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Winnipeg Man.

March 13, 1918

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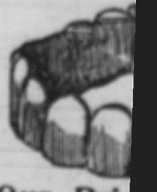
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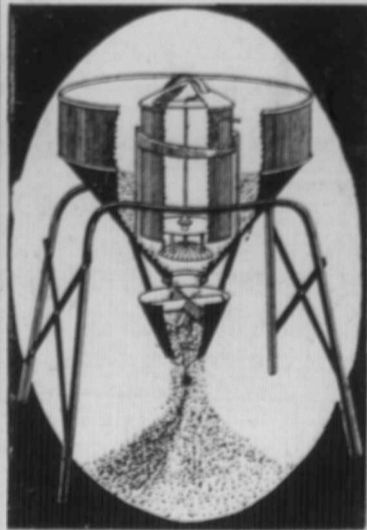
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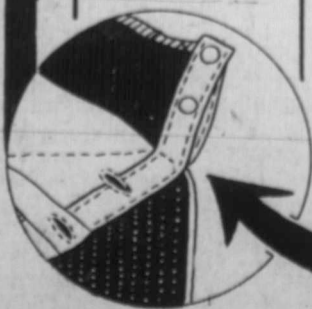
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**Railways**

The public rate question now entirely in the hands of the ministers at decision. If the Railway Commission's increase in rates has any effect on the people of Canada, it is somewhere in the C.P.R. will be in addition to the question that is called upon to watch closely any Canadian. In its decision, it will lose that more firm.

If the freight rate on the railway is increased, it will have a direct effect on the confidence of the public and distribute there must be every cent and be used for transport done in the nationalized out over the people they are almost to have been years. I safety do be driven drive the of private Canada towards

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# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 13, 1918

## Railways and the Government

The public hearings on the railway freight rate question have been concluded. It is now entirely in the hands of the cabinet ministers at Ottawa to make the momentous decision. If they decide not to interfere with the Railway Commission's order, the 15 per cent. increase in freight rates will go into effect on March 15. Under that order the people of Canada will pay to the railways somewhere about \$40,000,000 a year more than they are now paying. Of this amount the C.P.R. will get somewhere about \$20,000,000 in addition to its already colossal profits. It is the most important and far reaching question the Union Government has yet been called upon to decide. The people of Canada are watching the Union Government more closely and more sympathetically than ever any Canadian government has been watched. In its decision the Union Government may lose that sympathy or it may establish itself more firmly in the confidence of the people.

If the government permits the increase in freight rates according to the order of the railway commission, it will forfeit the confidence of the people and will create suspicion and distrust which it cannot live down. If there must be an increase in freight rates, every cent of it should go to the public treasury and be used by the government for necessary transportation development. This can be done in several ways. The best way is to nationalize all the railways of Canada, cut out overlapping, waste and duplication and give the people the benefit of the service for which they are paying. Canada has been railroaded almost to ruination and the railroad magnates have bedevilled our politics for the last forty years. It is time for a cleanup. National safety demands that the railroad magnates be driven out of politics. The only way to drive them out is to take the railroads out of private hands. Every other country in the world except Canada has done it. Is Canada to be a laggard in the movement towards world-wide democracy?

## The New Parliament

When the House of Commons opens next Monday it will present a spectacle absolutely new in Canada. The old party lines have been shattered completely. The miserable picayune peanut party strife and bickering will be absent. On one side of the House will be the French-Canadian members and a handful of Laurier-Liberals under the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. On the other side will be the Unionist camp composed of Liberals, Conservatives and Independents under the leadership and domination of no one man. The Union camp can never be dominated under its present constitution. Its direction will be in the hands of the government composed almost half and half of Liberals and Conservatives. The Unionist party will have a majority of 69 in the House out of 235 members, the largest majority ever held by any party in the House of Commons. Quite a number of the old party warriors, political time servers and "handy" men will be missing. They were carefully, thoughtfully and wisely left at home on election day. It is hoped they will be allowed to remain in peaceful, private life to the end of their days and that their years may be long in their new sphere.

It is doubtful if either party will spend much time in speeches, arguments and obstructions merely for political effect. The people are pretty sick of that kind of politics, which was the chief reason for supporting the Union Government. It was the first time anything approaching a breakdown of party politics was made possible. It is very doubtful if

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the French-Canadian party will adopt the cheap fault-finding role of the ordinary opposition. The verdict of the Canadian people was so emphatic that Quebec and its representatives cannot disregard it. The future harmony between the French and English in Canada depends in a large measure upon the attitude adopted by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his French-Canadian followers in the House of Commons. Laurier is a man of wide experience and is undoubtedly the safest man to hold the leadership of the opposition party today.

The new House will also test the possibilities of a union between the Liberals and Conservatives. While there is a Union Government and a Union party, the union spirit is none too strong among the members themselves. It is to be hoped that it will steadily grow stronger. One of the chief dangers will be the campaign of the protected and other financial interests. They are organizing and mobilizing their resources for the most gigantic struggle which they have yet made. These interests are determined that they will not lose any of their special privileges. They are determined that the common people shall pay for the war and that those with big fortunes shall continue to keep them. These interests are cold-blooded. If they can capture the entire Union party, they will do it. If not, they will split it and throw in their lot with the strongest. Herein lies the chief danger in the future of the Union party.

## British Labor Program

Elsewhere in this issue we are reproducing in full the tentative program of the British labor party. Canada is today closer to Great Britain than ever before in its history. Canadian people are more profoundly interested than ever before in British affairs. The labor party in Britain is powerful and may shortly be the governing party of that country. The program of the party, therefore, is one worthy of study. Whatever direction social reconstruction may take in Great Britain, it will profoundly affect the democratic development, not only of the European countries, but of Canada and the United States. It is a new world that will emerge from the war. It is a world in which the interests of the common people will receive more attention than in the past. Exploitation will never again be permitted such free rein and aristocracy and plutocracy will not sit so comfortably in the saddle. Things are due for a shakeup. The prospect of a shakeup in Great Britain seems near. It is worth watching.

## Increasing Tariff Burdens

The burden imposed on the farmer by the tariff on agricultural machinery is increasing by leaps and bounds. Just when the need for greater food production is most urgent the tariff is operating to still further reduce it. The war tax and the increasing cost of manufacture have enabled the tariff beneficiaries to double or triple the toll on machinery. This point was well brought out by Secretary McKenzie of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in his article in last week's Guide. Mr. McKenzie said:

"Increased factory cost and war tax have increased the duty more than double. For instance, in 1914 the duty on a 20-shoe seed drill was \$12.90; this year it is \$32. Add to that the profit of the dealer and cost on account of custom duty would be \$40. The duty imposed on a 12-inch, two-bottom gang plow in 1914 was \$5.36; this year it is \$19.16. A triple gang plow carried a duty of \$13.50 in 1914 and \$32.65 in 1918—so all along the line."

As further pointed out by Mr. McKenzie, the farmer can only meet the labor situation

by buying bigger and more expensive machines. Everything considered, the increase in the cost of a farmer's machinery requirements, due to the tariff, is now probably three times what it was before the war. It is time to call a halt. The increase in the original cost of manufacturing may be beyond control but the increase in the retail price due to the tariff can be wiped out by the government with the stroke of a pen. The demand for bigger food production makes such action imperative. Every increase in the price of food producing machinery puts it out of the reach of more and more farmers. Greater production depends more than anything else, on keeping the price of machinery within the reach of the largest possible number of farmers. Free agricultural machinery would mean that thousands of farmers would be working to better advantage this year in meeting the crying need for more food.

## Women's Conference

The conference of representative women from all Canada held at Ottawa two weeks ago was something new in the history of Canada. It was called by the government to consult with the government on great national problems. It was a recognition that the women are important factors in our national life. Such a recognition was long overdue to Canadian women. Always have they played their part well. But since the outbreak of war the heroic sacrifices endured by our Canadian women and the magnificent spirit displayed in the face of almost incredible trials has placed them on the same plane with our soldiers on the battlefield. Since the outbreak of war the provincial franchise has been extended to women in six of the nine provinces, and the others will not long be delayed. The federal franchise was extended to a part of the women in the last election. Canada has definitely decided to give women the vote on the same terms as men. It was only fitting that they should be called into conference with the government and it was a tribute also to the spirit of the Union Government. There is a tremendous work in Canada that women only can do. In solving the great war problems their part will be a big one. In binding up the nation's wounds and creating a new social order their part will be greater than man's.

## Land Settlement

The suggestion made last week that vacant land should be conscripted at half its market value and used for the settlement of soldiers and immigrants, we well knew would not commend itself to property interests. Those who have property are quite willing that young men should be conscripted at less than half their earning capacity and even at the cost of their lives to defend Canadian property. But to conscript property itself at less than its full market value these same people regard as a hideous suggestion. Human life is never regarded as sacred as property and wealth. When the time comes that human life is valued more highly than property wars will be a thing of the past.

But whether or not the vacant land is conscripted at less than its market value a solution of the land question must come and very soon. The first move on the part of the Dominion Government should be to have an accurate survey made of the idle land in Western Canada within reasonable access of railways and the other facilities of civilization. This can be done quickly and at low cost as the municipalities already have the information. The next step should be to close absolutely the homestead lands and permit

no settlement on them until the land already served by railways is in use. When next the homestead lands are opened, it would be better to have them on a rental basis than as a free gift. There are too many abandoned homesteads in this country. If the homesteads are not closed now, it will induce settlement in these far outlying districts and there will follow an irresistible demand for railway extension. We will then have more railways that will not pay their way. Therefore, it seems the part of wisdom that the homestead lands should be closed absolutely and at once.

After a survey of the idle land in private hands, the next move should be to induce settlement. First, should be settled those lands suitable for cultivation nearest to railways. If settlement were restricted to a territory within ten or twelve miles of a railroad it would be to the great advantage of our Western provinces. Not only would we have better settled communities but the additional production and the railway traffic necessary would solve the railway problem by providing more freight. This closer settlement along our railways would cut down the cost of mail delivery, telephone service and all the other services required in a rural community.

If these cardinal principles are agreed upon, and we cannot see how they can be opposed, the next question is how to get hold of this vacant land. It can hardly be done satisfactorily other than by fixing prices. Prices fixed should be on the basis of the productive value of the land and entirely regardless of whatever the owner may have paid for it. All the other problems in the land question lead up to the place where the land must actually be acquired. There is very little use discussing equity in the matter as the land question has reached the place where it can never be solved in equity. It can be solved in justice but justice is not always equity.

**Continue The Good Work**

The Saskatchewan bigger membership campaign is being continued throughout this month. Many of the locals throughout the province have secured remarkable results. Within six weeks after organization the Rosthern local had a membership of 173. The Vanguard local in a campaign last year boosted its membership from 30 to 183 in ten days. Now it is out to bring its membership up to the 300 mark. Many of the locals are conducting competitions in which prizes are offered to those securing the most new members. Although the results are not definitely known the campaign has been instrumental already in adding thousands of members to the Saskatchewan association. Good work is also reported from the Manitoba locals. Director Andrew Graham in a series of meetings throughout the Macdonald constituency succeeded in adding some 300 members to the Manitoba association. Additions are being made to the membership in practically every district. In Alberta the

organization is being extended and the membership of the locals increased. A large number of life memberships are also being secured.

Reports from Ontario indicate that the organized farmers in that province are making unprecedented gains in membership. In British Columbia, where the United Farmers' recently held their second annual convention, the central was instructed to divide the province into districts, and to arrange with existing locals for the organizations of such districts.

The organized farmers of Canada are pushing their organizations all along the line. The present winter promises to be the best season yet recorded for increasing the membership and scope of the organized farmers. Let the good work continue. While the war problems will demand the greatest assistance from the organized farmers of Canada, after it is over their big testing time will come. Indications everywhere point to a social reconstruction after the declaration of peace. In that reconstruction the principles for which the organized farmers have always stood will find a prominent place. In preparation for their great work the organizations will require the united strength of the farmers of Canada behind them. Every effort that is put forth this winter in increasing the membership of the organizations and extending their influence will count in the successful conduct of the war and in the settlement of the great after-war problems.

**Remove Economic Barriers**

The peace program of President Wilson contains this significant clause:

The removal, as far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

It is reassuring to know that the president

of the United States, a country so long devoted to a policy of trade restriction, now definitely commits that country to a friendly trade policy as one of the conditions of peace. Nations who have co-operated so intimately during the war will surely have learned that a continuation of that co-operation is in the best interests of all. The freest possible trade between the Allied nations after the war would be the strongest guarantee of a permanent peace. The work of reconstruction would also be accelerated by friendly reciprocal trade agreements. Industry will have burden enough to carry in discharging the war debts without laboring under the burden of artificial trade restrictions. Only by allowing trade to develop along the lines of least resistance will the burden imposed by the present war be discharged or the possibility of future wars be eliminated. The fierce commercial struggle after the war that has been predicted need never materialize. It would be a tragedy if it did. Instead there should be the fullest and freest development of international commerce, each nation contributing to the world's wealth those commodities which it is fitted to produce with the greatest ease and in greatest abundance.

Evidently the problems of the American farmers are similar to those of their brothers north of the border. The Nebraska Farmers' Congress, held at Omaha in December protested against price fixing of farm products without a similar regulation being enforced for all products whether of farm, factories, mines or forests; objected to the drafting of farm labor for military service; advocated taxation of war profits and other tax reforms and asked for representation of actual farmers on food control boards.

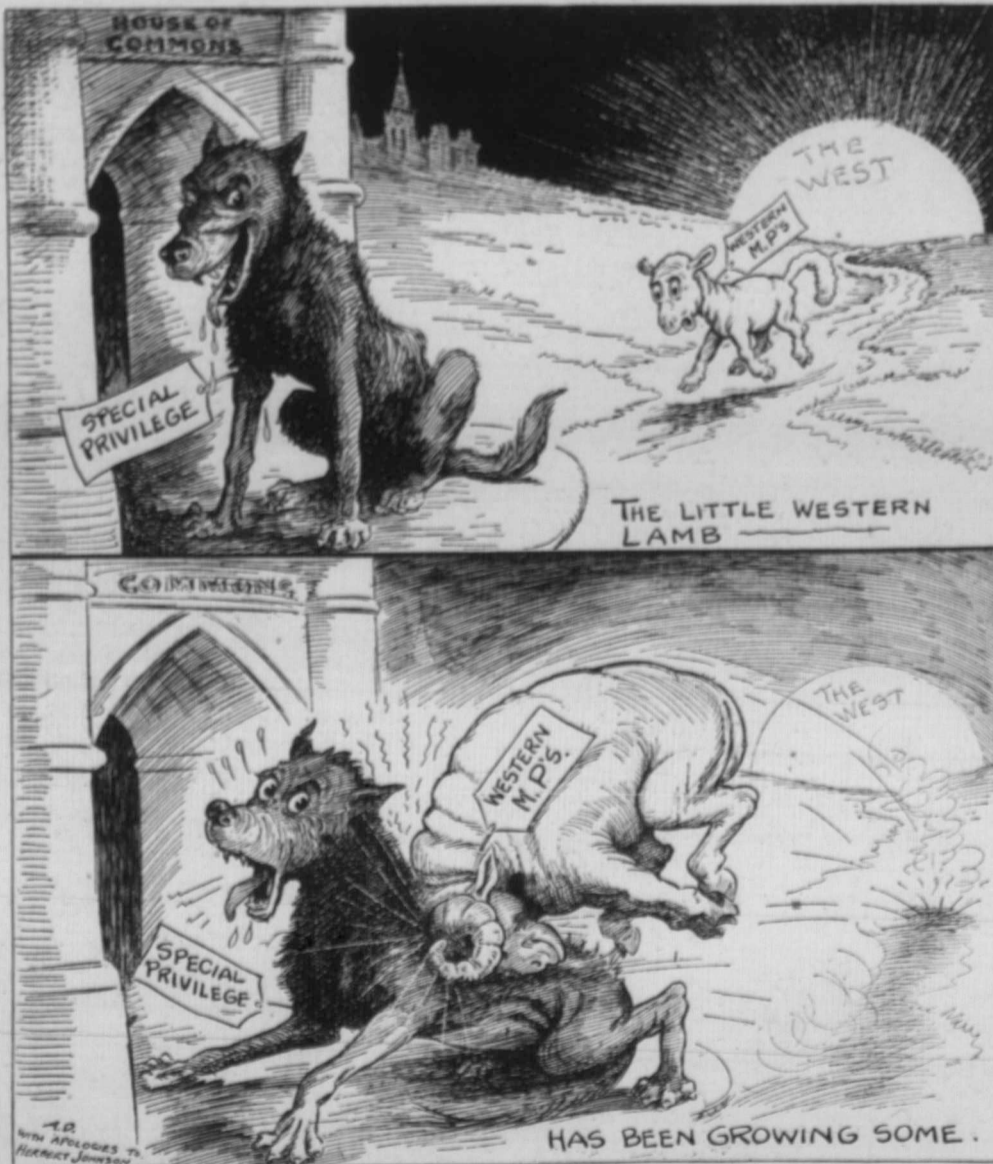
There is an ever-increasing need for money for the Red Cross Fund and other war funds.

The Guide will be glad to receive from any reader and forward to the proper authority any donations to any of these worthy funds. All such contributions will be acknowledged in The Guide. Make all checks payable to The Grain Growers' Guide.

Mr. Parsons, of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, strongly deprecates what he calls "unworthy socialism." We imagine he will not have any very deep sympathy with the British labor program published in this issue.

It is announced that the United States will maintain on the front in France during 1918 an army of a million soldiers. The task of transporting and maintaining such an army so far from home was never before attempted by any nation.

Reports from Great Britain indicate that the shipping situation is steadily growing more serious. Shipbuilding is not keeping up with the destruction by the German submarines. The submarine is proving to be Germany's most effective weapon.



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# The Highway Bridge

## An Important Portion of a Good Road---Types---Location

By Carl P. Richards, C.E.  
Department of Highways, Saskatchewan



A 30-ft. Re-inforced Concrete Arch Under Construction.



A 150-ft. Steel Span on Re-inforced Concrete Abutments

To the majority of those who travel our country highways a bridge is merely a portion of the road, and is not further recognized. But when something goes wrong so as to give it a distinguishing mark, the

bridge immediately becomes the subject of numerous complaints to the authority whose business it is to keep it in repair. Frequently its designers and builders are made the butt of some not very complimentary remarks—not always privately expressed. That is as it should be. The physical features through which a road passes should not, as far as is reasonably possible, make any difference to the ease with which traffic passes over it. The aim of the designer is to secure this ideal and to make it a prevailing condition at all seasons.

To accomplish this and at the same time economically combat the troubles which afflict the highway bridges in the prairie provinces, necessitates the consideration of a number of problems, which it is the purpose of this article to briefly review. These will be better understood if we first describe the various types of bridges. It will be necessary to confine ourselves to the types suited to our local conditions.

### Three Main Classes of Bridges

These are divided broadly into three classes, as

follows: (1) Permanent bridges, comprising those built of stone or brick masonry or of reinforced concrete; also steel structures supported by masonry foundations. (2) Semi-permanent bridges, comprising all those built substantially of heavy timbers with every precaution taken to make the structure last out the life of the material of which it is composed, and (3) Temporary bridges, comprising all emergency crossings and those built of material ready to hand because of lack of funds and equipment for building anything better.

All three types have their legitimate place in the present state of development of the country. The first is without doubt the most economical type for bridging streams which cross well-established main roads carrying a heavy traffic. Bridges of this kind should therefore be built in and near towns where the route is not liable to change, and where, owing to the greater population, there are greater revenues to stand the initial cost of permanent work. Such bridges should be built out of capital funds, in which the cost is spread over a number of years; the argument for posterity bearing its share in the cost being obvious in the case of permanent improvements of this character.

The second class is the one most frequently met with throughout the west. It is eminently suited to its duties. With rapid settlement it was necessary to adopt some ready method of construction which could keep pace with the rate of settlement and yet not unduly tax it financially.

It is quite reasonable to adopt semi-permanent construction at the outset to make possible the settlement of new areas, but such a policy must be followed, as soon as practicable, by one adopting the more permanent forms of construction.

Little need be said concerning the third class; they are, as their name implies, purely for temporary use, and as little as possible should be spent upon them. What follows concerning the precautions to be taken to safeguard semi-permanent bridges applies broadly to temporary ones.

### The Steel-on-Concrete Bridge

The permanent bridges built in the west are mostly of the steel-on-concrete type, i.e., steel span on concrete abutments. In Saskatchewan the abutments are almost entirely built of reinforced concrete, with their footings designed to be below the frost line and resting on a series of piles to further ensure an absolutely permanent foundation. Such abutments average between 14 feet and 22 feet high from their footings to the bridge floor level, whilst the piles extend the foundation from 8 to 20 feet below the footings, according to the nature of the ground on which the abutment is built.

The steel spans are usually of the truss variety. Those under 100 feet span are "pony" trusses—having no overhead members; whilst the larger ones are "through" trusses, where each truss is braced against the opposite one above the clearance allowed for traffic, which is about 15 feet high by 16 feet wide.

Owing to the general character of the streams throughout the west, where there are no very deep rivers of great width, it is unnecessary to adopt very long spans. Spans up to 150 feet are most frequently used, though there are a few which exceed this, the longest being 250 feet. In all steel bridges it is necessary to leave one end free to expand and contract in order to accommodate the variation in length due to changes in temperature. Over the prairies a variation of 150 degrees Fah. is the range usually allowed, from 50 degrees below zero to 100 degrees above. In that range every 100-feet of steel varies about one inch in length, hence provision is made to allow one end to slide that amount, whilst the other end is fixed rigidly to the abutment.

### The All-Concrete Bridge

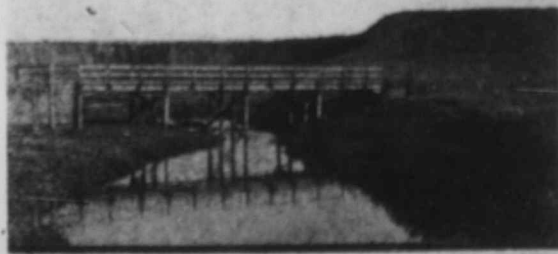
Another type of permanent bridge is being increasingly used on account of its absolute permanence: it is the all-

concrete bridge.

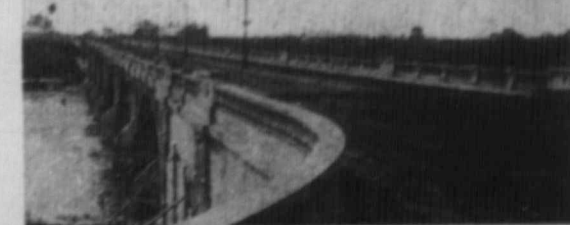
Whilst steel comes under the head of permanent construction, it has, after all, a "life," the duration of which depends largely on the care with which it is preserved by cleaning and painting, and statistics show that the average life of steel bridges is rather under than over 50 years. With the all-concrete type of construction, however, no such life has been determined. Barring accidents it is permanent in every sense of that word; in fact the older it becomes the stronger it gets. Moreover, no periodical maintenance such as is necessary for steel is required in the case of concrete. Provided a concrete structure is built properly in the first instance, with its foundations safe from undermining, with its various members correctly designed and built of sufficient strength to carry the loads required, there is no reason why that structure should not be in service a thousand years hence.

There are several types of the all-concrete bridge being built in the west. One of the finest examples of these is the University bridge at Saskatoon, shown in the illustrations. It was built by the Saskatchewan government across the South Saskatchewan River, and has a total length of over 1,200 feet.

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Types of Bridges, Semi-Permanent Construction  
From top to bottom: Typical single span pile bridge; multiple span pile bridge with ice breakers; multiple span pile bridge with wooden approach spans to steel span on pile piers.



Types of Bridges, Permanent Construction  
Upper scene: 104-ft. steel span on re-inforced concrete abutments; lower three scenes: the 10-arch, re-inforced concrete bridge at Saskatoon, showing view from down stream, the longest arch (span 150 feet, roadway 70 feet above water) and at the bottom: the roadway.

# The Stocker and Feeder Trade

Movement in the East---Prices---When to Buy---What to Buy and How to Select it.

By D. M. Johnson  
Union Stockyards, Winnipeg, Man.

The Province of Manitoba has within its boundaries the greatest stocker and feeder market in Canada, i.e., The Union Stock Yards, situated in the City of St. Boniface. Perhaps the farmers of Manitoba have hardly yet realized the benefits they may derive from the location of this market in their province. They have before them an opportunity not available to the farmers of other provinces in any such degree. They are able to buy cattle for feeding purposes without having to ship



A market topper. Note the smoothness in finish, the quality, the straight lines, depth of chest and loin and strength of quarter of this steer. He is the easy feeding kind.

them long distances. When their cattle are finished they are able to reach the market without a long haul on the railroad.

It has only been in the last two years that the farmers of the West and the farmers of Manitoba have realized that they should purchase their feeder cattle on the open market. During 1914, out of a total number of 116,000 cattle marketed at the Winnipeg market, only 7,488 were returned for feeding purposes by the farmers of the Western provinces. During 1915 this number was increased to 9,380 head. Thus in two years the whole of the West only purchased 16,868 head of young cattle on this market. In the year 1916 a considerable change took place and farmers in the three Western provinces were heavy purchasers on this market. Manitoba purchased 9,550 head, Saskatchewan 11,939 head and Alberta 7,757 head, making a total for the year of 29,246 head. During the past year there has still been an increase over 1916. During 1917 Manitoba purchased 14,550 head, Saskatchewan 12,667 head and Alberta 9,231 head, making a total of 36,438 head for the year. By these figures it will be readily seen that during 1916 and 1917 the farmers in Manitoba purchased 24,100 head of stockers and feeders, which is some 7,000 head more than the total purchased by the whole of the West during the years of 1914 and 1915. Saskatchewan purchased 24,606 in the same time or 500 head more than Manitoba.

**Percentages Retained and Exported**

In 1915 when the purchases made on the Winnipeg market were comparatively light, 83 per cent. of the total number of stockers and feeders shipped from the Union Stock Yards were exported to the United States, while only 17 per cent. were kept in Canada. In 1916 when the movement to the West became very heavy the percentage of the stockers and feeders exported to the United States dropped to 41 per cent., while the percentage kept in Canada increased to 58.4 per cent. During the past year 30.5 per cent. of the total number of stockers and feeders were exported to the United States, while 69.5 per cent. were kept in Canada. This last statement is all the more remarkable when we take into consideration that the increase in the cattle receipts for the past year was 80 per cent. Various causes have come into play to bring about this most satisfactory state of affairs.

The following figures give in more condensed form the same information regarding stocker and feeder distribution from Winnipeg as outlined above:

1914—Total West	7488		
1915—Total West	9380		
Total	16,868		
	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
1916	9550	11939	7757
1917	14550	12667	9251
Totals	24100	24606	17008
	65834		

**Percentages Retained and Exported:**

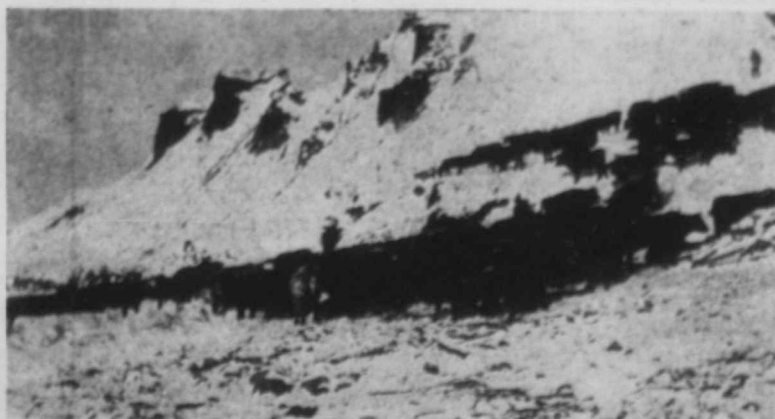
	Canada	Exported to U.S.A.
1915	17% (54,785)	83%
1916	58.4% (50,672)	41.6%
1917	69.5% (77,688)	30.5%

In 1916 the Dominion Live Stock branch gave assistance to those purchasing feeding and breeding cattle, by the policy known as the "Car Lot Policy," whereby the travelling expenses of farmers wishing to purchase cattle from one of the central stock yards were refunded. The railroad companies gave a reduction of 25 per cent. off the cattle tariff. During the year 1917 the Dominion Live Stock branch inaugurated what is known as the "Free Freight Policy," whereby they assume the freight for farmers purchasing a carload of heifers to be used for breeding purposes. Owing to the scarcity of cattle in the province of Ontario, the Dominion Livestock branch gave a rebate of half the freight on cars of feeder cattle shipped to 600 country points in Ontario. The movement east was considerably stimulated by this policy.

**When to Buy Stockers and Feeders**

The following figures on the comparative prices of stockers and feeders for the different months during 1917 should prove rather illuminating. They show low prices in January and February for this class of cattle and very high prices in May and June. The point especially noticeable, however, is that the lowest prices of the year were in July, August and early in September. My observation has shown that this is uniformly true almost every year and that August is the best time to buy feeding cattle. Here are the prices:

	Stockers		Feeders	
	Good	Fair	Good	Fair
January	6.44	5.84	6.90	6.23
February	6.49	5.62	6.44	5.88
March	7.44	6.14	6.90	6.87
April	7.61	6.75	7.88	6.88
May	8.12	7.02	8.20	7.16



On an Alberta Ranch near Bassano. Cattle on the way to a water-hole.

June	7.84	6.85	8.15	7.13
July	6.21	5.99	7.10	6.45
August	6.44	5.37	6.97	5.93
September	6.97	5.68	7.51	6.39
October	7.27	6.07	9.12	7.21
November	7.36	6.36	9.65	8.17
December	7.56	6.68	9.25	8.29

The old belief is that October sees the big rush and the low prices and that late fall is the best time to buy. It was not so a year ago, nor last summer and fall. By waiting late cattle frequently have lost a lot of flesh which is not easy to put back on them. Farmers are generally busy harvesting and threshing also at the earlier dates, which keeps them off the market and lessens competition. There are men buying now in January who could just as well have bought early and used these cattle to clean up fall stubble and around the stacks. Too many men have the

impression they make a lot of money on this cattle. Some times they do, but they would often have made much more on stuff in a little better flesh. Many who buy this cattle in winter also lose a few which reduces profits seriously. It is often good business to buy this stuff in the spring, but it is expensive to do so in the fall.

**Points to Remember When Purchasing**

In purchasing stocker and feeder cattle from one of the central stock yards, there are various points which should be kept in the mind of the buyer. First of all, he should have a definite understanding as to what class of cattle he wishes to purchase and also have a definite idea of what he intends these cattle to look like when they are finished. The utility of an animal on the block is in itself important, but it is not the only thing that the feeder should have in his mind. An animal may fully satisfy the demand of the butcher, and yet may not be profitable to the feeder, because of its failure to make satisfactory growth.

From the feeder standpoint, an animal first should be capable of making large daily gains from a given supply of food. Second, it should mature early. In the capacity of making gains, we find a wide variation among the individuals of the bovine race. The big gainers consume more food because they have stronger powers of assimilation, but they are more economical feeders, inasmuch as less food is consumed to make a pound in weight. The capacity for making daily gains is largely a question of inherent vigor and active powers of assimilation.

For the man who buys cattle for the feed lot, there are certain external qualities which serve as an indication to feeding capacity. (1) The abdominal cavity occupying the middle part of the animal should be roomy. (2) A steer slender and tucked up in the flank is unable to utilize a large amount of food and therefore cannot make heavy gains. (3) The depth and breadth of the abdominal cavity should extend forward so as to include the chest and lungs. (4) A lack of width through the chest would indicate that the vital organs, including the lungs and heart, are restricted in development. The lungs and heart play an important part in purifying the blood and forcing it to circulate through the entire system. (5) Steers lacking in lung development nearly always have a narrow chest, a slender neck and a small nostril. This would indicate that the oxidation or purification of the blood must be slow. (6) The outer skin is a direct indication of the condition of the inner skin of each animal. A soft pliable skin, covered with a thick mossy coat of soft fine hair, oily in appearance, is an indication that the animal in question has an active digestion, and will be able to assimilate his feed. Thus, a bright healthy coat is always associated with gaining capacity.

Another most important matter should be given more consideration than it has been given in the past, is that of early maturity. It has been found by experiments that young animals make more economical gains than old animals. There is a tendency on all the markets of this continent towards the feeding and marketing of young animals. I believe that, within the next five years, a great change will come about as regards the ages of beef which is marketed on

Continued on Page 62



Western Canada has unlimited areas of grass that make cattle raising a safe and very profitable investment. Cattle now bought late in the fall might often be bought in August and used to consume large quantities of this feed.

The best feed are rye, the mill winter feed corn or oats. Oats in V greater extent many wheat able, oat has only rough hay for horse stage in the early found to be exclusively fed digestion to horses. For forage. As tons a dried land of no this of cou crops after are the mo The early or standard often a he is one of and it has at Lacomb and pastu Abundance pens used with two the land proportion too high men than

Barley but in a troubleless earlier t as a clea often be to drop than on beardles hulled which is used. T "hay" they yi Wint crop, a and soi to a sm as a fora as muc better use as hay, ry stiff at crop at chance ties. lightly green fed on be sov in Au rye is oats, usefu

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# The Feed to Grow

## The Utilization of Annual Crops for Hay, Pasture and Succulent Winter Feed

By Prof. John Bracken

The best annuals for hay, pasture or "green feed" are oats, peas and oats mixed, barley, winter rye, the millets, corn and rape. The best "succulent winter feeds are root crops, and ensilage from corn or oats.

Oats in Western Canada are used for hay to a greater extent than any of the other cereals. On many wheat farms where native hay is not available, oat hay or oat sheaves and straw furnish the only roughage the working horses receive. For oat hay for horses the crop should be cut in the early dough stage. If it is to be used for cattle, cutting in the early milk stage is preferable. This hay is found to be quite satisfactory, although when exclusively fed and particularly if it is quite mature, digestion troubles are sometimes experienced with horses. For cattle and sheep oat hay is an excellent forage. An average yield of two and a half to three tons of dried forage may be expected from fallowed land of normal productivity. Lower yields than this of course will be gotten from second and third crops after fallow. The standard grain varieties are the most productive of forage.

The earlier varieties of peas, mixed with the late or standard varieties of oats, produce a richer and often a heavier crop than oats alone. This mixture is one of the most valuable for soiling purposes, and it has been ensiled with considerable success at Lacombe, Alberta. It is also used for both hay and pasture. Arthur peas and Banner, Victory or Abundance oats mix well together. The amount of peas used varies from a half to one bushel mixed with two bushels of oats. The heavier and richer the land the less peas should be used. The larger proportion of peas is preferred if the price is not too high. This mixture is more popular with dairy-men than with any other class of stock men.

### Barley—Winter Rye

Barley as a hay crop is not so popular as oats, but in areas where weeds, such as wild oats, are troublesome, this crop is often used. It ripens earlier than oats and is, therefore, of more value as a cleaning crop. The earlier varieties can often be cut before wild oats mature enough to drop off. Barley yields rather less forage than oats. For forage the early maturing, beardless varieties, such as Success, which is hulled but beardless, and White Hulless, which is both hullless and beardless, are often used. These varieties produce nearly as much "hay" as the standard types of barley but they yield much less grain.

Winter rye is but little used as a forage crop, although it furnishes earlier pasture and soilage than any other crop. It is used to a small extent for hay. Its greatest value as forage is in its earliness. It yields about as much as oats. Many other crops yield a better quality of hay but none are ready for use as early in the spring. When used for hay, rye must be cut early or the stems become stiff and unpalatable. Western strains of this crop are perfectly hardy if given a reasonable chance. N. D. No. 959 is one of the hardiest varieties. When sown early enough rye can be pastured lightly in the fall as well as in the spring. When green it will taint the milk of dairy cattle unless fed only immediately after milking time. It should be sown as soon as possible after the second week in August at the rate of one bushel per acre. Spring rye is not as productive or as good a hay crop as oats, except on light soils; on these it may be found useful for hay.

### The Millets

The millets are annual grasses that in Western Canada are used only for forage purposes. They are quick growers, large yielders, drought resistant,

and very sensitive to low temperatures. They grow slowly in the cool soil of early spring and are easily killed by fall frosts. They are not popular, for the reason that they are annuals and "warm climate" crops. They are used as "catch crops" or crops to substitute for other forage that promises partial failure. The annual yield on fallowed land at Saskatoon is considerably less than that of oats.

There are three types of millet commonly grown—the Fox-tail millets, the Barnyard millets and the Broom corn or Proso millets. The first is earlier and therefore better suited to western conditions. The leading varieties of Fox-tail millet are Hungarian, Siberian and Kurak. The seed is usually sown with a grain drill at from 20 to 30 pounds per acre late in May or early in June. The crop may either be pastured off or cured as hay. Being very leafy, curing is sometimes difficult. The hay is quite suitable for all classes

of stock, but is fed mostly to cattle. If left too long before cutting, the forage is said to have an undesirable action on the kidneys of horses. When well cured it is rich in feeding value and nutritious.

### Corn for Fodder and Silage

Corn is very little grown for forage and even less for grain in Western Canada, although for the former purpose it is very worthy of consideration. Under good management it yields from 8 to 20 tons or more per acre, green weight. It is an excellent soiling and silage crop and even its dry cured fodder makes good stock food. The varieties used are chiefly of the flint type, although North Western



Roots are a Valuable Source of Winter Succulence

Dent is a favorite and very worthily so. Of the flints, Crompton's Early, Dakota White Flint and Longfellow are among the heaviest yields. Free Press, Gehu and Quebec Eight-Rowed are earlier but yield less forage.

In Saskatchewan corn is usually planted about the last ten days in May, or early June. Since the young plants are very tender and suffer severely from the lightest frost, the aim is to sow it as soon as possible after danger from spring frosts is past. Rich, warm, loamy soils should be chosen for corn.

When planted for forage corn is usually planted in drills, although hill planting is not uncommon. The former method gives more forage but does not control weeds so well. When sown in drills 36 to

42 inches apart, 20 to 30 pounds of seed is necessary. If planted in hills, 15 to 20 pounds is sufficient.

Until the plants are 6 to 8 inches high, surface cultivation with light drag harrows should be practised in order to keep down weeds and maintain a soil mulch. Intertillage either with the one or two-horse cultivator is, of course, necessary thereafter until the plants are high enough to thoroughly shade the ground. Such tillage serves to maintain a good

mulch after rains and to lessen evaporation during the warm dry season.

If the crop is to be used for silage it is usually harvested with a corn harvester and drawn as soon as possible to the ensilage cutter; if used for dry fodder, it is usually stacked in the field or near the buildings; when used for soiling it is, of course, cut green and fed in the green state.

In any case it is desirable that the crop should be harvested before it is frosted. Very green corn



Experimental Plots of Winter Rye. Recommended for Hay and as a Cleaning Crop.

should be allowed to wilt before being hauled to the silo, since an excess of water in the silage tends to make it sour. The harvesting is usually done before the last few days of August or the first week of September.

### Rape as a Forage Crop

Rape is a biennial crop that for forage purposes is used as an annual. It is a vigorous grower and gives a large yield of green forage, which is used altogether for soiling or pasture. Yields as low as 10 and as high as 30 tons, green weight, have been secured from fallow land. The leaves contain so much moisture that they cannot be satisfactorily cured. It is used principally as late summer and early fall pasture for cattle, sheep and hogs. Like turnips, it will taint the milk of dairy cattle unless used in small quantity and immediately after milking.

