and palatable by this slow cooking process and all the nutritive value and rich fine flavor is retained.

Cooking in a Fireless Cookstove

April 17, 1918

Cooking in a Fireless Cookstove

rich fine flavor is retained.

Cooking in a Fireless Cookstove

The principle of fireless cooking is simplicity itself. The heat that does the cooking is stored up in small discs called Radiators. These discs are either of soapstone or metal. They can be heated over any kind of stove, and kind of fuel. The heated discs are placed in the cooking compartment with the utensil containing the food to be cooked. As the heat from the disc cannot escape from the fireless stove, it is held imprisoned within the cooking compartment and this heat penetrates the raw food and cooks it—will cook it in almost the same time as an ordinary old style stove.

The peasants of Europe have long used fireless cooker methods. Years and years ago the thrifty and pious Swedish housewife would prepare her pot of soup, have it steaming hot and put it between a couple of feather beds while she went to church and when she came home dinner was ready. The old bean hole of the Eastern and I have no doubt Western lumber camps was on the same principle. The hole was lined with stones, a fire built and kept going until the stones were very hot, the beans put in and left over night. I have never eaten beans prepared in this way, but people who have declare them most delicious.

About six years ago I received as a premium with a case of cereal, a hot water fireless cooker. It much resembled a round hat box with two enamelled vessels inside, one for the hot water and the second one, set in top of the first one, for the article to be cooked. I found it worked well and so last year when I saw a "real" fireless cooker on sale for half price I purchased it. Naturally being a woman and anxious to get all I could for my money, I chose a three compartment. Unless one has a very large family and intends to do most of the

cooking in the cooker a three compartment one is not necessary, it takes up too much room and is just that much more to keep clean and sweet, for a fireless cooker has to be well cared for and kept spotlessly

Not Practicable for Baking

Not Practicable for Baking

Fireless cooker demonstrators always assure one that the cooker is as good for cakes, pies and bread as for anything else. I do not agree with them there. While one is heating the soapstone radioors the average cake, or pie would cook, and unless one made very small lots of bread at a time the cooker would not hold it. But for soups, stews, cereals, fowl, baked beans and the winter vegetables such as beets, onions and turnips there is nothing that quite equals the cooker. The newest cookers are equipped with a steam valve and this aids greatly in cooking roasts, etc.

In warm weather if one does not wish to keep the range going all day the dimner may be prepared in the morning, the radiators heated and the dinner put in the cooker and left until time to serve it. One has to do quite a little experimenting to get desired results but the effort is well worth while.

The commercial fireless cooker costs more than does the home-made one; on the other hand, it is likely to be more durable, it seldom has any alsorbent material exposed to the odor and the steam from food, the cooking compartment can be more easily kept clean, and it is frequently provided with a ventilating valve or some such device that makes baking and roasting possible. However, the home-made fireless cooker has proved to be wholly satisfactory for such foods as cereals, vegetables, dried fruits, custards, fowls, and certain cuts of meat.

There are a few points to consider in buying a fireless cooker, we will begin with the outside, or case; this may be either wood or metal, wood is better than metal as a nonconductor of heat, but metal is more easily cleaned and does not warp when it gets damp.

Construction of Fireless Cooker

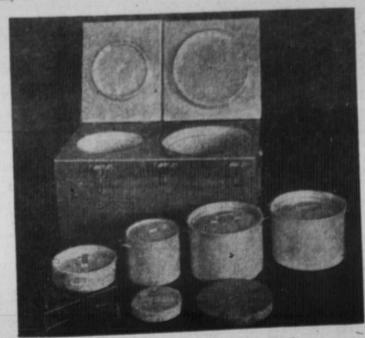
Construction of Fireless Cooker

Construction of Fireless Cooker

The material used for lining the interior should be durable and such that it may be easily and thoroughly cleaned. Seamless aluminum, also nickle copper, and enamel are used for this purpose. The old models containing flannel-covered cushions were distinctly inferior to the present models that have nothing but metal exposed on the interior and are consequently nonabsorbent and easily cleaned. In this respect the homemade cooker is necessarily deficient.

The utensils used for food containers should be durable and free from crevices and seams' where particles of food and harmful micro-organis as may lodge, Seamless aluminum is perhaps most commonly used for this purpose. Each utensil should be supplied with a tight-fitting cover that can be clamped down.

For baking or roasting, a vent valve



Commercial Fireless Cooker With Utensils

HOUSE OF McLEAN



PIAN

THE reputation of the House of MeLean is one of absorute reliability in Piano dealing. Such prestige could only be gained and held through nearly thirty years of service by selling instruments of worth on a just price basis, and with equal fair treatment to all custo-

For you that prestige means protection—against poor values, misrepresentation and any possible disantisfaction. It is a guarantee that whatever price you pay at the House of McLean, you will receive the highest possible standard of Piano value in return.

House of McLean Pianos can be bought from \$325 up. Write for Catalogue and Pull Particulars.



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OLD DUST is the natural G enemy of grease — on dishes and elsewhere.

Remove stains from floors and woodwork-with Gold Dust. Grease spots-every where disappear like magic when Gold Dust starts work.





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Bruce's Giant Feeding Beet—In two colors, white and rose, a cross between Sugar Beet and Mangel, splendid croppers and keepers, and unequalled for feeding, easily harvested. 1/2 lb. 300; 1/2 lb. 550; 1 lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$4.75 postpaid.

Bruce's Mammoth White Carrot—A half long variety, heavy cropper, splendid quality, easily harvested, grand keeper. 1 lb. 60c; 1/2 lb. \$1.10; lb. \$2.00 postpaid.

Bruce's Giant Yellow Mangel—An intermediate variety, heavy eropper, good keeper, of splendid feeding quality and easily harvested. X lb. 30c; ½ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$4.75 postpaid.

Bruce's Selected Swede Turnip—A grand purple top variety, splendid for the table and also for feeding cattle. A grand keeper and shipper.

10. 40c; 1/2 lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$1.40; 5 lbs. \$6.75.

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"What else can I do?"

"I have a McClary Florence Oil Stove and it makes kitchen work in summer a pleasure."

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"It burns coal oil and the feed is automatic."

"You can regulate the flame for any kind of work.

"I wouldn't be without mine for anything."

"McClary's will send you a booklet free if you write for it."

McClary's FLORENCE

OIL COOK STOVES Wickless, Valveless, Automatic

TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, I.B., HAMILTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, EDMONTON ST. JOHN, N.B.

Infantile Paralysis

left 8-year-old Evlyn Olson so crippled she had to crawl
on her knees. Five months' treatment at the McLain
Sanitarium restored her feet and limbs to the satisfactory condition shown in the lower picture. Her mother



tory condition a

We feel it our duty to recommend your Sanitarium. Evly was stricken with Infantile Paralysis in August, 1915, March 1st, 1915, we carried her to you. Five months later she could walk without crutches or braces. uld walk without crutches or a cannot express our thanks.

MR. and MRS. JOHN OLSON,
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For Crippled Children

The McLain Sanitarium is a thoroughly equipped private Institution devoted exclusively to the treatment of Club Feet. Infantile Paralysis, Spinal

Disease and Curvature, Hip Disease, Wry Neek, etc., especially as found in children and young adults. Our book, "Deformities and Paralysis," also "Book of References," sent free on request.

The McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium St. Louis, Mo.

crice. We supply the second and mountlines. CRICHTON'S LIMITED cling and Manufacturing Opticians Jowelers and Watchmakers 304 Main St., Moose Jaw, Seek.

Eyes Examined, Glasses Correctly Fitted

SILK

or a similar device for the escape of steam is desirable to produce the best results. The radiators or hot plates may be either of scapetone or metal or a com-

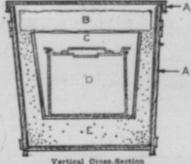
The radiators or hot plates may be either of soapstone or metal or a combination of both. The metal plates heat more quickly than the others but do not retain the heat as well, so for long, slow cooking the soapstone ones are preferable. Some of the newest cookers are equipped with soapstone radiators rimmed with metal. This tends to prevent breakage.

The price of fireless cookers has increased along with every thing else. One can get one of the newest, aluminum outfitted metal covered, valve equipped cookers for \$26.50. That is a two compartment cooker. A one compartment one costs \$15.50. There is a stand provided with the cookers, this costs extra. A two compartment one with a stand costs \$30.00. The stand raises the cooker off the floor at a convenient level to work with, but it is not at all necessary to the successful working of it.

Home-made Cooker

The cost of a home-made cooker may range from \$1.50 to \$8.00 or more. A wooden box, a trunk, a nice box, a galvanized iron ash-can, and a wooden candy-bucket are among the articles that have been successfully used in the construction of a fireless cooker. If an ordinary box is used, it should be of heavy enough material to permit the use of good hinges and fastenings.

The inside container for the cooker may be a vessel of aluminum agate ware, galvanized iron or tin. It should have



Homemade Fireless Cooker

A. Onter box and cover. B. Cushion over air chamber. C. Air chamber in which inner vessel is placed. D. Vessel in which the food is cooked. E. Insulator which prevents heat from escaping.

a tight cover. The space between the two vessels must be filled with some material that will act as an insulator, and retain the heat in the cooker. Ground material that will act as an insulator, and retain the heat in the cooker. Ground cork, sawdust, exselsior, paper torn and crumpled, powdered asbestos, shavings, straw, hay, wool and cotton batting are some of the things that may be used. Mineral wool and powdered asbestos are good things to use and are not inflamable. However they are hard to handle and unless one is near a source of supply sometimes hard to obtain. The asbestos paper for lining the outer case and covering the inner one should not be more than one eighth of an inch thick, this weight will be more easily handled and bent to fit than the heavier weight. There should be at least a three inch space between the outer and inner vessels. Cover the outside of the inner vessel and its lid with sheet asbestos one-eight inch thick. Line the inside of the outer box or header. thick. Line the inside of the outer vessel in the same way. Pack into the bottom of the asbestos-lined outer box or bucket a layer at least three inches deep of what ever nonconducting material is to be used. Place the asbestos-covered inner bucket on the layer of nonconducting material in the bottom of the outer box or bucket, and pack the space between the outer and inner bucket with more of the nonconducting material. Filling the space to within one-half inch of the top of the

inner bucket. Make a collar of zinc, or sheet asbestos to cover the exposed surface of the insulating material. Zinc is good as it does not rust and is easily kept

clean.

Make a cushion of such material as muslin, which, when filled with the non-conducting material, will be at least three inches thick and will, as exactly as possible, fit into the space between the top of the inner tucket and that of the outer box or bucket. This cushion may be made by cutting out of the material two pieces of the desired shape and size, and putting them together with a straight strip of the desired width, with extra allowance for seams.

In using the home-made cookers one may use radiators or not. If the food is prepared and well heated through then put in the cooker the cooking process will continue for some time. This is an excellent way to cook cereals. There is only one objection to using radiators in a home-made cooker, unless the material used in insulating is inflammable, one is apt to heat the stones too hot and set fire to the cooker. However, if one is careful there is little danger of this. Of course a large amount of food will keep hot longer than a smaller amount, so if one is cooking without a radiator the fuller the inner vessel of the cooker is the better.