Rape will stand quite heavy frost without injury, often giving good pasture until late in the fall. It is usually sown in drills 2 to 3 feet apart on well prepared land. The stock pasturing on the field will return considerable fertility to the soil and pack it as well. When sown in drills, intertillage is necessary.

There is some danger to sheep and cattle from bloat unless they are gradually accustomed to the rape pasture. The danger is greatest when there is dew on the plants and after it is frozen. Three to four pounds of seed is ample for an acre.

### Soiling Crops—Annual Mixtures

The soiling crops that are best suited to the climate and soil of Saskatchewan are, in order of their availability for use winter rye, alfalfa (first cutting), oats or other grain crops, or peas and oats, alfalfa (second cutting), corn and rape. These crops can be made to produce a succession of either green feed or pasture from May 1st to November. The oats, or peas and oats, and rape, may be sown as needed and can be made to provide forage at times when the other crops are not at their best.

The most commonly used mixture of annual crops for hay and pasture is peas and oats, but barley and oats, and barley, oats and spring rye, are sometimes grown. A very heavy yielding pasture mixture is made up of peas 60 pounds, oats 34, millet two and rape two pounds. The rape should be omitted if the pasturage is desired for dairy cattle.

### Root Crops

The so-called root crops—Swedes, turnips, mangels, sugar mangels, sugar beets, and carrots furnish succulence to the winter ration of live stock. They have a regulative or medicinal value, and they also increase the digestibility as well as the amount of the coarse, dry fodders that may be consumed. Root crops cost more per pound of dry matter to produce than any of our other crops. Whether it will pay to grow them depends in a large measure upon the need for succulent food. Where much stock is kept, particularly dairy animals, the need for either silage or roots is great. All should be sown in rows 24 to 36 inches apart, usually the last 10 days in May, on fallow, or after a hoed crop. Seeding may be done with a garden drill, turnip seeder or the grain drill with grass seeder attachment having only every fourth, fifth or sixth drill open. Intertillage and thinning are of course necessary.

Swedes, swede turnips, or rutabagas are heavy in yield and high in quality. They are subject to

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Corn for Fodder and Silage. On the Farm of D. G. Adamson, Gladstone, Man.

# The Sealed Room

A Girl Describes the Man She Would Like to Marry

By Edwin Baird  
PART III.

Gas belched from the room in a stifling flood, and Tom dropped to the floor, dragging the girl and the little minister down beside him.

"Lower your heads," he commanded, "and don't breathe deep." Then, cautiously, on hands and knees, he started across the threshold. "And don't follow me," he added.

In another moment he remembered something else.

"That gas jet at the end of the hall, turn it out quick! And open all the windows you can find, wide!"

He crawled swiftly into the poisoned room, across the uncarpeted floor to a window which gave upon a fire escape.

The window was sealed with glue and rags, mute and tragic testimony to the careful preparation for death. Nauseated by the sickening fumes, he wrenched it open and leaned far out and breathed deeply of the warm night air.

Then, whirling, he surveyed the room in a hurried, sweeping glance. The rays of a corner arc lamp shone pitilessly athwart a cheap iron cot on which a motionless girl lay prone.

Two seconds more and he had her in his arms and was bearing her to the opened window. Climbing over the sill, he lifted her out upon the fire escape, and as he lowered her to the iron grating he heard the voice of Winifred (at least he knew her first name) call to him from the room:

"Is she alive? Is she?" The words were tremulous with grief and anxiety.

Tom, kneeling beside the slight, still form, laid his thumb to her pulse while loosening her waist at the throat. He looked up, his face very grave.

"I don't know," he said, and began pumping her arms back and forth as one who revives a drowning person. "I'm afraid not. But call an ambulance at once."

An hour later Tom was walking slowly through a quiet thoroughfare with Winifred Snow—he knew her last name now.

"It's a pretty name," he blurted out, and was promptly astounded at his temerity.

She, however, evinced no trace of confusion or self-consciousness. She looked up at him in a sidelong way, and her wistful blue eyes, smiling at him from beneath her wide-brimmed hat, proved once more disquieting.

"Do you think so, really? So many people joke about it. They say it sounds too cold."

Impulsively he thought to answer: "Nothing about you ever could be cold," but he said instead, conventionally enough: "Some people will joke about anything."

Then she directed the talk into another channel, shyly, as if she feared to become too friendly with this stranger who had misjudged her enough to try to patch up an acquaintance with her on the street, and yet who had proved a friend in need so unexpectedly.

"I don't believe he meant to be impertinent," she thought, and then—

"D'you know," she said, "I'm so excited over Dora, and everything, I can't think straight. But I do want to thank you, more than I can say, for what you've done. You've been perfectly fine, and I—why, I almost owe you my life!"

To walk beside her and hear her utter such thoughts as these was enough to turn the head of a man less susceptible than Tom. And Tom was very susceptible. Ecstatic, exhilarated ineffably, he trod on air, as one in a glorious dream. Nor did he awake until he heard her say:

"Well, here we are. This is where I live. Thank you for walking home with me."

They stood in a populous street, before a huge brick house of faded grandeur, repellent in its unwashed aspect and air of slovenliness. Upon this structure Tom bent a disapproving eye, and became aware of a window sign announcing "Furnished Rooms," and several men in shirt sleeves, lounging on the high front steps.

The girl inclined her head toward them, and, turning to Tom with a smile that was half amusement and half contempt, explained:

"My fellow lodgers."

Tom viewed them with dislike.

"Tell me," he blundered, "I don't quite understand—why do you—a girl like you—I—I mean to say I don't see why—a girl like you—" He paused in hopeless confusion. His tongue, not for the first time, had spoken his mind too hastily.

She, likewise, was embarrassed, and was grateful for the darkness which hid the hot flush in her cheeks.

"You mean to say you don't see why a girl like me should want to live in a shack like that?"

He looked at the "shack," and then at her, and particularly at her neat attire—lacy things and cool white linen—and nodded, still perplexed.

"I'm sorry I spoke, and I beg your pardon, but you see—"

"Oh, don't apologize. But if you were a girl, and worked in an office for nine dollars a week, maybe you'd understand. I'll have to go in now," she said, turning towards the steps, "and thank you again for all you've done for me—and Dora."

Stark panic throttled Tom McKay. He was losing her! Perhaps for ever! The thought was terrifying.

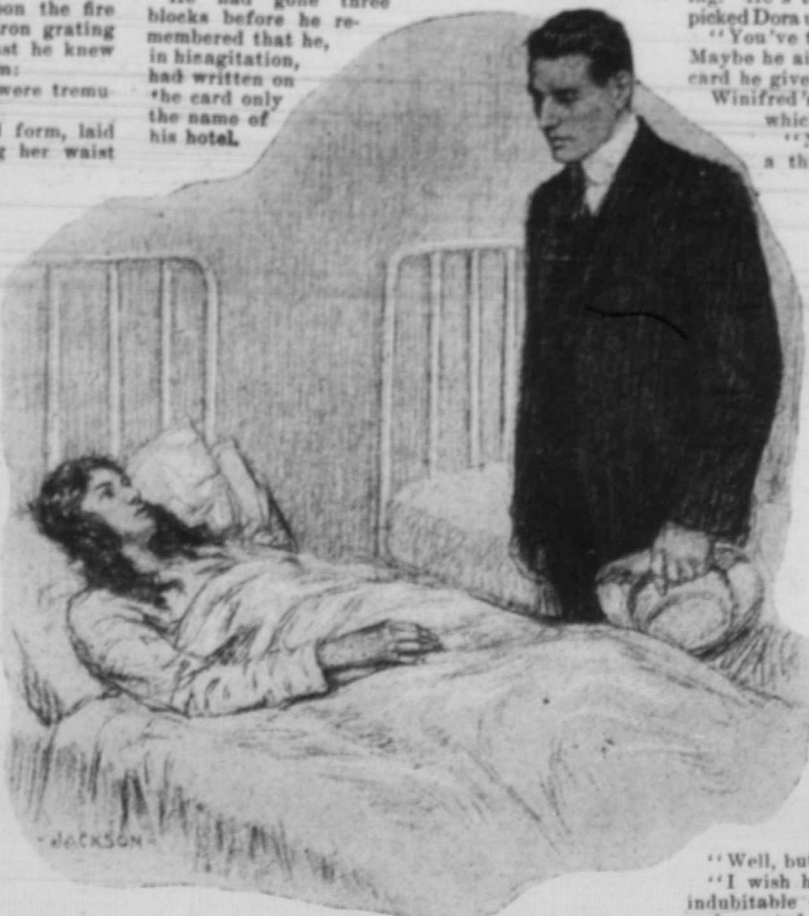
He stepped after her, feeling like one submerged.

"Miss Snow—before you go—I—I'd like to give you my name and address. In case your friend—"

He hurriedly added, "in case I could be of any help again."

He drew a card from one pocket, a pencil from another, employed both busily, gave the card to her, and bowed and withdrew.

He had gone three blocks before he remembered that he, in his agitation, had written on the card only the name of his hotel.



He looked down at her wasted face and she smiled feebly up at him

It was considerably later before he discovered another mistake of importance: the card bore the name of Patrick J. Henneberry of the Broadway Motor Car Company.

"Well, if you ain't the limit!" remarked Miss Plum, sitting up in bed and hugging her knees. "Honest, I don't see how you could 'a' done it, kid. Sure you ain't kiddin' me?"

Winifred, brushing her heavy blond hair before the crinkly mirror, indicated, without resentment, that she was not kidding.

"Well, you sure are the limit," repeated Miss Plum; and then, stretching her tired body beneath the sheet, she, like Oliver Twist, asked for more.

But Winifred had fully narrated the evening's episode half a dozen times or more, and had elaborated it and polished all details, and there was nothing more to tell. She said so. She also said she was tired, and all she wanted now was a glass of milk and her bath and bed. Besides, she was thinking now of another matter, upon which she did not care to dwell—unless persuaded to do so.

She did not mention that; but when two girls, of similar tastes and habits, share the same bed in a furnished room they become united by a sort of telepathy, requiring few words and no explanation. Miss Henrietta Plum, gazing sympathetically at her lovely room-mate, saw only her back, but she read her thoughts unerringly. She said in a gentler voice:

"Ain't it thrillin', Win, you meetin' 'im the second time? Jus' like a novel, wasn't it, Win? D'you s'pose you'll ever see 'im again?"

Winifred lowered the hairbrush and gazed at her reflection in the wavy mirror, and the deep blue eyes, gazing back at her, contained the same wistful look which first had attracted Tom McKay.

"I wonder," she murmured pensively, and picked up the card from the bureau, and read for perhaps the fiftieth time, the printed words thereon. "If only he wasn't an auto agent! And if he only hadn't spoken to me at the theatre! Why couldn't he be—something else?"

Again Miss Plum sat up in bed and clasped her knees with her thin arms, her pale grey eyes wide with astonishment. "Well, if you ain't the—What d'you want, anyway? A multimillionaire?"

"Auto agents," continued Winifred, "are so sporty, and I'm getting so I hate sporty men. I hate everything connected with the city, and I wish I'd never seen one! I wish I lived on a farm! . . . Still," she added, after a moment's reflection, "he didn't seem to be that sort at all, come to think of it. He seemed well-bred and kind of quiet. I wonder—"

"What'd he look like?" eagerly asked the enraptured Miss Plum.

"Oh—big? Big and bronzed, and athletic-looking. He's terribly strong—for an auto agent. He picked Dora up as if she was a baby, and carried her—"

"You've told me that, dear, seventy-seven times. Maybe he ain't no auto man after all. Maybe that card he give you b'longs to somebody else."

Winifred's blue eyes lit with a sudden hope, which as suddenly died away.

"No," she sighed, braiding her hair in a thick yellow plait. "It's his, all right. He told me his name, and it was Irish. I don't remember just what, but it must have been Patrick J. Henneberry."

A little later, clad in a blue-flowered dressing robe, she pattered down the musty hall to the bathroom, and, later still, glowing rosily, she procured a bottle of milk from the window ledge, swallowing the contents, turned out the gas, and crept quietly into bed beside Henrietta.

For five minutes silence embraced the room. Then, softly: "Win!"

"Yes?"

"Sleep?"

"No."

"Win, if it should happen he wasn't a auto man, what would you rather he'd be?"

A sudden and violent commotion in the bed denoted that Win, far from being sleepy, had turned on her side in wide-awake animation.

"D'you know, I was just thinking of that very same thing! I was thinking that people who live in the country are the only ones who have any fun in this world. They're the only ones who get a square deal these days. What do you and I get out of life, living like beggars in a place like this, working for starvation wages—"

"Well, but what would you rather—"

"I wish he was a farmer!" said Winifred with indubitable emphasis. "And I wish he loved me, and wanted to marry me, and carry me back to his farm. But shucks! What's the use of wishing? You could tell by his clothes and the way he talked that he never saw a farm in his life, and wouldn't know a pig from a yearling heifer." With this she turned her face to the wall and shaped her thoughts for sleep.

While she was sleeping and dreaming of Tom, suppose we look in on him? The exciting events of the last few hours had left his mind in a chaotic swirl, which disregarded sleep. He had, of course, forgotten his train, now screaming across the western prairies. Thus we find him pacing his room, and thinking, always thinking of her.

He thought of things she had said to him as they strolled along together, and he wondered now, though he hadn't then, why she had said so little of Dora. Why hadn't she told him who Dora was? Why hadn't she explained how she happened to know such a girl, and why was she so concerned about her. Why had she made such a mystery of the thing? And what did all this signify?

He shrank from naming the obvious answer, even to himself; and yet it lay coiled in the back of his mind, as poisonous as a cobra and, ready to spring and devour him, contributed no little to his sleeplessness.

Once, in his restless striding to and fro, he was stung by a poignant regret that he had come to Chicago—or, having come, that he had encountered her. If he hadn't met her he would be sleeping now, instead of suffering this torment. As matters stood—well, here he was insanely in love with a girl

Continued on Page 46

## A BUSINESS

On this page Life Members organization to less be of inter should be very the next few m this thing appe as indicated in R. Murray, Wi to our annual last:—

"There is a important phase the development izations that y ay mind by v sion this morni and we cannot ticularly just the insuring a that the first ahead of us al hideous war to This is put fo the address of Wood, and alw

"Now who this first probl hands is brow elusion, and t the day we a we hope for, there are goin notice in the Crerar, which you this after the problems on your prog from Saskate) to you to-mor the War." I the line along believe that the autocrac been vanquish ada are going our own on o have the fight ple and the f I believe, an democratic pe that the fa

Western Can we have in t izations are anxious, as y pointed out, other class or but at the sa to fight if v going to do izations in and more me we all realiz ter, the need you cannot f ably some c you had mo get certain r get them if

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"Ladies are in their organi work witho ways of pro to pay more Alberta, an your comm have taken first in incre your annual another one I have ask ceived it fr tion this la under discu ly deal wit like to ref appears to point, just will, lookin I have a d it, but jus point of vic has been \$1 that your e- clined to great numb the amount the the treasu permanent

If you will see that a that inves cents a ye voted this nual fee to go to the C a business - expect you

## A BUSINESS MAN'S VIEW

On this page is a complete list of Life Members of the U.F.A. from its organization to date, which will doubtless be of interest to many. This list should be very largely increased within the next few months, if you read how this thing appears to a business man as indicated in the brief address by J. R. Murray, Winnipeg, to the delegates to our annual convention in January last:—

"There is one point, one most important phase that appears to me, of the development of the farmers' organizations that was brought forcibly to my mind by one point in your discussion this morning. It is true, of course, and we cannot help but realize it particularly just now, after listening to the inspiring address from Mr. Cressy, that the first and greatest problem ahead of us all is the bringing of this hideous war to a successful conclusion. This is put forcibly before us also in the address of your president, H. W. Wood, and also by Mrs. Parlyby.

"Now, when the day comes when this first problem that we have on our hands is brought to a successful conclusion, and that day will come—it is the day we all long for, and the day we hope for, the day after the day—there are going to be other problems. I notice in the letter from Hon. T. A. Crerar, which your secretary read to you this afternoon, that he mentioned the problems of reconstruction. I notice on your program that Prof Swanson, from Saskatchewan, is going to speak to you to-morrow on 'The War After the War.' I think I have an idea of the line along which he will speak. I believe that when the day comes that the autocracy across the water has been vanquished that we here in Canada are going to have another war of our own on our hands, we are going to have the fight between the common people and the forces of special privilege. I believe, and the common people, the democratic people in the cities believe that the farmers' organizations of Western Canada are the greatest hope we have in that struggle. These organizations are willing and ready, yes, anxious, as your president has so often pointed out, to co-operate with any other class or interest in this Dominion, but at the same time we must be ready to fight if we have to. How are we going to do it? Strengthen our organizations in two ways, more members and more money. I do not know that we all realize the necessity of the latter, the need of more money. You know you cannot farm without money; probably some of you have often wished you had more capital that you could get certain results. You knew you could get them if you have more capital.

## Life Membership Fee

"Ladies and gentlemen, your leaders are in just the same position in their organization work; they cannot work without funds. There are two ways of providing those funds: one is to pay more to the United Farmers of Alberta, and the other, to build up your commercial organizations. You have taken one step to-day towards the first in increasing your membership fee; your annual membership fee. You had another one under discussion and, as I have asked the permission and received it from your president, to mention this latter one, the one you had under discussion that you did not finally deal with this afternoon, I would like to refer to it briefly just as it appears to me from a business viewpoint, just as a business man, if you will, looking on it from the outside. I have a deeper interest than that in it, but just looking at it from that point of view, your life membership fee has been \$12. Your secretary explained that your executive had never felt inclined to make a hard drive for a great number of life members because the amount they would receive—the amount they would have coming into the treasury continually into their permanent fund, was not very great. If you will figure for a minute you will see that a return of six per cent. on that investment would bring in 72 cents a year into your Central. You voted this morning to raise your annual fee to \$2.00, one of which would go to the Central, I believe. Now, from a business point of view you cannot expect your executive to canvass hard

for life members when that life membership will bring them in less annually, 72 cents, 28 cents less than the dollar they would get from your regular annual fee. Their proposal to increase that life membership fee to \$15 this year. Six per cent. of that would bring them in 90 cents, 90 cents coming in every year, still less than the annual fee that you would pay, if you weren't a life member. Now, it is only ten cents less and that difference would be more than offset by the fact that that would be coming always for all the years to come. Their further proposal was that, starting January 1, 1919, that life membership should be raised to \$25. Six per cent. on that \$25 would bring in \$1.50 a year to the Central; that would be just 50 cents more than would come in in your annual membership fee. Now, if there is a need for money as well as men in building up your organization, and I firmly believe that there is, then surely it would appear to be good business to very carefully consider that suggestion of your executive and, while I do not want to give you any advice, I would say from a purely business point of view that it would be the right thing to adopt it.

"You know, I heard more than one delegate this morning agree their organization work could not be carried out into the furthest districts, speakers could not be sent out without money; that is true. You know that from your own experience; you need money and you must have it if you are going to carry on organization work; it cannot be done with anything else. I would urge you, ladies and gentlemen, not, for the sake of saving a few dollars now, to prevent yourselves building up a fund that will be needed in a few years to save you from a system that will collect from you in hundreds of dollars. You have the United Grain Growers Limited with three and a half million capital, paid-up capital and surplus; that is a pretty strong company; you have reason to be proud of the point to which it has advanced and the strength that it occupies in the financial world. I wonder if you know that just ten—and they are picked at random—of the members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association represent two hundred million dollars paid-up capital and surplus; you know where their interests lie. There are hundreds of members of that association; you know the way this money power has been used in the past; it has been used for its owners, always, and it always will be in the future. I believe that it must clash, of necessity, the interests behind it must clash with our ideals. Resolutions by themselves and organization alone by itself cannot stand up against that. Those things cannot combat the power of money, not alone. You know you cannot fight the devil with rose water; you cannot fight machine guns with rifles. You have got to have money to fight money. If the time comes when you need to, I would urge you to strengthen your organization on this side as well as on the side of getting additional members so that if the day comes when you have to fight for the square deal that you want you will be there heeled ready for it."

## LIFE MEMBERS

For 1910: Rice Sheppard, Stratheona, \$12; G. A. Dixon, Spring Ridge, \$12; T. Housley, Stratheona, \$12; J. A. Lennox, Granum, \$12; M. R. Matheson, Granum, \$12; T. B. Goodall, Lea Park, \$12; W. J. Moran, Lake View, \$12; G. E. Bentell, East Clover Bar, \$12; E. J. Fream, Calgary, \$12.  
For 1911: J. R. Boyle, Edmonton, \$12; H. Sorensen, Strathmore, \$12.  
For 1912: Emil Torgrimson, Dalroy, \$12; W. J. Tregillus, Calgary, \$12.  
For 1913: F. C. Claire, Edmonton, \$12.  
For 1914: F. S. Jacobs, Calgary, \$12.  
For 1916: W. D. Trego, Gleichen, \$15; J. W. Leedy, Whitecourt, \$12; L. G. Chapman, Friske, Saak, \$12; D. J. Miller, Crossfield, \$12.

## Alberta

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

For 1917: D. W. Warner, Edmonton, \$25; J. H. Chandler, Nanton, \$15; N. C. Neilson, Craigmyle, \$12; Joseph O. Weiland, Bideford, \$12.

For 1918: S. S. Dunham, Lethbridge, \$15; W. A. Hamilton, Lethbridge, \$15; H. E. Spencer, Edgerton, \$15; J. E. Hlore, Craigmyle, \$15; Herbert Spencer, Edgerton, \$15; Omar Lyon, Barons, \$30; Mrs. Omar Lyon, Barons, \$30; W. E. Ross, Clive, \$15; C. R. Miller, Staveley, \$15; P. H. Donkin, Ardenode, \$15; Theo C. Larsen, Claresholm, \$15; Andrew Anderson, Mere, \$15; Mrs. Andrew Anderson, Mere, \$15; W. J. Bertrand, Queenstown, \$25; E. A. Best, Carbon, \$25; Hans Lausen, Carleton, \$15; Sam Nelson, Carleton, \$15; Alfred Anderson, Carleton, \$15; W. A. Freeman, Ardenode, \$15; Jas. Horrocks, Ardenode, \$15; A. F. Neilson, Gleichen, \$15; J. C. Buckley, Gleichen, \$15; F. Daw, Gleichen, \$15; J. R. Allgood, Gleichen, \$15; W. McPhee, Gleichen, \$15; J. A. Blackburne, Gleichen, \$15; Merlin A. Steel, Stirling, \$15; Donald A. McLaren, Vermilion, \$15.

## HOLD SOCIAL EVENINGS

In an interesting letter from W. Brackenbury, Jr., secretary of Nilrem Local, he states: "The regular meeting of the above local was held February 22, all members did not get along, but I am glad to state that we did more and better business. We are installing a travelling library in the community. Regarding the hog question, our president represented the question as a patriotic duty, and seeing that the farmer is exempted it is only right we should help the boys in the trenches as far as possible. Members were of the opinion that a doekage on hogs, 250 pounds and over is excessive.

"After a fair trial we find time is too limited to have a social evening the same day as our meeting of business. We have therefore decided to have socials two weeks in advance of our meetings, not forgetting the effort to enlist new members, in proof of which I may state we have divided the present members into two sides, the side bringing the fewest members on May 24 will have to provide a supper.

"Our next social evening will be held March 15, and St. Patrick will be remembered. We also intend to try and enlarge the Red Cross Fund at the same time. Neither are debates being shirked. On May 12, Free Trade and Tariff came under discussion. As another item of interest we have decided to store a suitable quantity of ice for summer use.

The activities of this local and some of the ideas they are putting into practice, may contain some suggestions that should be of use to other locals."

## LIGHTEN WAR BURDEN

At a meeting of farmers the Stettler U.F.A. decided to carry on more vigorously and effectively than had been done during the past year. The officers for the year are: President, J. T. Gray; vice-president, J. E. Hare; directors, L. W. Tench, A. Verdon and Paul Geish; secretary, Geo. Day.

Mr. Gray reminded the meeting that the work ahead of the U.F.A. was likely to be more strenuous than at any other time in its history. The cost of the war would be enormous and while the farming community was willing to bear its share, and more too, in the work of reconstruction that was to follow, it did not intend to carry the whole of the burden that would fall upon the country. If agriculture was to flourish it must not be over-burdened, and to this end the individual farmer must give his moral and material support to those who are so energetically and successfully upholding his rights.

Mr. Tench suggested that in order to bring home to the farmer the advantages accruing from membership, that each director should take as his territory a portion of the Stettler district wherein he resides and canvass his neighbors for this purpose. The secretary, too, should, with the secretaries of school districts request their support and that

their friends. The secretary was instructed to get prices on binder twine, formaldehyde and strychnine, wire and fence posts.

## LONEBUTTE LOCAL ACTIVE

The Lonebutte local held their first meeting of this year on February 9, at which a good number of members were present, including a number of visitors, a very successful meeting being the result.

The meeting was called to order by the president, W. W. Sim, and the secretary was asked to read the balance sheet of the past year, which was done, showing the local to be in a good financial position. Several communications were also read by the secretary, giving quotations on articles needed by members of the local, such as formaldehyde, gopher poison, blackleg remedy, barb wire, feed oats and binder twine. The quotations were carefully considered by the meeting and a number of orders were taken, after which it was decided to leave the matter open for further orders until March 1.

Another letter from the livestock association, asking for the feeling of the local in regard to the encouragement of an increased pork production, was read and replied to. J. Higginbottom also read a number of letters from the Government Horse Association, which were also considered by the Local Horse Association.

A number of new members were then enrolled, bringing the number up to a total of 45. It was then proposed that a social evening should be held by the local some time in the near future, and after a very interesting discussion a committee was appointed to make arrangements for a dance and entertainment.

A couple of very interesting and instructive addresses were then given by W. W. Sim and J. O. Higginbottom, two of the delegates who represented the local at the annual convention.

## A SONG OF AGRICULTURE

We are in receipt of the following song from T. A. Reynar, secretary of the Maleb local, which he states one of their members sang at their recent meeting, all members joining in the chorus. The song seemed to take so well he thought it advisable to send it for publication:

Glory, glory, agriculture  
(Tune: John Brown's Body)  
Agriculture is the burden of our song tonight,  
We're here because each one of us has seen the shining light;  
But all our learning has not yet impaired our appetite,  
We're better farmers now.

## Chorus:

Glory, glory, agriculture,  
Glory, glory, agriculture,  
Glory, glory, agriculture,  
We're better farmers now.

We farmers realize that we cannot safely plow  
Without a scientific man to show exactly how;  
We study more, we plan ahead, we scourge our brow,  
We're better farmers now.

Our function is to multiply the blades of grass by two,  
To raise some better livestock and to study markets too;  
And by co-operating we are sure to get our due,  
We're better farmers now.

G. T. Skinner, secretary of the Riverton local, reports that at their November meeting they decided to raise the membership fee to \$2.00, one dollar of which to be sent to the Central. Their delegate, in his report of the first convention he has attended, showed them that he was very enthusiastic, and is of the opinion that the fee should be further raised to \$5.00.

The Lake Isle U.F.A. held a most successful basket social and dance recently. All neighboring centres showed their interest in the local by their participation. Bidding on baskets went lively and a neat sum was realized for the erection of a hall at Lake Isle. Building of the hall will be commenced in March.

## A DIRECTOR AT WORK

The editor of the Manitoba page is delighted to have the following fascinating account of work done in the Macdonald district during the past few weeks from the pen of the director of that district Andrew Graham of Pomeroy. It is such an account as ought to be stimulating in the very highest degree to every district and to every branch of our association. Mr. Graham writes as follows:—

"I am very pleased to be able to report a very successful series of organization meetings just completed throughout the southern portion of Macdonald constituency. Mr. Brown, our provincial vice-president assisted at some of

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## Manitoba

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

the meetings and Mr. Burnell of Oakville was with me at most of the points visited. Both of these gentlemen did most excellent work and contributed largely to the unqualified success of the work.

"As a result of this special work we have now real live organizations at Roland, Pomeroy, Miami, Somerset, Swan Lake, Greenway, Rossisle, Graysville and Homewood. We also held two meetings at Carman, but that branch is still in need of some real missionary work and re-organization. Considerable of this work was new though at some of the points they had simply grown weary in well doing. I believe the principle cause of failure was the result of not making the organization a real community affair. It should have taken in not only the older men of the district but the young men and boys, the mothers, the young women and the girls. At every point where the women were present they entered into the work of organization with great heartiness and received full share of the honors and responsibilities.

"Our failures, in this constituency, in the past have been largely due to the fact that it was almost exclusively a man movement, and the objectives, the saving of money, better legislation, etc. If we are going to uplift our calling, educate our young men and women and make our farm life attractive we must interest them in our association. A proposition I made that met with approval was that all boys and girls on the farm under 16 years of age be allowed into the association as associate members without the right to vote, on condition that they purchase and wear our buttons at a cost of 25 cents. This would interest them early in life in our organization, give them a broader view point as to the importance and dignity of farm life and make them less likely to be lured from the farm.

"Our meetings have covered thoroughly the two C.N.R. lines, running through the constituency. They have already resulted in the addition of some 300 members, and this number should be increased to 500. In the near future we hope to organize at Altamont and Tobacco Creek. There are some real live branches on the Glenboro line but there is room for some active organization, and re-organization and we hope to effect this soon.

"We would be delighted to have a grand rally at some central point, in the form of a picnic in midsummer. This is a hard constituency to get together in by railroad, but our autos would make such a meeting possible in the summer."

## CONSCRIPT FARM LABOR

The following resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the Woodnorth local association:—

Resolved, that we the Woodnorth branch of the Manitoba G.G.A. are strongly of opinion that in view of the difficulty of obtaining farm help on account of the numbers withdrawn from the land for war purposes we would urge upon the Government to bring in some measure to conscript all available alien labor at a set wage to assist the farmers in their efforts to produce more foodstuffs.

## VIRDEN ACTIVITIES

We clip from a local paper the following account of a meeting held on February 14, under the auspices of the Virden local:—

"A large gathering of grain growers and Virden citizens took advantage of the opportunity to hear R. C. Henders, M.P., president of the Provincial Grain Growers' Association, in the court room last Tuesday afternoon. Peter McDonald, president of the Virden G.G.A. presided, and after extending a cordial welcome to Mr. Henders, asked James Scallion, hon. president of the

Manitoba G.G.A., for a few words. Mr. Scallion spoke briefly outlining the development of the association, and indicating some of the things achieved in the interest of the farmers of the West.

"Mr. Henders followed with an address, characterized by many present as among the best and most interesting they have had the privilege of hearing. He outlined the growth in numbers and influence of the association, and showed that whereas 8 or 10 years ago they had little standing and probably less influence, they had by consistent effort in the interest of the farmers, developed into one of most respected and influential organizations in Canada. He referred to the efforts of the association to promote better conditions for the marketing of grain, stock and other products.

"He advocated the government operation of the railroads as a war measure. Dealing with educational matters he expressed the opinion that the first two years of the agricultural college course should be taught in the public schools so that every boy would have the opportunity of getting some knowledge of farm work. At the conclusion of Mr. Henders' address, short speeches expressing appreciation were contributed by Messrs. Jas. Gibson, C. Stinson, J. A. Blakeman and others, which was followed by a motion conveying the best thanks of the meeting to him for his excellent address. The motion was made by Messrs. H. W. Dayton and A. Grose."

## Joint Meeting Held

At a joint meeting of the Grain Growers' and the Agricultural Society, held on February 27, several matters of importance were discussed. Mr. Geo. Gordon of Oak Lake, gave an interesting address on the co-operation organization plan lately got under way for the handling of wool, and a general discourse on the Grain Growers' work, showing the advantages of co-operation. W. C. McKillean, superintendent of the experimental farm at Brandon, gave an able address on the necessities of the present time, from the agricultural standpoint, giving statement showing the food position of the Allies, and urged that we do our share of production.

At this gathering the following resolutions were passed: "Whereas it is shown by the railway reports that while the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways are operated at a loss the Canadian Pacific, has made substantial profits, demonstrating that a well equipped and efficiently managed road can be operated at a fair profit; and whereas an increase in railway rates would more seriously effect the West than any other part of Canada.

"Therefore be it resolved, that we the Agricultural Society and Grain Growers' of Virden, Man., in meeting assembled, vigorously protest against any increase in railway rates, and, as an alternative, would recommend the government to take over and operate all the railways of Canada for the duration of the war, guaranteeing a reasonable return to shareholders in companies at present paying a dividend.

"The Agricultural Society and Grain Growers' of Virden, Man., in meeting assembled, hereby declare it as their opinion that as an aid to production, the duty on all agricultural implements should be removed or materially reduced during the continuance of the war."

## PORTAGE PROGRESSIVES

Readers of The Guide will be interested in reading the striking terms in which the Portage district association announces its March Convention. We quote verbatim from their large bills:—

Our boys are fighting for Democracy. In every Democracy there are certain volunteer associations that protect from within. Such is the Grain Growers' Association. Our aim is better citizenship. Our watch words are Education, Co-operation, Legislation. If you agree with us come and help us. If you dis-

agree, come anyway. We need your view-point.

Attend—Portage District Grain Growers' Convention which will meet in the Municipal Hall, Portage la Prairie, Friday, March 22, at 10.30 a.m.

Programme—Morning Session.  
10.30—Registration of delegates and Get-Together Meeting.

11.00—Reports from locals.  
Adjournment to 1.30 p.m.  
Afternoon Session.

1.30—"How they do things in Saskatchewan," Jas. Barrett, Bagot.

2.00—"Rural Ratepayers from a Teacher's Viewpoint," Miss Annie Hutchinson, Teacher, Beaver.

Discussion.  
2.45—"Co-operation," Donald McKenzie, Forest.

3.15—"Organization Round Table Talk." Opened by President. Discussion led by W. R. Wood.

4.30—"Homemakers' place in our Organization," Miss McCallum.  
Evening Session.

7.30—Address from the Mayor, S. R. Mariatt, Portage la Prairie.

"Community Life," Mr. R. A. Hoey, Dugald.

"The Challenge of the Crisis," Rev. J. W. Churchill, Portage la Prairie.

"Advantages of our Organization," W. R. Wood.

Music to be supplied from Beaver and Oakville Branches.

The Portage District Association includes the following branches: Edwin Longburn, Portage la Prairie, Pine Creek, Portage Creek, Poplar Point, Rosser, St. Francis Xavier, Bois St. Paul, Elm Bank, Elie, Oakville, Salem, Beaver, Lillyfield.

The officers of these branches are urged to call a meeting and make an effort to have as many as possible attend the convention to be held in the Municipal Hall, Portage la Prairie, at 10.30, Friday, March 22. Presidents and secretaries are especially urged to be present.

President, C. H. Burnell, Oakville, vice-president, J. Bennett, Pine Creek, sec-treas., B. Richardson, Beaver.

## TERENCE SOCIAL MEETING

Terence Grain Growers' in co-operation with the local Soldiers' Benefit Society called the community together on a recent evening in a social way in the Millan school house. Everybody came. The chair was ably filled by Rev. J. W. Reid of Griswold. W. R. Wood addressed the meeting on the community possibilities before the association and urged the increase of membership. A number of musical and literary numbers were rendered. The crowning item was the auctioning of some thirty-five pies, apple, plum, raisin and every other delicious variety that ever was invented. They sold from 45 cents up to \$8.00 or over, the total result being a tidy sum of \$102, which was devoted to the work of the Soldiers' Benefit Society. Terence Grain Growers' are looking forward to enlisting a much larger proportion of the community than heretofore in the work of the association and in the strengthening of the cause.

## LOCAL MEETINGS

The following series of meetings has been arranged for the week beginning March 18 to be addressed by Donald G. McKenzie, Esq., of Forrest, and Mr. Bayne of the United Grain Growers' Ltd. The work of the Association and the work of the Company and the relationships subsisting between them will be discussed. The social and community advantages of the association and the benefits of co-operative marketing will be thoroughly dealt with. Local workers are urged to use every possible means to advertise these meetings and to secure the largest attendance. Ladies are especially to be invited. Bring the whole family. It is for the community and it is of the first importance that the community should be on hand.

Monday, March 18, 2 p.m., Pilot Mound.

Monday, March 18, 8 p.m., Marring-hurst.

Tuesday, March 19, 2 p.m., Crystal City.

Wednesday, March 20, 2 p.m., Clear-water.

Thursday, March 21, 2 p.m., La Riviere.

## ELECT

The secret sent—a com secretary a to the order the recent ing is Mr.

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## ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

The secretary of one of our locals sent a communication to the Central secretary a few days ago, with respect to the order of election of directors at the recent convention, and the following is Mr. Musselman's reply thereto:

"By way of explanation as to why the district directors were elected first instead of the directors at large, I wish to explain that there was no official action taken by the executive in arranging the order of election in this way, but the convention itself in adopting the program as outlined in the printed hand book gave official sanction to this order of election. I am free to state, however, that I am largely responsible for the adoption of this order. It has always been my opinion that the order should be as it was this year, but some of the other officers were rather of opinion that the order should be as it was last year. This year, however, the matter was not brought up for discussion, and it went through as you know. I will therefore explain to you why I hold the opinion above expressed, and at the outset I want to make it perfectly clear that there is absolutely no difference whatever, or perhaps I should say absolutely no priority, as between the five directors and the sixteen district directors, or any two of them.

"As you are aware, the district directors are nominated at the district convention some months before the general convention. It is quite understood that unless there is some very real reason for the general convention to reject the nominees the recommendations of the districts will be adopted. There is also the possibility of course that the general convention might want some one who has been nominated for district director to occupy the position of either president or vice-president, but it is not conceivable that the general convention would want to take a man out of district directorship and still elect him a director. There would be no sense in such action. If then the president and vice-president have been elected without drawing on those names which are recommended for directorship by the districts respectively, the proper order in my judgment is to lay before the convention the reports of the sixteen district conventions. If these reports are adopted by the convention, it means that those nominated by the districts are elected directors. It was necessary, however, that the convention should make provision under which it would be possible to elect to the board of directors men who cannot act as district directors, and also that some men might be elected to the board without any consideration as to the geographical position of their residence. For instance, unless we had directors in whose selection we are not bound by geographical limitation, it would not have been possible to elect to the board such men as myself, and formerly, Hon. George Langley, Hon. Chas. Dunning, or the late F. W. Green. We therefore proceed after the election of president, vice-president, and sixteen district directors, to select those few others whom the association want on the board, and these cannot be selected until it is known who will be the district directors.

"If the order were reversed as a year ago, and a nominee for district director is elected director-at-large, principally because some one had a foolish notion that the office of director-at-large is a more honorable position than that of district director, then we may face the necessity of holding a meeting of the delegates of the district for the purpose of nominating another. The attitude taken by the president that Mr. Craigen could not accept the nomination for director-at-large since he had already accepted election to the board of directors was perfectly correct, and could not have been otherwise. Had Mr. Craigen desired to run for director-at-large I assume that he would have refused to permit himself to be elected as district director. Certainly the reversal of the order from that of last year was not intended to stand in the way of any one's ambition for office, and in this case Mr. Craigen is just as much a director as if he had been elected on the other ticket. Perhaps the whole matter is made a little confusing by our terminology, and if we were to speak of all the directors simply as di-

rectors, sixteen of whom are to be elected from sixteen districts, and five without reference to their place of residence, our people might more easily grasp what conditions in this relation are.

"J. B. MUSSELMAN."

## SPECIAL STUDY PROGRAM

Week Beginning March 25th, 1918.

Results gathered up:—

A retrospect of the winter's work. Plans for summer meetings. Grain Growers' Rally. How shall we observe Grain Growers' Sunday? Co-operation with all organizations for social betterment, the church, the school, agricultural society, department of agriculture, agricultural college, local government officials.

## ROSTHERN'S FINE GROWTH

We are in receipt of the following communication from the energetic secretary of the new Rosthern local, of which Seager Wheeler is a director. This local has made a phenomenal growth, having been in existence only six weeks, and yet has a membership of 173, a result of which the secretary, Mr. Hodson, and the directors are to be complimented. The communication reads as under:—

"The big rally on Friday, February 22, was a great success, in point of attendance and the speeches, and the weather too was on its best behavior. The address of Mr. Maharg was the best ever delivered in Rosthern, and any one who was not present certainly missed much. It is very regrettable that no one was present to report this address. His clear and forceful speaking was a treat to listen to. He had facts to place before us which he did in a convincing manner. He traced the growth of the G.G.A. from its inception till the present, pointing out the many difficulties and discouragements that were ever in their path from the combinations who were hostile to our objects. In the same manner he dealt with the history of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company which has risen in spite of everything to be the greatest grain concern in the world. Many of his remarks were an inspiration to all. "Have confidence in yourself," he said; "do not be afraid to get up and give your ideas on any subject no matter who is present." His reference to Seager Wheeler, and the part he has taken in raising the reputation of Western Canada was heartily applauded. He reminded his audience that heretofore the balance of power was held by the provinces of Quebec or Ontario. Now it has shifted over to the West, and it behoved every one of us to see that it remained here.

"Mr. Knox and Col. Lang both spoke briefly, realizing no doubt, that Mr. Maharg was the great attraction. All the speakers were astounded at the rapid growth of the local and the splendid audience. There were many ladies present.

"In the evening the I.O.D.E. entertained the Grain Growers and the distinguished visitors with an hour's vocal and instrumental program, and when this was over a sociable time set in, refreshments being served, and finishing up with some dancing till 1 a.m. It is needless to say that the I.O.D.E. upheld their reputation for doing things well, and the great success of the evening is due entirely to this splendid organization. Mr. Maharg, in a short speech to them towards the close of the evening, voiced the sentiments of the Grain Growers. Many thanks are also due to the singers, Mrs. Sterling, Miss Murray, Messrs. Bashford, Francis, Sexsmith Dirks, and the orchestra; also to Mr. Jennings and Mrs. Ballantine for a very laughable comedy sketch entitled 'The Bowery Girl.'

"A regular meeting was held Tuesday afternoon, there being about 20 present. The secretary was instructed to order two more ear loads of seed oats. The membership total is now 173

—soon to be at the 'Halfway House.'"

## ACME STARTS COMPETITION

The following interesting letter has come to hand from the secretary of the Acme local. The idea of a prize competition is a good one, and may be recommended for imitation by other locals. The Grain Growers' Guide as a prize is especially good, as it has a value far beyond its cost. The letter is as follows:—

"We are starting a competition among our members with the object of swelling our ranks. We are offering a few prizes to make it more interesting. A Grain Growers' Button goes with every four members, and the one that gets the most members gets the Grain Growers' Guide for a year. I am sending you a few to let you know we are still alive. They are as follows: L. Webb, E. Bates, J. McLeod, H. Shiell, H. Lloyd, O. Traveyn and C. Davis all of Pretty Valley.

"Hoping to be able to send you a larger list of new members in the near future.

"CHAS. HOLLAND,

"Sec'y. Acme G.G.A."

## GENEROUS CONTRIBUTIONS

Our locals deserve every credit for the support they are giving to the many patriotic funds at present open in the province. There really seems to be no limit to their generosity, and we have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following fine contributions which have just come to hand. We give the secretaries' letters herewith:—

"On Friday, February 22, a concert, pie social, and dance was held under the auspices of the local G.G.A. It was a mild evening and the hall was filled. Every one declared themselves as having had a good time, and as the purpose of the entertainment was to raise funds for the Canadian Red Cross society, every one gave liberally, with the result that after all expenses are paid I am able to forward you a cheque for \$269.65, which please forward to the proper authorities and oblige.

"J. F. PURSE,

"Sec'y. Flaxland G.G.A."

"Enclosed please find cheque for \$150.25, being amount of subscription collected from the members of Fortune local. Please hand same over to the proper authorities of the Allies' Agricultural Relief Fund. Trusting same will help some.

"W. B. BROOKBANK,

"Sec'y. Fortune G.G.A."

We have much pleasure in acknowledging further the receipt of the following contributions to the Agricultural Relief of the Allies Fund. viz:—

William Elliott, Belbeck, \$10; D. Watson, Belbeck, \$5.00; W. H. Beesley, Belbeck, \$10; Eagle Creek G.G.A., \$13; and Cardell G.G.A., \$75.

We are also in receipt of a cheque from the Newlands local, for \$306 to be applied to the Red Cross fund. In remitting this amount the secretary wrote as follows:—

"I beg to enclose you a draft for \$306 for the Red Cross fund. This is the result of a box social held on February 22. We made \$200 our 'objective' and thought we were aiming pretty high, considering the comparatively small attendance, but the men present evidently made up their minds to uphold the reputation of 'Newlands' and did so most worthily, assisted, of course, by the ladies.

"GEORGE H. HANNANT,

"Sec. Treas."

## SUB-ORGANIZERS AS SPECIALISTS

Here is a suggestion as to how our sub-organizers can help out our special study work, and at the same time benefit themselves. It is that each sub-organizer should make it a point to work up one special subject, either from the Farmers' Platform, or some other important question before the movement. He would thus become something

of a specialist on the subject selected. Then in visiting locals he might organize the members for special study work giving the one subject he has selected special attention.

This scheme might then be amplified by an occasional interchange of sub-organizers, which would result in bringing at least half-a-dozen different subjects before each local by men who had made a careful study of the same.

If the Grain Growers movement is to become the power for good which it might be the interest of our members in the great problems of the times must be aroused, and this is one way in which it might be done effectively.

Another way of attaining the same result would be for each sub-organizer to take with him to each meeting some other speaker who is an enthusiast for education, and who would arouse the local to action; though this should not absolve the sub-organizer himself from giving his attention to some special subject as suggested above. There is a sub-organizer, and we shall be glad to great field of usefulness open to our know how many are prepared to take up this work. If you are one, write the Secretary, Special Study Committee, Central Office.

## VANGUARD'S INFLUENCE

Vanguard G.G.A. is getting out of the old ruts and on to a brand new trail. They are out to conquer the whole territory, and they mean to do it, and for that purpose they are organizing a competition of so thorough a nature that it seems to spell success. The secretary writes as follows:—

"Just a few lines to let you know that we are still plodding away at Vanguard. We had our last meeting on the 22nd instant, and in electing our officers we got a lot of new blood into our ranks again. Before last year we were rather dilatory in many respects, and seemingly content to leave the old horses in harness a little too long, without offering much encouragement. As a result of this state of affairs, we were inclined to drift along too much in old ruts, but the last two years we have been breaking in some of the colts, and find them very satisfactory.

"We are glad to see almost every person in this vicinity interested in the movement, and we endeavor to use our influence for the improvement of our town and community, as well as fighting against our greater injustices. At our last meeting we made arrangements to provide a public rest room for the ladies while in town. This rest room is provided with fresh drinking water, writing material, magazines, chairs, couches, etc. It also has a modern toilet in connection with it.

"We also discussed the suggestion of increasing our membership fees, but this did not meet with unanimous approval, and we concluded that it would be easier and better to double our members than double our fees. We are intending to have a recruiting campaign shortly, something like a 'Win One' campaign, and give a prize to the person or team securing the most new members.

Last year we had what we called an 'oyster supper contest.' We picked 24 men and divided them into two teams of 12 each, with the understanding that the members of the Association were to dine at the expense of the team securing the least new members. As a result of this contest we increased our membership from 30 to 183, in 10 days.

"I find that the best way to increase the membership is by some sort of a contest; get every one talking of it and interested in one side or other. We intend to bring our membership up around the 300 mark this year. I have often wondered why we have not more contests of some nature among our locals. Why do locals not compete more with each other? Could not the Central award a banner, medal, or some trophy each year to the local securing the largest number of paid-up members? We should be five times as strong as we are. It might be a good idea to put some suggestions along this line before our delegates at our annual convention. Wishing you every success, and thanking you for the helpful literature you have been supplying, I remain,

"CHAS. WILLIAMSON,

"Sec'y. Treas. Vanguard G.G.A."

**EMERSON-BRANTINGHAM**  
**THE E-B LINE**  
**FARM MACHINERY**

# Engine Plows

**Less Labor—Increased Crops—Lighter Draft**

**Less Labor.** E-B Self Lift feature enables one man to operate both tractor and plow. Compact design makes easier handling.

**Increased Crops.** E-B Quick Detachable Shares make it easy to plow with sharp shares which leave the channels of moisture circulation open, producing bigger yields.

**Lighter Draft** through E-B detachable shares which can be kept sharp and E-B thoroughly lubricated wheel bearings.

Increase your crop yields by using labor-saving farm machinery. Look for it under the E-B trademark. It shows the way to better, more profitable farming. Ask your dealer for E-B Machinery or write us for field views and suggestions for use as prepared by the E-B Agricultural Extension Dept.

**EMERSON-BRANTINGHAM IMPLEMENT CO., Inc.**  
 Good Farm Machinery Established 1852  
 ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

**E-B Tools of Prosperity**

E-B (Macross) Plows	E-B Hay Tools	E-B (Gibson and Peartree) Thrashers
E-B (Macross) Sugar Plows	E-B Rolling Presses	E-B (Gibson) Saw Mills
E-B (Macross) Harrows	E-B (Macross) Spreaders	E-B (Macross and Peartree) Steam Engines
E-B (Macross) Planters	E-B (Macross) Gas Engines	E-B 2-15 Macross Tractor
E-B (Macross) Grate Mills	E-B (Macross) Wagons	E-B 15-20 Macross Tractor
E-B (Macross) Cultivators	E-B (Macross) Ruggies	E-B (Big Four) 20-25 Tractor
E-B (Macross) Listers	E-B (Macross) Auto Trailers	E-B (Macross) 40-55 Tractor
E-B Potato Machinery	E-B (Macross) Thrashers	
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 YOUR REMEDY—E-B Tractors and Labor-Saving Farm Machinery**

Write for particulars of E-B 12-20 Tractors and agency contract to:—  
**MANITOBA AGENTS**  
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**WINNIPEG**

**INCREASE PRODUCTION**  
 BY PLANTING  
**Steele Briggs' Famous Seeds**  
 CATALOGUE ON REQUEST  
**STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. LIMITED**  
 WINNIPEG CANADA

**Ever See a Gopher Laugh?**

Many farmers have told us that they could swear they've seen Gophers laugh as they filled up their hungry stomachs on grain treated with imitations of Anton Mickelson's Poisons.

**MY OWN**  
**GOPHER POISON**  
 GUARANTEED  
 KILL THEM QUICK  
 EASY TO USE, POISON BY STAMEN  
 PRAIRIE CHEMICAL COMPANY  
 WINNIPEG

He'd never have a chance if he got "My Own Gopher Poison" served for breakfast—one kick and he's a dead Gopher. All packages made by Anton Mickelson have his photo on them as shown here.

If your dealer does not handle we'll ship postpaid. 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 a package.

**Prairie Chemical Co. Can. Ltd.**  
 Anton Mickelson, Manager - Winnipeg, Canada

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## Dominion Aid to Agricultural Instruction

A review of the work carried on under the \$10,000,000 Dominion Grant

A review of the work performed by the provinces with the moneys granted under the Agricultural Instruction Act during the four-year period, 1913-1917, has just been published. The review is by W. J. Black, B.S.A., under whose commissionership the \$10,000,000 granted by the parliament of Canada in 1913 for agricultural instruction is being administered. The grant was set apart for expenditure by the provinces on agricultural instruction and demonstration during the 10 years ending March 31, 1923. During the first four years of this period, \$3,400,000 were distributed among the provinces for the benefit of agriculture. The provinces have participated in the grant as follows:

Ontario	\$993,774.24
Quebec	805,414.49
Manitoba	244,994.02
Saskatchewan	258,329.40
Alberta	215,681.40
British Columbia	222,132.58
Nova Scotia	258,294.05
New Brunswick	207,435.13
Prince Edward Island	113,944.69
Veterinary Colleges	80,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,400,000.00</b>

The following information, gleaned from the report, indicates the nature and scope of the work that has been accomplished under the Act in the three western provinces.

**The Work in Manitoba**

Work carried on under the grant in Manitoba is done chiefly through the agricultural college extension service. This service embraces in its activities district representative work, the boys' and girls' club movement, agricultural short courses, home economics societies, supervision and short courses instruction trains and automobile lecture tours. The district representative movement inaugurated two years ago and in 1916 12 such officers were operating. These men visit farms and advise on such subjects as drainage, weed and insect control and the cultivation and rotation of crops. They also organize short courses, assist in children's club movements, judge at fairs and address meetings. The demonstration trains or Better Farming Specials operated in 1913 and 1914 were later superseded by automobile tours.

Short course work originally took the form of sending out special cars, accompanied by lecturers, to hold meetings along lines of railways. Regular district short courses of several weeks' duration were begun in 1915, and have been continued. Special short courses, such as those designed to qualify weed inspectors, have also been held from time to time. Boys' and girls' clubs and school fair work was begun in 1913, and has reached great proportions in the province. The grant has also been largely drawn upon to assist the poultry-keeping and bee-keeping industries and to promote the development of co-operative marketing of poultry, eggs, butter and wool. In connection with the dairy industry an inspector and grader of dairy products has been provided. The extension work of the Home Economics department at the college has necessitated the appointment of an instructor in household arts, and three lecturers were added to the staff. For a time demonstration plots, consisting of about 40 acres of leased land were provided, but these were discontinued. A permanent farm for the demonstration of general agriculture and the culture of hardy fruits has been established at Killarney and equipped with buildings, etc.

**Saskatchewan Assisted**

In Saskatchewan the grant is divided between the college of agriculture and the departments of agriculture and education. Of the total grant the college received \$95,748.15, by which assistance it was enabled to add to its staff 10 professors, assistants, demonstrators and teachers, whose efforts are directed to a greater or lesser degree to teaching, extension and research. The work of the extension service, in which all the members of the staff as-

ist, includes short courses, dairy meetings, demonstration trains and many other activities. In animal husbandry a dairy herd is being built up and a poultry plant operated as a basis for instruction. The Homemakers' Club enterprise is carried on as part of the extension movement. It is under the supervision of a director and a lecturer and costs about \$4,500 annually. Short courses at the college, consist of the five-day winter course for farmers in general agriculture, a three weeks' course in household science for young women from the farm. Additional courses in special subjects such as internal combustion engines and building construction are carried on. A series of lectures is also given in connection with the annual conventions held at the institution.

The co-operation and markets branch is financed by the grant. The work is in charge of a director and an assistant. One of the most important enterprises conducted has been the co-operative marketing of wool. Co-operative poultry marketing has also been undertaken jointly by the branch and the college of agriculture. A large amount of literature in the form of bulletins and leaflets has been distributed and over 300 co-operative organizations were registered in the period covered by the report.

Better farming trains were operated in 1914 and subsequent years. Among the other forms of instructional work assisted by the grant are the purchase of livestock to be resold to farmers on long terms of payment, inspection of dairies and creameries, field representatives in field husbandry and weed control problems, and a post-graduate course for veterinary surgeons. Elementary work in agriculture was also undertaken in the primary schools.

**Alberta**

Of the total grant made to the province of Alberta under the Act, \$124,000 has been expended in the operation and maintenance of three schools of agriculture, \$23,700 in equipment and buildings and \$17,700 in connection with the demonstration farms. With the exception of \$50,000, all the grant to the province was used in this work. The grant has also been drawn upon to the extent of \$21,000 to assist in the provincial department of agriculture in its effort to foster dairying. The butter making industry especially has received attention. Demonstration trains and work amongst boys and girls have also been assisted.

In 1914, 1915 and 1916 the grant contributed \$6,500 to the cost of household science instruction, given through the women's institutes of the province, and to the salaries and expenses of supervisors and demonstrators. In printing of bulletins and leaflets for miscellaneous disbursements, \$5,281.40 were expended in the province during the period.

**VALUE OF PURE STRAINS**

As a member of the C.S.G.A. I heartily endorse The Guide's propaganda for the use of pure seed on the farms. The production of seed pure in variety is

**NEW DATES**  
**Alberta Spring Horse Show**  
 APRIL 9-12  
 See announcement in this issue

**TEST YOUR SEED OATS—**

**Many Oats Frosted**

Make certain of your seed now. Good seed shortest in years. Get our new catalog of farm seeds. Thoroughly cleaned; rigidly tested for germination. Shipped subject to your approval. Also vegetable and flower seeds. Find out about our ordinary selected oats at moderate prices. See our catalog on grass, clover, vegetable and flower seeds.

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 FARM SEED SPECIALISTS WINNIPEG

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# Frost Fence First



**F**IRST, because we make the wire for Frost fence in our own mills. The steel has the right temper, and the wires the smooth, careful galvanizing that is required to withstand extremes of Western Canadian temperature.

Frost fence is first on account of its durable, tight lock. Look at it and you will say there is nothing cheap or flimsy about it. Plenty of wire, and to spare, is used to wrap it around the stay and lateral so that it cannot work loose. Frost fence is first in quality and first in sales. If you do not know the name of a nearby dealer—write us.

*A style for every purpose.*

**Frost Steel and Wire Co., Limited, Hamilton, Canada**

interesting as well as profitable. The subject of good, pure seed should appeal to every farmer. To understand what good seed really is, it is necessary to become acquainted with what nature requires. A grain of wheat may be divided into two distinct parts, the germ or embryo, which is more essential though smaller part, and the endosperm, which for clearness we will call storehouse of plant food. In the latter, nature has stored up food to nourish the little plant until it can become attached to the soil and throw out its own leaves so that it can elaborate its own food. The purpose of the seed is to reproduce the plant, to increase the number of plants, to distribute the plant, and to carry the life of the species through critical periods in a state of suspended animation. We can, therefore, readily appreciate the importance of paying much attention to the subject of good seed. The planting of good, seed pure of well bred wheat of the type or variety best adapted to the local conditions is one of the most important factors of successful wheat growing. Much has been said and written regarding the importance of good seed. Some of the foremost and progressive farmers in the west have been working along the lines of seed improve-

ment by a process of selection and elimination, and have abundant evidence of the superiority of such seed over common or run-out seed. The possible advantages of pure sorts over those varieties which contain two or more different strains are worthy of note. In pure sorts all plants respond alike to the conditions for germination and possess the same power of utilizing plant food. They exhibit also the same attitude toward soil and climatic conditions and toward disease. The result is that if the soil conditions are uniform, the growth is uniformly even throughout the season, and will result in a more uniform ripening of the crop.

**Proved By Experience**

The question will be asked by the average farmer, "Does it pay to grow pure seed? Do the results justify the extra labor and time necessary to properly care for the different plots and also selection work?" My advice is, try it; sow pure seed side by side with common stock under the same field conditions, both sown at the same time. Watch results carefully for a few years with an unbiassed and unprejudiced mind, being careful to note every element which goes to make a crop. There is no doubt about it in my mind. After

five years of testing out pure seed along side of common seed, I have proved conclusively that the pure seed has given better results both as to quality and quantity. One has only to consider what would become of our livestock if no attention was paid to selection. Every farmer knows the importance of good strains and good breeding in livestock. The successful stock-man pays much attention to selection and elimination. The same law of heredity is applicable in plant life as in animal life.

We are on the dawn of a new agriculture. Old haphazard methods must go by the board and old prejudices must be overcome. The man with the hoe is fast disappearing and the man with the harrow is fast taking his place. The man with the harrow thinks first and then acts. He seeks out the mysteries of agriculture. He learns the how, the why and the when of things. He no longer guesses but knows. Like a good architect he knows that the parts of his building will fit together before he lays the foundation stones. He knows the language of growing things as a boy knows his multiplication table. Some of us have a great deal to learn and unlearn. The problems of agriculture are many and the

best brains of the country are needed to solve them. Each season brings its own peculiarities and perplexities. Shall I be a farmer? may be asked by some. Yes, if you have the brains, if not you had better be a lawyer, a doctor, or a statesman. Facetious? Not at all. This is the sober truth and, moreover, good advice. Many will attempt to farm without sufficient knowledge to make their efforts count, and the result will be worse than failure—a waste of time and energy. Every man is not born a farmer. It takes infinitely more training to produce crops from the soil than it does to become an efficient soldier, even in times of modern warfare. Every man who attempts to farm with a view to increasing production should get down to brass tacks. We should not attempt to increase our acre but rather increase our yields. The Grain Growers' Guide has, by its greatest production campaign, done much to bring the farming public to a greater realization of the relationship of pure seed to increased yields. Continue to spread the good work by preaching the gospel of good seed, intelligent cultivation of the soil and agricultural education along practical lines.

WASKADA FARMER.  
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## Farmers' Financial Directory

# THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

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

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

### CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Current accounts of manufacturers receive the careful personal attention of the officers of this Bank, which has the financial strength and equipment necessary for prompt and efficient service.

## Great North Insurance Company

Head Office, Calgary, Alta.

Balance Sheet, December 31st, 1917

ASSETS	
Cash on hand	\$ 1,010.28
Balance in Bank	11,110.78
	\$ 12,121.06
<b>Bonds and Other Securities:</b>	
Greater Production Bonds, Saskatchewan	10,000.00
Victory Loan Bonds	7,500.00
<b>Deposit Receipts:</b>	
Merchants Bank, Regina	8,000.00
Regina, to cover Victory Loan Bonds	7,000.00
Calgary	5,000.00
Alberta Government Savings Certificates	10,000.00
Farm Mortgage, Saskatchewan	2,900.00
Farm Mortgage, Alberta	600.00
Tofield School Debentures	500.00
Town of Spirit River Debentures	1,825.40
Town of Irvine Debentures	2,643.25
Donaldson School Debentures	1,200.00
	57,178.65
Bills Receivable	27,430.57
<b>Premiums Uncollected:</b>	
Alberta Agents	\$ 7,038.87
Other Agents	10,605.08
	17,643.95
Equipment	\$114,374.23
Prepaid Expenses:	2,500.00
Travelling Expenses	154.35
Licenses, Fees, 1918	900.00
Capital Stock subscribed, unpaid	1,054.35
	163,758.26
	\$281,686.84
LIABILITIES	
Owing to other Companies for Re-Insurance but not yet due	\$ 4,242.95
Commissions	764.21
Losses in course of Adjustment (Estimated)	2,100.00
Dividends Unclaimed	191.75
Contingent Reserve	\$ 5,000.00
Re-Insurance Reserve	26,870.89
	31,370.89
Capital Stock Subscribed:	
Unpaid	\$163,758.26
Notes Held	15,880.71
Paid up in Cash	41,561.03
	221,200.00
Net Surplus	21,817.04
	243,017.04
Surplus to Policyholders, \$243,017.04.	\$281,686.84

We have audited the books of the Great North Insurance Company for the year ending December 31st, 1917, and we certify that our requirements, as Auditors, have been complied with.

We also certify that the attached Balance Sheet is, in our opinion, properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Company's affairs, the books conforming therewith.

(Signed) EDWARDS, MORGAN & CO., Chartered Accountants.

Calgary, January 23rd, 1918.

**OFFICERS**  
 President and Manager: W. J. Walker. Second Vice-President: J. K. McInnis.  
 First Vice-President: Hon. P. E. Lessard. Third Vice-President: Edward J. Fream.  
 Secretary: A. H. Mellor.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**  
 Hon. A. C. Rutherford, K.C. J. K. McInnis.  
 Hon. P. E. Lessard, M.L.A. W. J. Walker.  
 Lieut. F. A. Walker, M.L.A. Gen. H. Ross, K.C., LL.B.  
 Edward J. Fream

## Perhaps You Say

"I may take a policy later."

Are you sure that later day will come, and that if it does come you will be in a condition to pass the necessary examination and get the Insurance?

A good time to insure would be the day before you die, but as that day may come tomorrow you had better make sure of a policy today.

**The Western Empire Life Assurance Co.**

Head Office: Somerset Block, Winnipeg

### FIRE PREVENTION CAMPAIGN

Realizing the necessity of reducing the alarming fire loss which was sustained last year in Saskatchewan, whereby assets approximating in value two and one-half million dollars were destroyed, Mr. A. E. Fisher, fire commissioner for the province, has arranged for a fire prevention campaign in 1918, the slogan of which is "Make Saskatchewan Fireproof." A bulletin has been issued dealing with the matter of fire prevention, especially from the farmers' standpoint, in which many valuable suggestions are given.

Another very important bulletin has been issued in collaboration with the Western Canada Grain Association, which gives instructions to elevator operators in case of fire. As all should be interested in these they are published herewith.

#### To Elevator Operators, in case of Fire

While your first duty is to prevent fires by care and attention to all dangers and to keep barrels of brine and buckets of other fire-fighting apparatus in condition for immediate use, you should be prepared to act to the best advantage should a fire occur. Act as though your employer had no insurance. Upon discovering a fire—

1. Keep a cool head. Don't get excited.
2. The bucket of water is the most reliable and effective on the fire in its first stage. In its use make every bucketful count.
3. If fire is in adjoining property, render what assistance you can, but don't neglect to get your own barrels and buckets, and, if possible, extra supply of water, hose and other apparatus ready to protect the elevator.
4. If the fire gets beyond the use of buckets, then give an alarm for assistance. Let your helper do this.
5. With a fire in the town, no matter how distant, there are plenty of other people to handle it. Watch this property; get ready for a possible shower of sparks and burning embers.
6. A ladder to reach awnings, shed roofs and other points is valuable. An axe to break into machines, elevator heads or legs and to make openings into bins is frequently needed. These things should have a place and always be in place. At a time of fire there is no time to hunt for misplaced articles, or water buckets.

#### If the Fire Gets Beyond Control

1. Keep a cool head. Don't get excited.
2. Get out the ticket book and other important records from the office.
3. Open all shipping or other spouts leading to outside of elevator, allowing bins to empty their contents on ground below.
4. Summon assistance and with axes cut openings into all outside bins at their sides near the bottom, thereby allowing the grain to run out in piles on the ground.
5. Utilize every moment of time in removing grain that has been spouted out of bins to secure place before fire reaches it. Keep each kind separate while handling.
6. After building is consumed or nearly so, see that all exposed grain is protected from further fire damage by dragging out all burning timbers, using chains, rakes, or other implements suitable for the purpose which may be handy. Buckets of water can now be used to extinguish the fire in the grain wherever it is found to be burning.
7. Set your men at work on the windward side of the ruins to remove the grain as fast as the burning embers are removed and the fire in the piles extinguished. Be particular to keep all the sound grain of each kind separate from the damaged.
8. See to it that as little water as possible consistent with actual requirements is used in putting out the fire, as water causes almost as much damage to grain as fire. Push the work of removing the grain from the ruins with all possible dispatch.
9. If any machinery or portions of power plant is saved, protect it from the weather as soon as possible.

#### General Instructions

Employ a watchman during the night to guard against loss of grain or other

## Don't Be Afraid

to insure your life for what it is worth, at least \$5,000



Our new low-rate contract, the Protection and Savings Policy is what you need. Write to-day for pamphlet.

**Excelsior Life Insurance Company**

EXCELSIOR LIFE BUILDING  
 TORONTO — CANADA



**Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation**

## Money to Loan

For terms of twenty years (when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower) repayable by equal annual payments which include both principal and interest—the surest and cheapest plan yet devised for the gradual extinction of a debt.

For further information apply to

GEO. F. E. HARRIS, Manager  
 Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

W. E. MASON, Manager  
 Saskatchewan Branch, Regina, Sask.

W. T. CREIGHTON, Manager  
 Alberta Branch, Edmonton, Alta.

## Investing by Small Payments

¶ The growth of the periodical payment plan for making safe investments is one of the most notable features of recent years in finance on this continent.

¶ The plan was introduced to Canada by this firm which is now helping investors throughout the country to invest while they save.

Ask for booklet 42. It will be sent free on request.

**GREENSHIELDS & CO.**

Members Montreal Stock Exchange  
 Dealers in Canadian Bond Issues  
 17 St. John Street, Montreal  
 Central Chambers, Ottawa

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE





"There was never a time when the benefits of Life Insurance meant so much to the home-makers of the country as they do to-day. In this crisis, when the future is uncertain, it is the duty of every father to see to it that the home he is establishing for his family is made secure."

—PETER McARTHUR,

### What Life Insurance Means to Canadians

"A FRIEND in need is a friend indeed." Life Insurance has proven a friend to the Canadian people passing through the dark and anxious days of the war. The Canadian people have shown their appreciation.

During the past year new insurances to the amount of \$20,124,563 were placed on the books of the Mutual Life—an increase of thirty per cent. over the previous year.

The Savings Banks have never before held such heavy deposits. This makes Life Insurance possible to many who previously thought they could not afford to buy.

Many people are putting to good use their share of the immense amount of money in Canada to-day available for investment—for they feel safe in investing money in insurance, knowing it is a "sure thing." They feel that, as Peter McArthur says—

"In this crisis, when the future is uncertain, the home should be made secure."

Write for booklet entitled "Ideal Policies."

**The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada**  
Waterloo, Ontario

# CROWN LIFE

BIGGER BUSINESS AT LOWER COST

	1916	1917
Cash Premium Income	\$461,342.90	\$551,869.25
Cash Interest Income	87,002.65	105,856.13
Total Income Less Exp.	144,658.70	281,532.07
Expense ratio (10 & 1 basis) reduced	23.3%	

Copy of Annual Report will be sent on request.

**CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO**

Manitoba Agency—308 STERLING BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG 35

## NORTHWESTERN LIFE POLICIES

Head Office: WINNIPEG "PERFECT PROTECTION"

Representatives Wanted Everywhere. Farmers Preferred.

## \$2.21 WHEAT and its relation to FARM LANDS

Our Trust Estates must be wound up and the following "Specials" may appeal to the Land Seeker:—

- 1.—570 acres, at end of Street Railway in St. Charles Parish, good buildings, beautiful river frontage, large cultivation. Only \$150 per acre.
- 2.—867 acres, Parish of St. Francois Xavier, north side of Assiniboine. Only \$50 per acre.
- 3.—240 acres, at Prairie Grove, building and cultivation. Good well. Only \$90 per acre.
- 4.—160 acres, 3 miles from Tymbait, driving distance from Winnipeg, splendid summerfallow ready for seed. \$40 per acre.
- 5.—170 acres, near Oakville, one mile of frontage on Assiniboine. \$30 per acre.
- 6.—480 acres, near Elia, beautiful prairie; black clay loam. \$35 per acre.
- 7.—480 acres, near Carberry, buildings and cultivation. Bargain, \$15 per acre.
- 8.—640 acres, near Forget, Sask., partly cultivated. \$12.50 per acre.
- 9.—1,920 acres, near Lipton, Sask., raw prairie. A bargain, \$15 per acre.

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

**The Standard Trusts Company**

Standard Trusts Building, 346 Main Street

Winnipeg

## NORTHERN CROWN BANK

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG.

A Western Bank Established to Meet Western Needs.

Capital (Authorized) . . . \$6,000,000  
Capital (Paid Up) . . . \$1,431,200  
Reserve and Undivided Profits \$ 920,202

### LOANS ON LIVESTOCK

We will make liberal advances to Farmers in good standing for the purchase of livestock, or to provide feed until present stock of cattle and hogs can be finished and marketed.

Branches Throughout the West.

## HAIL AGENTS WANTED

Throughout Alberta and Saskatchewan

**Rochester Underwriters' Agency**

Assets \$23,454,989—Established 1872

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

## Money to Loan

on improved farm property

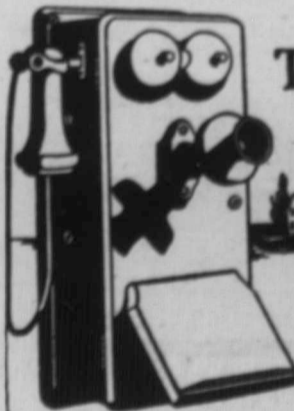
Lowest Current Rates

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

**National Trust Company Limited.**

323 Main Street  
WINNIPEG

TORONTO MONTREAL  
EDMONTON REGINA  
SASKATOON



## TELEPHONE SYSTEMS OF ANY SIZE

demand the best kind of instruments—big, powerful signaling and talking telephones that will enable you to talk and hear any distance wherever the wires go.

**Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Apparatus**

is used by mutual and municipal telephone systems throughout the Dominion because they are always dependable and give clear, snappy, trouble-proof service.

Our engineers are at your service, without charge, to help in the organization and construction problems of your system, whether large or small. Tell us what you have in mind and we will show you the most economical way to get the best results.

Write today for Free Booklet—"A Telephone on the Farm"

It will tell you how to co-operate with your neighbors to organize and equip an up-to-date telephone system. Write for free copy—it's interesting and valuable.



**STROMBERG-CARLSON TELEPHONE MFG. CO.**

112 B Church Street

TORONTO, ONT.

Manufacturers of Telephone Apparatus since 1892

# Government of the Province of Manitoba

## Summary of Balance Sheet

### November 30th, 1917

Capital Assets	Capital Liabilities
Dominion of Canada .....	Stocks and Bonds .....
Public Utilities, Property Assets and Investments—Book Values .....	Deduct—Held in Treasury .....
Capital Expenditures by Drainage and Judicial Districts, etc. ....	Profit on Bond Conversion .....
Investments of Special Funds (see Contra) .....	Manitoba Farm Lands Association .....
Cash Available for Specific Capital Outlay .....	Special Funds (see Contra) .....
Current Account—(Liabilities unpaid by late Administration) .....	Capital Surplus (see below) .....
	Indirect Liabilities .....
<b>\$47,687,254.88</b>	<b>\$47,687,254.88</b>

Current Assets	Current Liabilities
Cash on Hand .....	Accounts Payable .....
Other Accounts .....	Interest and School Grants Accrued .....
Telephone Stock—Redemption Fund .....	Treasury Bills .....
Advances re Investigations of Public Buildings (see below) .....	Revenue Received in Advance .....
	Drainage Districts—Interest in Advance .....
	Current Account—(Liabilities Unpaid by late Administration) .....
<b>\$ 2,062,498.17</b>	<b>\$ 2,146,436.07</b>
	DEDUCT—Revenue Deficit .....
	<b>\$ 2,062,498.17</b>

Deferred Assets	Deferred Liabilities
Lands Sold—School Lands .....	Deferred Surplus .....
Provincial Lands .....	Advances from Revenue re Investigations of Public Buildings .....
Unsold—School Lands .....	
Provincial Lands .....	
Succession Duties and Interest thereon .....	
Thomas Kelly & Sons—Judgment and Interest .....	
Cost of Investigations of Public Buildings .....	
<b>\$20,446,397.62</b>	<b>\$20,446,397.62</b>

#### Combined Summary, November 30th, 1917

	Assets	Liabilities	Surplus
CAPITAL .....	\$47,687,254.88	\$33,506,833.50	\$14,180,421.38
REVENUE .....	2,062,498.17	2,146,436.07	83,937.90*
DEFERRED .....	20,446,397.62	296,286.95	20,150,110.67
	<b>\$70,196,150.67</b>	<b>\$35,949,556.52</b>	<b>\$34,246,594.15</b>

Note.—Item marked (\*) denotes a deficit.

*J. G. STEELE, Comptroller-General*

property by theft, and take every precaution to prevent further damage or waste until the arrival of the insurance adjusters or you have other instructions.

Remember that it is the duty of the elevator owner under the insurance contract to do everything possible in saving and protecting property insured when endangered by fire, and only by following these instructions and using good common sense in their observation can the best results accrue from your efforts in such cases.

Don't pay any attention to certain well-meaning but misinformed persons who tell you not to touch grain after a fire until the adjusters arrive, but go right ahead with the business in hand and save all you can. In short, follow these instructions.

#### STANDARD BANK REPORT

The annual statement of the Standard Bank of Canada submitted to its shareholders at the 44th annual meeting held in Toronto on February 27, showed a remarkable increase in the bank's assets during the year. This increase amounted to \$14,000,000. The total assets now reach \$73,990,000. Deposits now total \$58,018,000 an increase of \$11,700,000 for the year. The total available assets of the bank now amount to \$32,348,000 which is equal to over 50 per cent. of its liabilities to the public. Of these assets \$14,100,000 is represented by cash in hand. The bank reports that during the year the legitimate needs of merchants, manufacturers, farmers and cattle raisers have been liberally served. In addition to paying the usual dividends provision was made for estimated depreciation of \$100,000 in the bank security, \$20,000 was contributed to the Officers' Pension Fund, \$31,250 to patriotic funds and \$33,091 Government Tax on bank note circulation. The balance of \$175,215 was carried forward to the credit of profit and loss account. During the year the capital was increased and now stands at \$3,453,290 with a reserve fund and undivided profits of \$4,628,505.

#### GREAT NORTH INSURANCE CO.

The balance sheet of the Great North Insurance Company shows that the bonds and other securities of the company are for the most part in sound Western investments. The Great North writes fire, hail and livestock insurance. Its head office is at Calgary, Alta., and it also has an office in Regina, where it does business under the name of the Empire Financiers. The company was organized by local men. Most of the officers are well known to westerners. The president and manager, W. J. Walker, besides his business activities is also a practical farmer. The bonds and other securities of the company include Saskatchewan greater production bonds, Alberta government saving certificates, Victory loan bonds, farm mortgages and town and school debentures. The company writes considerable hail insurance in Alberta, a field from which many of the larger companies have withdrawn their activities. It is one of those promising local companies which is getting in on the ground floor in the west, and should develop with the general advance of the western provinces.

Government experts have recently discovered potash held in solution in large quantities in Searls Lake, California. The total amount is estimated at 20,000,000 tons, ready for development. This is the largest deposit of potash in the United States. It has been found, also, that certain sea weeds on the Western Coast contain a considerable amount of potash which may be economically recovered. Many of the desert sands of the mountain states are rich in potash. A New York manufacturer now claims to have discovered a method by which the potash in these sands may be made available for agricultural purposes. If this can be accomplished economically, we have in our Western States, the source of supply of millions of tons of potash fertilizers.

## TIRES

### Special Clearance Sale

We are overstocked in the following sizes:

**NOT GUARANTEED**

30 x 3½ Plain ..... \$15.00  
31 x 4 Plain ..... 20.00

**GUARANTEED**

30 x 3½ Plain ..... \$18.00  
30 x 3½ No skid tread ..... 20.00

All new stock. Order at once. Don't delay. They won't last long at these prices.