What They Can be Used For

What They Can be Used For

What They Can be Used For

Food, such as pancakes, what require rapid cooking over a hot fire, are not well suited to the fireless cooker method. Biscuits may be successfully baked in the cooker, but since the heat required to raise the radiators to the proper temperature will bake the biscuits in an ordinary oven, there seems to be no justification for its use in this case. However, for food that requires long cooking in order to be made more palatable and digestible, the fireless cooker is admirably suited.

Cereal products, such as rolled oats, cracked wheat, and hominy, give excellent results when cooked in a sufficient quantity of water in a fireless cooker. The first rapid cooking on the stove bursts the starch granules; the long-continued, slow cooking in the fireless cooker softens the fibre and completes the cooking of the starch, thereby making the nutritive matter available for use by the body.

The tough, and consequently cheap, cuts of meat are equally as nutritious as are the more tender and more expensive cuts, but they require long cooking at a low temperature in order to be made palatable. Intense heat's shrinks and hardens meat fibre. The extraction of meat juices for soup, which necessitates long cooking at a low temperature; is well accomplished in the fireless cooker. If it is desired to retain the juices in the meat, the outside of the meat should be scared for a few minutes at a high temperature; the meat should then be cooked at a temperature somewhat below the boiling point of water until it becomes tender. The meat should be thoroughly heated to the very centre before being transfered to the cooker. Fowls are especially good when cooked by this long, slow method.

The fireless cooker will conserve cold as well as heat, and desserts such as parfaits which do not require stirring are

pecially good when cooked by this long, slow method.

The fireless cooker will conserve cold as well as heat, and desserts such as parfaits which do not require stirring are easily packed and frozen in the fireless. One should put the parfait in a smaller vessel and set this in the inner bucket, the ice and salt are hard to clean out of the outer well. If one has to heat a bottle for baby at night it is a great convenience to have the hot water on hand in which to set the bottle. Before going to bed fill one of the dishes in the cooker with boiling water, close the cooker and this will keep hot for hours. Don't expect your fireless to work miracles, it won't. But in connection with your range I am sure you will find it a great help. And the day you want to go to the meeting of your women's organizations, put your evening meal in the cooker and when you come home it will be ready to serve. me it will be ready to serve.

Save Your Baking Powder Tins

Save the pound tins in which bakingpowder comes and use them to steam brown bread and puddings, allowing less time for cooking than when the large steamer is used; about one hour and a half is enough for bread and two hours for suet pudding.

To tighten sewing machine bands, put a few drops of castor oil on the band, turn fast for a minute and no cutting will be necessary.

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April

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Farm Women's Clubs

WELCOME NEW FRIENDS

This week's club page should be called the New Clubs' Page for at least 13 new Sections are making their first appearance. Isn't that good news? And every one is going to have its story printed this week, even if some of our old friendly stand-bys have to wait until another week. And the best thing about the new Sections, and you will notice it too when you read the stories. about the new Sections, and you will notice it too when you read the stories, is that each one is in its community for service. "This week we did this, and next week we are going to do something else," seems to be the dominating note in the reports from these new sections. That's fine! The page and its readers welcome the new reports and hopes to have others from time to time. The page is partly yours now, so do not hesitate to tell it all about your ambitions and work; yes, and even about your difficulties, for some reader will be able and glad to help you out of the trouble.—Editor Farm Women's Club Page.

OUR NEW U.F.W.A. SECRETARY
The U.F.W.A., which already has a record for patriotic work which we may justly feel proud of, is, we are glad to note from reports being received at the Central office, taking a real live interest in the matter of ceived at the Central in the matter of Greater Production as well as Food Conservation. Many interesting papers have been read, and discussions have have been read, and discussions have taken place at club meetings recently which are calcu-lated to help and

encourage the members to "Do their bit", in helping to feed our Allied armies. When one con-siders the scarcity of domestic or other help in the country, and the amount of work which the average farm woman already has to contend with, and that in undertak-ing this extra farm woman ing this extra work she is sacri-ficing what little leisure she might otherwise enjoy, one realizes more than ever how deep and true is the spirit of patriotism in the women of the

patriotism in the women of the West. From present indications it would seem as if the majority of our members intend to shoulder this extra burden, raising more poultry, vegetables, etc., just as cheerfully and unselfishly as they have sewed for the Red Cross and raised money for patriotic funds of every description ever since the war began, and we believe that very material assistance will be rendered to our Allies in this great crisis when the world is face to face with starvation, by the United Farm Women of Alberta.—Mary W. Spiller, acting secretary, U.F.W.A., Central office, Calgary.

OUR W.G.G.A. AMBULANCE

Amounts previously acknow-ledged
Togo W.G.G.A. (second control
bution)
Dinsmore G.G.A.
Mr. Falk, Dinsmore G.G.A.
Nulli Secundus W.G.G.A.
Silver Creek W.G.G.A.
Elbow W.G.G.A. (second con-75.00 tribution)

A special effort on the part of the Women's Sections who have not yet responded would complete the ambulance fund.—Violet McNaughtan, hon-see, Saskatchewan W.S.G.G.A.

GIRL WORKERS ON THE LAND

GIRL WORKERS ON THE LAND

Correspondence from teachers and others is coming in, asking about work on the land for girls in Saskatchewan. There is no organized effort in Saskatchewan to place girl workers on the land. There is the greatest need for domestic workers in farm homes. However, the following information may prove useful to those interested.

Ontario and British Columbia are providing organizations for placing girls on the land. The girls will camp. Each camp will consist of a six-roomed cottage, with tents, and will accommodate 25 to 40 girls. Where practicable a house will be rented. There will be a house mother provided by the Y.W.C.A., and a secretary provided by the Y.W.C.A., and a secretary provided by the government. The girls will be paid 15 cents an hour for hoeing and weeding, and by the basket for fruit picking, and will be guaranteed \$6.00 a week at first and \$9.00 later in the season. Ontario has asked for 3,000 girls and British Columbia for 2,000. The other provinces will not be attempted this year. Miss Winnifred Harvey, director Women's Farm Work, 15 King St. East, Toronto, places the girls in the east. Miss Una M. Saun 15 King St. East, Toronto, places the girls in the east. Miss Una M. Saun-

recently organized. At a meeting held on March 9, two new members were added. At this meeting ways and means of improving the club were considered, also the matter of Red Cross work. The members have also appointed a press reporter, in accordance with the suggestion made by our president, Mrs. Parlby, is her recent circular to the locals, and we shall hope to be able to publish reports of their activities and the progress they are making at frequent intervals.—M.W.S.

MARKINCH ORGANIZED

The ladies of Markinch and surrounding district met in the municipal office at Markinch on March 16 for the purpose of organizing a Women Grain Growers' Association. There were 10 ladies present. Mrs. Edward McLean was elected president; Mrs. G. Edwards vice-president; Miss Agnes S. Homers, secretary-treasurer. The directors are: Mrs. M. Day, Mrs. J. Miller, Mrs. G. Bray, Mrs. C. Edwards. At this meeting we decided to hold a tea and sale of home-made cooking and ice cream on March 30, at Markinch. The Markinch local at present has 18 members. We are looking forward to a very interesting paper at our April meeting, which Mrs. C. Edwards has volunteered to give.—Miss Agnes S. Bomers, sectreas., Markinch W.G.G.A.

ORGANIZING DISTRICT 2 I am not clear as to what my duties garding the work. The officers elected were: President, Mrs. H. O. Mills; vice-president, Mrs. Harry Mills; direc-tors, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Urquhart, and Mrs. Jeffry. Will be pleased to hear from you at any time.—Mrs. P. Wed-dum, secretary, Colonsay W.G.G.A.

WHAT INTEREST CAN DO

WHAT INTEREST CAN DO

Two weeks ago at their regular meeting, the Swanson G.G.A. asked my husband if I would come to their next meeting and help the women organize as a section of their local. He said he was sure I would. I went in on Saturday and helped them. I have been president of the Rabbitfoot section the past year but think all of those left will join the Swanson Section as our husbands belong there and so many of our members are moving away. There were eleven women there but all joined and are going to try and bring us new members. For the next meeting I am to read a paper on "Food Conservation." We are planning a rest room, too, and could we have some one come to give us a talk I am not as officer but am very much interested. The secretary will write soon.—Mrs. John Kerr, Swanson, Sask.

ORGANIZATION AT PAMBRUN

The Pambrun branch of the W.S.G.G.A. was organized by the men of this district on March 9, this year. We have enrolled 28 members, seven teen of whom

were present at our last meeting, which was held in the municipal hall on March 16. At our meeting we discussed Red Cross work, and I was asked to write you for information con-

formation con-cerning material, directions for making and where to get material for work.

On Monday, March 25, the lad-ies met and quilt-ed a worsted craxy patchwork quilt. This will be sold by tickets of

quilt. This will be sold by tickets of 25 cents each for raising funds. A great interest is taken in the work and we hope to do our bit for the social feelings and conditions of this district.—Miss E. Finnie, sec.-treas., Pambrun W.S.O.G.A.



At the recent executive meeting of the council in Ottaws, Mrs. Adelaide Plumtre was elected national president and succeeds Mrs. Torrington for the remainder of the council year, Mrs. Plumtre is fourth from the left in the front row, Mrs. H. W. Dayton of Virden is second from Mrs. Plumtre's left, and Mrs. Charles O. Robson of Winnipeg is the lower of the two on the extreme left.

ders, general secretary Dominion Council, Y.W.C.A., 332 Bloor St. W., Toronto, will furnish further information re camps.—Violet McNaughtan.

NEW ORGANIZATIONS

New clubs are reporting every day, amongst the more recent being Nebraska, which was organized at Tees by our provincial president, Mrs. W. H. Parlby. Mrs. Gay H. Meadows was appointed secretary. Mrs. Parlby states that they had a splendid meeting, and from the interest and enthusiasm displayed by the women present, thinks that this will prove a real live club.

Mrs. Stevenson, director, has organized a branch at Delia, which reported to the Central office within the past week. Mrs. Victor J. Simpson was appointed secretary. This club will hold its first general meeting on April 6. Victor U.F.W. is another club which has been organized by Mrs. Stevenson recently, Miss Marjorie, Benson being appointed secretary.

Mrs. J. E. Dowler, director, has also been busy and succeeded in organizing a good live local at Mohitor, namely, Stonelaw U.F.W. No. 80. Mrs. J. D. Evans was appointed secretary and reported to the Central office during the past week.—M.W.S.

FAR NORTH U.F.W.A.

The most northerly branch of our organization so far is Kinuse in the Lesser Slave Lake district, which was

as district director are. I will do all in my power to forward the interests of the association. Mrs. McLeod and Mrs. Lloyd, of Pretty Valley (which is almost at the boundary line), have kindly volunteered to help in organization work in their district. Mrs. Klink, our late director, is willing to help me all she can. I think she will act as district secretary. She accompanied me to a rally at Horizon on February 28. This rally was well attended and many vital questions were discussed. It was very encouraging indeed to see the number of interested women present. Mrs. Klink talked along social lines and emphasized the necessity of a real awakening among women. I am glad to be able to enclose \$58 towards the Ambulance fund, receipts of a collection taken up at our joint meeting. At the same meeting we became a Limited, so we are now the Keywest G.G.A. Ltd.—Mrs. J. K. Bryce, director, District 2, W.G.G.A.

COLONSAY W.G.G.A. ORGANIZED

COLONSAY W.G.A. ORGANIZED

I am writing in regard to the Women's Section of our local, which was formed March 19. We had the pleasure of having Mrs. Christie, our district director, here to help us organize, which was a great help to us as we have never had experience in that line of work. We have seven members and hope to get more at our next meeting on April 2. If not boo much trouble we would like any suggestions to offer re-

NEW SECTION AT STRONGFIELD

I beg to submit to you the following report: At a meeting of the Strong-field Grain Growers' Co-operative Association, Ltd., held March 22, a Women's Section was formed under the guidance of Mrs. Morgan, of Aquadell The following officers were elected; President, Mrs. H. K. Misenhimer; vice-president, Mrs. A. Norrish; sectreas, Mrs. A. M. Altan. We start our society with a membership of 28, three of whom are stockholders. Our first meeting is to be held March 30. Should you require any further information in regard to our society I shall be pleased to furnish you with same.—Mrs. A. M. Altan, sec.-treas. Strongfield W.S.G.A.

Fairdonian Valley reports a meeting on February 12 which was well attended. The delegate to the annual convention gave her report, which was very much appreciated. A discussion on Red Cross work also took place, and it was decided that for the present at least their meetings, which are to be held fortnighty, will be in the nature of Red Cross sewing meetings. Any work which cannot be finished at the meeting will be taken home by the

I tins in which bakingid use them to steam id puddings, allowing oking than when the used; about one hour snough for bread and et pudding.

aking Powder Tins

of castor oil on the for a minute and no



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members for completion. Another well attended meeting was held on February 25. For convenience sake this club has decided to hold their meetings at the same time as the men hold theirs, and as they have to hold both in the same schoolhouse, they have made arrang ments for a rection to be screened off for their own use by means of a curtain. This idea is a good one, involving little expense, and may prove valuable to some of our other clubs who find themselves in the same predicament. The request of the Bocial Service league, that in the moral interest of the young folks, we should all set our faces against raffling for any purpose whatsoever, was discussed, as was also Mrs. McKinney's request for soap wrappers. One new member has been added to the club.—M.W.S.

IRWINGTON SECTION

IRWINGTON SECTION

At a meeting held in the Irwington school house near Blackdale, Manitoba, on March 22, a new Women's Section was organized by Manitoba's directorat-large, Mrs. E. C. Wieneke. Mrs. J. W. Cannon was elected president and Miss P. E. Symons secretary. Mrs. Wieneke reported that the new Section is entering on its new work enthusiastically and whole-heartedly. We shall probably hear more of Irwington in the near future.

SPLENDID PATRIOTIC AID

splendly hear more of Irwington in the near future.

splendld Patriotic aid

At our annual meeting held today our society voted \$20 to the ambulance fund. We had a very interesting meeting and the officers elected for 1918 are: President, Mrs. F. A. Harvey; vice-president, Mrs. F. A. Harvey; vice-president, Mrs. S. E. Jordon; directors, Mrs. Adsir, Mrs. W. C. Lee, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Crawford, Miss Cameron, Mrs. Hunter. Our plan of last year re Red Cross work operated so successfully that we adopted same for this year. Our local is divided into five districts and a captain is appointed in each district and a convener over all. We secure most of our work from the local Red Cross in Saskatoon. The report for work done during the year is: 170 pairs of socks, 92 hospital shirts, 52 suits of pyjamas, 4 quilts, 8 hot water bottle covers. During the year we took in \$227.30. The receipts are as follows for 1917: Balance of cash on hand, 40 cents; balance of cash in bank, \$20; proceeds of patriotic evening in March, \$46.25; a collection at an address given by Mrs. Marrs in May, \$5.90; proceeds from a lunch and picnic in July, \$53.75; a collection at Miss Hicks address, \$9; cash, Mrs. W. C. Lee, for Belgian Relief, \$5; cash from Smithville district, \$11; donations from members to Y.W.C.A., \$33; cash for 28 members, \$28; making a total of \$227.30. Our disbursements for the year were: January, to Miss Stocking, \$3.25; cash for Equal Franchise league, \$5.00; for the Military Y.M.C.A., \$20; expenses for patriotic evening, \$3.85; postage stamps, 40 cents; Belgian Relief in July, \$5.00; Red Cross in July, \$9.00; expenses for the picnic, \$6.40; in April; Belgian Relief in July, \$5.00; Red Cross in July, \$9.00; expenses for the picnic, \$6.40; in August for the Military Y.M.C.A., \$40; in December \$9.60 for yarr; a donation to the Y.W.C.A. bazaar, \$33, and for the 28 members paid up to local \$28, making a total disbursement of \$205.85, and leaving on hand to begin the year 1918 \$21.35.

We are planning to have our meetings more int

PLAN BETTER MEETINGS

PLAN BETTER MEETINGS

The fourth annual meeting of the Women's Section of the Dinsmore G.G.A. was held in the hotel on December 12, 1917. The weather being very cold, only eight members were present. The financial statement was read showing that an active interest had been taken in the association. The receipts for the year were \$279.31; expenditure \$258.08, leaving a balance on hand of \$21.23. It was decided to donate \$20 to the Red Cross ambulance fund. A copy of the year book of the National

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April

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Mrs. F gina. electer was ap vase v retary precis taking

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Conneil of Women was ordered. On the evening of January 22 we purpose giving a box social and dance to replenish our depleted funds. A helpful report of the district convention held in Rose-town was given by Mrs. H. Taylor, director for District 16. Our president, Mrs. Roboson, was appointed a delegate to attend the annual convention in Regins.

The following officers were elected for 1918. President, Mrs. Roboson; vice president, Mrs. Lawrence, directors, Mrs. W. M. Thrasher, Mrs. W. Lewis, Mrs. W. M. Thrasher, Mrs. W. Lewis, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Lawrence and Mrs. Falk. The secretary treasurer was Mrs. J. E. Falk. Mrs. H. Taylor was appointed suditor. As unique flower vase was presented to the retiring secretary, Mrs. Jones, as a token of appreciation for her efficient and pains taking work during the year. We are endeavoring to make the meetings for 1918 full of interest and helpfulness."

—Mrs. J. E. Palk, secretary-treasurer.

Dinsmore W.S.G.G.A., Dinsmore, Saak

The Women's Section Togo local have voted the following to the various funds mentioned. They held seeial evenings to raise the money: \$20 to Military Y.M.C.A. in Prance; \$12.50 to Ambulance fund (second contribution); \$10 to Prisoners of War fund. We have 15 members and some more intend to join.—Mrs. J. Wesley Hern, secretary, Togo W.G.G.A.

There are 14 members in our Homemakers' club this year. Not all our
former members have joined yet, as we
are a country club and we are exattered
all around Lorlie. The club runs east
and west. We are the east members
and there are quite a number who come
from the west and we sometimes find
it difficult to get from end to end. We
find it difficult to raise funds. When
we decide to have an entertainment or
anything like that we find it difficult
to get up a good program, as we have
of far to go and arrange things. If we
decide to make a meal or serve tes each
member has to take her materials so
far We have quite a time to get the
proceeds and when we get them we try
to make a little go a long way.

This Christmas we remembered 24 of
the boys who went to the front from
around here. Each member chose a
name, some of them choosing two, and
made up the boxes at home at her convenience. We had socks knitted and we
enclosed them in the boxes. Now we
are knitting again. We get 20 pounds
of wool, for there is only one member
in the club who has not yet learned to
knit. There is no rest room belonging
to the club, but we have a library from
the club which we are getting exchanged. We cannot afford a rest
room, so we must get along without one.
The meetings are held at each member's
home in turn. If it were not for these
meetings we would not get to see our
neighbors. It surely is nice to see them
all again. If one misses a meeting one
feels like a stranger when the others
haven't been seen for two months. We
decided to send a parcel of second-hand
clothing to Halifax. It was pretty
stormy so we couldn't collect them all.
We collected from five homes and a
number of our members met to pack
them. We found we had 75 pounds. We
well as a few contributions from outsiders. We are having printed programs this year. Our meetings are
well on the fourth Thursday in every
interesting to us. Besides the business
some member gives a paper on a current
topic and altogether we find the meetings are decided to the fourth Thu

At our meeting this afternoon I was instructed to write you for year book, constitution and by-laws and any other information that would be helpful to a new organization. This is our second meeting and the ladies are turning out very well, but I hope as time goes on to have a larger assembly, and I think when we know more about the routine and get some work started it will be easier.—Mrs. E. O. Lowe, secretary, Cataraqui W.G.G.A.

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Young Canada Club



It was more difficult than usual to find a subject for your next contest, since you all did so splendidly on the last one. I didn't tell you last week how hard it was for me to judge your stories. They were all so splendid that I am sure there are some of you who will think some others of the stories should have received prizes. I think the difficulty is that they were all prize-winners and we did not have enough prizes for them all.

This month I want you to tell me what time of the year you would like your school holidays and why. You must give me at least three reasons for wishing your school holidays and why.

AN ONTARIO WRITER

One great call of the present day is for soldiers to enlist to go overseas, but there is also another call, a very urgent call, for the boys and girls of Canada

to enlist as Soldiers of the Soil. We can't go and face the bullets as our fathers and out-big brothers did, but we can give them strength to face the bullets by producing food for them. There are a great many ways we can "do our bit." Planting a garden is one very great help to our country. It is very interesting work too, when you have a nice mixture of vegetables and plenty of room for them to grow in. Hoeing in the root field is another job we can do to help our country out of her trouble, and it really isn't such a hard job either; it makes you enjoy your dinner alright. When beef and pork are so scarce we should raise more chickens. They will be of great value in making up for shortage of other meat and it is very interesting work too, the little downy chickens running along beside their proud mother makes a very pretty picture. We must also raise more pigs, now that pork is so much in demand. They're nice little

fellows too and will eat almost any

fellows too and will eat almost anything.

Just to do chores, either at the barn or at the house is a great help; it is very necessary and the women need help as well as the men. The girls can be of great help in the house, while the boys are out doing the chores in the barn. After the boys and girls have been out on the farm for so long, there will surely be a great many first-class farmers when this war is over.

We cannot face the battle
Like the young men that have gone;
But we can feed the pigs and cattle,
And help the soldiers to fight on.

We can do the chores and feeding And help to make the hay; We can do the boeing and the weeding For our boys so far away.