**Western Cycle & Motor Co.**

1769 Hamilton St. Regina, Sask.

## PEERLESS GATES



Down the road or far across the fields is often an "entrance," a mere hole in the fence, a constant source of danger to stock getting through. The best way to

### Keep Your Stock Where You Want Them

is to provide real gates, strong and durable. All Peerless Farm Gates are of heavy open hearth steel wire on strong tubular steel frames electrically welded in one solid piece, and braced like a steel bridge. No sag, no rust, no wearing out. We also manufacture a complete line of the famous Peerless Perfection Farm and Poultry fencing with the famous Peerless lock at all intersections.

**SEND TODAY FOR CATALOG.** It tells you how to put up a fence to "stay put."

**The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.**  
Winnipeg, Manitoba      Hamilton, Ontario

For years the Form has been of Canadians. court. You will at home. Has full direct—all stations

#### Synopsis of Land

THE sole head of 18 years old, of the present to be, a British subject or neutral country, section of available Saskatchewan or All in person at Dominion Agency for District made on certain residence upon ad three years.

In certain districts an adjoining qu Price \$3.00 per acre in each of these patent and cultiv pre-emption patent on certain condition

A settler after he cannot secure a chased homestead per acre. Must three years, cultiv worth \$300.00.

Holders of entrance as farm lab as residence duties When Dominion for entry, return overseas and have receive one day local Agent's Office charge papers no

N.B.—Unauth statement will not

UNITED GR. NOTICE is tion will Growers Lin Growers' Gr Parliament, for an Act a Statutes of for the follo

To empow tee the gations, Public compan ures or or may Grower

Dated at 23rd day of BONNAR.

32-5

UNITED G AVIS est demande sa prochain dite "Unit autrefois Company acte mod Statuts d catrices d suivantes, Donner garan gagen comp ted, action vau raien Grain Date s Janvier, BONNAR

32-5

WHEN PLEASE

For years the Bax Legal Will Form has been used by thousands of Canadians. Upheld by every court. You can make your own will at home. Private and secure. Has full directions. Ask for Bax—all stationers, 35c.

**Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED**

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

To empower the company to guarantee the contracts, debts and obligations, both present and future, of Public Press Limited, and of any company, the shares, bonds, debentures or securities of which are held or may be held by United Grain Growers Limited.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, this 23rd day of January, A.D., 1918.

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBINSON,  
Solicitors for applicant.

32-5

**UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED**

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

Donner le pouvoir a la compagnie de garantir les contrats, dettes et engagements presents et futurs de la compagnie dite "Public Press Limited," et de toute compagnie dont les actions, obligations, debentures ou valeurs sont detenues ou pourraient etre detenues par la United Grain Growers Limited.

Date a Winnipeg, ce 23e jour de Janvier, A.D., 1918.

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

32-5

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

**The Standard Bank of Canada**

The 43rd Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Standard Bank of Canada was held at the Head Office of the Bank, 15 King Street West, Toronto, on Wednesday, the 27th February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

A large number of shareholders were present. The chair was occupied by the President, Mr. W. F. Cowan, and Mr. E. A. King, Chief Inspector, acted as Secretary for the meeting and read the following report: The Directors beg to present to the shareholders the 43rd Annual Report and Statement of the affairs of the Bank for the year ending the 31st of January, 1918. The Net Profit, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, rebates of interest on unmatured bills under discount, exchange cost of management, etc., amount to \$649,546.44. This amount, together with the balance forward from last year and \$120,047.88 for premium on new stock issued, makes the sum of \$923,187.93. This has been appropriated as follows:—

Four quarterly dividends at the rate of 1 1/2% per annum	\$142,782.77
Contributed to Officers' Pension Fund	20,000.00
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation to 31st of December, 1917	31,350.00
Transferred to Reserve Fund from Premium on New Stock	31,991.48
Reserved for estimated depreciation in securities	120,047.88
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	100,000.00
	175,315.82

Your Directors deeply regret to record the sudden death, in March last, of our late general manager, Mr. George F. Schofield, who entered the service of the Bank as a junior clerk in 1883; becoming general manager in 1905, and a Director in 1912, under whose management the Bank made marked progress. Your Directors appointed as his successor, Mr. Charles H. Easson, formerly of the Bank of Nova Scotia. We also regret having to record the death of Mr. T. H. McMillan, who became a Director of this Bank in 1909, when the Western Bank of Canada, of which he had been general manager, was amalgamated with this Bank. The vacancies in the Board have been filled by the appointment of Mr. T. B. Greening and Mr. James Hardy, F.C.A. During the year branches and sub-branches of the Bank have been opened at Lethbridge, Alta.; Orion, Alta.; Richlea, Sask. (sub. to Estab.); and Westham, Sask. (sub. to Estabary). The Sub-Branch at Cherry Valley and the Branch at Schumacher, Ontario, were closed. The usual inspection of the Head Office and Branches has been made, and the duties of the staff have been faithfully and efficiently discharged. The regular audit of the Bank's affairs has also been made by Mr. G. T. Clarkson, F.C.A., whose report is appended herewith. Mr. Clarkson's name will be again submitted at the Annual Meeting for reappointment as Auditor for the ensuing year.

**GENERAL STATEMENT**

LIABILITIES		
Notes of the Bank in circulation		\$ 5,494,382.00
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date)	\$ 40,301,888.95	
Deposits not bearing interest	17,779,014.95	
Dividend No. 109, payable 1st February, 1918		58,080,703.90
Balances due to other Banks in Canada		112,094.17
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		1,160,942.63
Acceptances under Letters of Credit		1,000,951.10
Capital paid up		70,036.80
Reserve Fund		2,459,390.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward		4,453,390.00
		175,315.82
		\$73,990,907.42
ASSETS		
Current coin held by the Bank	\$ 1,557,333.80	
Dominion Notes held	10,065,781.00	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	2,500,000.00	
		\$ 14,123,114.80
Notes of other Banks	\$ 285,096.00	
Cheques on other Banks	2,872,442.85	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		1,051,210.57
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value		3,963,591.64
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, foreign and colonial public securities other than Canadian		7,193,950.65
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks not exceeding market value		892,843.09
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on bonds, debentures and stocks		2,037,525.70
		18,325,660.52
		\$ 32,348,775.32
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	\$ 39,853,677.77	
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra		70,036.80
Real Estate other than Bank Premises		16,000.00
Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for		111,067.11
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off		1,324,298.44
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund		175,000.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing		92,051.98
		\$ 73,990,907.42

W. F. COWAN, President.

C. H. EASSON, General Manager.

**AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS**

I have compared the above Balance Sheet with the books and accounts at the chief office of The Standard Bank of Canada, and the certified returns received from its branches, and after checking the cash and verifying the securities at the chief office and certain of the principal branches on January 31st, 1918, I certify that in my opinion such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of my information, the explanations given to me, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

In addition to the examination mentioned, the cash and securities at the chief office and certain of the principal branches were checked and verified by me at another time during the year, and found to be in accord with the books of the Bank.

All information and explanations required have been given to me, and all transactions of the Bank which have come under my notice have, in my opinion, been within the powers of the Bank.

Toronto, February 18th, 1918.

G. T. CLARKSON, F.C.A.,  
of Clarkson, Gordon & Dilworth, Toronto, Canada.

The President referred to the satisfactory progress made during the year, and the Vice-President, Mr. Wellington Francis, K.C., and the General Manager, Mr. C. H. Easson, also addressed the meeting.

The usual motions were passed and the following Directors were elected for the ensuing year:—W. F. Cowan, W. Francis, K.C., H. Langlois, W. F. Allen, F. W. Cowan, T. H. Wood, T. B. Greening, and James Hardy, F.C.A. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, W. F. Cowan was elected President and W. Francis, K.C., Vice-President.

C. H. EASSON, General Manager.

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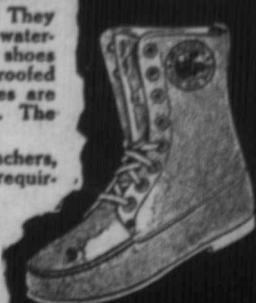
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GIVE real foot comfort to tired, aching feet. They are made from oil-tanned Skowhegan water-proof leather. These summer packs or plow shoes are light, strong, durable—made with water-proofed leather sole and heel and solid leather insoles are laced,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

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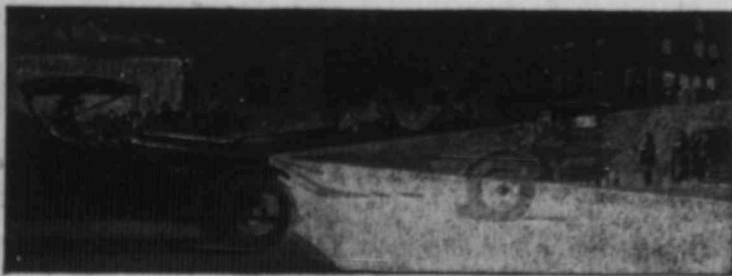
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**The Saskatchewan Motorlife Co.**

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

# Treating Grain for Smut

The Smut of Cereals, with Methods of Preventative Treatment

By Jas. H. Bridge

In the endeavor to secure a maximum production of farm crops during the coming season advantage should be taken of every possible factor that will contribute to that end. Among the factors that tend to reduce crop yields, plant diseases and insect pests play no mean part. Fortunately the Canadian west is relatively free from serious depredation of insect pests. We are, however, not so immune to the ravages of plant diseases, and enormous losses result annually from such diseases as rust, smut, etc., and to a minor degree, from others of a less destructive nature.

It would be difficult to estimate correctly the loss that is occasioned each year by smut of cereal crops. We make bold to state that, were it not for the preventive treatment that is now so largely practised, the losses arising from this source would surpass in magnitude those resulting from the more spectacular ravages of the rust. In the relatively dry climate of the West serious outbreaks of rust are quite infrequent while the damage from smut is in evidence every crop year. Previous to the discovery of preventive methods of treatment the losses from smut were appalling, so much so that the opinion was sometimes expressed that it was useless to try to produce small grains in the West as they seemed to go to smut so readily. While any statement of the losses sustained can be little more than a guess, it has been estimated that it amounts to at least \$15,000,000 per annum for Canada as a whole.

### How Smut Reduces Yields

All smut diseases are caused by minute parasitic fungi, so small as to require a high-power microscope to enable one to see them. Due to their parasitic habit they seriously interfere with the development of the plants on which they grow. In the case of those occurring on the grain crops, this means that the infected plants develop smut spores instead of grain. While the life histories of some of the forms of smut are quite different the resultant effect on the crop is essentially the same.

Smut reduce the profits obtained in cereal production in two ways: first, in direct reduction of yield per acre; and secondly, in the lower grade received for grain that is affected by smut, amounting to around 10 cents per bushel below that secured for straight grade. Fortunately these losses may be reduced to a minimum if proper precautions are taken.

### Two Forms of Smut

In order to intelligently undertake the preventive treatment of smut it is necessary to have some knowledge of the life history of the disease we wish to combat. Without entering into any lengthy discussion of the subject it may be stated that there are two forms of smut occurring on each of the common grain crops, wheat, oats and barley. These are known as "covered" smut and "loose" smut. In wheat the "covered" smut, commonly called "stinking" smut or "bunt" of wheat, is by far the more common form. Its presence in the crop, however, is not easily detected until the grain is almost ripe, when the infected ears will appear a darker green, almost bluish in fact, due to the presence of smut balls. They will usually stand quite erect and present a loose open appearance due to the enlarged spore cases (smut balls) which occupy the place of the grains. Upon squeezing a ripe smut ball it is found to consist of a dark-brown dusty substance, emitting a strong unpleasant odor, hence the name "stinking" smut. None of the other forms of smut possess this characteristic odor.

The mode of infection of the "stinking" smut is by these smut spores becoming attached to the grain, usually during the processes of harvesting and threshing. The hairy portion at the tip of the wheat grain will often contain such a large number of spores as to give it quite a dark appearance familiarly known as "tagged" wheat. When the wheat germinates conditions are

usually favorable for spore germination as well, and the infection of the young plantlet usually occurs within a few days.

Loose smut may be readily detected at the time the grain is heading out, the affected ears appearing as a mass of spores owing to the fact that the glumes, or chaff, are also attacked by the disease, while in the "stinking" smut only the grain is affected. These spores are liberated and blown about by the wind, some of them finding lodgment in the partially opened glumes of the flowering wheat plants, where they soon germinate and make a certain amount of growth within the grains of wheat. As the grain ripens this growth ceases but is awakened in activity again upon the germination of the wheat seed. It then grows up in the plant tissue and completes its life cycle by the time the wheat plant is in flower. The life histories of the smut of barley are identical with those of wheat, while the smut of oats differ only in that the spores of the "loose" smut do not germinate, apparently, until the germination of the grain takes place. From the foregoing it may be readily seen that the same methods of treatment will not be equally effective in all cases.

### Bluestone and Formalin

Since the "covered" smut of wheat is responsible for the larger part of the losses arising, it is quite proper that most attention should be given towards eliminating it. Preventive treatment for the "covered" smut is aimed at, the destruction of the spores adhering to the grains. The two chemicals most used for the purpose are bluestone and formalin. Bluestone is the crystalline form of sulphate of copper and is a powerful corrosive when mixed with water. The commercial mixture known as formalin is composed of formaldehyde gas dissolved in water. The ordinary strength used is 40 per cent. gas and one can usually depend on samples being up to the proper standard.

During the past few years formalin has been used in an increasing degree and bids fair to entirely replace bluestone for smut treatment. The disadvantages of bluestone are; first, its difficult solubility; secondly, it quickly corrodes iron or zinc pails; thirdly, grain treated by it is highly poisonous to livestock. It is, moreover, not any more effective than formalin for any kind of grain, and not so good for oats and barley. The germ of barley may very easily be damaged by bluestone. Formalin, on the other hand, is easily prepared, since it is a liquid and merely needs to have the correct amount of water added, it will not damage metal vessels, grain treated with it is not injurious to livestock when thoroughly dried, and it is suitable for all kinds of grain.

In general, two methods are in use for the treatment of grain; viz., sprinkling and steeping or immersing. Either of these methods may prove perfectly satisfactory or not, according to the thoroughness with which the work is done. Since somewhat different methods of procedure are necessary in each case it may be well to outline each one separately.

### Steeping in Bluestone Solution

Secure a wooden barrel of suitable size and dissolve one pound of bluestone for each 10 gallons of water. As the crystals dissolve slowly, hot water may be used to hasten the process, or the bluestone may be tied in a piece of sacking or cheese cloth and suspended overnight in the necessary quantity of water. When the solution is ready fill two barrels half full with it. Secure two bags of fairly open mesh and place about half a bushel or better of wheat in each sack. Lift them into the solution allowing the liquid to cover them about three inches, first moving the bags up and down a few times to drive out the air from between the grains. Allow them to remain in the solution for three minutes, then re-

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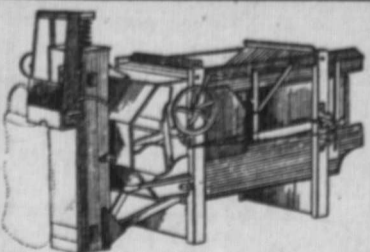
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move, drain and spread the grain out to dry.

### Steeping in Formalin Solution

Add 40 per cent. formalin to water at the rate of one pound of formalin to 40 imperial gallons of water. Proceed as outlined for bluestone solution but immerse for five minutes. When formalin is used other methods than using sacks to immerse the grain may be employed if desired. Where one person is doing the work the filling of a wet sack is not altogether easy of accomplishment. The writer has found that a couple of old pails with holes punched in the sides and bottom with a two and a half inch wire nail, could be handled much more quickly. If no old pails are available, a couple of gasoline cans supplied with wire handles will answer the purpose.

### Sprinkling with Bluestone Solution

The sprinkling method is probably faster than steeping and equally effective if well done. Prepare solution as for steeping. Pile the grain on the granary floor or in one end of a wagon box. Sprinkle the solution with a watering-can or a broom, shovelling the grain over as rapidly as possible so as to form another heap. Repeat this until every grain is evenly wetted, then spread out to dry.

### Sprinkling with Formalin Solution

Use solution made up as for steeping and proceed in a similar manner as described for sprinkling with bluestone. Leave the pile covered with sacks or blankets for two or three hours, then spread to dry. In general from three-quarters a gallon to one of solution will treat a bushel of grain.

### General Hints

If treated grain is to be put into sacks which have held smutty wheat, the sacks should also be dipped in the solution or reinfected may take place. Wagon-boxes may likewise be sprinkled.

Formalin solution should not be allowed to stand too long before using as it is found to increase in strength owing to the water evaporating more rapidly than the gas. Bottles or jugs containing formalin should be kept tightly corked when not in use.

It is found that both bluestone and formalin will lower the vitality of grain if allowed to stand too long after treating. Wheat that is low in vitality appears to suffer more in this respect than good sound grain. Hence it is wise not to treat too long before sowing.

It would appear to be unnecessary to use solutions of more than ordinary strength on very smutty samples. Thorough treatment appears to be the prime necessity.

### Smut Machines

There are quite a number of machines on the market for treating or "pickling" grain. Some of these are immersion picklers, others make use of the sprinkling idea. In many of the immersion types provision is made for floating off the smut balls, which may be an advantage since unbroken smut balls are likely to be more or less unaffected by the solution. Just which is the preferable type is difficult to say. There is probably no best one. Those that take advantage of the force of gravity so as to render them more or less automatic possess a distinct advantage for the man who must do the work alone.

The foregoing methods of treatment are found to be effective for four of the six smuts affecting wheat, oats and barley, as follows: "Stinking" smut or "bunt" of wheat, both covered; "loose" smut of wheat, both covered; smut of barley. For the "loose" smut of wheat and barley the hot water method appears to be the only effective one. As this is a much more difficult operation than that with formalin or bluestone we would advise those interested in the subject to secure a copy of Bulletin No. 73, "Smut Diseases of Cultivated Plants" which may be obtained by writing the Publications Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.

In summing up it may be stated that the losses from smut may be reduced very materially by proper treatment and the presence of any of the four forms dealt with in this article indicates that either the farmer is ignorant of the methods of control, or is careless in his farm practices.

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Bridles, Concord blinds, 1 in. small loop cheeks, flat winker stays, leather fronts. Limes, 1 in. all through. Hames, No. 3 varnished iron over top bolt. Traces, 1 1/2 in. 3-ply, with 1/2 trace chain end. Pads, leather, lined with felt with loop billets. Belly Bands, 1 1/2 in. single strap. Pole Straps, regular chain; very serviceable. Martingales, 1 1/2 inch regular. Collars, black split leather back, duck lined short straw.

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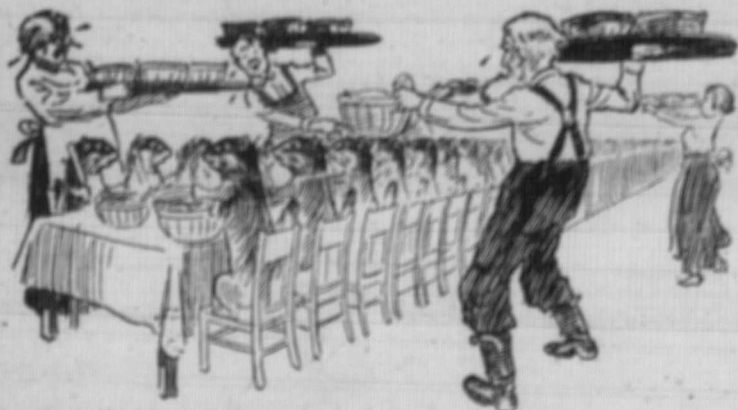
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W. A. McGregor, Superintendent of Farms.

## The Feed to Grow

Continued from Page 9

serious injury from frost if sown in early spring. They are slow in growing but quite resistant to frost in the fall and keep well during the winter. Unless fed just after milking they give an undesirable flavor to milk and butter. There are many good varieties. Westbury, Good Luck, Perfection, Magnum Bonum, Corning and Bangholm are among the best.

Turnips, sometimes called fall turnips, soft turnips or white or yellow turnips, are heavy yielders, quick growers, poor in quality and poor keepers. They too resist fall frosts well and like swedes may affect the flavor of dairy products. They can only be recommended for late seeding and for fall feeding. Aberdeen Purple Top, Mammoth Purple Top, and Early Sheep Fold are good varieties.

Mangels produce heavy yields of good quality, particularly for milking cows. The dry matter is rather low. They add no undesirable flavors to dairy products. The Yellow Globe, Yellow Intermediate and Long Red are standard types of mangels.

The real sugar beet is very little grown for forage and not at all for sugar in Saskatchewan. It is low in yield though high in quality and dry matter. The leading varieties are Vilmorin's Improved and Kleinwansleben.

Sugar mangels or Forage Sugar Beets form a group of roots which includes several types which range in character from quite typical mangels to what might be called high yielding, low quality sugar beets. Many are crosses between mangels and sugar beets. They are generally less productive than mangels but higher in dry matter and in quality. The Royal Giant and Giant White Sugar are the best known varieties.

Carrots are low in yield, high in dry matter content, high in quality and good keepers. They are not likely to be found profitable except where horses are kept on dry coarse feed during the winter. Under these circumstances a few carrots will keep them healthier and often avoid losses. The leading varieties are White Belgian, Mastadon and Yellow Intermediate.

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The feeding value of any fodder is measured by: The amount of dry matter it contains; the composition of the dry matter; the amount of dry matter that is digestible; its palatability and its succulence.

Dry matter means the water free substance a food contains. Turnips, for example, contain only about 10 pounds of dry matter per hundred of total weight, the balance being water. Air dried hay contains 80 to 90 pounds of dry matter and only 10 to 20 pounds of water per hundredweight.

Composition refers to the different organic compounds and mineral constituents contained in the ash. These are proteins, carbohydrates, fats and ash or mineral constituents. The proteins and fats are the most valuable and the carbohydrates the least valuable.

The digestibility of the dry matter is the amount of the food that is digested or the amount that is actually absorbed by the blood and used by the body. The undigested portion, which is often considerable and which varies with different foods and different animals, is often worse than useless to the animal that eats it.

The palatability of an animal food refers to the desirability or undesirability of its flavor or taste.

Succulence is a quality contained by forage when in its green and undried condition. It results from the large proportion of water contained in the plant tissues. Green grass is the best known succulent food for animals. The quality of succulence is retained by such crops as roots which can be preserved at low temperatures, and by silage which is preserved in approximately its natural condition by excluding the air from it, thus preventing decay.

The first three factors—dry matter, composition, and digestibility—are generally of greatest importance. They are a measure of the value of the compounds taken into the body of animals for food. Palatability is necessary

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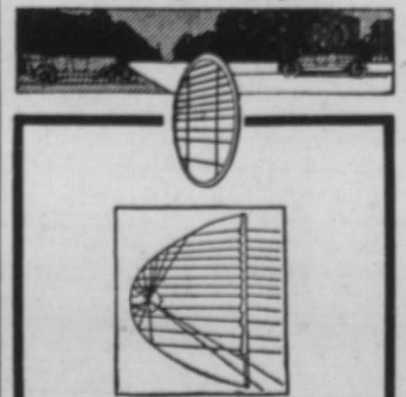


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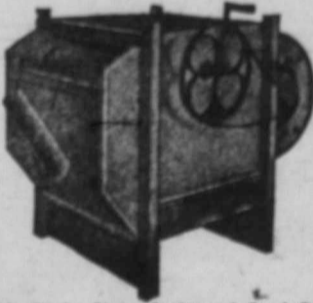
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This money, Mr. Farmer, would have been yours had you cleaned your grain with an

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Instead of sending it to the elevator to be cleaned.



This Angle Sieve Grain and Seed Separator is entirely different from all other GRAIN CLEANERS. It is better. It separates Wild or Tame Oats from Wheat, and no Wheat lost in the separation. It also cleans all other kinds of grain. Not only BETTER but faster than other cleaners. When properly handled is especially good on cleaning Flax seed. Webber Mills are all equipped with a Force Feed which automatically conveys the required amount of Grain to be fed the full width of the Sieve, no matter how much chaff and dirt is mixed with it.

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- Cans, large size, making 6 1/2 to 7 gal. \$1.75
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- Sample Cans, making 1 gal. .50

Send money-order or postal note. Prepaid throughout Canada. Agents wanted everywhere.  
**HOP-MALT COMPANY LIMITED**  
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only insofar as it is required to make the animal eat or to cause it to enjoy its food, thereby resulting in more satisfactory development. Succulence on the other hand, while it adds to the palatability of a fodder, is more or less medicinal in its effects. A succulent food such as roots or silage is laxative in effect and tends to keep the digestive and alimentary tracts in a healthy condition. When used in conjunction with dry fodders they usually result in the digestion of a greater portion of the latter. When dry fodders are used exclusively during our long winters the addition of a small amount of succulent feed will often be found to improve the health and aid in maintaining the body weight very cheaply and satisfactorily.

Unfortunately with our present economic and climatic conditions most of the succulent stock foods available for winter use cannot be grown at as low a cost as our dry feeds. When the digestible nutriment in Swede turnips cost three or more times and that in corn ensilage two to three times as much as the same amount in oat hay, there is little to encourage the use of either roots or corn except in specialized farming, such as dairying, or in breeding herds, or in dry farming areas where corn may be found desirable, unless the medicinal value of such foods result in a saving greater than the loss due to the higher cost.

The succulent winter foods commonly used heretofore have been roots (usually Swede turnips or mangels) and corn ensilage. In recent years the ensilage of green oats, oats and peas, sweet clover and alfalfa has been studied at different institutions. Very satisfactory results have been secured from ensiling oats or oats and peas, and our figures at Saskatoon indicate that this is the cheapest form of succulent winter feed that we can grow.

Whether roots or ensilage of one kind or another should be used depends very much upon a man's location and circumstances. Roots are to be preferred where only a small amount of succulent winter feed is required. They can be produced in small quantities cheaper than silage and they can be saved at a smaller cost, and fed more satisfactorily where modern buildings and stabling conveniences have not been installed. Corn on the other hand is the cheaper food if a large supply is required. It takes less man labor to produce and save the crop. Roots require some form of frost-free cellar or pit for their safe preservation, corn requires a silo. Roots are rather better suited to the northern and more humid parts of the West, corn to the lighter types of soil, in the dryer and warmer parts.

In conclusion then succulence is a desirable quality in at least a portion of the winter feeds fed to live stock, particularly dairy cattle, breeding animals of any kind and young, growing stock. This quality is of value because of its medicinal or health maintaining effect. Under our conditions it can only be secured at an additional cost, but this is probably more than offset by the better health of the animals. The succulent feeds available are roots, including Swede turnips and mangels, and silage of different kinds. Roots are to be preferred in northern and humid areas and where only a small amount of succulent winter feed is required. Silage is to be preferred where a large amount is needed and particularly on light soils in the warmer and dryer parts. Oats or peas and oats mixed have proven quite satisfactory as silage and they can be produced more cheaply than corn for this purpose.

Soil moisture is the most important factor in crop production. Water not only acts as a food substance for the plant, supplying hydrogen and oxygen but it is vitally concerned in the essential activities both of the soil and of the plant. It serves as a soil conditioner—giving a favorable physical condition—and regulates soil temperature. It is essential to bacterial life. It dissolves plant food and transports it to the plant roots. As the main constituent of cell sap it transports the plant food material within the plant and gives the plant turgidity, erectness and growing vigor.

## Can You Afford to Put Your Wheat in on Half-Prepared Ground?

YOU say "No," without any deliberation. And with wheat at its high price you can afford to plow deep, to disc and double disc thoroughly, to drill properly, for the extra bushels that you'd be sure to get.

The New Hart-Parr pulls three plows in any soil. It discs and double discs to prepare your seed-bed quickly and thoroughly. The discs can be weighted, too, if need be. Then the New Hart-Parr drills, harrows, cuts ensilage, threshes, etc.

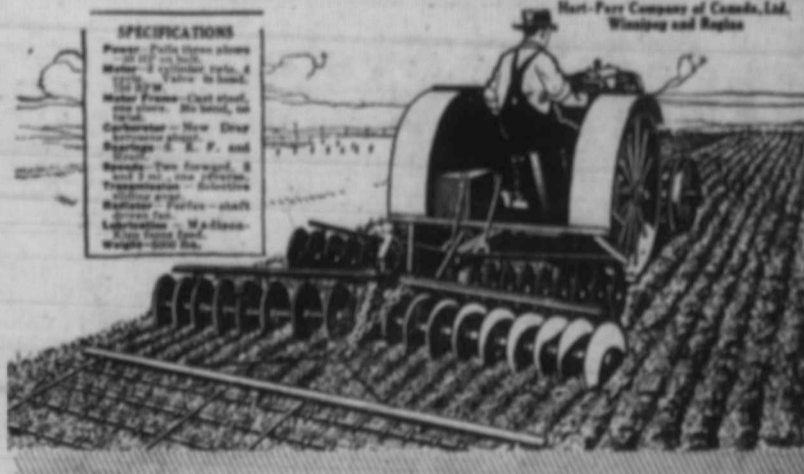
The New Hart-Parr is an all-purpose, simple, sensible, four-wheel tractor. It burns kerosene successfully at all loads.

Bulldog tenacity is one of its chief characteristics. Its parts are easily accessible. It is sturdy. The engine-bed is one solid piece of cast steel.

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An Article Every Farmer or Stock Raiser Needs

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

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

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

If your dealer does not carry them, write us direct, but insist on an "Economy."

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

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PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

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Stock With  
Better Barn  
Ventilation**



No one heard of tuberculosis until animals were housed indoors. Today the tubercular cow is one of the costliest problems on the farm. Lack of good ventilation in the stock room is the cause. Do you know that the average dairy cow, for example, requires the contents of two pounds of fresh air to every pound of food and water she consumes? If she does not get it, she cannot possibly retain her health and give you her best production. Answer this problem in your barn with a

## KING System of Ventilation

Good ventilation does not mean a cold barn. With the King System you bring in fresh air and draw out the foul air, but trap and hold the heat in the building. The animals are comfortable—yet get plenty of fresh air. King ventilation pays dividends. Dairy cows give more milk—beef stock fatten in less time—horses build muscle and strength.

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and learn about the service that goes with the King System of Ventilation. Each King System is planned for the building it goes into by the King Ventilating engineers. Our guarantee means that our responsibility does not cease until your building is properly ventilated.



The KING AERATORS on the roof are the first unit of the system. They can be used with or without the complete system. Their beauty in design gives the finishing touch to your barn. Send for our book.



KING VENTILATING COMPANY, Ltd.  
Dept. 1296 MOOSE JAW, SASK.

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

### By BEN WALTON AUCTIONEER



Having received instructions from the owner, I will sell by public auction the following High-class Stock and complete Farm Equipment

## Auction Sale Wednesday, March 20 at 10 o'clock sharp,

at J. D. BROOKS' (Owner) FARM,  
Sec. 7-4-E-W., 4 miles south of Kane  
Siding on Somerset Branch of the  
C.N.R.

**4 Jacks and 12 Working Mules from eleven to thirteen hundred pounds, and 6 mules coming two years old**

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| 1 Reg. Clyde Stallion, 3 years old, 1500 pounds | 6 High grade Cows—                |
| 2 Reg. Clyde Mares                              | 3 with calf at foot               |
| 9 Clyde Mares, not registered                   | 3 to freshen early spring         |
| 1 Matched pair heavy Geldings                   | 3 Two-year-old Heifers—           |
| 1 Two-year-old Gelding                          | 2 to freshen in May               |
| 2 Reg. Shorthorn Cows with calf at foot         | 2 Brood Sows, to farrow in spring |

Complete outfit of implements, some have never been put together, others not over two years in use, including one 6 H.P. Gas Engine and one 1 1/2 H.P. Gas Engine. 12 sets of Harness, quantity of Hay, Oats, Barley, Chickens, etc.

**TERMS:** \$10 and under, cash. Balance, Nov. 1st, 1918, on approved security with interest of 8 per cent. Hay, Grain and Poultry, Cash.

I have personally inspected this stock and find it to be best ever put under the hammer in Manitoba. The Jacks were imported from Missouri and the best that money could buy. Those wishing to purchase high-class stuff should attend this sale.

(Signed) BEN WALTON.

Train leaves Union Depot at 7.50. Team will meet train at Kanes Siding, also at Plum Coulee. Lunch served at sale.

**J. D. BROOKS, Prop.**      **BEN WALTON**  
Auctioneer, Winnipeg.

# Livestock

### PROFITS IN PERCHERONS

We started in the Percheron business by buying, in the spring of 1907, four pure-bred mares, one of which we sold soon after. The mares were Mira 214, Prairie Rose 213, Endora 211. Mira was four years old, Prairie Rose three years old, and Endora twelve years old. Prairie Rose was the best worker. She worked continuously whether she had a colt or not. I do not think anyone could say she was worth less than \$200 as a worker all the time. She earned her keep well. She cost us a little over \$400. Her first foal she had in 1908, Elton Belle 345, a filly.

She was next bred to Porte de Vendorne and raised a filly foal which was a splendid individual and a winner of several first and championships. This mare, Nesta, was worth \$600, but unfortunately we lost her before she raised a colt. Elton Belle had four colts altogether.

She lost two at birth, the other colt was a stallion by Noir 2283. He was a good colt and was sold for \$420 and

The others were all sold. Noir was one of the best horses I raised, weighing 1825 lbs. before he was three years old. He was Canadian Bred Champion twice and has since proved himself a good stock horse. Gladys was one of the best Canadian bred mares in the country. Another colt sold at nine months, a promising youngster which I have not heard of since. A mare colt sold at ten months which I have not heard of since. Endora brought us in \$1,900, though she is not much to look at now. If she proves in foal, which I think she is, and raises the colt she will be earning her keep fairly well.

The outlay for these mares was \$1,250. The proceeds from sales to date is \$5,200, their present value is \$1,200, the profits \$5,150. Our expenses have been low. We had our own stallion. The colts were sold young and did not cost much for feed, \$1,150 would well pay all expenses. This would leave \$4,000 profit for the ten years on 30 per cent. per annum. I consider them to be the best paying thing on my farm. I would



A strong, healthy young Clydesdale foal. "Like begets like."  
A prepotent mother.

has given a good account of himself. Elton Belle worked very little.

Prairie Rose's next colt was a stallion, foaled in 1910 and sold at 18 months for \$350. Another foal, a mare, was lost in a wheat bin at two years old. That was her 1912 colt, 1911 colt died at birth, 1913 colt was sold at 18 months for \$420. Her 1914 colt was cut in wire and died as a yearling. Elton Belle was afterwards sold. This brings receipts from Prairie Rose to \$1,800. All but one mare was sold at less than two years. Prairie Rose died April, 1916.

### Thirty Per Cent. for Ten Years

Mira was not such a good worker but nevertheless has done a lot of work and is still going. She won a great deal for us in the prize ring against some long classes. She was the mother of Bruard, sold at ten months, Nellie, sold at three years, Magnus, sold at two years of age. Another colt, a mare, died at two years, Dumont 3902, sold at nine months, Missanabie we have now and also a younger mare and Mira herself is now in foal. She has brought us in \$1,500 in cash, and herself and her colts that we have at present are worth \$1,100, being a total of \$2,600 in ten years from an investment of \$400. You will observe that her colts were sold young. Some of them were afterwards resold. Two brought \$2,500 for the two, and one is held at \$1,500 now. All but one have made well.

Endora, the twelve year old mare, was perhaps past her best when we got her. She was the mother of six since and is in foal again, I think, at 22 years of age. One of the six died inside of a week. Another died at six months,

consider them good buying any time. They can be raised in any climate and man will always find use for his old and tried friend the horse.

ALLAN REID.

Man.

### ATTENDING THE YOUNG AT BIRTH

In attending to the offspring at birth it is not possible to observe a set of rules to prevent all ailments and losses, nevertheless there are general rules which may with advantage be followed. In the first place the stall in which the mother and young animal are kept should be maintained in an absolutely clean condition, with plenty of clean, dry bedding.

Beginning with the time the young animal is born, particularly the foal, if it has been expelled in the intact foetal membranes, it should be freed from them immediately, otherwise it may suffocate. If the mother does not commence to clean and dry its young by licking its skin, she may be encouraged to do so by sprinkling a little bran or salt on the surface of the body. Should this not induce her to do so, then the body of the young animal should be well rubbed with a cloth or wisp of hay until completely dry.

A condition sometimes encountered in calves and foals at birth is that of suspended breathing, in which case the young animal may be noticed lying apparently lifeless or making feeble attempts at breathing. In these cases unless breathing is speedily established, death may result, and to avert this haste is necessary. The fingers should be immediately inserted into the nostrils and mouth, and any mucus or phlegm which may have collected should

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Box 501, Ottawa, Ont. Write for samples and prices

be removed, as its presence is often a hindrance to breathing. The mouth should also be slightly opened and the tongue grasped with the fingers and pulled forward a little, as sometimes it may be found impeding the throat cavity. Blowing air into the mouth and nostrils and slapping the head and chest with the hand, or with a cloth dipped in cold water, are of benefit to stimulate breathing. The body may also be raised in such a manner as to cause the head to be at a lower level, in order to send the blood to the brain. As a means to this end it is customary to take hold of the hind limbs and keep the body suspended head downwards for a short time. In addition, artificial respiration can also be resorted to by moving the limbs slowly backward and forward and alternately compressing and relaxing the walls of the chest.

**Care of the Navel Cord**

When delivery has taken place while the mother is standing, the navel cord usually breaks or severs when the young one is expelled on the ground. If delivery has taken place while the mother is lying down, the cord is usually ruptured or severed as she attempts to get up on her feet, which is generally immediately after delivery is completed. If it has not been thus ruptured, it should be severed by scraping the cord through with a clean knife. The point at which it is best severed is about two inches from the body. Opinion seems to be divided as to the advisability of tying the navel cord, and it would appear, under ordinary conditions, that there is no particular advantage or necessity for tying it. When it is deemed advisable to do so the precaution should always be taken to make use of a piece of string which is absolutely clean, and which has first been soaked in an antiseptic solution such as clean water, to which has been added a little carbolic acid. It must always be kept in mind that the severance of the navel cord, whether by artificial means or not, affords a ready entrance for disease-producing germs, and on that account all precautions must be taken to protect the navel from dirt contamination and infection. The value of such precautions is well recognized and they are indispensable factors, tending to prevent that scourge of foal life known as "joint-ill" and of "white scours" in calves. Towards this end the navel of foals and calves at birth, and for a time thereafter, until it heals, should be protected from all possible sources of dirt contamination. The navel and the skin surrounding it should be treated with an antiseptic solution such as a three per cent. solution of creolin or carbolic acid, or painted over with tincture of iodine, which is no doubt the best. If nothing else is available it can be dusted with powdered alum and boric acid or smeared with oil of tar. In treating the navel one must avoid touching it with the hands unless they are perfectly clean. A very good way is to place the antiseptic solution in a clean cup, and when the young animal is standing hold the cup up against the belly and allow the end of the navel to remain immersed in the solution for a few minutes. In the case of valuable foals, an additional precaution may also be afforded by applying a bandage covering the region of the navel and securely tied and fastened up over the back to keep the bandage in place.