And when peace reigns o'er our land We'll cheer the ones that faced the fray;

But we'll not forget the ones that lent a willing hand When our own dear boys were far

-Marguerite Bowman, R. R. No. 7, Guelph, Ont.

EVERY LITTLE HELPS

EVERY LITTLE HELPS

One day in one of the cold storms we had a little pig which got covered over in a snow-bank, by the straw stack, and could not get out, as he was just a young pig. Papa heard him grunting, so he dug around in the snow till he found him, but he was nearly dead from hunger and cold. Papa was trying to feed him some grain, but he would not eat it at all. So I asked him if I might take him and try to bring him around, he said, "Yes."

So first I made a little pen for him in the corner of the stable. Then I carried him over and put him in it. I fed him milk with a little chop in it for nearly three weeks, but now he is able to eat grain like the other pigs—and is growing too.

Now if we had left him there till he died, it would have made that much less meat for the soldiers and the ones at home too.—Marion Jamieson, Del.-hurne, Alberta.

A RISKY SAIL

One Sunday last spring I went out for a sail with my brothers and some friends. We brought the boat into a pond. Six of us went into the boat, of whom I was one. We rowed out into the middle and began to rock the boat. After a while it was half filled with water. Now we had to stand on the seats and take the oars and push towards land. It was shallow water by the land, so that we had to seek our landing by a fence. When we were on the fence we had to empty the water out of the boat some kind of way. Some walked to land in the water hecause it was not very deep by the fence. When we had the boat emptied we rowed to land and went home. rowed to land and went ho k Norlander, Strassburg, Sask

DO YOU WANT TO SEE THE LADY DOO DADS?

ARE there any lady Doe Dads in the Wonderland of Doo! That is what is purrling lots of boys and girls who look forward to the visit of the Doo Dads each week. Many of them have written to the Arilat asking why it is that he never draws any girl Doo Dads and wondering if he has ever seen them. In all his trips to the wonder ful land where the Doo Dads live he has never seen any, or he would surely have drawn some of them. But there may be some of them there. He has noticed that every time he paid his weekly visit to the Wonderland of Doo the little fellows were very anxious that he would not wander around too much. Once when he took a new potth he cought a glimpae of a big pleasant valley. But as soon as he peeked over the hill there was a great scampering and he could not see just who was living there. May he that is where the Lady Doo Dads live. He was just going down to investigate when Flannelfeet the Cop rushed out waiving his big stick and ordering him back. All the other Doo Dads that you know so well also gathered around him and tried to pull him away. He did not want to offend them for fear they would not let him draw them any more. He knew what a disappointment that would be each week to thousands of boys and girls so he withdrew. However, he is going to try and permade the Doo Dads to let him visit the hidden valley. Here he is pinning up a letter that he received from a little girl. He is sure that they will grant her request. The Doo Dads are very proud of having their picture in the paper each week. He has told them of all the nice things that the boys and girls have said about them and of how they love to see them every week. And so the Doo Dads have learned to like the boys and girls. You know that if yes love and appreciate people they will soon feel the same toward you. Here are the Doo Dads reading Gladys Hope's letter. Some are into mischief, of course, for that is their nature. Others, including Roly and Poly and Percy Haw Haw the Dude, who is a great lady's man, are trying to decide whether Dear Mr. artist I like the Doo Dads very very much, but as \$ am a little girl I would like to see lady Doo Dads. ask Mr Flannelfest the holiceman to show you where the girly Doo Dads live Hoping to see nice & little girly Doo Dads soon! little girly yours very truly

April

the re him to five yo was ' wish,' bonfir up all Minist I refe



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wman, R. R. No. 7, Guelph, Ont.

TLE HELPS

file Helps

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heard him grunting,
in the snow till he
was nearly dead
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grain, but he would
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nd try to bring him
'Yes.'
little pen for him is

Yes."
Ittle pen for him is stable. Then I car put him in it. I fed little chop in it for s, but now he is able he other pigs—and is

left him there till he ave made that much soldiers and the ones arion Jamieson, Del-

KY SAIL

t spring I went out for brothers and some ught the boat into a went into the boat, of went into the boat, of. We rowed out into egan to rock the boat, was half filled with had to stand on the he oars and push towas shallow water by twe had to seek our ence. When we were tad to empty the water t some kind of way, land in the water be of very deep by the ot very deep by the had the boat emptied and and went home.— Strassburg, Sask.



April 17, 1918

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 4

titles will be held to be of no value in this country."

at this country."

Referring more particularly to hereditary titles Hon. N. W. Rowell said:

"The effect is to develop the twin evila of anobbery and flunkeyism, both incompatible with a free democracy. We do not wish to see these twin evila flourish in Canada by the enlargment or the lorement of such a system."

development of such a system."

"This contagious disease, this thirst for titles" said Ernest Lapointe, "is not new. It has been so for ages, it is a zemnant of the middle ages and in these modern days people are getting told of it."

A "Real Liberal"

Mr. R. L. Richardson, in moving that the resolution be made to apply to all titles, declared that it was a delight to him to see his old leader of twentyhim to see as old reader of twenty-five years ago again declaring that he was "a democrat to the hilt." "I wish," he said, "we could see that benfire in the house to-fight and burn up all titles. We have had one Prime Minister of Canada who refused a title. I refer to the Hon. Alexander McKen-ing and I amore when I could the and I am sure when I speak the



name of Hon. Alexander McKenzie the blood must flow fast through the veins of real Liberals, because he was a real Liberal! Liberal.

Liberal."

Railway matters came under review at the Tuesday sitting of the house when Hon. J. D. Reid's resolution providing for the purchase by the government of equipment for the railways, the same to be covered by issuance of equipment bonds. The minister and his colleagues justified this course as a war measure and asked that the power should be given to the government until one year after the conclusion of the war. Incidentally the statement was made by Hon. A. K. MaeLean, acting minister of finance, that "there are obligations of the Canadian Northern maturing this year to the extent of

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\$78,000,000 which we must care for in some way or other, because that railway system belongs to the country. The purpose of the resolution, he added, was to assist the railway systems in which the Government is interested directly and indirectly to secure sufficient rolling stock so that the trade and commerce of the country can be carried on unimpeded and without loss to the citizens of Canada. to the citizens of Canada.

Will Spend Fifty Millions

Will Spend Fifty Millions

Opposition members received some support from Government members in objecting to the Government being given a blank cheque to cover expenditures on railway equipment for an indefinite period, Sir Wilfrid Laurier declaring it to be the generally accepted rule that the government must state what it is proposed to spend. The Government agreed in the end to limit the operation of the bill to one year and the amount to be spent within that period to fifty million dollars. This means that the authority of Parliament will have to be secured from year to year for this expenditure.

The half billion war appropriation, which came under review on Wednesday, brought forth long statements by the Prime Minister and Major General Mewburn, covering the military situation as it affects Canada to date and the financial prospects for the future. Sir Robert Borden said that the war expenditure for the year previous to April 8 had been over 302 million dollars as compared with approximately 306 millions in the previous twelve months period, not inclusive of some bills still to come from the Imperial Government for the maintenance of the Canadian army in the field. The expenditure on the Naval Service for the year was ten million dollars and this amount will be increased to nineteen millions this year, due to a large growth in naval activities in all directions.

War Expenditures

War Expenditures

Estimated war expenditures for the curent fiscal year Sir Robert placed at 443 millions, of which 225 millions would be spent overseas and 217 millions in Canada. The estimates are based on the assumption that the operation of the Military Service act will increase the number of troops raised in Canada to a total of half a million mea as follows: First draft, Military Service Act, 100,000; home defence force, 10,000; in England, 150,000; in France, 140,000; discharged after service at the front, killed, died of wounds, etc., 100,000.

General Mewburn, after dealing with the necessity of providing additional reinforcements and other aspects of the military situation, had some interesting remarks to make in regard to the matter of demobilization after the war is over: "Demobilization," he said, "is now going on in a very small way. It will grow apace, and I may say that should demobilization commence tomorrow, it is estimated it will take some eighteen months to convey our troops morrow, it is estimated it will take some eighteen months to convey our troops back from France. The United States troops also have to be brought back. It is estimated by the war office that at least thirty or forty thousand troops would proceed per day across the channel from France. The problem, therefore, is large. We are working on a scheme of demobilization which is almost correlate, and we hope to have a scheme of demobilization which is almost complete; and we hope to have a perfect organization, so that when demobilization takes place there will be a complete decentralization by the military districts so that we shall be able to carry out the task effectively."

TO MAKE BRIQUETTES

It is stated that an arrangement has been entered into between the federal government, the province of Manitoba and the province of Saskatchewan whereby a plant for the manufacture of anthracite briquettes from prairie lignite coal will be established in the Estevan district in Saskatchewan.

The plant will cost \$400,000, the federal government putting up \$200,000 and the provinces \$100,000 each. The plant will become the property of the two provinces on its completion. The federal government has charge of the erection of the plant, and it is said that it will be in operation by next winter.



ham Watch

BEFORE the establishment of the Waltham Watch Company, in 1854, there was not a single factory in the world where a watch movement was made in its entirety.

The plates were fashioned in one place, the wheels elsewhere, and so forth. All the parts thus made by disconnected and non-stand-ardized methods were finally assembled and cased somewhere

But with the advent of the Waltham Watch Company a

revolution in watch making took place.
One of the first results of this Company's establishment was to produce better watches at a lower cost than were ever possible before. Watches ceased to be a luxury of the rich and became a convenience that all might possess.
Throughout the past sixty years, every gold medal award-'d for watch merit has been awarded to Waltham. So that there is a meaning full of significance in the name "Waltham" for any person who desires the most dependable timepiece that money can livy.

"Your Jeweler Will Show You,"

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY, LIMITED MONTREAL



The BELL has long since been recognized as one of the world's leading Pianos. Used in thousands of homes in Western Canada Write to-day for Catalogue and Price List.

to suit purchaser. VICTROLAS FROM \$27.50 UP SASKATOON PIANO CO. Limited



SASKATOON SASK

Princess Mary Toilet Set and Exquisite Bracelet Watch



REGAL MANUFACTURING CO.



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Saves Time and Money



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MORTAR CONCRETE WHITE COAT (Plaster) FINIBH WATERPROOFING WHITEWASHING and other Sanitary Purposes

-NO WASTE. Every pound is guaranteed -READY TO USE when water is added

PUT UP IN PAPER OR JUTE BAGS

From one to all weeks—according to weather conditions—is required to reduce (or slack) lump lime into the putty state by mixing it with water in a mortar bet or a mortar bed of sand. This often causes delays, or introduces the dangerous alternative of using partially slacked lime in the most important parts of con-

"LION BRAND" HYDRATED LIME

rm product, manufactured by processes which remove impurities and the efects developed in kiln practice. Every pound and ounce of it is useful in every possible mixturelin which it can be used. Every useful property ginal line from which it-was manufactured is present in the Hydrated

For Concrete Work

The addition of a small percentage of "LION BRAND" HYDRATED LIME— say ten pounds to each beg of coment—gives greater strength, lubricates the mass, increases the density and uniformity; waterproofs, by filling up all the voids, and makes a smooth finish job.