**Bleeding from the Navel**

In some cases, where the navel cord has been severed or torn off close to the body, bleeding may take place, and while it may not cause death, yet it may be sufficiently severe to endanger the life of the young animal. When the bleeding is slight it may not continue very long, but if profuse steps should be taken to check it. If the cord is sufficiently long it can be ligated or tied firmly with a piece of clean string which has first been soaked in a solution of carbolic acid or creolin. If cut or torn off too close to the body to permit of tying, the bleeding may be checked and arrested by applying a little tincture of iron or powdered alum and tannic acid, or in an emergency by dusting over thickly with dry flour and applying a bandage over

**FARMERS! BREED PERCHERONS**

The chairman of the British Board of Agriculture said recently: "What the nation needs is a cart horse that can trot." In other words, besides weight and power, constitution and action are necessary. Breed for the type which can boast constitution, and endurance as well as legs, movement as well as power, docility, easy feeding qualities and robustness, that are in demand for war and peace, for amusements and training, for country and city and that has the greatest propensity. The Percheron is admitted in England and Scotland the most successful war-horse. The Percheron alone of all draft breeds is sought by animal trainers for circus stunts and special training.

The Percheron is the most successful cart horse. The Percheron is the farmers' best friend. The Percheron is the most popular draft horse in the world to-day. **THEN BREED PERCHERONS** Literature Supplied on Request **CANADIAN PERCHERON HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION** W. H. Willson, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta. Read our advertisement next issue.

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**70 YOUNG STALLIONS FOR SALE**

Bred by "Malifax," "Garon," "American," "Pinson," and "Jesse."

"AMERICAN" is one of our oldest and best breeding stallions, having sired a large number of our good breeding mares and his stallions are possessed of splendid bone, good feet and great substance and have been widely distributed over Western Canada where they are getting the right sort of draft horses for farm and city work. Nineteen big lusty colts of his get are listed for sale at the present time.

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All choicest animals, 2 to 6 years, 1,800 to 2,300 lbs. See our horses or write. We will surprise you on prices. The Cochran Stallions have been the most popular and sought for Stallions in Canada for the past 30 years. Save dealers' and agents' profits by going direct to breeder.

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This popular animal regulator and fattener is being fed to stock in thousands of stables every day during the winter. It is good for cows, steers, horses, sheep and swine. It tones up the entire system by improving digestion, and purifying the blood. Maximum nourishment is obtained from all food eaten when our Stock Specific is fed regularly.

**Cows Give More Milk**

Dairymen state positively that their cows give from one-quarter to a half gallon more milk each, daily, when fed Royal Purple Stock Specific. Think how you would benefit by its use if milking only a small herd. It rapidly improves the condition of hide-bound horses, and enables you to fatten hogs in from three to five weeks less time than you would otherwise require. Give it a trial. Feedmen everywhere carry it in large and small packages. Ask for our 30-page booklet. **W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co. Ltd., London, Canada**

**Farm Machinery For Sale-Cheap For Cash**

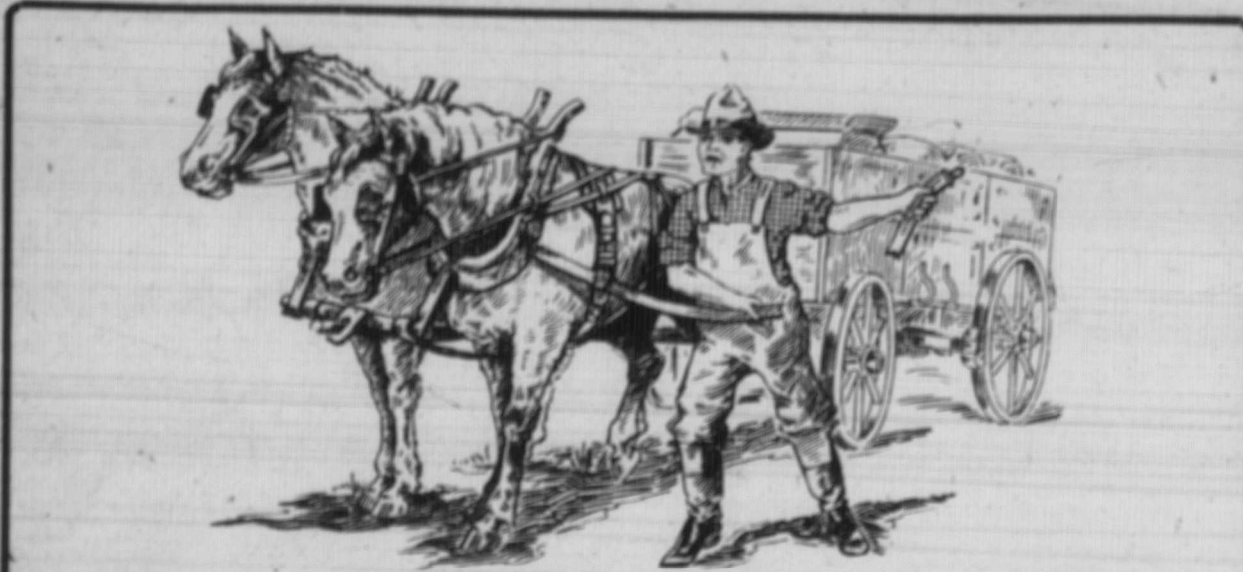
- 3 30 horse-power Big Four Gasoline Tractors.
- 3 Sets of 3 No. 60-10 Emerson Engine Discs, complete with hitches.
- 3 8-Bottom John Deere Engine Gangs, complete with slat bottoms.

This machinery is second-hand, but in good state of repair.

**Price: Per Outfit, including One Engine, One Plow, One Set \$1025.00**  
Discs, Cash  
Purchaser to take delivery at farm four miles east of Herschel, Sask.

**Herschel Farm Company Limited**  
BOX 1170 SASKATOON, SASK.

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the navel so as to compress it. A somewhat common occurrence met with, particularly in foals, is that the urine keeps leaking and dribbling from the navel. This can be remedied in many cases by washing the navel twice daily with a warm, saturated solution of alum or borax.

If a foal arrives in a strong, healthy condition it will soon begin to tumble about and make repeated attempts to get on its feet and find its way to the teats and start to suck. If, however, it arrives in a weakened condition or lacking in vitality, it may be unable to stand or support itself on its legs. In this case the mare can be milked by hand and the milk fed to the colt from a bottle every hour or so. Whenever an attempt is made by the colt to get up on its feet it should be assisted and held steadily until it gains confidence in itself. Where the inability is due to weakness of the ankles, the fetlocks and pasterns can be supported by means of bandages, or with leather supports laced around and padded with cotton or muslin, to prevent chafing the skin. In all cases, as soon as the young animal is able to walk and weather conditions are favorable, both it and the mother should be turned out to pasture, as exercise and out-door conditions are more conducive to a state of health.

#### LEAKY TEATS

The milk sometimes passively escapes from the teats where they become extremely relaxed, also where the teats have been injured at the end, or cut at the side, causing a fistula or artificial opening through which the milk escapes.

Where the milk escapes passively from teats which are relaxed, it may be prevented by painting the end of the teats after each milking with Colloidion. It may also be prevented by inserting a little special rubber plug in the opening at the end of the teat or by the use of a rubber ring around the teat.

In cases where the milk is escaping from the side of the teat through a fistula, the opening cannot always be easily closed until the cow goes dry. Once the cow goes dry the opening can, in most cases, be healed and closed by injecting with antiseptics and the use of caustics.

#### SORE TEATS

The teats of cows are very liable to become chapped as a result of irritation and injuries. In these cases, the skin covering the teat becomes cracked and sore so that milking is difficult. The most common causes are small wounds produced by the calf while sucking the teats when empty. The wound thus inflicted is liable to become infected with dirt. Milking with dirty wet hands is also a cause. Cold and wet and frost bites are also common causes.

When there is a tendency for the teats to become chapped and sore, they should be kept clean. The skin may be prevented from cracking by applying a little vaseline after milking. To heal the sores, the teats should be smeared with a little zinc oxide ointment after each milking.

In cases of warty sore teats they may be greatly benefited by smearing them repeatedly with Castor Oil. In troublesome cases, the warts may be cut off with a pair of scissors and the cut surface rubbed with lunar caustic from time to time to prevent further growth.

## Man

Sort  
By S. G.

In the usual find ourselves in no line of profitable endeavor find that the as bran, oil of which are case duction, have price of labor the high-class care of a first tically impose these drawbacks of dairy prod 30 per cent. and beef and cent.; and the on the market than dairy pr industry has to suffer until modities are a dairy succ easy task at present in other lines of

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# Managing a Dairy Farm

Some Essentials of Success under present conditions

By S. G. Carlyle, Superintendent of Demonstration Farms, Edmonton

In the unusual times in which we find ourselves just now, there is perhaps no line of production placed in such unfavorable condition as dairying. We find that the concentrated feeds, such as bran, oil cake and oat chop, and which are essential to heavy milk production, have doubled in price. The price of labor has not only doubled, but the high-class labor required for the care of a first-class dairy herd is practically impossible to get. To offset these drawbacks we find that the price of dairy products has increased about 30 per cent. against grain 150 per cent., and beef and pork more than 100 per cent.; and these products can be placed on the market at a much less labor cost than dairy products, so that the dairy industry has suffered and will continue to suffer until the prices of other commodities are normal again. Managing a dairy successfully at present is no easy task and certainly the business at present is not as remunerative as other lines of farming.

### Conditions of Market and Feed

The important initial consideration in establishing a special dairy enterprise is the market and the distance of the farm from railway station. As milk and cream are very perishable products, especially in warm weather, it is necessary that they should be delivered to the consumer or manufacturer in a fresh condition and this necessitates frequent shipments. If the dairy farm is situated some distance from the

drilled with expensive pump and gasoline engine for driving it, not only does it require a greater outlay at the beginning, but the cost of operating every day throughout the year adds considerably to the cost producing one hundred pounds of milk. A young man engaged in the dairy industry in this province told me the other day that he had to drill nearly 400 feet for water and that the well pump and small pumping engine cost him nearly \$1,500 and that it took between three and four hours a day to pump water for his stock. If he could have had a sufficient supply of water from a spring he could have built a reasonably good dairy stable for the cost of the well.

### Sunlight, Sanitation and Convenience

After selecting a farm of good rich soil, well watered, and lying reasonably close to market or railway station, comfortable and convenient stables should be erected. These buildings should be placed near the main road and as near the centre of the farm as it is possible to get, but always keeping in mind a good elevation which is essential for dry yards and good drainage from buildings. In the dairy business a great deal of water is required for washing utensils and unless good drainage is provided from the dairy buildings impurities will soon develop which will contaminate the milk. The dairy building and the ice house may be built together and should be located near the dairy barns preferably about 20 feet



Best Sweepstake Butter and Cheese Exhibits at Dairy Show held during Manitoba Dairy Convention, January, 1918.

Left to right: J. E. Keough, Crescent Creamery, Winnipeg, Winner of Butter; Albert Carriere, Isles des Cherries, Man., Winner of Cheese.

city or railway station the time spent in delivery is too great and the cost too high in many cases to show a profit.

Another important general consideration is the character of the soil and climate. Dairy cattle require succulent feed and through the summer months this can be cheaply supplied by luxuriant pastures, either natural or tame. On this account a farm of moderately heavy soil, rich in organic matter, is preferable to light sandy soil. Liberal precipitation of moisture is likewise desirable.

### Importance of Pure Water

To carry on dairy farming successfully it is important to select a suitable farm. Perhaps the most important consideration next to good soil is a good water supply. Eighty-seven per cent. of milk consists of water, so it is absolutely necessary for a dairy cow to have a plentiful supply of good pure water. If we can select a farm with a spring of running water near a good building spot, the conditions in this respect are ideal. But if on the other hand a deep expensive well has to be

distant and on the opposite side of the barn from the barn yard or where the cows are turned out. The dairy barn should have plenty of light as sunlight is the great germ destroyer, and plenty of room should be left in front of the cows for feeding and also behind for cleaning out. The average stable containing two rows of cows is usually 36 feet wide, some are 38 or 40 feet. The wider the stable the lower the ceiling required. In this cold climate about 576 cubic feet of air space is sufficient for each cow.

After the buildings are arranged the farm should be laid out, and in the farm plan the pasture should be located as near the stable as is consistent with good farming. The dairy cow, manufacturing a large amount of milk every day, should not travel very far and if compelled to do so will pay the owner back by a corresponding shrinkage in the milk pail.

In the laying out of the farm and dairy buildings, comfort and convenience should be the two great factors. In order to have the animals do well they must be comfortable, and by having the buildings convenient there is a

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**Buy Your De Laval Now** Railway delays are so serious that deliveries can't be depended upon, and if you don't order your De Laval early there is no telling when you can get it. Then, too, labor and material conditions may compel higher prices. The sooner you get a De Laval saving butter-fat and labor for yourself and the Empire, the sooner it will pay for itself.

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Why not see the nearest De Laval agent at once? If you do not know him, write to the nearest office for new catalogue or any desired information.

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**Are You Working for the Machine or Is the Machine Working for You?**

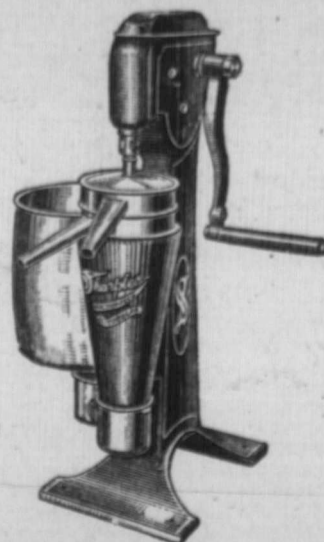
No one wants to be bossed by a bell, or chased by a speedometer. Fixed-feed separators are hard task-masters, unless cream waste means nothing to you. How much better it is to have your separator skim clean at any speed—working *for* you, not against you. Only one separator does this—the Sharples suction-feed. It skims equally clean at all speeds, averaging a saving of 10 lbs. of butter per cow yearly over any other separator. Every time you turn a Sharples you are saving the butterfat that will help win the war.

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Remember—Sharples is the *only* separator that automatically prevents cream losses, and doesn't rely on human nature. Write for catalog today to nearest office, addressing Dept. 84

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THE MITCHELL & MCGREGOR HARDWARE CO., Brandon, Man.  
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great saving of labor which will reduce the cost of production.

**Close Selection to Meet High Costs**

In selecting cows for the dairy, quality rather than numbers should be considered, especially in these times when dairy feeds are so high in price and labor is so scarce. There never was a time when the scales and Babcock test were so badly needed in the dairy stables; never a time when the herd should be culled so closely. No one can afford to feed out chop and bran to a low producer at present prices.

No doubt a great many people, attracted by the high prices, are selling these expensive grains and leaving the cows to rustle around straw stacks. This is a great mistake, for, if dairy cows are poorly fed they soon deteriorate, and it would be a national calamity to neglect our dairy herds. As soon as the war is over and conditions are normal again, dairy farming will become as profitable as it formerly was. And now is the time for the dairyman to remain steadfast and look to the future rather than the present and start to improve the herd by culling out inferior cows and buying first-class sires. High-class bulls can be bought cheaper today than for several years past, and I think it would be advisable to start now and build up a first-class herd and be prepared for after war conditions.

**The Call for Bacon**

There is a call from the Allies for a greater supply of bacon to feed their armies in the field. Dairy and hog raising go well together. The skim milk mixed with a little shorts or oat chop with the hulls sifted out makes a feed for young pigs which cannot be improved upon, so that with present prices of butter, and skim milk utilized in this way, and with the poor cows culled from the herd and the rest well fed, a profit can be derived from the business without taking into account the improved condition of the soil on the dairy farm compared with the grain farm.

Dairy farming takes but little from the soil. Wheat at \$1.00 per bushel, the normal price, is worth \$33.22 per ton, and it carries with it elements of fertility worth \$9.59 per ton. This value is calculated on a basis of 20 cents per pound nitrogen and 6 cents per pound potash. A ton of milk at \$1.50 per cwt. is worth \$30.00 per ton, and the elements of fertility are only worth \$2.56 per ton calculated on the same basis, but the manure put back on the farm soil will more than offset the \$2.56. In the older parts of this country and in the older European countries where the land has become depleted in fertility by continued grain growing the farmers who have engaged in dairying have brought their farms back to their former state of fertility.

This has been done not only by applying the manure on the soil but also by growing luxuriant fodder crops. In Ontario and the Eastern States these crops comprise chiefly the clovers and corn. In some parts of the West these crops have not as yet been grown successfully. The one hope of profitable farming in the future in this country is in the growing of some kind or kinds of fodder crops, preferably of the legumes, such as clovers and peas, as these crops leave the soil in excellent shape for the small grains to follow next season.

**Succulent Feed the Year Round**

The most common fodder crop in Alberta is oats cut green and known as green-feed. This feed can be greatly improved by sowing one bushel of peas with the oats. This makes a better balanced ration than green oats alone, as peas are rich in nitrogen, and it leaves the soil in better condition for the crops that follow, as a certain amount of nitrogen is stored up in the roots. Oats and peas not only make good dry fodder, but if run through a blower and put in a silo make excellent ensilage. In the irrigated districts alfalfa is the great fodder crop, and needless to say there is none better, especially for the dairy cow; but in a

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great many other districts it has not proved a success. Rape is a splendid fodder crop and is being used by a larger number of farmers every year, its great value being as pasture for sheep and hogs. It is used only to a limited extent for dairy cattle on account of the objectionable flavor imparted to the milk, but if the cows are turned into the rape directly after milking for an hour or so this flavor has not been detected. Turnips can be successfully grown in almost any part of the west and are a good asset in supplying succulent feed through the winter months.

Tame grasses such as timothy, western rye grass, brome grass and some others can be grown successfully over nearly all the country, and where well cured make excellent feed in conjunction with green-feed silage and roots. Corn has proved a profitable crop in many sections of the southern part of the three provinces and where put in the silo alone or mixed with green oats, green peas and alfalfa, makes a splendid succulent feed through the winter months.

#### WHY KEEP SHEEP?

Thirty reasons why the average Canadian or American farmer should keep at least some sheep on his farm:—

1. The initial investment in foundation stock is small.
2. Expensive buildings are not necessary.
3. Expensive machinery is not required.
4. Less productive land can be utilized.
5. Sheep will eat and relish almost every class of weeds.
6. Sheep destroy an endless variety of noxious weeds which otherwise seriously reduce crop yields.
7. By cleaning out the fence rows sheep destroy the winter protection of many injurious insects.
8. Due to the fineness of the mastication of their food, very few weed seeds are found in sheep droppings.
9. Sheep are of great value in clearing brush land.
10. Sheep are dual purpose animals.
11. Crop yields are increased by the constant and uniform distribution of rich manure.
12. The excreta of sheep is rich in nitrogen and potassium.
13. Less plant food is removed from soil by sheep, than by grain crops.
14. The cost of maintenance is small.
15. Sheep make profitable use of fodder left in corn fields after corn is harvested.
16. Sheep can be made marketable without grain.
17. Wool and lambs are more easily transported than grain crops.
18. Rapid and frequent monetary returns.
19. Reasonably large percentages of profits under normal conditions.
20. Wool and mutton advanced in price before the war and a sudden drop in value is not to be expected.
21. Less labor is required on a sheep farm than on a grain farm.
22. Labor on the farm is more evenly distributed throughout the year.
23. Sheep require little care except during the usual slack periods.
24. Children as a rule like sheep, and this is a good time to develop future shepherds.
25. A flock of sheep on the farm furnishes a fresh supply of meat at any time of the year.
26. Because of the comparatively low cost per animal sheep are more easily improved than most other types of farm stock.
27. Sheep are more prolific than horses and cattle.
28. The western sheep ranches are rapidly disappearing and it is up to the small farmer to make up the deficiency.
29. The population of North America has been rapidly increasing while the number of sheep has been steadily decreasing.
30. As a patriotic duty in the present world crisis we must produce more wool and mutton.—H. J. Schnaidt, Ames, Iowa.



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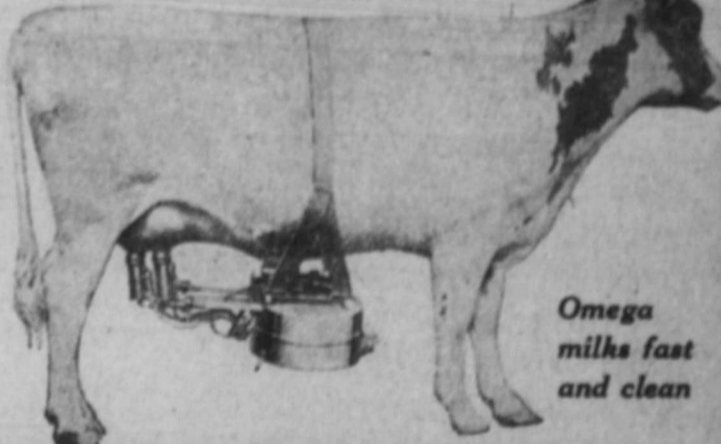
This harness represents the very highest skill in harness-making, and the very highest quality in harness. It is made from the most carefully selected harness leather by harness-makers who have been in our employ for well nigh a generation, and who have spent their whole lives in turning out the kind of harness we sell, the kind we consider of sufficiently good quality to carry our guarantee. The illustration shows one of our lines, but our Spring and Summer Catalogue contains several other styles that will be interesting to anyone who requires harness. The harness illustrated is equipped with our celebrated two-ply traces and has all the refinements that are fully described in our catalogue, including the bridle with our celebrated sure-fast cravat.

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No Tainted Milk. No Rubber Connections.

The OMEGA Milking Machine draws the milk from the teats by a gentle alternating motion similar to hand action and conducts it to the pail through short stiff transparent celluloid tubes. The pail and the test-cups are suspended from the back of the animal. The pail cannot be knocked over and the milk spilled, and the test-cups cannot fall on the stable floor and suck up the straw or manure.

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There are no corners and no rubber tubes to harbor fermenting particles of milk in the OMEGA. The OMEGA has few parts, and is as easily and quickly cleaned as a milking pail. At official government tests the OMEGA was the only machine that milked faster and cleaner than by hand. The OMEGA in a 17 day test on 10 cows, compared with the 17 previous days increased the total amount of milk given by three per cent. This test was conducted by Prof. Letich of Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

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Mr. R. B. Ness, of Howick, Quebec, the noted breeder and importer of Ayrshire cattle (whose cow is shown above) writes us regarding the OMEGA as follows:—"In my opinion it is the greatest boon which has ever struck our country in the interest of the dairy farmer. This machine in my mind eliminates all the troubles and objections found in other milkers which I have had the privilege of seeing. It certainly has all other machines beaten in point of cleanliness with those celluloid tubes instead of rubber, the pail hanging on the cow's back, never touching the floor, the position in which the test-cups are held insuring the most cleanly way of milking known today." The health departments of some large cities demand the use of OMEGA Milking Machines (and them only) as they supply milk with a minimum bacterial count. Learn more about the OMEGA.

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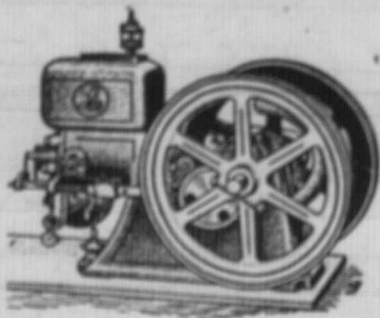
was the average from 971 Ayrshire cows for one year.

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### HOLSTEIN BULLS

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# U.G.G. Kerosene Engines

## Built in 3-5-7-9-12 horse-power sizes

When you buy an engine, buy one that is built to burn kerosene. You'll save its price with the saving it makes on fuel cost. See Pages 45 to 49 in the 1918 U.G.G. Catalog. Compare our specifications with those of any other make—and remember the Unqualified Guarantee Given with every U.G.G. engine.

### Guarantee

Every article sold by United Grain Growers Ltd. is guaranteed to give satisfaction. If you are not satisfied with any purchase, your money, including transportation charges, will be returned to you at once.

### Some Important Features

**HERCULES GOVERNOR** of high speed. By ball type enables operator to change the speed of his engine while it is in operation.

**WEBSTER MAGNETO** does away with all batteries, coil and switch. It is weather-proof, dirt-proof and has an oiling system that is leak-proof.

**DROP FORGED CRANK SHAFT** of high carbon steel—is accurately turned and ground to 10 per cent. oversize. Every engine is guaranteed to develop its full rate of horse-power and give satisfaction. Ask us for full particulars about the size you are most interested in.

### Pulleys and Line Shafting

A friction clutch pulley on your engine saves considerable wear and tear. All U.G.G. engines are fitted with plain pulleys, but can be supplied with friction clutch. Ask us about the U.G.G. line shaft outfit which is fitted complete with adjustable hangers and collars.



WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

**THE COSTLY WAY**  
SALESMAN  
**BUY YOUR**  
BROKER RETAILER  
**LUMBER DIRECT**  
FROM MILL TO CONSUMER  
MILL CONSUMER  
**THE F.M.T.C. WAY**  
BETTER LUMBER FOR LESS MONEY

### Build Now; Save Money

We save you one-third the cost of lumber, shingles, doors, windows, lath, etc., for your new house, barn, or outbuilding.

You Can Afford to Build with farm produce yielding a good price and buying on our plan which cuts out all profits, expenses and bad debts of the middlemen.

Write Today for Price List giving prices, freight included, to your nearest station. Don't throw money away by buying before getting it.

What We Have Saved Others C. Stewart, Pandora, Alta: "I saved enough on my lumber to pay my carpenter. Everybody says my lumber is best seen in this country." J. Foulston, Eyebrow, Sask.: "Am well pleased with my lumber. Consider I saved \$300 on the car by buying from you."

Examination Before Payment A small house or barn usually makes a minimum carload. If you don't need that much, club with your neighbors. Save them money, too. Send us your lumber bill or list. We'll quote on it by return mail.

Everything in Lumber for the Builder

**F.M.T.C. LUMBER CO.**  
DEPARTMENT P.  
Standard Bank Building,  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

## MOTORLIFE SAVES GASOLINE AND REMOVES CARBON

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

### Motorlife puts LIFE in the Motor

and gets more miles from gasoline. Every gallon of gasoline treated with Motorlife yields mileage equivalent to 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 gallons of plain gasoline which amounts to a saving of from \$8.00 to \$16.00 on \$1.25 invested in Motorlife.

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

1 OUNCE OF MOTORLIFE TREATS FOUR GALLONS OF GASOLINE.

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

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

**SOLD UNDER ABSOLUTE MONEY BACK GUARANTEE IF NOT SATISFIED**

**The Saskatchewan Motorlife Company**  
Weyburn - Sask.

# News of Herds and Flocks

### COMING EVENTS

Calgary Bull Sale, March 26-29.  
Calgary Horse Show, April 9-11.  
Edmonton Spring Horse Show and Bull Sale, April 7-6.  
Annual Sale of Pure-bred Bulls, Lacombe, May 29.  
Calgary Summer Exhibition, June 28 to July 5.  
Edmonton Summer Exhibition, July 8-12.

### WHY BREED DRAFT HORSES

The Guide is in receipt of a publication just issued under the above title by the Percheron Society of America. There are a number of very interesting articles contained in it reviewing the general horse situation, the great scarcity and the possible future of horse breeding. Some valuable suggestions are given on reducing the cost of producing horses. The experience of a large number of commercial companies in New York on the comparative efficiency of draft horses and automobile power for transportation in the cities is given. The experience of a large number of farmers who have operated both tractors and horses on their farms and the comparative service given by the two is made and commercial demand at home for covered in this little publication. War demands, the relation of horse power to the increase of food production is well covered. Copies of this publication may be obtained free by writing Wayne Dinamore, Percheron Society of America, Union Stock Yard, Chicago, Ill.

### SPECIAL GIRLS' AND BOYS' PRIZE LIST

The Calgary Exhibition Board, always keenly alive, has just issued a special prize list offering \$6,500 for girls' and boys' competitions at the Calgary Industrial Exhibition, June 28 to July 5, and the Alberta Winter Fair, December 10 to 13. This we believe to be the largest offering ever made in this connection. It is the intention of the Exhibition Association to endeavor to make far more attractive to boys and girls and it believes that in this connection such efforts will produce great results wherever undertaken in connection with exhibition work.

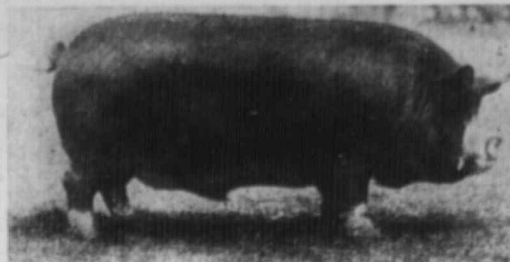
For several classes to be competed for at the exhibition will be judged on boys' and girls' day at different hours and a special hour will be arranged for the presentation of prizes. The competitions which are for foals, ponies, calves, sheep shearing contests, pig growing contests, bread, butter and cooking classes, needlework, photographs, art studies, sewing, etc., are open to girls and boys, residents of Canada, nine years or over and under 17 years on the last date of the exhibition. The animals show may be pure-bred or grade, and are not required to be owned by the exhibitors. In the class for foals \$600 will be offered for those born in 1917 in two classes. A splendid list of pony prizes is being offered. \$900 will be offered for calves born in 1917. This will be judged in four classes. There will be a dairy cattle judging competition for girls or boys under 17 years, in which special prizes are being offered by Joseph H. Laycock, Okotoks. \$300 is being offered for a sheep shearing contest for girls or boys. There is \$300 for a pig growing contest, \$150 for butter and the same amount for bread.

At the Alberta Winter Fair next December, \$400 is offered for Alberta lamb competition and \$1,775 for a baby beef competition. A lot of other special prizes will be offered at that time. Entry forms and further information on this matter may be secured from E. L. Richardson, secretary and manager, Calgary, Alberta.

### A \$10,000 BOAR

Recently a Berkshire boar pig sired by Epochal, the imported Berkshire boar owned by H. W. Gossard of the Gossard Breeding Estates, Martinsville, Ind., was sold to Thomas Stanton, Wheaton, Ill., for \$10,000, which is a new record price for the breed, as well as at the highest price on record for a boar of any breed.

Epochal, the sire of this \$10,000 pig, was



procured in England, brought to this country, and mated with a few of the choicest English sows. As the result of this mating, Epochal's Emancipator was produced and sold for \$10,000, the record price of any breed of hogs. Several sons of Epochal have been sold for \$1,000 each, and a goodly number of Epochal boars have also been disposed of at prices ranging from \$100 to \$500. Mr. Gossard said recently: "I consider my original investment in Epochal, even though it was large, to have been one of the best investments I have made in my business career. The influence of a good sire on any breed of livestock is incalculable, and is exceedingly difficult to measure in terms of dollars and cents, and the only foundation of any livestock herd that will last is a foundation built on the right kind of a sire, mated with females that have been carefully selected and thorough business management applied to the whole."

### HEREFORDS AT CALGARY SALE

There are 775 Hereford bulls entered for sale at Calgary, March 25-26.

S. M. Moss, of High River, has entered 19 bulls, 7 of which are outstanding two-year-olds sired by Beau Weston Stamp (son of Beau Gomas) and Beau President (half brother of the famous Beau Mischief, the great Mossel bull).

Pym Moss, of Mirror, entered 9 splendid, low-set, well-built young bulls, all but two of them sired by Beau Robert, son of the famous Drumstick. They are well marked with good dark coats.

Arthur Fletcher, of Mound, is selling three young bulls, sired by Ben Mack, son of Paul Mack, a Mevra-bred bull. All three are exceptionally thick, curly coated, mostly fellows. Another bull being sold by Mr. Fletcher is Dunbar, a large, massive, dark curly coated fellow, rising 8 1/2 years old. He will be a bargain for someone.

J. C. Werry, of Edmonton, is only selling 2 bulls, but they are of exceptional blood. Refner 27th on his sire's side runs back through Lamplighter and Don Carlos to Anxiety 4th. The other two bulls, Keystone Albert and Keystone Improver were sired by Beau Albert of Island Park who on his sire's side runs back to Beau Donald and on his dam's side to Improver.

Percey C. Edwards, of Olds, has entered 2 young bulls, King Edward and Willow Spring Elmer, the dams of which are of Jolly Boy strain.

The Cartier Cattle Company have entered 14 head of Beau Donalds, some of last year's prize winners and others.

Frank Collicutt, of Calgary, has 76 head entered, the best bunch ever sired by auction from his well known herd. They are all by his well known Fairfax Perfection and Governor Hadley bulls.

A. Robinson, of Westcott, has 11 head entered, and from reports they are a splendid lot.

J. McDavidson, of Coaldale, has 24 entered, the majority of them sired by the well-known bull Canopus 2nd.

Fred Cowman, of Cremona, has some good bulls entered, sired by Sir Bruce and Bucanaroo.

W. W. Williams, of Bowif, has 6 fine bulls entered, sired by Imperial Fairfax and Disturber Lad.

Thomas Baird & Son, of Red Willow, have several sired by the well known bull Refner 37th.

Herman Coles, of Stroma, has some choice bulls, sired by his imported bulls, Reuben A and Cain.

W. M. Parslow, of Calgary, has several choice entries, sired by Baron Britton.

James Jones, of Airdrie, has some good bulls entered, sired by the well known bull Carstairs.

Other contributors whose bulls will undoubtedly command attention, are Chas. McVeigh, Dowling Lake; O. A. Boggs, of Dayland; Hugh Edridge, of Airdrie; H. M. O'Neil, of Crossfield, and H. Robertson, of Sarnaponton.

### CANADA'S LIVESTOCK VALUES

In 1917 for the first time the total value of farm livestock in Canada exceeded one billion dollars. This is shown in the annual estimate by the census and statistics office of farm values as compiled from reports received at the end of January, 1918. The estimate puts the farm value at a grand total of \$1,107,561,000.

On the whole there is but little change reported in the value per head of horses; in some of the provinces the value has remained stationary or has even declined. For cattle, sheep and swine, however, values are substantially higher than last year and are higher than in any previous year for which records have been collected. For Canada, the average value of horses, three years old and over, is \$167, as compared with \$160 in 1916; milch cows are \$84 as against \$70; cattle between one year old and three years average \$52 against \$43; sheep are \$14.93 against \$10.48 last year, and swine are \$17.33 against \$11.98 per cwt. The average value of wool is 59 cents per pound unwashed and 75 cents per pound washed.

The correspondents were requested to ascertain as nearly as possible the average value per head of each description of farm animal, and for calculation of total value these averages have been applied to the total number of farm animals as returned in June last. The results are as follows: Horses, \$429,133,000, as compared with \$418,686,000 in 1916; milch cows, \$174,081,000 as against \$70,927,000; and swine, \$92,886,000 as against \$60,700,000.

The total value of farm livestock in Canada is estimated to be \$1,103,261,000, as compared with \$903,696,000, the estimate for 1916 as finally revised by the census returns for the prairie provinces.

During the Brandon Spring Show W. J. Bousfield, Mascogregor, Man., sold 36 Shorthorns to A. M. Steed of Stirling, Alberta. The purchase price was said to have been \$27,000. This stock included many choice-bred females from the herds of Scotland's best breeders, such as Sylvester Campbell, Chas. E. Law, Mr. Anderson, etc. They were got by some of Scotland's best bulls and some were in calf to such bulls as Heu Lavendar Star, Collynie Ringleader, Collynie Sweepstake, Auchuacue Robin, Beqahan Royal Seal and other good sires. Properly handled this stock ought to produce some high class young stock.

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# Labor and the New Social Order

It behooves the Labor party, in formulating its own program for reconstruction after the war and in criticizing the various preparations and plans that are being made by the present government, to look at the problem as a whole. We have to make clear what it is that we wish to construct. It is important to emphasize the fact that, whatever may be the case with regard to other political parties, our detailed practical proposals proceed from definitely held principles.

## The End of Civilization

We need to beware of patchwork. The view of the Labor party is that what has to be reconstructed after the war is not this or that government department, or this or that piece of social machinery; but, so far as Britain is concerned, society itself. The individual worker, or for that matter the individual statesman, immersed in daily routine—like the individual soldier in a battle—easily fails to understand the magnitude and far-reaching importance of what is taking place around him. How does it fit together as a whole? How does it look from a distance? Count Okuma, one of the oldest, most experienced and ablest of the statesmen of Japan, watching the present conflict from the other side of the globe, declares it to be nothing less than the death of European civilization. Just as in the past the civilization of Babylon, Egypt, Greece, Carthage and the great Roman empire have been successively destroyed, so, in the judgement of this detached observer, the civilization of all Europe is even now receiving its death blow. We of the Labor party can so far agree in this estimate as to recognize in the present world catastrophe, if not the death, in Europe, of civilization itself, at any rate the culmination and collapse of a distinctive industrial civilization, which the workers will not seek to reconstruct. At such times of crisis it is easier to slip into ruin than to progress into higher forms of organization. That is the problem as it presents itself to the Labor party.

What this war is consuming is not merely the security, the homes, the livelihood and the lives of millions of innocent families, and an enormous proportion of all the accumulated wealth of the world, but also the very basis of the peculiar social order in which it has arisen. The individualist system of capitalist production, based on the private ownership and competitive administration of land and capital, with its reckless "profiteering" and wage-slavery; with its glorification of the unhampered struggle for the means of life and its hypocritical pretense of the "survival of the fittest"; with the monstrous inequality of circumstances which it produces and the degradation and brutalization, both moral and spiritual, resulting therefrom, may, we hope, indeed have received a death blow. With it must go the political system and ideas in which it naturally found expression. We of the Labor party, whether in opposition or in due time called upon to form an administration, will certainly lend no hand to its revival. On the contrary, we shall do our utmost to see that it is buried with the millions whom it has done to death. If we in Britain are to escape from the decay of civilization itself, which the Japanese statesman foresees, we must insure that what is presently to be built up is a new social order, based not on fighting but on fraternity—not on the competitive struggle for the means of bare life, but on a deliberately planned co-operation in production and distribution for the benefit of all who participate by hand or by brain—not on the utmost possible inequality of riches, but on a systematic approach towards a healthy equality of material circumstances for every person born into the world—not on an enforced dominion over subject nations, subject races, subject colonies, subject classes, or a subject sex, but, in industry as well as in government, on that equal freedom, that general consciousness of consent, and that widest possible participation in power, both economic and political, which is characteristic of democracy. We do not, of course, pretend that it is possible, even after the drastic clearing away that is now going on, to build society anew in a year or two of feverish "reconstruction." What the Labor party intends to satisfy itself about is that each brick that it helps to lay shall go to erect the structure that it intends, and no other.