For White Coat (Plaster Finish)

"LION BRAND" HYDRATED LIME
makes a smooth, plastic, easily worked
putty, that will produce a clean, white
wall—free from pits, blisters, fire or
chip cracks.

For Brick or Stone Laying

Morter made from "LION BRAND" RYDRATED LIME is much higher in tensile strength than lump lime morter, because it contains no inert matter because it contains no IT IS ALL PURE LIME

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MANITOBA GYPSUM COMPANY LTD.



Week's War Summary

he third and fiercest attack that he yet developed out of the German offen-sive on the West front has been in pro-gress during the past week. Just one week ago, the Germans with unexpected suddensuddenness lannehed a terrific blow on the British line between La Bassee and the British line between La Bassee and Armentierus, a distance of eleven miles. During the week, the battle has grown in flerceness and has extended north to Ypres, covering a total front from La Bassee, of twenty-two miles. This region where the battle is now raging lies twenty to forty miles north of Arras, and over a hundred miles north of La Fere, in which district the Germans were so active ten days ago. They are still attacking in that southerly por-

Fere, in which district the Germans were so active ten days ago. They are still attacking in that southerly portion of the line, but their efforts to blast a way through the allied front has been transferred for the time being to the more northerly region, in France and Belgium, where once more such old battle grounds as Givenchy, Messines Ridge and Ypres, are strewn with thousands of dead and wounded soldiers. It is reported that the Germans, by moving with marvellous quickness from a southerly part of their first offensive, were able to throw some 250,000 fresh troops and powerful artillery into the eleven miles of front between La Bassee and Armentieres. The losses which they suffered were frightful, but the Prussian disregard for life again prevailed and by sheer force of numbers, the British line was pressed back, until now the Germans have a well-defined wedge driven into the allied front for a distance of almost ten miles at the deepest point. The base of this wedge or saliant extends from Ypres south as far as La Basse. At the time at the deepest point. The base of this wedge or saliant extends from Ypres south as far as La Basse. At the time of writing, the despatches from the front would indicate that the British of writing, the despatches from the front would indicate that the British forces, which were being rapidly reinforced by French and American troops from the south, had checked the German advance. But the battle, which has been in progress for a whole week, now continues with unabated fury, and the decision of it still hangs in the balance. There is this to be said, however, that the Germans, unless they are successful in gaining more ground than they now possess between Ypres and La Bassee, have placed themselves in a very dangerous salient, and doubtless would be forced to retire, or suffer complete annihilation under the pressure of the cross-fire from the British and Canadian forces which flank them.

The Canadians have not been engaged to any marked extent in the present phase of the great engagement on the West front. They are still located around Lens, some few miles south of la Bassee. It was feared for a time that the Canadians might be forced into a "pocket" through the German ad-

la Bassee. It was feared for a time that the Canadians might be forced into a "pocket" through the German advance, and either be forced to retire, or run the grave risk of being captured. The Germans, so far, whether by design or accident, have carefully avoided that portion of the line held by the Canadians, but it would not be surprising to find the Canadian lads this week combining with the British in a bitter counter attack on the German positions within their newly made salient.

At the point of their wedge projected into the British lines, the Germans are now about twenty-one miles from Dunkirk, which is situated on the Straits of Dover. Having failed to divide the French and British forces two weeks French and British forces two weeks ago when he launched his initial attack through Cambrai and St. Quentin and stopped short of Amiens, Hindenburg has evidently hit upon the plan of striking hard and fast at various points along the allied line between La Fere and Arras on the South, and between Arras and Ypres on the North. If by doing so, the Hun can effect a series of wedges into the allied lines such as has doing so, the Hun can effect a series of wedges into the allied lines such as has been made between Ypres and La Bassee this week, he may be able to force a general retirement of the British and French and American troops over a front of 150 miles. But the question is: Can Germany stand the terrible slaughter which such a policy would involve? There seems little doubt now that the German idea is to throw all the weight and resource possible into the proposiand resource possible into the proposi-tion of securing a final end of the war in the next six months. Germany is willing to sacrifice everything to this

end, and, therefore, we may expect a continuation all summer of the desperate fighting which has been in progress during the past three weeks. The test of strength in this war has really come in the issue of the present struggle, and it would seem that only superior resources in numbers of men and in strength of artillery will prevent the Germans from realizing their desire and objective. objective.

In one very important department of the army, the Allies, judging from the reports, have a distinct advantage over the enemy, and that is in the air. In one day's fighting, on Friday, sixty-two German aeroplanes were brought down while only twelve British machines were put out of commission. Great damage was done to the attacking Grewere put out of commission. Great damage was done to the attacking Ger-man forces by a large number of low-flying British air-men who swept with bombs and machine gun fire, roadways packed with German soldiery advancing to attack the British lines.

As the time goes on, the strategy of the German staff, which has been puz-gingly rould in its application during

singly rapid in its application during the past fortnight, will be fully appre-ciated by the Allied commander-inciated by the All chief, General Foch.

chief, General Foch.

The rapid rotation of Germany's divisions is calculated to allow the enemy to keep in reserve a greater number of fresh troops. The more quickly he can reform them, the more, temporarily, he has available. Such a system obviously, has its drawbacks, as it can only be carried out for a limited time. It is one more sign of Germany's determination to win the war in this battle, and risk all in doing so.

one more sign of Germany's determination to win the war in this battle, and
risk all in doing so.

The destruction of the British army
is his object. There is, therefore, satisfaction in noting that so far the destruction of his own army has proceeded more rapidly, though the situation is still serious. To date, the British army has been attacked by greater
numbers, but this inequality is being
overcome rapidly by reinforcements.

The appointment of General Foch by
the supreme war council at Versailles,
as General-in-Chief of the Allied armies
on the western front, has been greeted
by British and American and Canadian
governments with great satisfaction.
He will direct the strategy of all the
Allied armies on the western front, and
the result is expected to reveal much
closer co-operation between the various
divisions than has been possible in the
past.

LLOYD GEORGE'S STROKE

On April 9 David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of Great Britain, made, what was regarded in the United King-dom, the boldest stroke of his career by dom, the boldest stroke of his career by coupling Home Rule for Ireland with the conscription of Irishmen in presenting to the British House of Commons the Man Power Bill, which embodies the Government's scheme for securing reserves for the armies in France. Lloyd George proposes to call out men from the mines, transport services, civil service, by cancelling a number of exemptions, and raising the military age limit to fifty years.

emptions, and raising the military age limit to fifty years.

From his first sentence on Ireland, the premier was assailed with what Reuter's correspondent describes as "running hostile comment from the Irish benches."

The new Nationalist leader, John Dil-lon, who is more typical of the fiery

on, who is more typical of the fiery old-time Irish resister than his courtly predecessor, the late John Redmond, denounced conscription for Ireland heartily. Nor was there any signs of support from the Ulster faction. The Irish Unionists met under the chairmanship

Unionists met under the chairmanship of Sir Edward Carson and resolved to support conscription, but they were merely endorsing what has been one of the planks in their platform.

It is felt generally in England that there is a greater and stronger franchise in the country than any operating in the house of commons—that is, public opinion, which apparently demands that the Irish question shall not stand in the way of winning the war.

Lloyd George's speech revealed that the Irish Convention had not reached any agreement and that the constructive work must be done by the cabinet, guided somewhat by Irish opinion as revealed in the debates of the convention.

The discussion on the whole question at the request of Mr. Asquith was held over until Tuesday of this week.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Western King Manufacturing Co., Limited, Winnipeg

April

Mores for the as follow Wheat Outs Barley Flax

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Biths we at \$1.3 CATP
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All more dessed /
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Choice Best to Pair to Good Good Good Fair to Best to

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I council at Versailles, it of the Allied armies front, has been greeted American and Canadian ith great satisfaction, the strategy of all the n the western front, and appeted to reveal much ion between the various has been possible in the

DORGE'S STROKE

David Lloyd George,
of Great Britain, made,
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Rule for Ireland with
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the armies in France.
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ssion on the whole question at of Mr. Asquith was held uesday of this week.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, April 15, 1918;

Outs—On Monday last the market advanced abarply from the break which had occurred during the latter part of the previous week Experience and shapper were buyers of futures and shapter reads. These conditions continued during the rever. There was also a steady demand for each oats. These conditions continued during the first tailed on the advance. Toward the end of the week American markets reported poor demand for each corn and oats, withfresporters offering to re-sail seaboard holdings. Prices declined and Winnipeg May the base of the season of the s

WINNIPEG PUTURES

April

April

10 11 12 13 15 age age

May 94; 95 94; 94 92; 93; 94 70;

July 91; 91; 91; 90; 89; 90 91 01;

Plast

10 383 385 388; 386; 386; 386; 386; 386; 300;

July 383 382 384; 382; 382 383 385; 302;

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOPKS Merement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, April 10, was as follows:

	M	loose Ja		
Grain	B.	ee'd dyr-	Ship'd dur.	Now in
Outs Barley	1	1,725	53,748 53,748 59,353	store 547,505 1,163,099 22,776 15,205

THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, April 13

CORN—Limited demand at 2 to 5e lower, Bids were then 5 to 10e down. No. 5 yellow closed at 81.35 to 81.45.

OATS—Slow and 14 to 1e lower premium. At the close the price bosis was 214 to 315e over May. No. 3 white closed at 86.34 to \$7.5e. No. 4 white at 84 to 87s.

RYE—Slow demand. The market was \$2.65 all morning, but closed 1e higher. No. 2 rys closed at \$6.54 to \$2.66.

BARLEY—Feir demand, mostly unchanged. Prices chosed at \$1.50 to \$1.5r.

FLAX—Stronger at 1 to 2e over May. No. 1 seed closed at \$4.0014 to \$4.1114 on spot and to arrive.

BIG WINTER WHEAT CROP INDICATED
According to the government report on the
condition of winter wheat in the United States
on April 1, a crop of 560,000,000 husbels is indicated.

on April 1, a crop of 560,000,000 bushels is indicated.

This total has been exceeded only twice, namely, in 1914 and 1915. Yet there is a chance that the crop may be greater than indicated by the April 1 condition. At any rate, there is a precedent for the hope. In 1914 the April 1 condition indicated a crop of 351,000,000 bushels, but conditions improved and 684,000,000 was harvested. Again in 1915, the April 1 condition indicated 519,000,000, yet 673,000,000 was harvested. Last year's winter wheat crop was small, only 418,000,000 bushels. The April 1 condition of winter rye is given at 355.8, indicating a crop of 86,000,000 bushels, which will be a record yield, and 26,000,000 greater than in 1917, and 38,000,000 larger than in 1916x.

PIXED WHEAT PRICES

	1.	3.	2.	4"	5"	9.	TIL	T12	Tf3
Fixed	221	218	215	208	196	187	215	212	207
ago	2291	2241	2191	2091	190	1581	**	1.0	**

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

Wanipeg, April 15.—The livastock dapartment of the United Grain Growers Limited reported receipts last week as follows: cattle, 1.144; calves, 45; hegs, 4.870.