## The Pillars of the House

We need not here recapitulate, one by one, the different items in the Labor party's program, which successive party conferences have adopted. These proposals, some of them in various publications worked out in practical detail, are often carelessly derided as impracticable, even by the politicians who steal them piecemeal from us! The members of the Labor party, themselves actually working by hand or by brain, in close contact with the facts, have perhaps at all times a more accurate appreciation of what is practicable, in industry as in politics, than those who depend solely on the academic

## THE BRITISH LABOR PROGRAM

THE program now under consideration by the Labor Board of Great Britain, reproduced herewith, is a document worthy of patient and painstaking examination by every Canadian. It has been drafted by the executive but not yet formally adopted by the British Labor party. It is a program of reconstruction designed to create a new social order in Great Britain. It shows a breadth of vision and humanitarian viewpoint altogether new in political programs. The Labor party of Britain is very powerful. The new Franchise Act passed in the last few months gives the vote to millions of men and women in Britain who never before voted. The probability of a general election within a few months is strong. It is quite within the range of possibility that the election will place a labor government in power, or if not, the labor party is almost certain to hold the balance of power. In the light of these facts, the political program of the labor party becomes doubly significant and much more worthy of study. The Guide has reproduced this labor program on these four pages so that they may be conveniently detached from this issue and kept for future reference. In reproducing it, The Guide is not endorsing the program in its entirety but it will be noted that many of its provisions have for many years been endorsed by the organized farmers of Western Canada. Social reconstruction in Britain seems imminent.

instruction or are biased by great possessions. But today no man dares to say that anything is impracticable. The war which has scared the old political parties right out of their dogmas, has taught every statesman and every government official, to his enduring surprise, how very much more can be done along the lines that we have laid down than he had ever before thought possible. What we now promulgate as our policy, whether for opposition or for office, is not merely this or that specific reform, but a deliberately thought out, systematic, and comprehensive plan for that immediate social rebuilding which any ministry, whether or not it desires to grapple with the problem, will be driven to undertake. The four pillars of the house that we propose to erect, resting upon the common foundation of the democratic control of society in all its activities, may be termed:

- (a) The Universal Enforcement of the National Minimum;
- (b) The Democratic Control of Industry;
- (c) The Revolution in National Finance; and
- (d) The Surplus Wealth for the Common Good.

## The Universal Enforcement of a National Minimum

The first principle of the Labor party—in significant contrast with those of the capitalist system, whether expressed by the Liberal or by the Conservative party—is the securing to every member of the community, in good times and bad alike (and not only to the strong and able, the well born or the fortunate), of all the requisites of healthy life and worthy citizenship. This is in no sense a "class" proposal. Such an amount of social protection of the individual, however poor and lowly, from birth to death, is, as the economist now knows, as indispensable to fruitful co-operation as it is to successful combination; and it affords the only complete safeguard against that insidious degradation of the standard of life which is the worst economic and social calamity to which any community can be subjected. We are members one of another. No man liveth to himself alone. If any, even the humblest, is made to suffer, the whole community and every one of us, whether or not we recognize the fact, is thereby injured. Generation after generation this has been the corner-stone of the faith of Labor. It will be the guiding principle of any Labor government.

### The Legislative Regulation of Employment

Thus it is that the Labor party today stands for the universal application of the policy of the national minimum, to which (as embodied in the successive elaborations of the Factory, Mines, Railways, Shops, Merchant Shipping, and Truck acts, the Public Health, Housing, and Education acts and the Minimum Wage act—all of them aiming

at the enforcement of at least the prescribed minimum of leisure, health, education, and subsistence) the spokesmen of Labor have already gained the support of the enlightened statesmen and economists of the world. All these laws purporting to protect against extreme degradation of the standard of life need considerable improvement and extension, whilst their administration leaves much to be desired. For instance, the Workmen's Compensation act fails shamefully, not merely to secure proper provision for all the victims of accident and industrial disease, but what is much more important, does not succeed in preventing their continual increase. The amendment and consolidation of the Factory and Workshops acts, with their extension to all employed persons, is long overdue, and it will be the policy of Labor greatly to strengthen the staff of inspectors, especially by the addition of more men and women of actual experience of the workshop and the mine. The Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) act must certainly be maintained in force, and suitably amended, so as both to ensure greater uniformity of conditions among the several districts, and to make the district minimum in all cases an effective reality. The same policy will, in the interests of the agricultural laborers, dictate the perpetuation of the Legal Wage clauses of the new Corn law just passed for a term of five years, and the prompt amendment of any defects that may be revealed in their working. And, in view of the fact that many millions of wage-earners, notably women and the less skilled workmen in various occupations, are unable by combination to obtain wages adequate for decent maintenance in health, the Labor party intends to see to it that the Trade Boards act is suitably amended and made to apply to all industrial employments in which any considerable number of those employed obtain less than 30s. per week. This minimum of not less than 30s. per week (which will need revision according to the level of prices) ought to be the very lowest statutory base line for the least skilled adult workers, men or women, in any occupation, in all parts of the United Kingdom.

### The Organization of Demobilization

But the coming industrial dislocation, which will inevitably follow the discharge from war service of half of all the working population, imposes new obligations upon the community. The demobilization and discharge of the eight million wage-earners now being paid from public funds, either for service with the colors or in munition work and other war trades, will bring to the whole wage earning class grave peril of unemployment, reduction of wages, and a lasting degradation of the standard of life, which can be prevented only by deliberate national organization. The Labor party has repeatedly called upon the present government to formulate a plan, and to make in advance all arrangements necessary for coping with so unparalleled a dislocation. The policy to which the Labor party commits itself is unhesitating and uncompromising. It is plain that regard should be had, in stopping government orders, reducing the staff of the national factories and demobilizing the army, to the actual state of employment in particular industries and in different districts, so as both to release first the kinds of labor most urgently required for the revival of peace production, and to prevent any congestion of the market. It is no less imperative that suitable provision against being turned suddenly adrift without resources should be made, not only for the soldiers, but also for the three million operatives in munition work and other war trades, who will be discharged long before most of the army can be disbanded. On this important point, which is the most urgent of all, the present government has, we believe, down to the present hour, formulated no plan, and come to no decision, and neither the Liberal nor the Conservative party has apparently deemed the matter worthy of agitation. Any government which should allow the discharged soldier or munition worker to fall into the clutches of charity or the Poor law would have to be instantly driven from office by an outburst of popular indignation. What every one will look for is a situation in accordance with his capacity.

### Securing Employment for All

The Labor party insists—as no other political party has thought fit to do—that the obligation to find suitable employment in productive work for all these men and women rests upon the government for the time being. The work of re-settling the disbanded soldiers and discharged munition workers into new situations is a national obligation; and the Labor party emphatically protests against its being regarded as a matter for private charity. It strongly objects to this public duty being handed over either to committees of philanthropists or benevolent societies, or to any of the military or recruiting authorities. The policy of the Labor party in this matter is to make the utmost use of the trade unions, and, equally for the brainworkers, of the various professional associations. In view

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of the fact that, in any trade, the best organization for placing men in situations is a national trade union having local branches throughout the kingdom, every soldier should be allowed, if he chooses, to have a duplicate of his industrial discharge notice sent, one month before the date fixed for his discharge, to the secretary of the trade union to which he belongs or wishes to belong. Apart from this use of the trade union (and a corresponding use of the professional association) the government must, of course, avail itself of some such public machinery as that of the employment exchanges; but before the existing exchanges (which will need to be greatly extended) can receive the co-operation and support of the organized Labor movement, without which their operations can never be fully successful, it is imperative that they should be drastically reformed, on the lines laid down in the Demobilization Report of the "Labor After the War" Joint Committee; and, in particular, that each exchange should be placed under the supervision and control of a joint committee of employers and trade unionists in equal numbers.

The responsibility of the government, for the time being, in the grave industrial crisis that demobilization will produce, goes, however, far beyond the eight million men and women whom the various departments will suddenly discharge from their own service. The effect of this peremptory discharge on all the other workers has also to be taken into account. To the Labor party it will seem the supreme concern of the government of the day to see to it that there shall be, as a result of the gigantic "General Post" which it will itself have deliberately set going, nowhere any degradation of the standard of life. The government has pledged itself to restore the trade union conditions and "pre-war practices" of the workshop, which the trade unions patriotically gave up at the direct request of the government itself; and this solemn pledge must be fulfilled, of course, in the spirit as well as in the letter. The Labor party, moreover, holds it to be the duty of the government of the day to take all necessary steps to prevent the standard rates of wages, in any trade or occupation whatsoever, from suffering any reduction, relatively to the contemporary cost of living. Unfortunately, the present government, like the Liberal and Conservative parties, so far refuses to speak on this important matter with any clear voice. We claim that it should be a cardinal point of government policy to make it plain to every capitalist employer that any attempt to reduce the customary rates of wages when peace comes, or to take advantage of the dislocation of demobilization to worsen the conditions of employment in any grade whatsoever, will certainly lead to embittered industrial strife, which will be in the highest degree detrimental to the national interests; and that the government of the day will not hesitate to take all necessary steps to avert such a calamity. In the great impending crisis the government of the day should not only, as the greatest employer of both brainworkers and manual workers, set a good example in this respect, but should also actively seek to influence private employers by proclaiming in advance that it will not itself attempt to lower the standard rates of conditions in public employment; by announcing that it will insist on the most rigorous observance of the fair wages clause in all public contracts, and by explicitly recommending every local authority to adopt the same policy.

But nothing is more dangerous to the standard of life, or so destructive of those minimum conditions of healthy existence, which must in the interests of the community be assured to every worker, than any widespread or continued unemployment. It has always been a fundamental principle of the Labor party (a point on which, significantly enough, it has not been followed by either of the other political parties) that, in a modern industrial community, it is one of the foremost obligations of the government to find, for every willing worker, whether by hand or by brain, productive work at standard rates.

It is accordingly the duty of the government to adopt a policy of deliberately and systematically preventing the occurrence of unemployment, instead of, as heretofore, letting unemployment occur, and then seeking, vainly and expensively, to relieve the unemployed. It is now known that the government can, if it chooses, arrange the public works and the orders of national departments and local authorities in such a way as to maintain the aggregate demand for labor in the whole kingdom (including that of capitalist employers) approximately at a uniform level from year to year; and it is therefore a primary obligation of the government to prevent any considerable or widespread fluctuations in the total numbers employed in times of good or bad trade. But this is not all. In order to prepare for the possibility of there being any unemployment, either in the course of demobilization or in the first years of peace, it is essential that the government should make all necessary preparations for putting instantly in hand, directly or through the local authorities, such urgently needed public works as (a) the rehousing of the population alike in rural districts, mining villages, and town slums, to the extent, possibly, of a million new cottages and an outlay of three hundred millions sterling; (b) the immediate making good of the shortage of schools, training colleges, technical colleges, etc.,

and the engagement of the necessary additional teaching, clerical, and administrative staffs; (c) new roads; (d) light railways; (e) the unification and reorganization of the railway and canal system; (f) afforestation; (g) the reclamation of land; (h) the development and better equipment of our ports and harbors; (i) the opening up of access to land by co-operative small holdings and in other practicable ways. Moreover, in order to relieve any pressure of an overstocked labor market, the opportunity should be taken, if unemployment should threaten to become widespread, (a) immediately to raise the school-leaving age to sixteen; (b) greatly to increase the number of scholarships and bursaries for secondary and higher education; and (c) substantially to shorten the hours of labor of all young persons, even to a greater extent than the eight hours per week contemplated in the new Education Bill, in order to enable them to attend technical and other classes in the daytime. Finally, wherever practicable, the hours of adult labor should be reduced to not more than forty-eight per week, with out reduction of the standard rates of wages. There can be no economic or other justification for keeping any man or woman to work for long hours, or at overtime, whilst others are unemployed.

#### Social Insurance Against Unemployment

In so far as the government fails to prevent unemployment—whenever it finds it impossible to discover for any willing worker, man or woman, a suitable situation at the standard rate—the Labor party holds that the government must, in the interest of the community as a whole, provide him or her with adequate maintenance, either with such arrangements for honorable employment or with such useful training as may be found practicable, according to age, health and previous occupation. In many ways the best form of provision for those who must be unemployed, because the industrial organization of the community so far breaks down as to be temporarily unable to set them to work, is the Out of Work Benefit afforded by a well administered trade union. This is a special tax on the trade unionists themselves which they have voluntarily undertaken, but towards which they have a right to claim a public subvention—a subvention which was actually granted by parliament (though only to the extent of a couple of shillings or so per week) under Part II of the Insurance Act.

The arbitrary withdrawal by the government in 1915 of this statutory right of the trade unions was one of the least excusable of the war economies; and the Labor party must insist on the resumption of this subvention immediately the war ceases, and on its increase to at least half the amount spent in Out of Work Benefit. The extension of state unemployment insurance to other occupations may afford a convenient method of providing for such of the unemployed, especially in the case of badly paid women workers and the less skilled men, whom it is difficult to organize in trade unions. But the weekly rate of the state unemployment benefit needs, in these days of high prices, to be considerably raised; whilst no industry ought to be compulsorily brought within its scope against the declared will of the workers concerned, and especially of their trade unions. In the twentieth century, there must be no question of driving the unemployed to anything so obsolete and discredited as either private charity, with its haphazard and ill considered doles, or the Poor law, with the utilities and barbarities of its "Stone Yard," or its "Able-bodied Test Workhouse." Only on the basis of a universal application of the Policy of the National Minimum, affording complete security against destitution, in sickness and health, in good times and bad alike, to every member of the community can any worthy social order be built up.

#### The Democratic Control of Industry

The universal application of the policy of the national minimum is, of course, only the first of the pillars of the house that the Labor party intends to see built. What marks off this party most distinctly from any of the other political parties is its demand for the full and genuine adoption of the principle of democracy. The first condition of democracy is effective personal freedom. This has suffered so many encroachments during the war that it is necessary to state with clearness that the complete removal of all the war time restrictions on freedom of speech, freedom of publication, freedom of the press, freedom of travel and freedom of choice of place of residence and kind of employment must take place the day after peace is declared. The Labor party declares emphatically against any continuance of the Military Service acts a moment longer than the imperative requirements of the war excuse. But individual freedom is of little use without complete political rights. The Labor party sees its repeated demands largely conceded in the present Representation of the People act, but not yet wholly satisfied. The party stands, as heretofore, for complete adult suffrage, with not more than a three months' residential qualification, for effective provision for absent electors to vote, for absolutely equal rights for both sexes, for the same freedom to exercise civic rights for the "common soldier" as for the officer, for shorter parliaments, for the complete abolition of the House of Lords, and for a most strenuous opposition to any new Second Chamber, whether elected

or not, having in it any element of heredity or privilege, or of the control of the House of Commons by any party or class. But unlike the Conservative and Liberal parties, the Labor party insists on democracy in industry as well as in government. It demands the progressive elimination from the control of industry of the private capitalists, individual or joint-stock; and the setting free of all who work, whether by hand or by brain, for the service of the community, and of the community only. And the Labor party refuses absolutely to believe that the British people will permanently tolerate any reconstruction or perpetuation of the disorganization, waste and inefficiency involved in the abandonment of British industry to a jostling crowd of separate private employers, with their minds bent, not on the service of the community, but—by the very law of their being—only on the utmost possible profiteering. What the nation needs is undoubtedly a great bound onward in its aggregate productivity. But this cannot be secured merely by pressing the manual workers to more strenuous toil, or even by encouraging the "Captains of Industry" to a less wasteful organization of their several enterprises on a profit-making basis. What the Labor party looks to is a genuinely scientific reorganization of the nation's industry, no longer deflected by individual profiteering, on the basis of the common ownership of the means of production; the equitable sharing of the proceeds among all who participate in any capacity and only among these, and the adoption, in particular services and occupations, of those systems and methods of administration and control that may be found, in practice, best to promote the public interest.

#### Immediate Nationalization

The Labor party stands not merely for the principle of the common ownership of the nation's land, to be applied as suitable opportunities occur, but also, specifically, for the immediate nationalization of railways, mines and the production of electrical power. We hold that the very foundation of any successful reorganization of British industry must necessarily be found in the provision of the utmost facilities for transport and communication, the production of power at the cheapest possible rate and the most economical supply of both electrical energy and coal to every corner of the kingdom. Hence the Labor party stands, unhesitatingly, for the national ownership and administration of the railways and canals, and their union along with harbors and roads and the posts and telegraphs—not to say also the great lines of steamers which could at once be owned, if not immediately directly managed in detail, by the government—in a united national service of communication and transport; to be worked, unhampered by capitalist, private or purely local interests (and with a steadily increasing participation of the organized workers in the management, both central and local, exclusively for the common good. If any government should be so misguided as to propose, when peace comes, to hand the railways back to the shareholders; or should show itself so spendthrift of the nation's property as to give these shareholders any enlarged franchise by presenting them with the economies of unification or the profits of increased railway rates; or so extravagant as to bestow public funds on the re-equipment of privately owned lines—all of which things are now being privately intrigued for by the railway interests—the Labor party will offer any such project the most strenuous opposition. The railways and canals, like the roads, must henceforth belong to the public.

In the production of electricity, for cheap power, light, and heating, this country has so far failed, because of hampering private interests, to take advantage of science. Even in the largest cities we still "peddle" our electricity on a contemptibly small scale. What is called for immediately after the war, is the erection of a score of gigantic "super-power stations," which could generate, at incredibly cheap rates, enough electricity for the use of every industrial establishment and every private household in Great Britain; the present municipal and joint-stock electrical plants being universally linked up and used for local distribution. This is inevitably the future of electricity. It is plain that so great and so powerful an enterprise, affecting every industrial enterprise and, eventually, every household, must not be allowed to pass into the hands of private capitalists. They are already pressing the government for the concession, and neither the Liberal nor the Conservative party has yet made up its mind to a refusal of such a new endowment of profiteering in what will presently be the life blood of modern productive industry. The Labor party demands that the production of electricity on the necessary gigantic scale shall be made, from the start, (with suitable arrangements for municipal co-operation in local distribution) a national enterprise, to be worked exclusively with the object of supplying the whole kingdom with the cheapest possible power, light and heat.

But with railways and the generation of electricity in the hands of the public, it would be criminal folly to leave to the present one thousand five hundred colliery companies the power of "holding up" the coal supply. These are now all working under public control, on terms that virtually afford to their shareholders a statutory guarantee of their swollen incomes. The Labor party demands the immediate nationalization of mines, the extraction of coal and iron being worked as a public ser-

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vice (with a steadily increasing participation in the management, both central and local, of the various grades of persons employed); and the whole business of the retail distribution of household coal being undertaken, as a local public service, by the elected municipal or county councils. And there is no reason why coal should fluctuate in price any more than railway fares, or why the consumer should be made to pay more in winter than in summer, or in one town than another. What the Labor party would aim at is, for household coal of standard quality, a fixed and uniform price for the whole kingdom, payable by rich and poor alike, as unalterable as the penny postage stamp.

But the sphere of immediate nationalization is not restricted to these great industries. We shall never succeed in putting the gigantic system of health insurance on a proper footing, or secure a clear field for the beneficent work of the Friendly Societies, or gain a free hand for the necessary development of the urgently called for Ministry of Health and the Local Public Health Service, until the nation expropriates the profit-making industrial insurance companies, which now so tyrannously exploit the people with their wasteful house-to-house industrial life assurance. Only by such an expropriation of life assurance companies can we secure the universal provision, free from the burdensome toll of weekly pence, of the indispensable funeral benefit. Nor is it in any sense a "class" measure. Only by the assumption by a state department of the whole business of life assurance can the millions of policy holders of all classes be completely protected against the possibly calamitous results of the depreciation of securities and suspension of bonuses which the war is causing. Only by this means can the great staff of insurance agents find their proper place as civil servants, with equitable conditions of employment, compensation for any disturbance and security of tenure, in a nationally organized public service for the discharge of the steadily increasing functions of the government in vital statistics and social insurance.

In quite another sphere the Labor party sees the key to temperance reform in taking the entire manufacture and retailing of alcoholic drink out of the hands of those who find profit in promoting the utmost possible consumption. This is essentially a case in which the people, as a whole, must deal with the licensing question in accordance with local opinion. For this purpose, localities should have conferred upon them facilities: (a) To prohibit the sale of liquor within their boundaries; (b) To reduce the number of licenses and regulate the conditions under which they may be held; and (c) If a locality decides that licenses are to be granted, to determine whether such licenses shall be under private or any form of public control.

Other main industries, especially those now becoming monopolized, should be nationalized as opportunity offers. Moreover, the Labor party holds that the municipalities should not confine their activities to the necessarily costly services of education, sanitation and police; nor yet rest content with acquiring control of the local water, gas, electricity and tramways; but that every facility should be afforded to them to acquire (easily, quickly and cheaply) all the land they require, and to extend their enterprises in housing and town planning, parks, and public libraries, the provision of music and the organization of recreation; and also to undertake, besides the retailing of coal, other services of common utility, particularly the local supply of milk, wherever this is not already fully organized by a co-operative society.

#### Control of Capitalist Industry

Meanwhile, however, we ought not to throw away the valuable experience now gained by the government in its assumption of the importation of wheat, wool, metals and other commodities, and in its control of the shipping, wollen, leather, clothing, boot and shoe, milling, baking, butchering and other industries. The Labor party holds that, whatever may have been the shortcomings of this government importation and control, it has demonstrably prevented a lot of "profiteering." Nor can it end immediately on the declaration of peace. The people will be extremely foolish if they ever allow their indispensable industries to slip back into the unfettered control of private capitalists, who are, actually at the instance of the government itself, now rapidly combining, trade by trade, into monopolist trusts, which may presently become as ruthless in their extortion as the worst American examples. Standing as it does for the democratic control of industry, the Labor party would think twice before it sanctioned any abandonment of the present profitable centralization of purchase of raw material; of the present carefully organized "rationing," by joint committees of the trades concerned, of the several establishments with the materials they require; of the present elaborate system of "costing" and public audit of manufacturers' accounts, so as to stop the waste heretofore caused by the mechanical inefficiency of the more backward firms; of the present salutary publicity of manufacturing processes and expenses thereby ensured; and, on the information thus obtained (in order never again to revert to the old-time profiteering) of the present rigid fixing, for standardized products, of maximum prices at the factory, at the warehouse of the wholesale trader and in the retail

shop. This question of the retail prices of household commodities is emphatically the most practical of all political issues to the woman elector. The male politicians have too long neglected the grievances of the small household, which is the prey of every profiteering combination; and neither the Liberal nor the Conservative party promises, in this respect, any amendment. This, too, is in no sense a "class" measure. It is, so the Labor party holds, just as much the function of government, and just as necessary a part of the democratic regulation of industry, to safeguard the interests of the community as a whole, and those of all grades and sections of private consumers, in the matter of prices, as it is, by the Factory and Trade Boards acts, to protect the rights of the wage-earning producers in the matter of wages, hours of labor and sanitation.

### A Revolution in National Finance

In taxation, also, the interests of the professional and housekeeping classes are at one with those of the manual workers. Too long has our national finance been regulated, contrary to the teaching of political economy, according to the wishes of the possessing classes and the profits of the financiers. The colossal expenditure involved in the present war (of which, against the protest of the Labor party, only a quarter has been raised by taxation, whilst three-quarters have been borrowed at onerous rates of interest, to be a burden on the nation's future) brings things to a crisis. When peace comes, capital will be needed for all sorts of social enterprises, and the resources of government will necessarily have to be vastly greater than they were before the war. Meanwhile innumerable new private fortunes are being heaped up by those who have taken advantage of the nation's needs; and the one-tenth of the population which owns nine-tenths of the riches of the United Kingdom, far from being made poorer, will find itself, in the aggregate, as a result of the war, drawing in rent and interest and dividends a larger nominal income than ever before. Such a position demands a revolution in national finance. How are we to discharge a public debt that may well reach the almost incredible figure of seven thousand million pounds sterling, and at the same time raise an annual revenue which, for local as well as central government, must probably reach one thousand millions a year? It is over this problem of taxation that the various political parties will be found to be most sharply divided.

The Labor party stands for such a system of taxation as will yield all the necessary revenue to the government without encroaching on the prescribed national minimum standard of life of any family whatsoever; without hampering production or discouraging any useful personal effort, and with the nearest possible approximation to equality of sacrifice. We definitely repudiate all proposals for a protective tariff, in whatever specious guise they may be cloaked, as a device for burdening the consumer with unnecessarily enhanced prices, to the profit of the capitalist employer or landed proprietor, who avowedly expects his profit or rent to be increased thereby. We shall strenuously oppose any taxation, of whatever kind, which would increase the price of food or of any other necessary of life. We hold that indirect taxation on commodities, whether by customs or excise, should be strictly limited to luxuries; and concentrated principally on those of which it is socially desirable that the consumption should be actually discouraged. We are at one with the manufacturer, the farmer, and the trader in objecting to taxes interfering with production of commerce, or hampering transport and communications. In all these matters—once more in contrast with the other political parties, and by no means in the interests of the wage-earners alone—the Labor party demands that the very definite teachings of economic science should no longer be disregarded as they have been in the past.

For the raising of the greater part of the revenue now required the Labor party looks to the direct taxation of the incomes above the necessary cost of family maintenance; and, for the requisite effort to pay off the national debt, to the direct taxation of private fortunes both during life and at death. The income tax and super-tax ought at once to be thoroughly reformed in assessment and collection, in abatements and allowances and in graduation and differentiation, so as to levy the required total sum in such a way as to make the real sacrifice of all the tax-payers as nearly as possible equal. This would involve assessment by families instead of by individual persons, so that the burden is alleviated in proportion to the number of persons to be maintained. It would involve the raising of the present unduly low minimum income assessable to the tax, and the lightening of the present unfair burden on the great mass of professional and small trading classes by a new scale of graduation, rising from a penny in the pound on the smallest assessable income up to sixteen or even nineteen shillings in the pound on the highest income of the millionaires. It would involve bringing into assessment the numerous windfalls of profit that now escape, and a further differentiation between essentially different kinds of income. The excess profits tax might well be retained in an appropriate form;

whilst, so long as mining royalties exist, the mineral rights duty ought to be increased. The steadily rising unearned increment of urban and mineral land ought, by an appropriate direct taxation of land values, to be wholly brought into the public exchequer. At the same time, for the service and redemption of the national debt, the death duties ought to be regraduated, much more strictly collected and greatly increased. In this matter we need, in fact, completely to reverse our point of view, and to rearrange the whole taxation of inheritance from the standpoint of asking what is the maximum amount that any rich man should be permitted at death to divert, by his will, from the national exchequer, which should normally be the heir to all private riches in excess of a quite moderate amount by way of family provision. But all this will not suffice. It will be imperative at the earliest possible moment to free the nation from at any rate the greater part of its new load of interest-bearing debt for loans which ought to have been levied as taxation; and the Labor party stands for a special capital levy to pay off, if not the whole, a very substantial part of the entire national debt—a capital levy chargeable like the death duties on all property, but (in order to secure approximate equality of sacrifice) with exemption of the smallest savings, and for the rest at rates very steeply graduated, so as to take only a small contribution from the little people and a very much larger percentage from the millionaires.

Over this issue of how the financial burden of the war is to be borne, and how the necessary revenue is to be raised, the greatest political battles will be fought. In this matter the Labor party claims the support of four-fifths of the whole nation, for the interests of the clerk, the teacher, the doctor, the minister of religion, the average retail shopkeeper and trader, and all the mass of those living on small incomes are identical with those of the artisan. The landlords, the financial magnates, the possessors of great fortunes will not, as a class, willingly forego the relative immunity that they have hitherto enjoyed. The present unfair subjection of the co-operative society to an excess profits tax on the "profits" which it has never made—specially dangerous as "the thin end of the wedge" of penal taxation of this laudable form of democratic enterprise—will not be abandoned without a struggle. Every possible effort will be made to juggle with the taxes, so as to place upon the shoulders of the mass of laboring folk and upon the struggling households of the professional men and small traders (as was done after every previous war)—whether by customs or excise duties, by industrial monopolies, by unnecessarily high rates of postage and railway fares, or by a thousand and one other ingenious devices—an unfair share of the national burden. Against these efforts the Labor party will take the firmest stand.

### The Surplus for the Common Good

In the disposal of the surplus above the standard of life society has hitherto gone as far wrong as in its neglect to secure the necessary basis of any genuine industrial efficiency or decent social order. We have allowed the riches of our mines, the rental value of the lands superior to the margin of cultivation, the extra profits of the fortunate capitalists, even the material outcome of scientific discoveries—which ought by now to have made this Britain of ours immune from class poverty or from any widespread destitution—to be absorbed by individual proprietors; and then devoted very largely to the senseless luxury of an idle rich class. Against this misappropriation of the wealth of the community, the Labor party—speaking in the interests, not of the wage-earners alone, but of every grade and section of producers by hand or by brain, not to mention also those of the generations that are to succeed us, and of the permanent welfare of the community—emphatically protests. One main pillar of the house that the Labor party intends to build is the future appropriation of the surplus, not to the enlargement of any individual fortune, but to the common good. It is from this constantly arising surplus (to be secured, on the one hand, by nationalization and municipalization and, on the other, by the steeply graduated taxation of private income and riches) that will have to be found the new capital which the community day by day needs for the perpetual improvement and increase of its various enterprises, for which we shall decline to be dependent on the usury exacting financiers. It is from the same source that has to be defrayed the public provision for the sick and infirm of all kinds (including that for maternity and infancy) which is still so scandalously insufficient; for the aged and those prematurely incapacitated by accident or disease, now in many ways so imperfectly cared for; for the education alike of children, of adolescents and of adults, in which the Labor party demands a genuine equality of opportunity, overcoming all differences of material circumstances; and for the organization of public improvements of all kinds, including the brightening of the lives of those now condemned to almost ceaseless toil, and a great development of the means of recreation. From the same source must come the greatly increased public provision that the Labor party will insist on

being made for scientific investigation and original research, in every branch of knowledge, not to say also for the promotion of music, literature and fine art, which have been under capitalism so greatly neglected, and upon which, so the Labor party holds, any real development of civilization fundamentally depends. Society, like the individual, does not live by bread alone—does not exist only for perpetual wealth production. It is in the proposal for this appropriation of every surplus for the common good—in the vision of its resolute use for the building up of the community as a whole instead of for the magnification of individual fortunes—that the Labor party, as the party of the producers by hand or by brain, most distinctively marks itself off from the older political parties, standing, as these do, essentially for the maintenance, unimpaired, of the perpetual private mortgage upon the annual product of the nation that is involved in the individual ownership of land and capital.

**The Street of To-morrow**

The house which the Labor party intends to build, the four pillars of which have now been described, does not stand alone in the world. Where will it be in the street of tomorrow? If we repudiate, on the one hand, the imperialism that seeks to dominate other races, or to impose our own will on other parts of the British empire, so we disclaim equally any conception of a selfish and insular "non-interventionism," unregarding of our special obligations to our fellow citizens overseas; of the corporate duties of one nation to another; of the moral claims upon us of the non-adult races, and of our own indebtedness to the world of which we are part. We look for an ever-increasing intercourse, a constantly developing exchange of commodities, a continually expanding friendly co-operation among all the people of the world. With regard to that great commonwealth of all races, all colors, all religions and all degrees of civilization, that we call the British empire, the Labor party stands for its maintenance and its progressive development on the lines of local autonomy and "Home Rule All Round"; the fullest respect for the rights of each people, whatever its color, to all the democratic self-government of which it is capable, and to the proceeds of its own toil upon the resources of its own territorial home; and the closest possible co-operation among all the various members of what has become essentially not an empire in the old sense, but a Britannic Alliance.

We desire to maintain the most intimate relations with the Labor party overseas. Like them, we have no sympathy with the projects of "Imperial Federation," in so far as these imply the subjection to a common imperial legislature wielding coercive power (including dangerous facilities for coercive imperial taxation and for enforced military

service), either of the existing self-governing Dominions, whose autonomy would be thereby invaded; or of the United Kingdom, whose freedom of democratic self-development would be thereby hampered; or of India and the colonial dependencies, which would thereby run the risk of being further exploited for the benefit of a "White Empire." We do not intend, by any such "Imperial Senate," either to bring the plutocracy of Canada and South Africa to the aid of the British aristocracy, or to enable the landlords and financiers of the mother country to unite in controlling the growing popular democracies overseas. The autonomy of each self-governing part of the empire must be intact.

What we look for, besides a constant progress in democratic self-government of every part of the Britannic alliance, and especially in India, is a continuous participation of the ministers of the Dominions, of India, and eventually of other dependencies (perhaps by means of their own ministers specially resident in London for this purpose) in the most confidential deliberations of the Cabinet, so far as foreign policy and imperial affairs are concerned; and the annual assembly of an Imperial Council, representing all constituents of the Britannic alliance and all parties in their local legislatures, which should discuss all matters of common interest, but only in order to make recommendations for the simultaneous consideration of the various autonomous local legislatures, of what should increasingly take the constitutional form of an alliance of free nations. And we carry the idea further. As regards our relations to foreign countries, we disavow and disclaim any desire or intention to dispossess or to impoverish any other state or nation. We seek no increase of territory. We disclaim all idea of "economic war." We ourselves object to all protective customs tariffs; but we hold that each nation must be left free to do what it thinks best for its own economic development, without thought of injuring others. We believe that nations are in no way damaged by each other's economic prosperity or commercial progress; but, on the contrary, that they are actually themselves mutually enriched thereby. We would therefore put an end to the old entanglements and mystifications of secret diplomacy and the formation of leagues against leagues. We stand for the immediate establishment, actually as a part of the treaty of peace with which the present war will end, of a universal league or society of nations, a supernational authority, with an international high court to try all justiciable issues between nations; an international legislature to enact such common laws as can be mutually agreed upon, and an international council of mediation to endeavor to settle without ultimate conflict even those disputes which are not justiciable. We would have all the nations of the world most solemnly undertake and promise to make common

cause against any one of them that broke away from this fundamental agreement. The world has suffered too much from war for the Labor party to have any other policy than that of lasting peace.

**More Light — But Also More Warmth!**

The Labor party is far from assuming that it possesses a key to open all locks; or that any policy which it can formulate will solve all the problems that beset us. But we deem it important to ourselves as well as to those who may, on the one hand, wish to join the party, or, on the other, to take up arms against it, to make quite clear and definite our aim and purpose. The Labor party wants that aim and purpose, as set forth in the preceding pages, with all its might. It calls for more warmth in politics, for much less apathetic acquiescence in the miseries that exist, for none of the cynicism that saps the life of leisure. On the other hand, the Labor party has no belief in any of the problems of the world being solved by good will alone. Good will without knowledge is warmth without light. Especially in all the complexities of politics, in the still undeveloped science of society, the Labor party stands for increased study, for the scientific investigation of each succeeding problem, for the deliberate organization of research, and for a much more rapid dissemination among the whole people of all the science that exists. And it is perhaps specially the Labor party that has the duty of placing this advancement of science in the forefront of its political programme. What the Labor party stands for in all fields of life is, essentially, democratic co-operation; and co-operation involves a common purpose which can be agreed to; a common plan which can be explained and discussed, and such a measure of success in the adaptation of means to ends as will ensure a common satisfaction. An autocratic sultan may govern without science if his whim is law. A plutocratic party may choose to ignore science, if it is heedless whether its pretended solutions of social problems that may win political triumphs ultimately succeed or fail. But no Labor party can hope to maintain its position unless its proposals are, in fact, the outcome of the best political science of its time; or to fulfil its purpose unless that science is continually wresting new fields from human ignorance. Hence, although the purpose of the Labor party must, by the law of its being, remain for all time unchanged, its policy and its programme will, we hope, undergo a perpetual development, as knowledge grows, and as new phases of the social problem present themselves, in a continually finer adjustment of our measures to our ends. If law is the mother of freedom, science, to the Labor party, must be the parent of law.

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**The Grain Growers' Guide Winnipeg**

Where are I day? Those of enough.

An editor t a fresh you "Kindly t closes her ey ber." To which t "If you will may be ab

Among the a distinguishe grave and soe the ladies p hostess that place at such "Yes," re bright smile, anything but



"How are the landlord "Vurra, w plied Sandy, matism in m "Ah, you You are gett and old age "Auld ag "Auld age Here's my it second and s

An elderly much given after a par the old won "Vell, I vis "I wish shouted her "Ach, ja! ways you t yourself!"

One of th tion on the "Name fou An aspiri answer: "Black she the lamb an



Mr. Jone of triplets in the stre "Well J the Lord l "Smiled "He laugl

On a tr the novell patriareh "Fine ed tentati a hillside "Best i sitter.

Mr. Bach "Don't "When t rolling de can plant "And Mr. Bach "Don't sitter. shoot the "Is th "Of cc gustedly.

# Humor

Where are the fresh eggs of yesterday? Those of yester-year are plentiful enough.

An editor received this letter from a fresh youth:

"Kindly tell me why a girl always closes her eyes when a fellow kisses her."

To which the editor replied: "If you will send us your photograph we may be able to tell you the reason."

Among the guests at a reception was a distinguished man of letters. He was grave and somewhat taciturn. One of the ladies present suggested to the hostess that he seemed to be out of place at such a party.

"Yes," replied the hostess with a bright smile, "you see, he can't talk anything but sense!"



"How are you to-day, Sandy?" asked the landlord of his Scotch tenant.

"Vurra weel, sir, vurra weel," replied Sandy, "if it waana for the rheumatism in my right leg."

"Ah, you must not complain, Sandy. You are getting old, like the rest of us, and old age does not come alone."

"Auld age, sir?" exclaimed Sandy. "Auld age has nothin' to do wi't. Here's my ither leg just as auld an' it's soond and soople yet."

An elderly German and his wife were much given to puarreling. One day, after a particularly unpleasant scene, the old woman remarked with a sigh: "Vell, I vish I vas in heafen!"

"I vish I vas in a beer garden!" shouted her husband.

"Ach, ja!" cried the old wife; "always you try to pick out the best for yourself!"

One of the questions in an examination on the subject of stock raising was: "Name four different kinds of sheep."

An aspiring youth gave this for the answer:

"Black sheep, white sheep, Mary's little lamb and the hydraulic ram."



Mr. Jones had recently become father of triplets. The minister stopped him in the street to congratulate him.

"Well Jones," he said, "I hear that the Lord has smiled on you."

"Smiled on me," repeated Jones. "He laughed out loud."

On a tramping trip Irving Bacheller, the novelist, discovered a chin-bearded patriarch on a roadside rock.

"Fine corn," Mr. Bacheller remarked tentatively, waving his hand toward a hillside filled with straggling stalks.

"Best in New Hampshire," said the sitter.

"How do you plow that field?" asked Mr. Bacheller. "It's pretty steep."

"Don't plow it," said the sitter. "When the spring thaws come the rocks rolling downhill tear it up so that we can plant corn."

"And how do you plant it?" asked Mr. Bacheller.

"Don't plant it, really," said the sitter. "Stand in the back door and shoot the seed in with a shotgun."

"Is that the truth?" asked Bacheller.

"Of course not," said the sitter disgustedly. "That's conversation."

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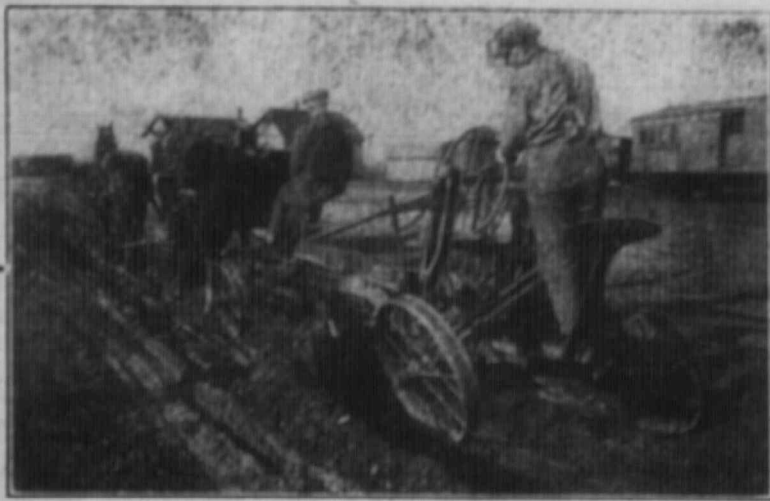
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## Successful Events at Brandon

Bull Sale—Winter Fair—Boys' Calf Competition—Shorthorn Club Meeting—Sales

The series of feature livestock events staged last week at the Brandon Winter Fair building was the most numerous and in many ways the most successful of any provincial winter fair ever held in Manitoba. It was generally not as spectacular an event as many that season after season attract large attendances throughout the west but it was a "market" this year more than ever before. The sale of fat steers was spectacular enough for anybody especially the patriotic sale. The list of outstanding features of the week were the bull sale, the exhibit of fat steers and show horses, also swine and sheep, the first annual meeting and dinner of the Shorthorn club of Manitoba, the boys' calf competition, fat steers, swine and horse sales, sheep and cattle breeders' meetings, etc. The annual meeting of the winter fair board was held Friday afternoon. The secretary's report showed that the financial end of the fair is in satisfactory condition.