The cattle market during the past week has been standy and firm at slightly increased prices. The quality was only fair and for what little quality staff is comming the prices have been counder with every prospect of a light ran this week. Look for prices to advance a little for the hetter staff. Stockers and feasiers are acree and prices are attendy at from 9½ cents to 10½ cents, and in some cases as high as 10½ cents was paid for extra choice heavy feeders. Fresh militærs are wanted at good prices. Some good choice cave are going up to \$110. Common to medium, market slow.

The ran of hogs last week was light and prices had declined during the week from 21 cents to 19½ cents with the market now showing steady to firm, at the latter price. We do not look for much change in price and consider the small run will be absorbed at the local abhatofr at steady prices.

With the continuing of light receipts of sheep and lambs the market is firm at last week's prices. Veal is going to 15 cents, sheep 10 cents to 14 cents and lambs 15 cents to 18 cents.

CALGARY

Calgary, April 13.—The livestock department of the United Grain Growers Limited reports this week's Alberta Stock Yards receipts as follows: Horses, 633; eattle, 1,344; hogs, 2233; and sheep, 152. For the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were: Horses 706; cattle, 1,113; hogs, 2,572; and sheep, 22.

There were very faw choice killing cattle on sale this week and any offering showing quality and condition sold readily at good prices. We obtained \$12.50 for four nice thick 1,250 pound steers consigned by the Didabury Co-operative Association. This is the best price pool here yet, we also sold eight head at \$12.40 and 14 head at \$12.30, but the bulk of the best grain-fed steers brought from \$11.85 to \$12.75; medium steers sold for \$11.50 to \$11.75, while the best hay-fed stuff realized \$10.50 to \$11.50. The bull market showed strength and a few extra fat ones shrought from \$5.50 to \$2.50. Hardly any real good heifers were offered.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES |

Closing priors					dern.
markets on fistu Cash Grain	April		Mine		-
3 white cats	0.901		\$0.56		
Barley		110	1.50		
Flax, No. 1	3.804		4.00	P 4	378

Flax, No. 1 3.65 4 00 pt 4.113

We quote this cigas of stuff at \$10 to \$10.50 and the best cows \$9.25 to \$10.00; mellium cows \$9.00 to \$9.00 and compon killing cows a dollar lower with cahners and cultars from \$4.00 to \$6.00. With the advantage on the market of a number of cow bill-buyers the trade in stocker cows was mach become than for some weeks past and a considerable number of cows and helfers changed at from \$60 to \$80. The belk of the stocker claves were channed up from \$10 to \$10.75 being paid in a few instances for some about keep fasders. Most of the stocker claves were channed up from \$10 to \$10.75 being paid in a few instances for some about keep fasders. Most of the lighter cettle selling from \$40 to \$30 and good vast calves 150 to \$250 pounds, from 10 results to \$11 conts.

The favorable weather that the farmers have experienced this week had an effect on the bog receipts and the ran was light. Our early week a hops, including Thursday's receipts sold at \$20.85. Friday's run was amenwhat heavier and we obtained an advance to \$21 on all our hops.

We quote choice fat lambs 16 to \$16.50; fat wethers \$15 to \$16; and fat ewes \$15 to \$16.51; fat wethers \$15 to \$16; and fat ewes \$15 to \$14.

There were very few choice killing eattle on sale this week and any effering showing quality and condition from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds.

The prospects for the choice grain fed cattle are good and we anticipate a strengthening market shortly as this class of stuff of getting scarre. The most of the buicker cattle being offered show lack of firms and the bayers would rather pay the high prices for the good stuff. The farmers are fully appreciating the advantage of cooperative marketing as is evidenced by the number of shipmants we received during the past faw weeks.

TORONTO

Toronto, April 10.—With about 3,000 eattle on sale on Monday and a good demand, we had a very active market. Any good butcher entile weighing from 1,100 fbs and upwards were selling at a strong quarter higher than they were during its a strong quarter higher than they were during at a strong quarter higher than they were during at a strong quarter higher than they were during at the previous week. The light weight butcher cuttle were a little alow of sale. The insteher now trape was a good demand for butcher tolls.

For milde over and apringers, the better class of cows not a ready sale at standy prices. Ordinary cows were a little slow of sale. We have had a good insquiry all this week for breedy stockers and leaders for grasing purposes, and for thin young cows for the grass. The insteadions are that any steers with weight and quality are going to sell consisterably higher from now on. We feel very builish about this class of eathe. We do not look for much improvement for common butchers, that is light weight half finished eathe.

In the small stuff department there has been a very heavy run of calven this week, and all classes were off at the close at from \$1 to \$1 per cwt, expecially the common graine. There is a strong demand for handy weight shoop, and for good yearlings.

The long market showed a tendency to go lower this week. Today they are bidding \$20.25 fed and, watered, and \$20.50 weighted off cars.

PRICES FELL AT MINNEAPOLIS

Minneapolis, April 13.—Realisation that the
crucial period of the war is at hand; that a factor
of a few hours may, and probably will, decide the
fate of the warring mations, that the British,
"figning with their becas to the spall," are literally
standing between Germany and the United States,
had a depreceing effect on all markets, grain,
stock and cotton. Excepting when the big drive
began, three weeks ago, at no time since 1914
has the war been so close to Minneapolis as it
was today, as reflected in the serious attitude of
the members of the grain exchange.

News of Herds and Flocks ANOTHER MCGREGOE IMPORTATION

ANOTHER McGREGOE IMPORTATION

At the Omaha sale on April 3, held under the auspiets of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, J. D. McGregor bought for export to Canada 21 head of regatered bulls. These bulls were pronounced by Recretary Gray of the American association the best hunch of Aberdeen-Angus bulls ever exported. Many of them are 18 months to two years of aga, and all are ready for farm or ranch service. They are the pick of 82 head sold at Omaha, and those 82 head in turn are the pick of lows and Nebraske herds. The breeding of some of these young bulls,' says Recretary Gray, cannot be improved upon. But for the fact that they came from the herds of small breeders who have not as yet progressed far enough to hold their own sales, they would class as \$1,000 bulls and higher.'

Erro 2nd is a Chieftan Trojan-Erica, 18 months old, and carries much Blackbird blood.

Homewood Prife 5th is a Pride of Aberdeen, 19 months old, and carries both Blackbird and Blackcap blood.

Homewood Adam 2rd, a Balwyllo is about 15 months old.

King of Homswood 5th is a Rothlemay Queen of about the same age.

All four are from the herd of R. J. Hadley, Grinnell, Iowa.

Beal of Mount Vernon is a Blackbird

tonarly two years of age, and in a superhiphred one, carrying Blackbord blood on both sides, as well as descending from each great show balls as O. V. Battles' Glenfell Thick-set 2nd, Black Woodlam, Healbase Lad of Emerson Ind. and others. The herd of Oliver Hammers. Malvery, Love, predicated him.

King Beal and King Beal 2nd pre two others from this bard, both Queen Methers and within a day of the same age, which lacks but a month of two years. The breading on those thrue from the Hammers' hard cambot be escalled in America by any but the highest primal show herd bulk.

Wrighry, a Heather Hloom aged 16 months, was hought from the herd of W. A. Medi. Machaniewille, Lows.

Two Thornburg, Lows, hards furnished over head of high-class bulks, Plane Hills Ness and Pine Hill Triumph heing a Pride of Abardsen and a Queen Mothey, respectively, from the herd of W. C. Hickey,
Blackbird, Apadain and Pin Park Bertram. Iwo Hischbirds, Pine Park F. Th., a Pride of Abardsen, and Pine Park F. Th., a Pride of Abardsen, and Pine Park R.P. Ind. a K. Pride of Abardsen, and Pine Park R.P. Ind. a K. Pride of Abardsen, all came from the herd of J. B. Wardrige.

The herd of C. Le Reasoner, Keswick, The herd of C. Le Reasoner, Keswick.

though he has never shown a heed. He has been breeding Aberdeen-Augus for the past quarter of a century.

A RENSATIONAL AUCTION SALE
The auction sale at the Union fitteck Yards. Toronto, on March 28, of the Hill-Creat herd of Hidsteins, owned by G. A. Breshen of Norwood, along with drafts from the herds of A. C. Hardy and J. W. Riewart of Breek wille and Lyn respectively, was easily the most sensational sale of dairy castin ever held in Canada. Over 50 head, including in the number many young things (even daires a few days old heing sold separately), made an average of approximately \$700. That high-class Helateine are in brick demand was shown by the sale of the young cow Hill-Crest May Echo Countess for \$5,000, the haifer call, 'Hill-Crest Echo Sylvia Raswoord for \$2,000, and a goodly number of other cows for \$1,000 to \$1,500 each. A tribute to the quality of the staff offered may be found in the fact that the heaviest buyer was John A. Bell, Jr., of Pittsburg. Pa., a new breeder who is expending a small fortune on the foundation of a herd which is expected to be the most select in breeding and performance of any in the world.

ANGUB PRICES IN SCOTLAND
At the great Perth sale, February 5-6, Aberdeen-Angus cattle established some great records for the breed. J. Ernest Kerr, of Dollar, topped the sale at \$7,350 for a bull calf bourn in March, 1917. This bull, Elleansch of Harviestoun, not only won in his class at the show which preceded the sale, but carried for the breed. J. Ernest Kerr, half, and the champton of Hallindalloch. His buyer was Charles Penny, Skillymarno, Aberdeenshire.

The second best price at the sale was for the reserve champion Etrurian of Bleaton, owned by J. M. Marshall, of Bleaton, Blairgowrie. This bull went to Worcestershire at \$3,150. J. Ernest Kerr had the reserve champion Etrurian of Bleaton, Distribution of the price being, \$1,312 for a two-year-old heifer. Forty heifers of this age averaged \$230, Mixty-six yearlings averaged \$270 with a highest price of \$1,155. filteen cows averaged

A. E. Wilson, Dominion Seed Com-missioner, in an interview in Regina said that "sufficient oats are available to the Dominion Seed Purchasing Com-mission to provide seed for all sections of the Dominion."