Commercially the bull sale was the outstanding feature of the week. One hundred and eighty nine bulls brought \$48,060, an average of \$254.30. The following figures show the total number of each breed, total selling price and average selling price:—

Shorthorns (Bulls)	.....	\$36,700.00
Average (154 sold)	.....	238.35
Aberdeen Angus (Bulls)	.....	6,065.00
Average (18 sold)	.....	337.00
Herefords (Bulls)	.....	1,690.00
Average (6 sold)	.....	281.65
Shorthorns (Females)	.....	2,580.00
Average (8 sold)	.....	321.25
Herefords (Females)	.....	805.00
Average (2 sold)	.....	402.50

The outstanding feature of the bull sale was the \$2,200 Shorthorn Calf Rosewood II, by Amazing Hope, dam, Nonpareil Beauty, sold by James B. Davidson, Myrtle, Man., to Colin W. McMillan of Winnipeg, to head his herd of 75 females at Poplar Point, Man. This was a most sensational calf, scarcely thirteen months old. He has unusual size, is wonderfully proportioned and has all the quality, style and vigor to make him a great sire. Prof. G. E. Day, secretary of the Dominion

Shorthorn Breeder's Association, who had just come from the Great Shorthorn Congress and sale at Chicago, said that, in his estimation, this young bull is a better calf than the bull of the same age, Village Clopper, which topped the Chicago sale at \$4,500. John Barron, the veteran breeder, of Carberry, Man., was the runner-up in the bidding for this grand calf. He is the highest priced Shorthorn bull ever bred and sold in Western Canada. An interesting feature of this is that last year Mr. Davidson, in bringing to the Brandon sale a full brother of this bull, and just as good a calf, except that he had scarcely as much scale, had him killed on the C.N.R. and only received \$75 for him. For one female to produce two such calves in succession is a remarkable thing. Mr. Davidson believes such a breeding performance as this has not been accomplished by any other cow on the continent and his opinion ought to be worth a great deal for his grandfather, James I Davidson, was the greatest importer of the famous Cruickshank cattle to America. It was this blood, imported at the time panic had seized many shorthorn men through an overuse of Bates' milking shorthorns that saved the breed and made it the great breed it is today. Mr. Davidson's only other entry at the sale, a beautiful big dark roan sappy young bull, brought \$925 from James Arnot, Bradwardine.

James I. Miller, Myrtle, sold Newton Hero to H. R. Tolton, Oak Lake, for \$900. Lorne C. Wilkie, Myrtle, sold Ranger to H. R. Roberts, Osborne, for \$615 and Ross Duke to Miss Forward of Oak Lake for \$700. Miss Forward was the only lady buyer at the bull sale and she showed her appreciation of good stock by getting one of the best of the lot.

A most interesting feature of the sale was the fact that three men on adjoining farms at Myrtle sold eight bulls mostly around a year old or slightly over for \$5,900, an average of nearly \$740. Here is one of the best evidences of the great value of community breeding. The three highest priced bulls of the sale came from Myrtle.

James Guild, Kemnay, got \$800 for Sittytton's Selection II, a lovely red bull, from John Crawford, Chater, Man. Others who sold Shorthorns at \$400 or over were Leslie M. Poole, Springhurst; D. Stewart, Gilbert Plains; Geo. Allison, Jr., Manson; Geo. Allison, Sr., Burnbank; W. J. Connell, Neepawa; Foley Bros., Manitou; Wm. Grayston, Newdale; Mrs. Florence Linden (\$395).

The highest priced Hereford bull was contributed by Walter Clifford, Austin, Man., and sold to W. G. Riddell, Springwater, Sask., for \$465; T. H. Connor, Killarney, Man., sold Ivy Lea Ray for \$365 and another for \$220.

Aberdeen Angus bulls did well and some beautiful black herd headers passed through the ring. They were generally well fitted. James Turner, Carroll, sold two to W. I. Elder, Brandon, at \$700 and \$750. D. Paterson, Berton, Man., got \$455 for one and \$355 for another, the first going to Jas. Story, Grandview. S. Mitchell, Grandview, sold Black Watch M. for \$500 and Brown Bros., Neudorf, Sask., one for \$400.

The Brandon Experimental Farm got \$500 for one Shorthorn female John Graham got \$405 and \$355 for two others while J. I. Moffatt, Carroll, sold Lona, a Hereford heifer, to A. L. Pierce, Saskatoon, for \$500.

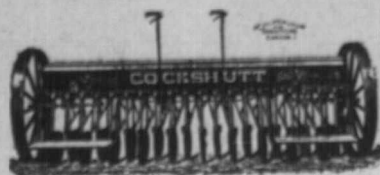
There was a considerable number of bulls which did not bring as much as they were really worth as breeders, especially so among Shorthorns. This was very frequently due to the great shortage of feed and the hesitancy of many men to feed stock to proper show shape. They doubted whether the public would appreciate this or not, but generally speaking the results of such extra fitting was well worth while. There were a few bulls which were neither a credit to their owners or the sale.

### THE HORSE SHOW

The horse show at Brandon this year brought out some of the finest classes of Clydesdale and Percheron stallions ever

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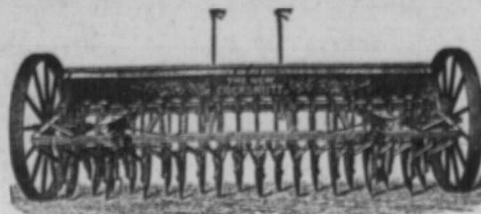
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Sowing at  
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in Bottom  
of Trench



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**Traces**—2 in. wide 2-ply with three rows of stitching; 2 in. 2-ply hame top, 1-link tested best chain; 1 1/2 in. 2-ply traces will be furnished if desired. Either ring style or straight through traces furnished at the same price. Our traces are full length, finest quality and guaranteed to give service.

**Sack Pad**—6 in. wide, extra heavy felt lined, 2 in. lap, 11 in. slight to buckle, brass spotted.  
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seen in the West. Three- and four-year-old Clydes had classes of upwards of 25 horses and a large percentage of them good ones. Quality was most pronounced in the top horses of both breeds and many outstanding individuals graced the ring. Dean Rutherford, University of Saskatchewan, judged the Clydesdales and R. A. Drennan, Canora, the Percherons.

Ben Finlayson's Edward Garnet, a lordly drafter, many times champion in the West and a horse with winning progeny in Scotland, topped the aged class. Rubio, by Royal Edward also a noted winning horse of marked quality and a tried sire, was second. Third went to Hugh Gilmour, Pasqua, Sask., on King's Best, a black horse that has done remarkably well.

The class for stallions coming four years old was not as strong as some others. It went to a Bruce horse, Baron Wallace, of Hillcrest, shown by Thos. Halpenny, Regina, with John Graham, Carberry, second, and third on horses by Silver Cup and Bonnie Buchlyvie.

Three-year-olds was an unusually strong class. Duke of Hillcrest, shown by R. H. Taber, Condie, Sask., was first, with Brookside Mahomet, by Mahomet, a Buchlyvie-bred horse, second. The latter is a horse with great muscling, faultless underpinning and marked masculinity. He should prove a prepotent sire. Another son of The Bruce, Bridgen of Hillcrest, was third. He is a horse of fine quality though somewhat upstanding.

In Clydes, coming two year olds, another son of The Bruce, Prince of Hillcrest, went to the top. He is a colt of great style and superb quality. Dan Buchlyvie, the second horse, is also a stylish colt of splendid substance, muscling and quality. Gilmour had a good colt third.

In yearlings, Mrs. Bryce of Arcola had first on a good son of Baron of Arcola and Gilmour of Pasqua, the next two on two splendid colts by King's Best.

The Clydesdale championship was awarded Prince of Hillcrest over Edward Garnet, winner of the aged class. Taber got first for best Canadian-bred stallion and Halpenny, of Regina, reserve, both on Bruce colts. Donne Lodge Manita by Baron of Arcola, owned by Mrs. Bryce won the Canadian-bred female championship.

**Percherons**  
George P., shown by Dr. Head, Regina won the aged class and championship. He is perhaps the best Percheron horse ever shown in Canada and ought to make a great fight in stronger com-

NEW DATES  
**Alberta Spring Horse Show**  
APRIL 9-12

See announcement in this issue

## The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

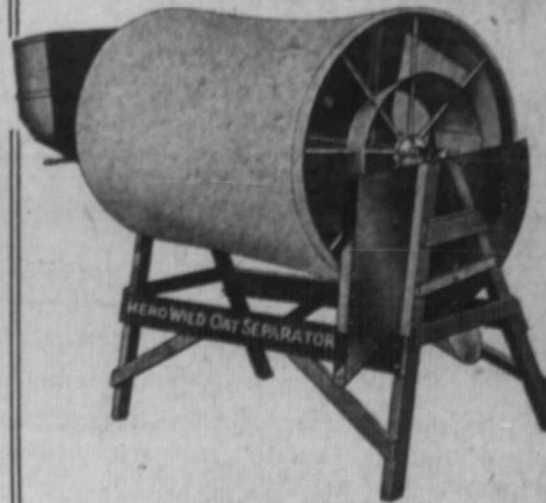
HEAD OFFICE Weyburn, Sask.

Winnipeg Branch - 10 Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

## The Hero Wild Oat Separator

Vibration is practically eliminated in the "Hero" which insures almost perfect separation



There is no wild oat separator manufactured which is entirely free from vibration, yet vibration is one of the chief causes of imperfect separation. In building the Hero Wild Oat Separator we never lost sight of this fact—consequently the Hero is the one separator now on the market which is almost free from vibration. As with all great inventions simplicity is the key-note.

### NOTE THE REVERSIBLE FLEXIBLE DRUM

The drum is a heavy fleece cloth (reversible). The wild oat adheres by its awn or spike to the cloth in the course of rotation and is carried up and scraped into a separate receptacle. An almost perfect separation is thereby accomplished.

### LIGHT RUNNING—LARGE CAPACITY

The Hero is a light running machine and can be operated by hand or power. The capacity depends on the condition of grain being cleaned. 50 bushels an hour can be expected with a fair sample.

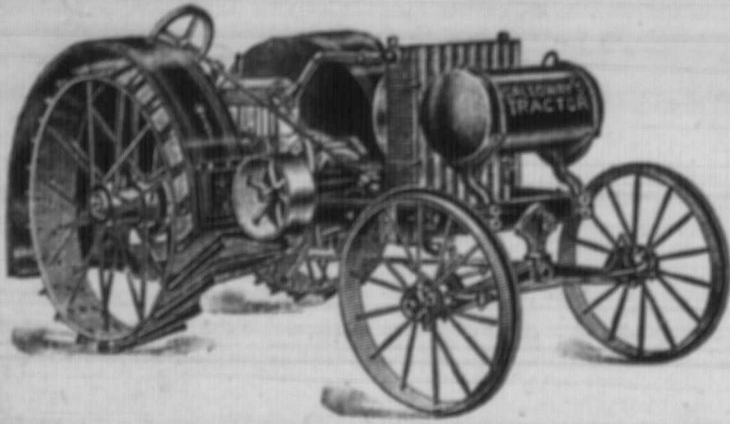
### SAVE ON FREIGHT CHARGES

The Hero is shipped in knock-down form taking low freight classification. Early delivery guaranteed.

If your dealer does not handle write us direct

**HERO MANUFACTURING CO. Limited**  
WINNIPEG MAN.

## GALLOWAY'S EFFICIENCY TRACTOR



Looking over the Tractor field to assist the Government with its "Great Production Campaign," I thoroughly investigated many tractors and came to the conclusion the one to serve the Western Canadian farmers best was the tractor manufactured by Wm. Galloway Co., Waterloo, Iowa.

Buying a tractor means a big investment. Don't decide hurriedly; you can't afford to make a mistake. Better write tonight for complete specifications, a few of which are given below. Remember, we can make delivery.

**Four-Cylinder Motor**, built specially for this tractor in Galloway's own plant.

**Kerosene or Gasoline Burner** and very economical on fuel.

**Hyatt Roller and New Departure Anti-Friction Bearings.** 21 sets of these bearings eliminate friction, cut down fuel consumption and assist delivery of fullest possible power on draw-bar.

**Double Chain Drive.** Wheels each 14 inches wide on driving surface. Propelled on only 15% of its own power, leaving 85% of engine power for actual use on draw-bar.

**Weight, 5,000 Pounds.** Plenty for all purposes and yet not too heavy.

**GUARANTEE** Best materials obtainable in tractor and produced by best of skilled mechanics. Under actual test gives 14 horse-power on draw-bar and 24 horse-power on belt.

SELL SOME OF YOUR HORSES AND BUY A GALLOWAY TRACTOR

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179 Bannatyne Ave. Exclusive Distributors for Western Canada Winnipeg

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

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

## MAX Galvanized or Painted Corrugated Sheets

Represent the Maximum of Value for Building Purposes.

Full weight, properly corrugated to allow an adequate lap with minimum loss, well covered with a coating that protects. This brand has proven its worth by service

in Western Canada. Insist on being supplied with MAX Brand, and you will get full value for your money. Your local dealer will gladly quote you prices, or you can send full particulars of your building, with measurements, direct to us for free estimate.

**Winnipeg Ceiling & Roofing Co. Limited**  
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## Live Poultry and Dressed Hogs

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

Old Hens, in good condition, per lb. 22c	No express charges deducted whatsoever for shipments exceeding 100 lbs. from any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan.
Ducks, in good condition, per lb. 24c	
Choice Fat Hens, per lb. 23c	
<b>THE ABOVE PRICES ARE F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT</b>	
Turkeys, in good condition, from 7 lbs. up, per lb. 24c	Geese, in good condition, per lb. 22c
Spring Chickens, in No. 1 condition, per lb. 22c	Old Roosters, in good condition, per lb. 16c
	Eggs Highest Market Price
<b>THE ABOVE PRICES ARE F.O.B. WINNIPEG</b>	

**Sisskind-Tannenbaum Grocery Company** 465 PRITCHARD AVE. WINNIPEG, MAN.

pany. There are very few horses of any breed his equal. Dr. Head also had second and third in the next class. Competition in this class for first and second was very keen, Napier, the first horse, getting it because he then moved a little better. This was the strongest Percheron class ever shown at this fair.

C. D. Roberts & Sons, Osborne, Man., had a great string of good horses on hand and cleaned up a large number of the best prizes. J. H. Crowe, of Gilbert Plains, also had a good selection to his credit.

There were some very good Belgian horses, C. D. Roberts & Sons, Dr. Head, A. M. Weldie, and E. D. Sworder, Balcarres, Sask., and Hector Delanoy, Ste. Amelie, Man., being among the chief exhibitors.

### BOY'S CALF COMPETITION

This was again a great success. From end to end the arena was filled with big boys, medium boys and very small almost "wee" boys, all exhibiting the calves they had coddled along for months with the hope of landing the top prize at this big fair. The atmosphere of competition and the inspiration of seeing others beautifully finished must act as one of the greatest impetuses to better livestock, better care and better showing. There were a number of visitors on hand from Minnesota to study the methods so successfully used at Brandon in handling this show and take them back to U. S. The boys had a section just back of the ring stand where there was plenty of light and the calves were tried in one long row. Through this passed a constant stream of visitors and to these not the least interesting part was the many exclamations or observations unconsciously made by the boys about one another's calves, grooming or other things. There were 43 entries and a great line-up of beautifully finished calves filled the ring.

The calves as well as other fat steers were judged by E. P. Hall of Mechanicsburg, Illinois, who has fed the Grand champion carload of fat steers for four years at the Chicago International Exposition. It is doubtful if there is a better feeder of finished steers in the world than Mr. Hall. He knows when finish is put on right and his judging at Brandon was highly satisfactory. It was most methodical, a preliminary survey being made on previous days to get a line on the calves. Mr. Hall was greatly pleased with the quality, type and high finish of these calves.

First place went to Alex. H. Walker, Carnegie, Man., an 11 year old boy, showing for the first time. His calf, Ruby Boy, just a year old, was a blue roan and an Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn cross. This was a calf of remarkable type, finish and quality. Exceedingly low-set, thick and deep, he carried a wonderful depth of firm even fleshing and a fine, thick, mossy coat of hair. He was a wonderful calf and finished baby beef. His owner won \$175 in cash and sold him for 46 cents per pound. Second went to Sam Heal, Brandon, on a black Angus grade, a finely finished, sappy, mellow handling youngster of unusual quality. This boy won first last year. Francis Robinson, of Millwood, a boy of 13 years, had third on a pure white grade Shorthorn. It was a very typy calf of great depth, thickness at the heart and mellow finish. Geo. English, who has stood second two years, won fourth this year on a fine firmly-fleshed Shorthorn steer. Fifth went to Holthy Moffat on a grade Hereford. Holthy won first in this competition two years ago. His brother, nine years old, won eighth, while Willie Sawyer, Brandon won seventh on an Angus grade. Thus all three breeds were well represented in the first eight placings, the Angus by three, Shorthorn by three and Herefords by two.

The other placings were as follows: John Campbell, Chater, aged 15, Angus; Leslie Muir, High Bluff, aged 13, Shorthorn; Carl Scharff, Hartney, aged 16, Hereford; Birkett Mitchell, Douglas, aged 13, Shorthorn; W. J. F. Strachan, Miniota, aged 12, Shorthorn; Allan Cumming, Brandon, aged 13, Shorthorn; Duncan M. Craig, Brookdale, aged 14, Shorthorn; Harold F. Lowes, Brandon, aged 11, Aberdeen-Angus; J. Duthie, Hartney, aged 11, Shorthorn; George Thomser, Brandon, aged 13, Aberdeen-

Continued on Page 62



### \$15.00 Buys this Griffith Team Outfit

(18 west of Fort Williams)

Comprising Slat Rope Traces, Slat Yoke Rees, Hames, Hame Straps, Flaw Pads, Saily Bands and Bellets, Complete for 2 Horses.

**CAN you beat it?** The whole business end of a team harness at a price that makes it a real economy! Actual service tests have proved beyond question that rope wears every bit as well as leather. Farmers everywhere are finding the Griffith Team Outfit a great boon, in the form of the steadily increasing price of leather. Order an Outfit to-day. Price \$15 for 18 west of Fort Williams.

Griffith's Slat Rope Traces only, per set of four, with belt chains, \$4 for 18.50 west of Fort Williams.

Griffith's Slat Yoke Rees, to replace leather, plus straps, etc., complete with hames and sables, \$1.50 per pair (or \$1.75 west of Fort Williams). If your dealer can't supply you, order direct. Write for booklet.

**G. L. GRIFFITH & SON**  
70 Waterloo St., Stratford, Ont.



## Live Poultry WANTED

Choice Fat Hens, per lb.	25c
Old Hens, per lb.	22c
Ducks, per lb.	30c
Spring Chickens, per lb.	18c-20c
Old Roosters, per lb.	15c
Turkeys, per lb.	23c
Geese, per lb.	18c

Old birds in good condition. We are preparing crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

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

**MONEY ORDER MAILED DAILY**  
**Standard Produce Co.**  
43 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

## LIVE POULTRY

**NOTE THE FOLLOWING PRICES**

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

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

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

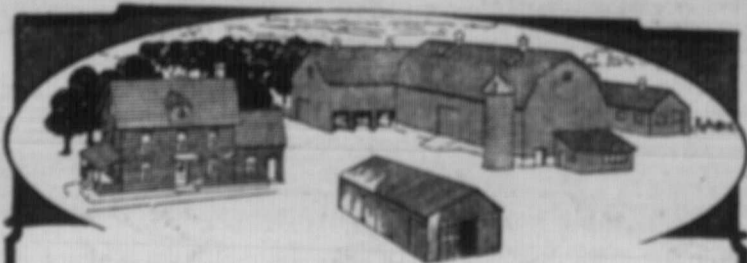
## LIVE POULTRY WANTED

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

Choice Fat Hens, per lb.	26c
Hens any size	23c
Ducks, per lb.	30c
Turkeys in No. 1 condition	24c
Geese, per lb.	20c
Old Roosters, per lb.	15c

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

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



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A "Metallic" roof area of 3000 square feet will yield an average of 18,750 gals. of water per annum

Not only rain water but you can save all the dew fall and get a cleaner, sweeter water, and more of it than with a wooden roof. And of course, "Metallic" Shingles or our "Empire" Corrugated Iron will give you a stronger, more durable and weathertight roof—and one that will be fire and lightning proof as well.

Supposing you only make a start with a "Metallic" roof on your implement shed—you can roof other buildings later on—you'll be protecting your valuable implements from fire and weather and greatly increasing your water supply. Every square foot of "Metallic" roof will yield 6 1/2 gals. of clean, pure water per annum. You'll quickly pay for the materials used and always be sure of good water.

"EMPIRE" Corrugated Iron

Write us today for particulars

"EASTLAKE" Steel Shingles



Let us show you how to make sure of a splendid, never-failing water supply and secure better, more durable buildings as well.

**The METALLIC ROOFING Co. Limited** Manufacturers

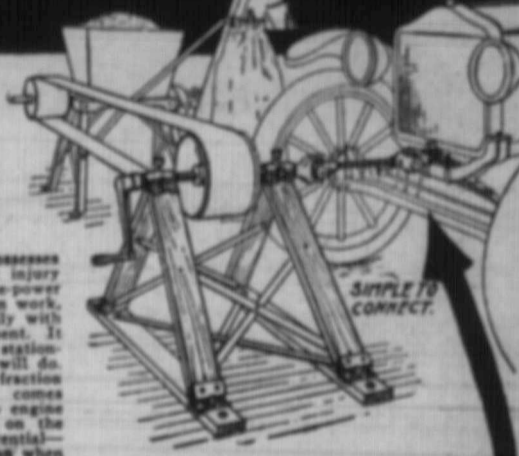
797 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg  
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If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know and we will put you in touch with the makers.

## \$45 BUYS 1 1/2 14 H.P.

A simple, easily attached equipment—makes a powerful gasoline engine out of your car. With the LAWRENCE AUTO POWER EQUIPMENT, you can produce on the belt all the power your car possesses without the slightest injury to the car. 14 horse-power is enough for all farm work, and you have it easily with this practical equipment. It does absolutely all a stationary gasoline engine will do. Its cost is only a fraction as much. Power comes direct from the auto engine and saves all wear on the gears and differential—there's less strain than when driving on the road.



Study the picture—see how simple—realize what a labor-saver Compare its usefulness and cost with a stationary engine and order now. Hundreds now in use.

**LAWRENCE AUTO POWER EQUIPMENT**

**IT OPERATES—**  
Wood Saws  
Grindstones  
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Feed Grinders  
Grain Cleaners  
Water Pumps  
Portable Grain Elevators  
and all other farm machinery any stationary engine will run.

**IT FITS—**Ford, Dodge, Geo., Chevrolet 490  
Sold only on an Absolute Money Back Guarantee.

**Only \$45.00 Complete**

SEND FOR BIG FREE CIRCULAR  
**Lawrence Auto Power Co.** Dept. A, Lock Box 1144 WINNIPEG, Man.

## The Gophers' Annual Banquet

How Many Bushels Of Wheat Are YOU Going To Contribute?



OR are you tired of planting wheat to feed Gophers? Then get after them with "Gophercide". It's soluble strychnine; that dissolves in warm water without the aid of acids or vinegar. Every particle of grain, when soaked in "Gophercide", becomes saturated with the poison, and remains a killer in the wheat, in any climate, until eaten by the gopher.

# GOPHERCIDE

"IT GETS THE GOPHERS, EVERY TIME"

Gophers eagerly eat wheat poisoned with "Gophercide", because the bitter taste of the strychnine is completely disguised. They never realize that the nice-tasting wheat, they are eating, is going to curl them up.  
Be sure to get "Gophercide"—at your druggist's or dealer's.

CLAYDON, Sask.  
"I used this spring a packet of your "Gophercide". The success being better than I anticipated, having destroyed all the gophers around my shack, 965 acres seeded. If all homesteaders would use a packet, we should soon be almost free of this pest".  
ALFRED HYAME.

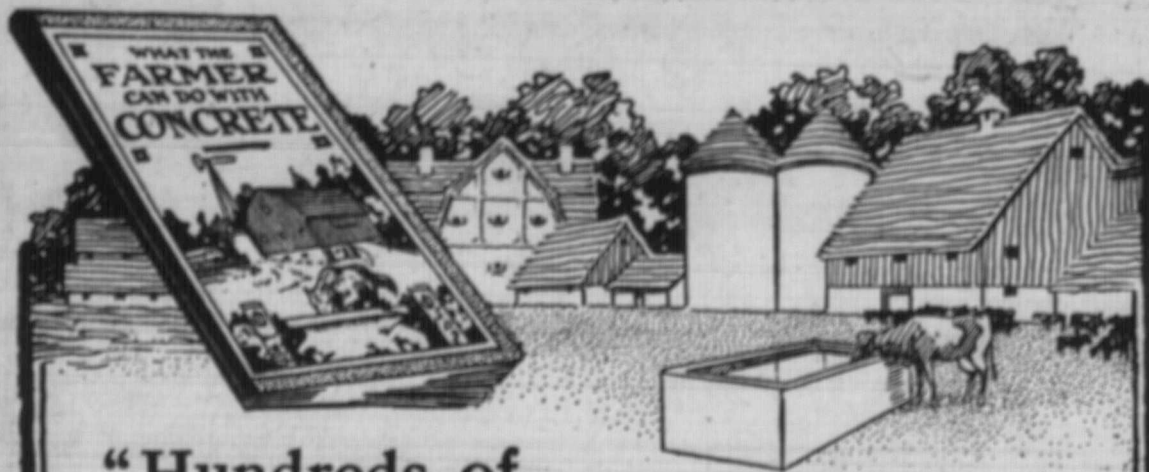
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Get the book—it's free—and by reading it you will see the profit there is in building improvements of CONCRETE according to its plain, simple directions. For instance, there's a page devoted to Watering Troughs—showing how to build the sanitary kind that will not rot, rust or leak. Several pages devoted to Concrete Silos. Others telling how to build concrete foundations for barns. All these are improvements a farm needs—its value will go up considerably if you use concrete in the building of them. And you'll be able to “work” your farm with less effort and on a more profitable basis if your buildings and utilities are of the modern Concrete type. This book gives all the directions you'll need.

Remember—Concrete improvements are fire-proof, rot-proof, vermin-proof and indestructible

The book also contains interesting photographs showing what other Canadian farmers have accomplished; with working plans revealing how they did it. Perhaps you are specially interested in some of the features listed in our coupon. Put a cross opposite the ones about which you want particular information.

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**Figure the Time Waste** involved in avoiding the bad road. Whether driving or motoring, you can travel over a two-mile stretch of concrete quicker than over a one-mile section of old-style road.

**Permanent Highways of Concrete** will enable us to greatly reduce the cost of hauling farm produce. If our country's business will be speeded up and economized by replacing the old-style, rut-filled roads with roads of concrete. You use Concrete on your farm to reduce the cost of farm up-keep—because Concrete eliminates “repairs.” For the same reason, boost for concrete as a road material—it is just as effective in reducing road up-keep costs as in effecting economy on the farm.

## The Highway Bridge

Continued from Page 7

divided into 10 openings. Four of the arches have spans of 150 feet—said to be the largest span of masonry in Canada.

This type of construction is, however, as readily applied to the smallest bridges, and is suited to either the beam or arch type of span. During the past few years several of the latter, up to 72 feet spans, have been built at the first cost which compares favorably with that of the steel bridge, whilst provision for maintenance charges is practically eliminated.

### The Semi-Permanent Bridge

The most usual form of the semi-permanent class of construction is the pile bridge. Simplicity and range of application are amongst its chief merits, though owing to the lighter materials of which it is made it is unsuitable where severe flood or ice conditions prevail. It consists of two or more bents, each of which usually contains four piles. The bent at each end is planked all the way up the bank in order to retain the earth-fill, whilst the intermediate ones, if it is a two or more span bridge, are cross braced to prevent their swaying sideways during the passage of a heavy load. Where the stream is known to be subject to heavy ice-runs it is necessary to add a sloping nose piece on the upstream side of the bents and cover both sides of each one with horizontal planks. The sloping nose will break up the slabs of ice and the continuous flat surface on each side affords no opportunity for the ice to get any hold on the bent as it passes.

The usual span of pile bridges is 16 or 20 feet. The span itself merely consists of a number of strong timber stringers placed longitudinally from bent to bent and covered with transverse planks for a floor. Substantial wooden fences are provided at each side, the clear width between which should not be less than 16 feet. This type of bridge is well suited to the needs of this country. It may be termed a flexible design, since it can be adapted to various conditions. Its length may be from one to any number of spans according to requirements. One of the longest so far built in the West is across a shallow lake and consists of over a hundred 20-foot spans, or nearly half a mile long. The pile bridge is also readily “skewed” to allow the direction of a road to be continued without a bend across a stream which it does not cross at right angles, and at the same time permits the bents to align with the current.

Where the nature of the ground is such that pile driving is impossible or very difficult owing to large boulders or a rocky stratum, the pile bent may sometimes be substituted by a frame bent, merely built up on a sill laid on the ground or creek bed. Precautions must be taken in such instances to prevent the possibility of that sill becoming undermined by the action of the stream. Also, wood being lighter than water, if the stream ever rises to a considerable height the buoyancy of the submerged timbers may be such as to render the bridge liable to float off its foundation. Where plenty of field rock is obtainable this may be prevented by loading the sill down with good sized-stones.

Another type which comes into the semi-permanent class, is the wooden truss bridge. This is similar to the pile bridge except for the span which consists of some form of wooden truss. They vary considerably in design and length, being usually between 30 and 60 feet span and of the pony truss variety. They are not as frequently built as the ordinary pile bridges.

### Steel-and-Timber Bridges

Another extensively used type of bridge is the combination steel and timber structure. Steel trusses up to 150 feet span, such as those described for permanent bridges, are supported on abutments built of piles and heavy timbers. The framework is well sheathed with three-inch planks and then filled with boulders. Such foundations or supports have proved successful in reducing the first cost of

moderate span of the steel-on-steelwork, how hence the fou newed once or the span.

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The first co bridge is its with which se careful attent able to care all times, w water passin do so during in the bridge. lish therefore to which the if that extr: few hours ear or ten years- factory, must ance above t to the height be obtained f the stream. ination of th of some sort water level. often mislea: the stream d down till th and catch th flood has pas again carry: probably sev level which clearance to of the brid varies accor streams whi carry much tree roots or of at least able. But may be red: inches, but that.

Having a position of stream is t A bridge placed that right angle high water rivers the water is ve during a flo ed where t tically cons at right an conditions. bend in th a bridge al stream end river, the points bei bridges bi being plac periods t bridge as water ris banks, its all probab a sharp s the abutn causes a A case o years ag grade wa crib filled tention be as to resi cause a w result wa as the c vious co shore an which af ened the was ther turn the without out a po end of th fore exte the proc way, suc on that crossing a short e is not e illustrati involved addition is the i interrup

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Bridge

moderate span bridges much below that of the steel-on-concrete structure. The steelwork, however, outlasts the timber, hence the foundations have to be renewed once or more during the life of the span.

Location of Bridges

The first consideration in building a bridge is its location, in connection with which several points must receive careful attention. A bridge must be able to carry traffic over a stream at all times, whatever the condition of the water passing under it and continue to do so during the life of the material in the bridge. The first thing to establish therefore is the extreme height to which the water ever rises, and even if that extreme is only attained for a few hours each year or only once in five or ten years. The bridge, to be satisfactory, must be placed with a clearance above that level. Information as to the height of the floods can usually be obtained from persons who live near the stream. Sometimes a careful examination of the banks will disclose drift of some sort washed up to the high water level. Drift caught on bushes is often misleading, as the swift flow of the stream during flood may bend them down till their tops dip in the water and catch floating matter. When the flood has passed, the bushes stand erect again carrying the collection of debris probably several feet above the highest level which the stream attained. The clearance to allow between the underside of the bridge span and the flood level varies according to the stream. On streams which, during periods of flood, carry much heavy drift, such as logs, tree roots or large branches, a clearance of at least three or four feet is advisable. But on the smaller creeks this may be reduced to two feet or even 18 inches, but it is well not to go below that.

Having established the height, the position of the bridge relative to the stream is the next problem to decide. A bridge should, if possible, be so placed that the water flows under it at right angles at all times, especially at high water. At many points on our rivers the direction of flow during low water is very difficult from what it is during a flood, so a site should be selected where the direction of flow is practically constant, the bridge being placed at right angles to that direction. Such conditions will never be found at a bend in the channel. As a general rule a bridge should be placed at the downstream end of a straight stretch of the river, the direction of flow at such points being usually constant. Many bridges have come to grief through being placed on a bend. During normal periods the flow goes through the bridge as desired but as soon as the water rises, it spills over the lower banks, its flow becomes swifter, and in all probability approaches the bridge at a sharp angle, thus attacking one of the abutments, and as a consequence causes a washout in the grade behind. A case of this kind occurred a few years ago. After the washout the grade was repaired by means of a log crib filled with stones and earth, the intention being that it should be so strong as to resist all efforts of the current to cause a washout. It succeeded, but the result was not exactly the desired one, as the current, deflected from its previous course, attacked the opposite shore and created a cut bank there which after one or two seasons threatened the other approach. A wing-wall was therefore built in an endeavor to turn the current through the bridge, but without avail. The next flood washed out a portion of the bank around the end of this wing wall, which was therefore extended. But the following year the process was repeated in a worse way, such that it was decided to abandon that site entirely and rebuild the crossing on a straight run of the river a short distance away. The above case is not exceptional and is cited as an illustration of the heavy expenditure involved owing to poor location. In addition to the monetary expense there is the inconvenience and delay due to interrupted service.

Securing Suitable Approaches

The ability of securing suitable approach roads to the bridge must not be lost sight of when selecting its loca-



# The Ford Saves the Hay and Oats the Horses Eat

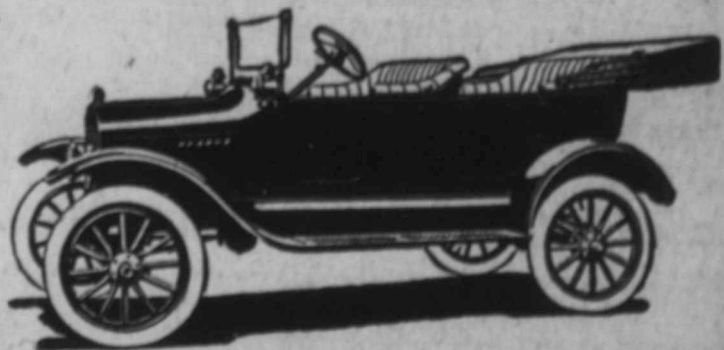
IT HAS been estimated that five acres of land are required to maintain one horse for a year, and that the same five acres would produce nearly enough food for two people. If 50,000 Canadian farmers each replaced one horse with a Ford, 250,000 acres would be added to the Nation's source of food supply and enough extra food made available to feed 100,000 people.

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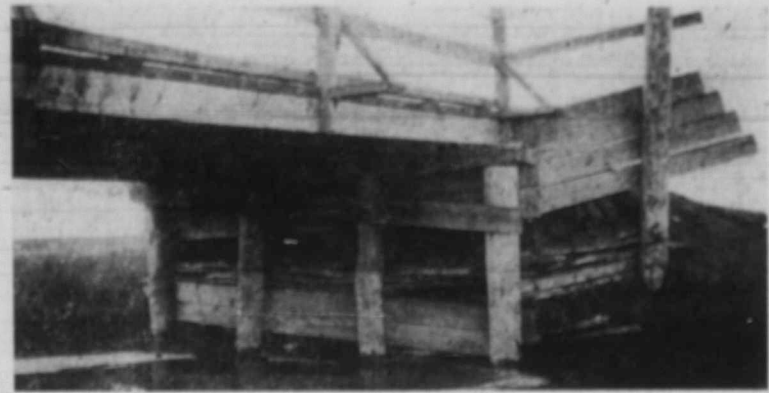
tion. It is, however, more economical in the long run to place the bridge at a good site on the stream, even if the approaches to that site are more expensive to build than to place the bridge poorly with regard to the stream in order to save a little in the cost of the approaches.

It is not possible to state any hard and fast rule for laying out approach roads as the nature of the valley slopes and the banks varies so widely. It should be kept in mind, however, that side-hill grading is the cheapest and in many ways the most satisfactory form of road making up a hill and that it is capable of being laid out at any desired slope. In following coulees the east or south side should be chosen in preference to the west or north as the prevailing winds come from the north-west, thus creating heavy snow drifts on the near side. These drifts make travel difficult if not impossible during the winter and render the road exceedingly soft for a considerable period in the spring whilst the snow is thawing out.

Bends in a road should be easy wherever possible, and the width of the roadway increased throughout the bend. In the case of a "hairpin turn" the road surface should be made level at the turn, or better still, "banked" towards its outer edge. The width of the approach roads to rural bridges should not be less than 16 feet and where there is an embankment of more than about

winding its way through a flat in a valley bottom. Normally the water is confined to the channel, but periodically it rises and covers the flat to a depth of probably several feet. In such cases there is rarely much actual flow in the water which is spread over the flat, hence with a bridge of adequate span there is little difficulty in compelling all the water to disperse through that opening. To do this the grade across the flat must be built to an elevation of at least one foot above the highest flood level and its sides protected so that it cannot be washed away by the wave action of the water lapping against it. For the purpose of such protection there is nothing to equal field rock. If the sides of the embankment are well covered with carefully placed stones it will permanently withstand all attacks from the flood waters. Where stone is not available embankments may be protected by brush attached to posts driven in the sides of the grade.

In the case of very wide valleys one or two culverts may with advantage be placed in natural, well defined runways to assist the run-off of water at a considerable distance from the main bridge. Such culverts also assist in draining low areas which a solid grade right across the flat would keep filled, leaving them to disperse by evaporation. In placing culverts care must be taken to put them low enough to carry all the water away and not leave stagnant



An Abutment of a Pile Bridge in which the Piles have Heaved. The lower boards and poles have been put in after the heaving had taken place in an endeavor to prevent the scour of the earth-fill.

four feet in height it is advisable to fence each side as a safeguard to traffic. With fences 16 feet apart the width of the top of the grade should be 18 feet in order to give plenty of support to the fence posts.

Borrow pits for the earth-fills close to bridges are often situated so that they are subject to the action of the stream at high water. In such cases it is advisable to confine these pits to the downstream side of the grade. Their location on the upstream side has often been the cause of damage to the fill, whereas on the downstream side no trouble can result. All borrow pits should have a ditch leading from them so that they drain naturally.