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur, April 9 to April 15, Inclusive

95# 91# 96# 92# 96 92 95# 91#	901 918 916	881 891 891	851 86 851	165 166 166	160 161 161	145 145 145	140 140 140	396 365 355	350 3794	\$41 360
96 90 94 90	894 901	87 t 88 t	83 84	167 162 162	157 137	145	185	386 381 386	381 381	361 361 361
961 921	911	80±	851	165	160	145	140	3551	3821	3631
94	51 921	51 923 911	5 92 91 80 B	61 921 911 801 851	81 921 911 891 851 165	61 921 911 891 851 165 160	61 921 911 801 851 165 160 145	61 923 911 891 851 165 160 148 140	61 921 911 801 854 165 160 145 140 3881	59 919 901 881 881 884 168 160 148 140 386 380 61 921 911 801 881 166 161 145 140 385 3709 6 92 911 801 881 166 161 145 140 385 3709 6 92 911 801 812 166 161 145 140 385 382 3829 6 92 911 90 851 167 162 145 135 386 381 81 92 91 91 91 91 801 851 162 137 137 132 881 381 81 92 91 911 801 851 162 137 386 381 381 81 92 91 911 801 851 165 160 145 140 3882 3821 17 701 701 68 681 1173 109 95 95 259 295

LIVESTOCE	April 15	Year age	Toronto Apr. 12	Calgary Apr. 13	Chicago Apr. 11	St. Paul Apr. 12
Cattle						
Choice steers	11 00-12 00	10 50 11 00	12 50 13 50	11 85 12 50	13 75-15 85	18 00-15 50
Best butcher steers	9.00-11.00	9.75-10 25	11 00 12 00	11 00-11 75	11 50-13 75	10 00-13 00
Pair to good butcher steers	7.75-9.00	8,70 9.50	9 00 -11 00	9 25-11 00	9.50-10 25	7.00-9.50
LFOOD to obotoe fat nows	9.50-10.50	7.50-8 50	8.00 10.00	9 25-10 00	11 00-12 75	8 50-10 00
Medium to good cows	9.00-9.50	6.00-7.00	7 00-7 50	8 00-9 00	9 75-11 90	8.00-6.50
Common nows	7.50-9.00	4.00-5.50	6 75-7 50	7 00 8 00	7 00-7 40	7.25-6.00
Canners	5.00-6.50	3 75-4 2K	5 50 6 50	4 00-6 90	6.25-7.00	6.80-6.78
Good to choice helfers	10.00-11.00	9 00 10 00	10 50 12 00	8 50-10 50	11 50-13 25	8 00-10 0
Fair to good heifers	8.50-9.50	8 00 9 00	9 00 10 50	6 00-8.50	8 75 11.80	6.50-8.00
Dest ozen	8.00-9.80	7.50-8 50		7 50-7 50	15	4-11-1-14
Best butcher bulls	8.00-8.50	7.00-8.00	9 00 10 50	7 50 9 00	10 50-11.75	5.00-9.50
Common to bologna bulls.	6.50-7.75	8.50-6.50	7 00 8 00	6.50-7.50	7 80-10 00	7 50-8,00
Pair to good feeder steers.	9.50-10.25	6.80-7.78	9.50-10 75	8.75-10 75	9 00-10 25	7.50-10.0
Emit to good stocker steers	8.00-9.25	6.80-7.80	8,00-9 50	8.00-9.25	9,00-10 25	7.00-10.0
Best milkers and springers				*** ***		
Pair milkers and male	\$75-\$100	\$75-\$100	\$100-\$135	\$75-\$80 .	********	*******
			*** ***	*** ***		NAME OF THE PARTY.
(each)	\$60-\$70	\$50-\$65	\$65-890	\$65-\$75	********	*******
			4			
Choice hors fed and			137030730	Mary Control of the Control	H 12 May 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
watered hogs, fed and		*** **	** ***	21.00	17 50-17 45	16.90-17.10
Light hoes	19.50	\$15 50	21.00		16 00-17 50	
Heavy sows		12 00-13 00 10 00-11 00	*******	*******	15.00-15.75	
menty sows	17.00	6 00-7 50	********	*******	16,75-17,40	********
	11.00-14.00	0.00-7.50	*******		19.10 17.40	
Sheep and Lambs	DO YOU	1 / 1 / B B B B B B B B B B	100 miles			
	10 00 10 00	11 75 10 05	19.50-20.70	16 00-16 50	14 00 20 75	15 00-17 2
Boat billion about	16.00-18.00	# 50-0 95	11.50-14.50	18 50-16 00	15.89-17.50	7.00-13.5
succep	9.00-14.00	5,00-9.30	11.00 19.00	The state of the s	March Balling Street	The latest the same of

April

The Country Town

country interests. The city party will include the business men and the own-ers of real estate. The country party is often made up of retired farmers. The city party is progressive, it wants the place to grow, and is eager for new railways and industries. The retired farmers want principally to keep down taxes. The city party is keen for making the village more attractive. The retired farmer is afraid of the cost of street lighting and excite The The retired farmer is afraid of the cost of street lighting and paving. Thus the city interests incorporate the energy, the enterprise and the optimism of the village. All this tends to hand the fort over to the city, and sunder it more completely from the country.

As a matter of fact there is no need of strife between these two parties. It

of strife between these two parties. I trustful of schemes to increase the population. He has good reason to be. Villages in Ontario, he knows, are heavily burdened with debt incurred by bonusing industries which became bankrupt as soon as they had exhausted the bonus. You can see the empty bankrupt as soon as they had exhausted the bonus. You can see the empty buildings in many a padder and wiser Ontario village. He Auspects that the real motive for this ''progressive'' policy is the desire, to induce a real estate boom, and that the leaders of ''progress' want nothing so much as to make a fortune at the expense of the village and get out. Admitting that the retired farmer is sometimes a ''reactionary old cuss' too often, we "reactionary old cuss" too often, we can still claim for him that he has the better of the argument with his "progressive" rivals. They are at heart speculators, while he wants only what he earns. They are at war with rural ideals, while he is in sympathy with

Bringing the Village Up-to-Date

At the same time, he needs to take a few leaves out of their book. If the village is to be a suitable dwelling place for enlightened human beings it place for enlightened human beings it must be sanitary, comfortable and sightly. If he fights every proposal to build pavements, instal street lamps and keep the cows off the streets he is a bad citizen, and a disgrace to either country or village. These things represent the irreducible minimum for modern living. And moreover, it is present the irreducible minimum for modern living. And, moreover, it is an entirely justifiable ambition in the village that it wants to grow. It has a right to seek to be bigger than its neighboring villages. Such emulation is wholesome. It has a right to seek to attract and support industries. Life incorrigibly craves variety. It is particularly desirable, in a region where the returns from labor and investment come in but once a year, that some affiliated industries should be encouraged in order to provide a more regular affiliated industries should be encouraged in order to provide a more regular and frequent distribution of money. One of the most vital problems in regard to agriculture is its alliance with manufacturing. And Canada stands to benefit by such a policy more than most countries, because of the length of our winters. The point is to secure those industries which readily adjust themselves to such locations. This is the selves to such locations. This is the very thing which has been overlooked. An expert commission which should gather information from countries which have successfully combined agri-culture and manufacturing, and make a detailed survey of industrial opportunities in farming districts in Canada, would justify its appointments. It would benefit the whole nation if the drift to the city, the chief reason for which is that the industrial opportunities cluster there, should be reversed.

The Centre of the Country District

If the village is to be a real part of the country, and the commercial and social centre of a country district, certain things are to be sought. Good roads, leading directly to the village from every part of its constituency are desirable. This is one of the insistent problems of rural planning. All the social and commercial institutions of the constituency should be grouped in the village. Instead of scattered one-room school-houses dotting the adjacent village. room school-houses dotting the adjacent country-side there should be one consolidated school in the village. As far as possible a similar arrangement of

churches should be followed. In the village also should convene the lodges, clubs and voluntary associations of the neighborhood. Some community in-stitution, of a social character, which will be big enough to hold all the people without distinction of sex or sect should be added.

The more co-operative business is done in the village the quicker will it swing into a truly rural character. As I have already said, the modern village

swing into a truly rural character. As I have already said, the modern village is primarily an economic phenomenon. The nature of the business done in it will determine, more than anything else, its type. Jost in proportion as farmer owned co-operative agencies and industries are added to or replace the businesses which now exist there will it grow in loyalty to the country.

One could fill volumes with rhapsodies on the joys of village life. All the songs in the world have come from the open country, as it is found in wild nature or on the farm or in the village. City poetry is horrible stuff, like Thomson's City of Dreadful Night. Nevertheless the cold fact is that the throngs are passing out of the country and into the city. They often go unwillingly, and their later years are harfitted with memories of what they have lost. Now and again one sees an heroic effort, in the form of garden suburbs or factory locations in the, open country, to shake off the killing grasp of the big city. But, on the whole, the city continues unhindered its cruel work of ravishing and destroying the people born in the country. Can the destruction be stopped! Many wise and good men and women are hopefully trying to answer that question at the present time. They will not find the answer till they have learned how the village may be transformed.

MRS. PABLBY ILL

Members of the U.F.W.A. will Members of—the U.F.W.A. will be sorry to learn that their president, Mrs. Walter Pariby, was taken seriously ill while attending the Girl's Conference in Calgary last week. She underwent a serious operation at the General Hospital, on Tuesday morning, and although the operation itself was successful, the doctors will not be able to pronounce her out of danger for a few days. few days.

SCARE IN ALBERTA

Taking cognizance of rumors that formaldehyde used for the treatment of seed grain has been tampered with by alien enemies, Deputy Minister H. A. Craig, of the Alberta department of agriculture, last week advised all farmers to refrain from the use of formaldehyde until definite tests were made.

Mr. Craig made the following statement on Thursday last:

Mr. Craig made the following statement on Thursday last:

"Rumors have reached the department of agriculture that formaldehyde, used for the treatment of seed grain, has been tampered with by alien enemies for the purpose of destroying the seed which is being treated for smut; the department has collected 30 samples of the formaldehyde from different parts of the province.

"Wheat and oats are being treated with these samples and germinated at the schools of agriculture and at the provincial university. Reliable information as to the results cannot be known for four or five days.

"The only advice the department can give to the farmers in the meantime is that they should treat their seed grain with bluestone at the rate of one pound to ten gallons of water."

Mr. Craig concluded by stating that the results of the test will be made public just as soon as they are known.

The rumor that the formaldehyde was being tampered with by alien enemies originated in the Carmangay district. Superintendent Fairfield, of the experimental farm at Lethbridge, is now conducting tests.

It is estimated that the annual losses in the United States due to rats equal \$200,000,000 and that in order to feed and otherwise provide for the enormous destructive army of rats the labor of 200,000 men are required annually.

MARKETING MANITOBA WOOL

Representatives of the various Provincial Sheep Breeders' Associations met in conference in Toronto, in Pebruary, and at that time the Canadian Cooperative Wool Growers' Limited was organized. This association is intended operative Wool Growers' Limited was organized. This association is intended to act as an overhead selling and purchasing agency for sheep owners of the Dominion who wish to make use of it. It has been decided by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture to market through this organization the wool consigned to it by wool growers of the province. Previously the Department did the selling itself, this year the Association will do it. The new company is not yet in a position to assemble this wool itself so the Department is doing this on lines similar to those of former years.

The Department of Agriculture, acting as agent for the farmers, will, up to July 10, 1918, receive the wool delivered in Winnipeg, where it will be weighed, sorted and graded under the supervision of expert wool graders supplied by the Pederal Department of Agriculture. The wool will then be sold on grade for the highest obtainable price.

On receipt of wool, an advance of

On receipt of wool, an advance of seventy-five per cent. of the market price will be made, and the balance will be paid when the wool is sold. In every case payment will be made according to grade.

Past experience has shown that station agents generally base freight charges on approximate weights. As a consequence, the Department has been obliged to make a large number of readjustments with the railway companies in Winnipeg. For this reason all shippers are asked to send consignments 'freight charges collect.' Another reason why this is advisable is that many shipments are sent from sidings reason why this is advisable is that many shipments are sent from sidings and small stations where there are no station agents, and where the shippers are therefore unable to prepay freight. Will Supply Sacks

station agents, and where the snippers are therefore unable to prepay freight.

Will Supply Sacks

Prior to the time of delivery, wool sacks, 40 inches wide and 7½ feet long, capable of holding from 200 to 240 pounds of wool, will, upon request, be supplied without charge on the following basis: One bag for every twenty fleeces. Where a farmer has a small number of fleeces, say from five to twelve, clean jute bags can be used. Care should be exercised in this connection to see that all bags are turned inside out and properly shaken, so as to avoid the chance of loose fibres along the seams mixing in the wool. The payment for sacks will be deducted from the price of the wool when payment therefor is made. Send all orders for bags direct to the Co-operative Wool Agent, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

Paper twines, especially made for tying wool, will upon request, be sent to shippers at one cent apiece. One string is needed for each fleece. The price of the twine will be deducted from the payment for wool. Prepayment for twine should not be sent but the Department only written as to how many twines are needed.

Addressed shipping tags will be forwarded each consignor, to be filled in giving actual weights in each lot. Two tags should be used for each sack. One is tied to the fleeces inside and the other securely fastened to the outside of each sack. This is important as

One is tied to the fleeces inside and the other securely fastened to the outside of each sack. This is important as some shipments last year were entirely devoid of any trace of the consignor's name and the ownership of the wool was very difficult to establish. Shipments should be made by freight and the bill of lading forwarded by mail to the Co-operative Wool Agent, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg. The wool must be received at Winnipeg by July 10, addressed to The Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Winnipeg.

FEEDING GRAIN IN STOCK YARDS

No grain may now be fed to livestock awaiting slaughter in stock yards eight hours before killing. Barley above grade No. 3 and oats above No. 1 Feed, may not be fed to stock in stock yards. may not be red to stock in stock yards. Millable wheat may not be bought or sold as poultry feed. Grain for feeding or decoying migratory wild fewl is prohibited except under license by the Canada Food Board.

GARBAGE AS HOG PEED

GARBAGE AS HOG FEED
Saskatoon, Sask, feeds 500 to 800 kogs on garbage, mixed with a small amount of grain. The City of Worces ter, Mass., feeds 3,000 hogs on garbage Springfield, Mass., sells 850,000 worth of municipal fed hogs; Grand Rapids, Mich., feeds 300 cattle, 400 sheep and 700 pigs on garbage and a certain amount of hay. Arlington, Mass. Lowell, Mass., Fall River, Mass., and Providence, R.L., all distribute their garbage to private companies who feed it to livestock.

PATRIOTIC PUNDS

Previously Acknowledged & Proceeds of Sale of "Ram" don- ated by T. Hobson, and a	1,078.01
"Horse" donated by W. T. Fisher	4000bs
Levi Bucker, Harmsworth, Man. C. W. Lye, MacGregor, Man.	25.66
Mrs. John McLaren, Neepawa, Man. Part Proceeds of a "Box Social"	25,69
given by the Spruce Bloff G.G.A. Dauphin, Man. H. M. Smith, Beaver, Man.	22.85
S. Thompson, Beaver, Man. H. J. Chapman, Pendennis, Man.	23.0¢ 10.0¢
Proceeds of "Box Social" held by Man. Grain' Growers' Associa-	#7.25
tion, Oakhurst, Man.	29.78
Totals	1,722.81
BELGIAN RELIEF FUND	

I. R. Co Proceed	utts,	Youngst Chahion	DWB, A	Its	8.6
Parkh	P.	Mrs. T Sask. Ebbern,		and the same of	37.69
Ladies	of	Ridgefor	d Dist	trict.	75.84

PRISONERS OF WAR FUND

Previously Acknowledged # "Woodend Soldiers Aid," Este-	185.00
van, Sask.	25,69
Total	\$210.00
SERBIAN RELIEF FUND Previously Acknowledged & George P. Ebbern, Binscarth, Man.	462.00 10.00
Total	8472.00
Previously Acknowledged 8 Alfred C. Ekstahl, Vanguard, Sask.	111.52
Philip Varly, Davidson, Sask. Lilian Airly, Venn, Sask. Mary Airly, Venn, Sask. Mable Airly, Venn, Sask. Richard Stephens, Southminster,	44
Sask, Charlie Stephens, Southminster,	.45
Sask. Aunt May Stephens, Southmin-	.95
ster, Sask Clara T. Gottschlich, Lacombe,	20

Hilda Ward, Kristens, Sask Janet Shepherd, Senate, Sask Tommie Shepherd, Senate, Sask Myrtle Jacobs, Ranching, Alta. Leroy Johnson, Stavely, Alta. Peter Patton, Brooks Stn., Alta.	.50 .93 .50 .93 .93 .95
Total	8116.22
HALIPAX BLIND ENDOWMENT Previously Acknowledged \$ J. R. Coutts, Youngstown, Alta. One half proceeds "Box Social" held by "The Prairie Woman's	FUND 210.30 7.00
Auxiliary," Lancer, Sask Part proceeds of "Box Social"	50.04
held by Spruce Bluff G.G.A., Dauphin, Man.	86.31
Total	8353.80
	-

Minnie McDonald, Fertile, Sask.

\$353.80	Total
202.40	HALIFAX RELIEF FUND Previously Acknowledged
\$212.40	Total
822.65	Y.M.C.A. MILITARY FUND Previously Acknowledged
8.55 50.00	ing of G.G.A. at Blaris, Isabella, Man. Ladies of Ridgeford District, Venn. Sask
8881.00	venn, Sask.
190.00	POLISH RELIEF FUND Pretously Acknowledged \$ Proceeds of Drawing on Prize
17.00	donated by W. M. Thrasher, Dinsmore, Sask,
4207.00	Total

Total	\$207.00
PREVIOUSLY ACKNOWLED Armenian Relief Fund . 8 Agriculture Relief of the Allies French Wounded Emergency Fund British Red Cross Fund British Radiors' Relief Fund Canadian Patriotis Fund French Red Cross Fund Returned Soldiers' Fund Soldiers' Fund Soldiers' Fund Soldiers' Fund	0ED 15.06 35.06 48.56 104.56 40.00 895.00 563.50 25.00 15.00
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Total \$212.40

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OF WAR FUND

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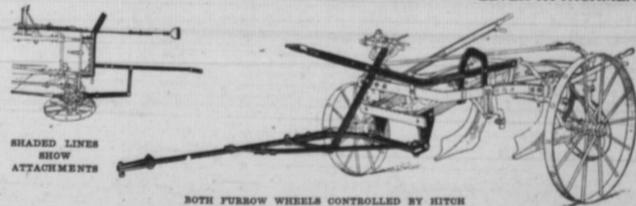
April 17, 1918

JOHN DEERE PLOW





The John Deere Small Tractor Hitch LEVER ATTACHMENT



Adapted to any new Deere Gang. The John Deere Small Tractor Hitch and lifting lever attachments provide the farmer with an engine and horse plowing outfit in one implement.

Can be applied to any new Deere Gang now in use or may be purchased as an extra with new plow. Alignment and adjustment unchanged.

A ONE-MAN OUTFIT

PERFECT CONTROL

The entire outfit-engine and plow-can be operated by one man, the bottoms can be raised and lowered from the platform of the engine. A few minutes' work only is necessary to change the plow from horse to engine power.

SATISFACTION

DEERE QUALITY



JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LTD. WINNIPEG. REGINA, SASKATOON CALGARY, LETHBRIDGE, EDMONTON



The Winona Special 15-30 The Ultimate Tractor...



Winona Special LEADS OTHERS FOLLOW

Plow Tractor that will go in the field



Manufactured by Pioneer Tractor Manufacturing Company,

A tractor willing to be judged by what it is, and what it does.

The WINONA SPECIAL has established a high-water mark in efficiency. It stands first and alone in a class by itself. A cheap tractor is an expensive investment, a good tractor is a money-saver, and money-maker. The WINONA SPECIAL operates successfully on Kerosene, the cheapest fuel.

The WINONA SPECIAL is not an experiment, but mechanically perfected in every detail. Built by skilled mechanics,

The WINONA SPECIAL is equipped with the famous PIONEER double-opposed motor, very accessible, simple, and economical, which means the heart of the tractor with a long life.

Transmission is of Machine Cut, Steel Gears, with three speeds forward and a Heavy Roller Chain drive, all enclosed and running in oil.

Drive wheels, 18 inches wide, giving a bearing surface of 36 inches on the soil. Width of traction, 56 inches, or equal to four 14-inch plows, making it unnecessary to run drive wheel in furrow to Eliminate Side Draft.

Weight of tractor, 8,000 pounds. Don't delay. Write to-day for particulars, or call and let us demonstrate

WINONA TRACTOR CO. LIMITED

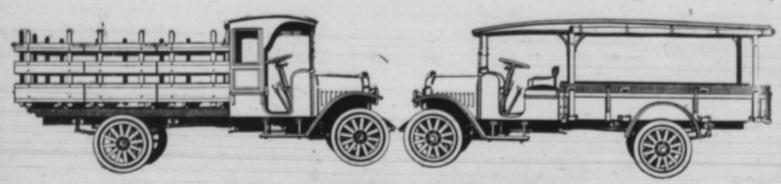
Distributors

8th Avenue and St. John Street

REGINA, SASK.

Winnipe

More Brains than Metal are Used in Building this



MANUELL TRUCK

This truck costs little more than a first class team, wagon and harness. Costs less when you figure up-keep. Eats only when it works. Requires one-twenty-fifth the care and attention horses do. Travels the 7 or 12 or 16 miles to market, under load, in one-fourth the time.

The farm hand who formerly took all day to drive to mill with a load of grain can now go and return in two hours.

Here is a truck with all the features of \$5000 trucks, and sold under the same guarantee. Worm drive. Electric lights and generator. 10-foot loading space. Gas consumption, 16 miles to every gallon. A tire miser. Mechanical trouble practically unknown. Repair bills are too low to mention.

This Maxwell is built for the farm. Weighs 2500 pounds. Goes faster than heavier and more expensive trucks and goes where they daren't follow.

6600 Maxwell trucks are in service. 1100 on farms. Service records show a verdict of 99.6% perfect based on all the trucks now in use. You'll find no mechanical faults in the Maxwell. A safe investment and a paying one.

You save \$400 the day you buy this Maxwell truck, for its price is \$1415. And \$1415 is \$400 less than any other truck of similar capacity on the market.

\$1415 Chassis only, f. o. b. Windsor. Electric lights. Electric generator. Worm drive. 10-foot loading space. 2500 pounds. 16 miles on a gallon of gas.

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD., WINDSOR, ONTARIO