**Selecting the Type of Bridge**

Having determined the location of the bridge and the height at which to place it, the selection of the type of structure and amount of opening is the next step. If the river is one on which severe ice-runs occur, or one in which there is much drift coming down during the flood season, as there is on streams frequented by beavers, then a clear span bridge is the only safe type to adopt, the opening being large enough to accommodate the flow when the river is at its highest.

It is poor practice to perforate a fill approaching a bridge across a moderately narrow flat with a series of culverts or small bridges in order to accommodate the flood water. To concentrate the entire flow under the road at one point is best and cheapest. Every additional culvert is just so much more to maintain and is, furthermore, a source of weakness to the grade and to be avoided where possible.

A common feature of many streams in the West is a well defined channel

ponds on the upstream side as a breeding place for mosquitoes.

**Pile Bridge Precautions**

A common defect in pile bridges is the heaving of the piles due to the action of frost. When piles once begin to heave there is little that can be done to stop them. The true remedy lies in driving the piles deeply at the outset in order to prevent the possibility of heaving. With piles driven to sufficient depth, the grip of the earth below the frost line will exceed the grip due to frost which has a lifting action. Much depends on the nature of the soil, but, generally speaking, time spent in driving piles well down, even in the hardest soil, is well spent. A pile bridge is not necessarily dangerous when it has heaved, and often the lift occurring during the winter will settle again to some extent as the ground thaws out. All bark should be peeled from piles before they are driven.

It is a common experience to find the earth fill at each end of a pile bridge a few inches below the level of the floor, thus causing an unpleasant hump to traffic as it passes on and off the bridge. This state of affairs continues in spite of repeated repairs by filling in earth on the top. The cause of the trouble lies under rather than above. When a bridge is built the banks are more or less disturbed in the process, and with the sod broken the earth is loose and readily washed away. Hence it is frequently the case that the bank is eroded below the backing boards which are holding up the earth approach, and it is not long before a cavity is scoured out, allowing the earth to settle from above. Such action is often assisted by the heaving of the bridge which exposes more earth behind the boards to the action of the

stream. In such cases the ground in front of the boards is their upper end vent further was from behind. well filled in ab keep in good con

**Kinds of**

The selection with which to ter of imports section of the shipped in by British Columbi This is well sui has a life of 12 mal conditions. local timber is much of it is o work. By far equals the B. Black poplar, w parts, is also of and the ordina little use owing should not be mittedly empe instance the l removed. If it ture and eno ably shortening

Although the jet to other d made of the noticed that th frequently met at the outset. the West are location and b moderate size affair which s the first man for the job. ready discover but the major build bridges and of unsuit has been that are taxed year expenditure i until the uti which is ofte tory, greatly proper bridge and in the ri It is the sou expert advice scheme. The countryside ledge in a si same degree ning of a cit in control to needless exp ence on the

**SHELTER**

It has been of the imple on the farm or rot away, is a pretty s one goes th a binder put lee of a fen or a drag or used, he may figures. Our millions of chinery and due to unep palling. Thi a large me and thought realized how and rot res steps would remedy it.

It costs b a shed big the farm is ing of this for itself b usefulness c

Economic ment to suc these times. ments near would ordin new ones ca ing uses. T the tender nothing sh —Campbell

Treated Do not neg

stream. In such cases a row of planks driven down vertically a few feet into the ground in front of the existing horizontal boards and spiked to them at their upper ends will effectively prevent further washing away of the earth from behind. Then, if the earth is well filled in above, the approach will keep in good condition.

**Kinds of Timber to Use**

The selection of the kind of timber with which to build a bridge is a matter of importance. In the unwooded section of the country it has to be shipped in by rail in which case the British Columbia fir is easily secured. This is well suited to the purpose and has a life of 12 to 15 years under normal conditions. In Northern districts local timber is often available, but much of it is of little value for bridge work. By far the best and one which equals the B. C. timber is tamarac. Black poplar, which is available in some parts, is also of fair value. But spruce and the ordinary white poplar are of little use owing to its short life. They should not be used for any but admittedly temporary bridges. In every instance the bark should be entirely removed. If it is left on it holds moisture and encourages decay, considerably shortening its period of usefulness.

Although the highway bridge is subject to other defects, mention has been made of the chief ones. It will be noticed that the majority of those most frequently met are due to poor location at the outset. The rural authorities of the West are too prone to regard the location and building of small and even moderate sized bridges as a trivial affair which may safely be trusted to the first man who happens to volunteer for the job. Many councils have already discovered the error of that idea, but the majority of them continue to build bridges in unsuitable locations and of unsuitable design. The result has been that the various communities are taxed year after year with needless expenditure in repairs and rebuilding until the ultimate cost of a structure, which is often still far from satisfactory, greatly exceeds the cost of a proper bridge built of suitable design and in the right location at the outset. It is the soundest economy to pay for expert advice before embarking on a scheme. The initial laying out of the countryside needs engineering knowledge in a similar manner and in the same degree as the planning and running of a city and the failure of those in control to recognize this is thrusting needless expense and vast inconvenience on the rural population.

**SHELTER THE MACHINERY**

It has been stated that 90 per cent. of the implements and machinery used on the farms of this country rust out or rot away, rather than wear out. This is a pretty strong statement, but when one goes through the country and sees a binder put away for the winter in the lee of a fence under an old apple tree, or a drag or cultivator left where last used, he may begin to appreciate these figures. Our farmers spend scores of millions of dollars every year for machinery and implements, and the loss due to uncalled-for depreciation is appalling. This loss is due wholly, or in a large measure, to careless methods and thoughtlessness. If it were fully realized how great the loss is from rust and rot resulting from this practice, steps would be immediately taken to remedy it.

It costs but little to erect and paint a shed big enough in which to house the farm implements. Surely a building of this character would soon pay for itself by prolonging the period of usefulness of the implements.

Economical methods are always pertinent to success, and especially so in these times, when prices for all implements means that raw materials that would ordinarily go into the make-up of new ones can be diverted to other pressing uses. To leave farm implements to the tender mercies of the elements is nothing short of criminal negligence. —Campbell's Scientific Farmer.

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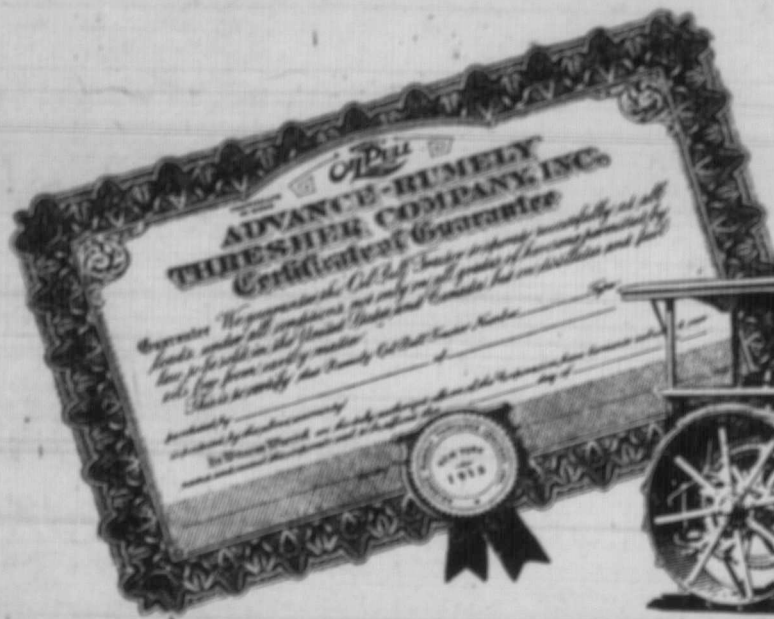
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Then there's the patented shifting device that makes the 14-28 equally efficient on drawbar or belt, with no sacrifice in construction. The 14-28 catalog explains it fully—we'll just say here that it is one of the greatest improvements that has been made in tractor construction.

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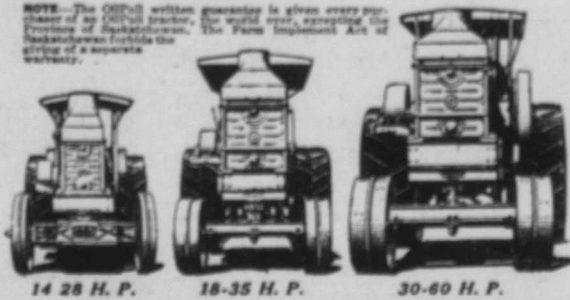
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NOTE—The OilPull written guarantee is given every purchaser of an OilPull tractor, the world over, excepting the Province of Saskatchewan. The Farm Implement Act of Saskatchewan forbids the giving of a separate warranty.



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DAVID THORBURN, Esq., President, Alberta Horse Breeders' Assn.
E. L. RICHARDSON, Secretary, Alberta Livestock Associations, Calgary

The Sealed Room

Continued from Page 10

whom he scarcely knew, of whose existence he was unaware eight hours ago, and who, if indications augured aright, could never become his wife.

"And even if she could," he savagely muttered, "she probably wouldn't."

Strangely, this thought eased his turmoil and, calmed somewhat, he threw away his cigar and began undressing.

Finally he went to bed. And his last conscious thought, before he slipped into a troubled sleep, was this:

"It doesn't matter to me what she is. I'll quit worrying about her. She may be straight, or she may not—but she wouldn't marry a farmer, anyway."

The next morning after leaving the hotel he paused irresolute, striving to conquer the impulse to go forthwith to her home.

A taxicab chauffeur, eying him speculatively, neatly solved the problem.

"Taxi, sir?"

"Yes," said Tom, and gave him her address.

He was received at the rooming house by Mrs. Peter Stookey, the landlady.

"Miss Snow," said she in response to his question, "lift airy this ma-arnin' for the hospital. And your name now," she added, surveying him with quickening interest, "isn't 'at Patriek Henneberry?"

"No. It's Tom McKay."

"Is ut now?" said Mrs. Stookey, patently disappointed. "Well, well! This ye're not the young man what saved the life of Dora Kirk lasht night."

"I suppose I helped a little," said Tom, turning to go, "but Winifred—Miss Snow—did a great deal more than I."

The motherly eyes of Mrs. Stookey, following him down the precipitous stairs, expressed a bewilderment too profound for words.

But Tom was hurrying back to the taxi, his mind intent on one thing alone, and so he failed to perceive the perplexity he had occasioned.

"Where to, boss?" asked the chauffeur.

"County hospital," said Tom, jumping in and slamming the door.

They reached their destination too late. Winifred, Tom was told in the superintendent's office, had departed five minutes ago.

He immediately thought of following her, and then, recognizing the difficulty here—for none knew where she had gone, it seemed,—he asked if he might speak to Miss Dora Kirk, who, the doctor said, was "recovering nicely."

His request was granted, an attendant was told to conduct him to her ward, and presently stood beside her cot in a long, white room of many such cots, in which the air hung heavy with the smell of drugs, and where white-gowned nurses moved silently about their duties. He looked down into her wasted face, and when she smiled feebly up at him with apologetic friendliness, a sharp compassion surged within him. Her unnaturally large eyes and chalk-white skin made him think somehow, of a dank weed grown in a sunless spot. He pitied her from the depths of his heart.

"I dunno how to thank you, Mr. Henneberry—" she began, in a thin little voice.

"Please don't try," he interrupted. "Everything's all right now, I hope. But why do you call me Henneberry? It's not my name, although you're the second person to-day to think so."

Her sunken eyes widened in puzzled surprise. Her lips parted questioningly.

"Why, that's funny. Win said—Who are you, then, if you ain't Mr. Henneberry?"

He told her his name and his occupation, and while she was marveling at this disclosure he asked concerning herself.

"Course you'll want to know," she answered, "how Win come to hook up with a Moll like me—"

Dreading to hear what she might say, even as he had recoiled last night, he hastily interposed:

"No, no! Never mind. Please! I'd rather not."

But she went steadily ahead, paying no heed to his demurring.

"Well, it was like this: Me and Win

roomed at Mrs. Stookey's, and I all right, and I straightest girl e was dif'runt. I a -ay led, and I anyway—six doll partment store.

"Well, I went ditched me 'cept true blue, that thoroughbred. Sh thick and thin, to get me to ce so good. Well, kick off, and I se hlatin' at what I

"She got the startin' to a sho low named Bart steady, but he canned 'im for herself to-day. the theatre, and and ast 'im if I I guess you know

Tom nodded. His mind was l cally, and had t the second sental. When he his voice he ad

"And youf W when you leave She shrugged wry grimace.

"Who careaf

He leaned ne hand on her- thing, as white, on which it lay

"I care, Dora Please rememb ber," he added wondering eyes well and he ha haps, than yo I'm planning Dora. I'll tell soon. Meanwhi of luck!" He assuringly, an from the room

He made no to see the gi caught the ne

Yocum met tion, his face consuming cur

"Howdy, be aboutcha. How burn?"

"Trimly," ly entering "She sure w fine point, and —But that's scout. Later,

Yocum's e was not as through the r and mellow e in the June clearly merry

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Yocum g his weather mated figur mumble be when Tom ear, he gr

"Tain't mysterious this way l you, anyho Tom's h on the oth

roomed at Mrs. Stookey's, and she was all right, and I wasn't. She's the straightest girl ever was. With me it was dif'rent. I always been weak and easy led, and I wasn't makin' much anyway—six dollars a week in a department store.

"Well, I went down, and all my pals ditched me 'cept good old Win. She's true blue, that girl—what you call a thoroughbred. She stuck by me through thick and thin, and did her level best to get me to come back. But it wasn't so good. Well, last night I decided to kick off, and I sent her a note by a kid, hustin' at what I maybe was gonna do.

"She got the note just as she was startin' to a show to meet a young fellow named Bartzen. He used to be her steady, but he ain't no more. She's canned 'im for good. She told me so herself to-day. Well, she met 'im at the theatre, and tol' 'im what was up and ast 'im if he wouldn't—But say! I guess you know the rest, don'tcha?"

Tom nodded in happy affirmation. His mind was litting joyously, ecstatically, and had been singing thus since the second sentence in her strange recital. When he felt he could control his voice he asked her gently:

"And you? What's to become of you when you leave this place?"

She shrugged indifferently, making a wry grimace.

"Who cares?" she said. "I don't." He leaned nearer and laid his great hand on hers—a thin, pathetic little thing, as white, almost, as the coverlet on which it lay.

"I care, Dora; and so does Winifred. Please remember that. Also remember," he added, looking deep into her wondering eyes, "you're going to get well and be happy again—happier, perhaps, than you've ever been before. I'm planning a big surprise for you, Dora. I'll tell you all about it pretty soon. Meanwhile, good-by and the best of luck!" He pressed her hand reassuringly, and turned and hurried from the room.

He made no further attempt that day to see the girl he loved. Instead, he caught the next train for home.

Yocum met him at the railway station, his face an interrogation mark of consuming curiosity.

"Howdy, boss! I sorter been worried aboutcha. How'd 'The Trimmed Lamp' burn?"

"Trimly," chuckled Tom, buoyantly entering the waiting automobile. "She sure was trimmed to a mighty fine point, and her light shone so bright—But that's all I can tell you now, old scout. Later, maybe, I'll tell you more.

Yocum's curiosity, thus stimulated, was not assuaged as they motored through the ripening countryside—a fat and mellow countryside, stretching afar in the June sunshine—for Tom, though clearly merry, was uncommunicative.

The thing didn't end there, either. When they came abreast of Adolph Zuckerman's farmhouse Tom stopped the car, sprang to the ground, and hurried back to the kitchen garden, where Mrs. Zuckerman was gathering peas for supper. Yocum, sitting alone and deserted in the front seat of the motor car, saw them conversing earnestly, and knew, by the way her sunbonnet moved, that Mrs. Zuckerman heard important tidings, and gradually his curiosity acquired an irritable edge.

He resented this sort of thing, and no wonder. It wasn't fair. He had worked faithfully for Tom McKay for seven years, and they long since had ceased to regard each other as employer and employee. They regarded each other as brothers, and now at last, for the first time, a secret had dared to come between them. And why, in the name of common sense, was he telling this secret to Mrs. Zuckerman? What had she ever done for him?

Yocum glaring beneath the brim of his weather-beaten hat at the two animated figures in the garden, began to mumble beneath his breath. Presently, when Tom returned, rejoicing, to the car, he grumbled above it:

"Tain't right, that's all—this here mysterious carryin'-on. You never acted this way before. What's happened to you, anyhow?"

Tom's hand fell with rough affection on the other's shoulder.

"Don't get peevish," George, old scout. I'll tell you everything—when the right time comes."

When they reached home, Tom went forthwith to the telephone, and Yocum, following leisurely, heard him make a long-distance call.

The foreman fought a brief battle with his conscience, for the desire to eavesdrop was overwhelming, and then, his instinctive honesty winning the fight, he strode from the house and busied himself around the stable.

He was grooming a dapple-grey mare, and taking slight interest in the employment, when a shout from the direction of the house caused him to look that way. Tom came running toward him, his face alight with triumphant joy.

"She's coming!" he yelled, when eighty feet away. "Next week!"

"Who's comin'?" queried Yocum, abating his activities with brush and currycomb.

"Dora," said Tom, now but ten feet away. "Dora Kirk—"

"Who's Dora Kirk? Who is she, and where is she?"

"At the present moment," Tom explained, recovering his breath and equipoise, "she's in the county hospital in Chicago. I just called up the hospital on the long distance and asked the man to please find out if she wanted to come and live in the country—and, say, she's plumb crazy about it! Wanted to start right away, and would have, too, if—"

"Is she comin' to this ranch?" interrupted Yocum, a note of alarm in his voice.

"Of course not, idiot! She's going to the Zuckerman's. You know how they've always wanted children, and how she's often told us that since the Lord wouldn't give her a child of her own her next best wish was to raise some other woman's kid, preferably a city youngster, in God's great outdoors.

"And that," continued Tom, smiling genially, "was the topic of our conversation a few minutes ago—that and Dora. She sure was enraptured with the idea. Wanted to start straight for Chicago and bring the kid home with her, and nurse her back to health and all. She said she wanted to adopt her—legally, you understand—and raise her as she would her own flesh and blood.

"It'll be a great thing for Dora, too. The poor kid's never had a chance to live straight—no home to speak of, and living in cheap rooming houses like a half-starved alley cat, and so far's I know she hasn't a relative on earth—"

Again Yocum interrupted. "Where'd you meet this Dora?" he asked, "and how'd you meet her? You ain't explained that yet."

Tom walked over and sat on an up-turned barrel, and revolved the whole matter in his mind before speaking. And then, somewhat haltingly at first, he narrated his adventures in Chicago beginning from the moment he had first strolled from his hotel in quest of romance, and ending with his dash, a few hours ago, for the home-bound train.

"And now," he concluded, looking at his watch, "I'm going to take the 4.50 back to Chicago and ask Winifred if she'll marry me."

(Concluded in next issue.)

An old Spaniard remarked that "three helping one another will do as much as six singly." Not only will the three helping each other do more work, but in a co-operative store they will make more profit. One hundred persons dealing at a co-operative store will make more profit than three hundred will make dealing elsewhere. Experience among the poorer classes shows that of three hundred dealing at private shops, one hundred and fifty will not be a penny the richer at the year's end, and the other hundred and fifty will be in debt; while the 100 dealing at a good average co-operative store will possess \$500 if they spend \$1 a week, and £250 if they spend only ten shillings a week.

—George Jacob Holyoake.



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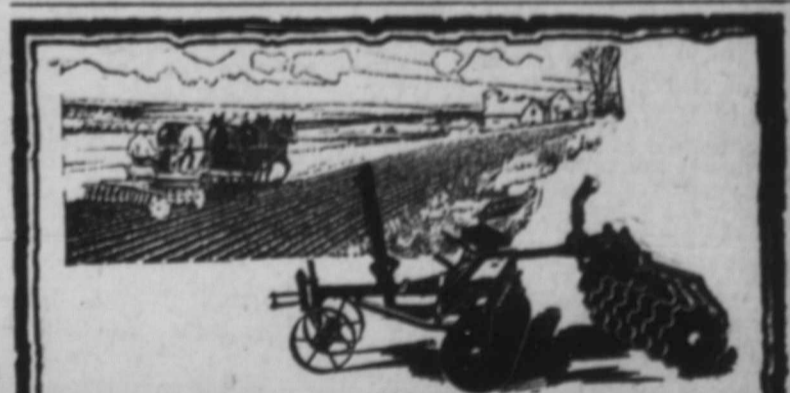
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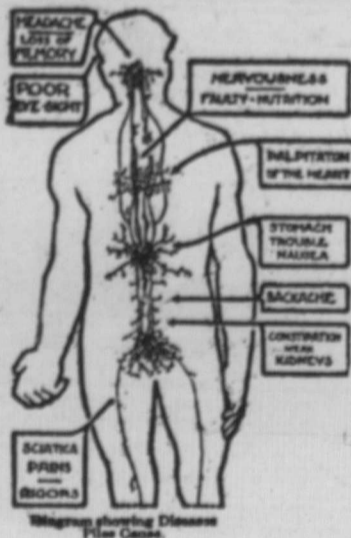
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CANADA

## The Deeper Life

The Power of Words

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

The effect of words on the speaker is, we venture to think, far greater than is generally recognized. The effect of words on others than the speaker is one of the things that has been most generally recognized, but seldom, perhaps, at its full value. The old story told how the slave, Aesop, was bidden by his master to scour the market for the choicest dainties he could find for a feast his master was to give. When the company assembled they found on the table nothing but tongues. To his master's angry enquiry, Aesop answered he had obeyed the order and brought the best thing in the world. The master philosophically accepted the situation and invited the guests to another feast, for which Aesop would provide the worst viands he could find. The story has it that when the company assembled for the second banquet they found again nothing but tongues.

The power of speech for evil is terrific. "The tongue," says St. James, "is a little member but boasteth great things. It is a fire—a restless evil—full of deadly poison—a world of iniquity." The wise man saith: "There is that speaketh like the piercings of a sword." In this particular power of mischief the man has not, perhaps, his usual pre-eminence over the woman. He may be more overbearing, violent, brutal, coarsely abusive, but she can show sometimes a keener refinement of torture. Such a melancholy combat between man and wife will probably resemble the fight between the bull and the picador. Carlyle could use his tongue like a bludgeon, but, according to Froude, Mrs. Carlyle had a tongue like a cat's, that could draw blood at a stroke. Mrs. Browning has a graphic passage: "You wear steel mail; A woman takes a housewife from her breast And plucks the delicatest needle out. As 'twere a rose, and pricks you carefully 'Neath nails, 'neath eyelids, in your nostrils, say: A beast would roar so tortured, but a man, A human creature, must not shall not flinch, No, not for shame."

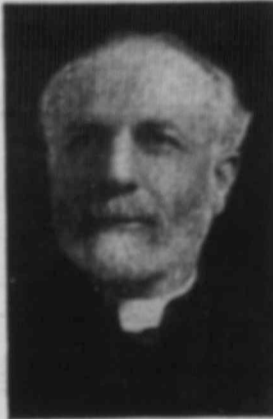
There are words whose sting many years will not remove. "Hard words break no bones," says the shallow proverb. No, but they can break hearts. The pain of words may outlast far the pain of bruises and wounds. Children, especially, suffer from teasing and sarcasm ten times more than from a whipping. Words of ridicule or contempt may embitter a child's nature for life. Nothing, I think, has ever filled my heart with such murderous feelings as a sarcastic tongue I used to suffer from at one of the schools of my boyhood.

The sadness of it is that so many of the cruel and blighting words that are let slip like poisonous insects are due more to levity than to malice—to anxiety to avoid an embarrassing silence, to a craving for the attention one wins by spicy scandal, to the recklessness of people who say anything that comes into their heads, and the inconsiderateness of people who curvy such words precisely where they will do most harm.

Seeing the deadly mischief possible to speech, the wise men have always counselled caution. "A little word is a bonnie word." "In the multitude of words there wanteth not sin; but he that refraineth his lips is wise." "Seest thou a man hasty in his words? There is more hope of a fool than of him." "Whose keepeth his mouth and

his tongue, keepeth his soul from troubles." "Even a fool, when he holdeth his peace, is counted wise." "He that keepeth his mouth keepeth his life; but he that openeth wide his lips shall have destruction."

It is well when one does not know what to say to say nothing. Better an awkward silence than foolish speech. There is a silence often that is wise and noble. Before His false messengers our Lord was silent.



Dr. BLAND

Yet sometimes silence is only a negative virtue. Better than caution is the kind heart that cannot say wounding things and the wisdom and tact that is difficult and explosive situations knows how to drop the calming and healing word. "Speech is silver, silence is golden," says the old proverb, but its truth may be questioned. Silence at best is only silver; it is right speech,

wise, gracious, uplifting speech which is golden. Sometimes the proverb may be true. "Least said, soonest mended," but wise, kindly, fitting, helpful speech is immeasurably more precious than silence. "A soft answer turneth away wrath." Sometimes as silence could not. "Pleasant words are as a honeycomb, sweet to the soul and health to the bones." There is magic in words to change the whole atmosphere. There are words that are like springs in the desert. There are words that are like trumpet calls. "Generous words," says a Caucasian proverb, "are sometimes worth more than a generous hand." A generous, a forgiving word, may mean more and cost more than a generous or a forgiving deed.

There may be a cowardly, a cruel, a lying silence. I think we, of the Anglo-Saxon race, do not sufficiently value the power of gracious and courteous speech. I do not think we study the resources of kindly, tactful speech. We do not put our goodwill into words as we should. We do not praise as we might. Above all, genuine, deep love does not find its way to speech, as often as it should. There may be plenty of water in the wells, but the surface soil may be parched and dusty.

In Mrs. Prentiss' "Stepping Heavenward," a book not perhaps read as widely now as a few years ago, but still worth reading, there is a vivid picture of the suffering, the undemonstrativeness of a really good man can inflict on an affectionate and sensitive woman, and innumerable letters Mrs. Prentiss received told her she had found the secret sore place in many an otherwise happy heart. Many men remember during courtship but forgot in the busy years that follow, the caresses and the affectionate words and little love tokens which to many women's hearts are as sunlight to flowers. Life at best without these is like a home without a garden. And probably the men who are thus stripping home life of its bloom are the least aware of this defect.

Let there be a hearty word of thanks for the little and the wanted service, the quick and cordial appreciation of a pleasant dish at dinner, of a new dress, or any little decorative touch in the attire, of the child's success at school, of his well-meant effort to be useful. It is not well to leave all pleasant things for stranger flatterers to say. Sometimes girls drift unsuspectingly under the influence of evil companions because these seem to be the only ones who appreciate them. Cheery, playful speech does not come easily to all, but it is worth cultivating. Blessings do not get the credit they deserve. The world would be badly off without them. Some slips, some nonsense, may be forgiven a cheery talker. You cannot have wheat without straw

and chaff. On the whole, with too much speech is off than one with to if it is not unkind or lubricating oil to the life.

Let us think more words. He who came of men and the Light by the disciple of death called the Word most of His earthly life. "The words that I have said," "they are my life."

A man may be stirred one youth to life. "The yearning brought peace to the speech of Lloyd now Wilson has a terrible conflict! "The world safe for democracy worth an army."

One of the wisest has said: "No man so high or firm but can dishorten it. Which right words redress." "Death power of the tongue"



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and chaff. On the whole, a household with too much speech is probably better off than one with too little. Speech, if it is not unkind or evil, is a sort of lubricating oil to the machinery of life.

Let us think more of the power of words. He who came to be the Saviour of men and the Light of the world was by the disciple of deepest spiritual insight called the Word. And he spent most of His earthly ministry in talking. "The words that I speak unto you," he said, "they are spirit and they are life."

A man may be saved by a word. "Make one honest effort for salvation" stirred one youth to begin Christian life. "The yearning heart of God" brought peace to another. How much the speech of Lloyd George and Woodrow Wilson has counted for in this terrible conflict! "We must make the world safe for democracy" has been worth an army.

One of the wisest and kindest of men has said: "No man has a prosperity so high or firm but two or three words can dishearten it. There is no calamity which right words will not begin to redress." "Death and life are in the power of the tongue."

## Hedges for the Home Grounds

Courage to Trim and Patience to Wait are Essential

By A. P. Stevenson



A. P. STEVENSON

Manitobans are usually favorably impressed while visiting in Ontario or other of the eastern provinces with the many and beautiful hedges to be seen on many of the farms and city lawns, and return to the west fully determined to make an effort to grow them on their own grounds.

Without doubt there are now in cultivation a considerable number of shrubs and plants suitable for hedge purposes growing in the western provinces. There is no reason why desirable hedges should not be grown, wherever desired. Certainly they are needed on our wind swept plains more than they are anywhere else. But it must be understood that as good results in respect to growth cannot be obtained here as in the more moist climate of the eastern provinces, and great care must be exercised in selecting plants that are of approved hardiness.

### Three Classes of Hedges

Hedges may be classed under three heads, all the way from two feet up to 14 feet. Different plants must be used for different heights of hedges. We have the tall, coarse hedge that is used for the purpose of a snow trap and is usually planted at a distance of 35 to 40 yards to the north and west of a shelterbelt or windbreak for the purpose of holding down heavy snowdrifts from breaking down the trees in the young plantation. The Russian willows are best adapted for this purpose. Such varieties as the golden willow, acute-leaved, and white willow are quick growers, and the limbs are tough and not easily broken. These willows are grown from cuttings planted in spring. Cuttings should be of the previous year's wood, at least 10 inches long, planted deeply in mellow, well-prepared soil; only one bud of the cutting should appear above the ground. And for hedge purposes two rows should be planted, two feet apart, with cuttings two feet apart in the row. One pruning each spring will be enough for this hedge, about half of the previous season's growth should be cut off.

The next class of hedge is that used for divisions in town lots, also for dividing the front lawn from the rear portion. This will require trees that are finer growing. Among the most desirable varieties are the Tartarian honeysuckle. This makes a fine ornamental hedge, is a profuse bloomer and will make a hedge eight feet high. Ginnal maple makes a beautiful hedge, six to eight feet high. In autumn the leaves color to a bright red. Russian olive is a dwarf tree with grayish foliage and small, delightfully fragrant flowers. It holds its foliage till winter, grows into fine form for hedges, and nothing cares to go through it, as it is armed with stout spines.

Buffalo berry. This is a native of our province and grows in great abundance along the Souris River. In some respects the buffalo berry makes one of the best hedges. It resembles the Russian olive in the color of its foliage, but is not so rapid a grower. It has scarlet-colored fruit, acid and edible, and is also armed with stout, sharp spines. Caragana. The arborescent species of this well-known shrub is the tall, rather coarse growing variety, and makes a hedge of from six to eight feet high. The common lilac also makes a hedge about the same height. This shrub is too well known to need description. But to ensure vigorous growth the withered blossoms should be cut off after their beauty has faded, when the shrub will grow vigorously and will produce later in the season strong,

plump terminal buds, from which fine clusters of bloom will issue the following spring.

The next or third class of hedge shrubs are those best adapted for low hedges, and only those with ornamental foliage and of fine growing habit should be used. The dwarf caragana (c. pygmaea) is perhaps the best all-round low-growing hedge plant for border purposes. The flowers and leaves are small, it shears well, and is attractive all through the season; it forms a hedge from one to two feet high. Thunberg's barberry is another desirable shrub for low-growing hedges. There are many species of barberry, but in this species the leaves are small, nearly round and without teeth on the margins. The flowers are of a greenish color, succeeded by scarlet berries, and the box-like foliage assumes brilliant red tints in the late autumn; makes a hedge from one to two feet high. Cottonaster. The sharp-leaved species of this hardy shrub makes a very desirable low-growing hedge. The bush is very compact, the leaves glossy and pointed, the flowers small. Later in the season the bushes are covered with blackberries. Height two to three feet.

These are only a few of the shrubs that can be used for hedge purposes in the west. As far as known they are quite hardy and safe to plant with us. With the exception of the willow all are propagated from seed, and seedlings two to three years old only should be planted.

### Essentials of Hedge Growing

There are two essentials to the successful growing of a good hedge, and these are patience and courage. Have courage to cut back a good portion of the growth once or twice each year, and have patience to wait. You cannot build a good thick hedge from the ground up in two or three seasons. Plants in the second class should be planted 14 inches apart, and in the third 8 to 10 inches apart in the row. The ground should be kept well cultivated on each side during the summer.

Pruning may be done any time during the summer, but preferably not later than the last of July, as pruning in late summer causes a new growth to start that is likely to be winter killed. The older branches in a hedge, as they begin to get saggy, may be cut out entirely. Sometimes it is necessary to cut the whole hedge back to the ground to get a new healthy growth.

### The Evergreen Hedge

If it is desired to grow an evergreen hedge, our native white spruce is perhaps the best adapted to that purpose. This is the most valuable of our native



White Spruce Hedge at Indian Head Forestry Farm, Six Years After Planting.

evergreens. In transplanting, great care should be taken to keep the roots moist during the time they are out of the ground. If the root fibres are permitted to dry, the young trees will be very much injured. Well-grown, bushy, low-limbed specimens from one and a half to two feet high only should be used, and should be planted very firmly a little deeper than previously.

No one feature on the lawn is more admired than a well-kept hedge, and considering the ease with which they are grown, there is no reason why they should not be more universally planted.

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# Alberta Women's Institutes Convention

## Over Eight Hundred Delegates Assemble in Edmonton—Unprecedented Progress Reported

The fourth annual convention of the Alberta Women's Institutes, convened in the Maudsland Hotel, Edmonton, on March 6, 7, and 8, marked the conclusion of a year of unprecedented progress for the organization. More than 800 delegates attended the opening session in spite of the number of delayed and snow-bound trains. The convention was a happy blending of the experience of the tried and trusty East with the optimism and enthusiasm of the newer West. Miss Hazel Winter from far away New Brunswick and Dr. Helen McMurchy of Toronto brought funds of information and encouragement. Mrs. Nellie McClung, the West's own favorite, brought to the delegates a generous sympathy and optimistic vision for the greater responsibilities of 1918.

Miss Isabel Noble, the president of the Institutes since their inception as a provincial organization in 1915, presided. Lieutenant-Governor Brett gave the opening address of the convention. His honor outlined the great need of increased production and indicated women's place in it. Hon. Charles Stewart, premier of the province then briefly addressed the convention. He said that since women undertake about 90 per cent. of the hardships in a new province they deserve at least an equal share of the privileges that province has to offer to its citizens. He was glad to see and live in an age when woman's rights and privileges were being conferred on her. At no time in history has there rested on the public citizens of a country a greater responsibility than at the present time.

### The Household Help Problem

Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture, whose presence is one of the pleasant features of the institutes' conventions, spoke a few words to the delegates on the morning of the opening session. He warned the delegates of the danger in the greater production campaign of overworking the farm women. He pointed out that a farmer cannot increase his staff of farm laborers without at the same time adding to the work of the farm woman. Mr. Marshall spoke briefly on the problem of conserving food on the farm when there was a number of hungry hired men to feed. More important, thought Mr. Marshall than the conservation of food was the conservation of the woman power of the country. He said that a solution of the labor problem for the farmers of Alberta had been arrived at for the government contemplated bringing men from the Western States. But the women on the farm must receive help. The government is contemplating establishing registration bureaus in Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Macleod and Red Deer with sub-registration offices at other points, the idea is to register the women and man power of the province with a view to securing help for the farm women and the farm men.

Mrs. R. B. Wells brought a message of greeting from the Women's Canadian Club to the delegates of the Women's institutes. She briefly outlined the scheme of the Canadian Club of Edmonton to provide service flags for those homes who have given of their men for duty overseas. A telegram was read from R. B. Bennett, president of the Alberta Red Cross, thanking the members of the institutes for the splendid work they have done for Red Cross and asking them for their further cooperation and assistance during the coming year. Mrs. George Ross of Duhamel, vice-president of the United Farm Women of Alberta, brought greetings from that organization. Mrs. Ross briefly outlined some of the work of the sister organization and dwelt particularly on the urgent need of more adequate medical facilities for rural districts and the methods the United Farm Women were taking to alleviate the suffering and relieve the situation. She told also of the healthy endeavor

of the United Farm women to provide recreation for the growing boys and girls. "If the boys and girls had more recreation on the farms," said Mrs. Ross, "there would not be so many constantly leaving the farms for less desirable positions in the cities. The United Farm Women by organized effort are trying to reduce the drudgery and work of the household to a minimum." She urged a keener participation of women in public affairs and pointed out that if the reward of sacrifice could be the purifying of national life then no woman could think the sacrifice had been in vain.

Mrs. Miriam Green Ellis, of the Edmonton Bulletin, conveyed to the convention the greetings of the Women's Press Club of Edmonton. Mayor Evans welcomed the delegates to the city and emphasized in his message the advisability of making Alberta a country to homes rather than fill the country up with people. Mrs. Ella M. Town of Coronation, replied very warmly to the welcome.

### Woman Legislator's Address

Addresses by Miss Roberta MacAdams, M.L.A., and by Dr. Helen McMurchy, featured the Wednesday evening session. Miss MacAdams is the soldier's representative and has for a couple of years been engaged in hospital work in England and France. She came to the Women's Institutes filled with a message for those at home of the boys overseas. She spoke of the splendid work of the Red Cross. The one connecting link between the women here and the women overseas was the Red Cross. Miss MacAdams dwelt on the work of the Red Cross in Canada, the work in England and finally of the work of the Red Cross in the firing lines. An intimate little touch was added to her address when she told of assisting in unpacking a box of Red Cross supplies from Canada and in finding supplies sent from the Gleichen women's institute. Miss MacAdams' address contained a mint of information for those women of the Institutes who are devoting so much of their time to patriotic work and this could not but encourage them to still greater efforts.

Dr. Helen McMurchy brought to the institute workers of Alberta the warmest greeting from the 30,000 institute members of Ontario. Dr. McMurchy's address will be a bright spot in the memories of all who were privileged to hear it. She brought to her audience the good-neighbor thought there was still a road from Jericho to Jerusalem, and down that road today were traveling Serbia, Belgium and Armenia and the other countries who were so desolated and suffering at the hands of militarism. It remains for North America to be the good neighbor. North America's geographic position makes her to be the stumbling block to death by starvation for those nations. Dr. McMurchy described a typical prairie village scene at sunrise. She said that as the sun was rising she thought, "Here is the centre of the earth."

The elevator typified the satisfying of the great world need "I was hungry and ye gave me bread." She pointed out that it was up to Western Canada to safe-guard the world against starvation, not only by increased production but by conservation. She reminded her audience that Canadians eat almost twice as much wheat and wheat products as the next largest wheat eating country. There was vast room for improvement. She concluded by saying that this was not the day for competition, necessary as that was sometimes, but the day of co-operation, when each unites with the other for the public good.

### Miss McIsaac's Report

Miss Mary McIsaac, superintendent of the institutes, gave her report on Thursday morning. Her report was most encouraging for institute workers from every standpoint. The membership had increased during the year from 3,700 to 8,000 and the branches had grown from 135 to 212. Not only had new institutes been added but the membership of the old established branches had grown. During the year, the institutes raised \$3,116.87 for war purposes, had made and sent 32,243 articles and had sent 627 Christmas boxes. Thirty-five short courses had

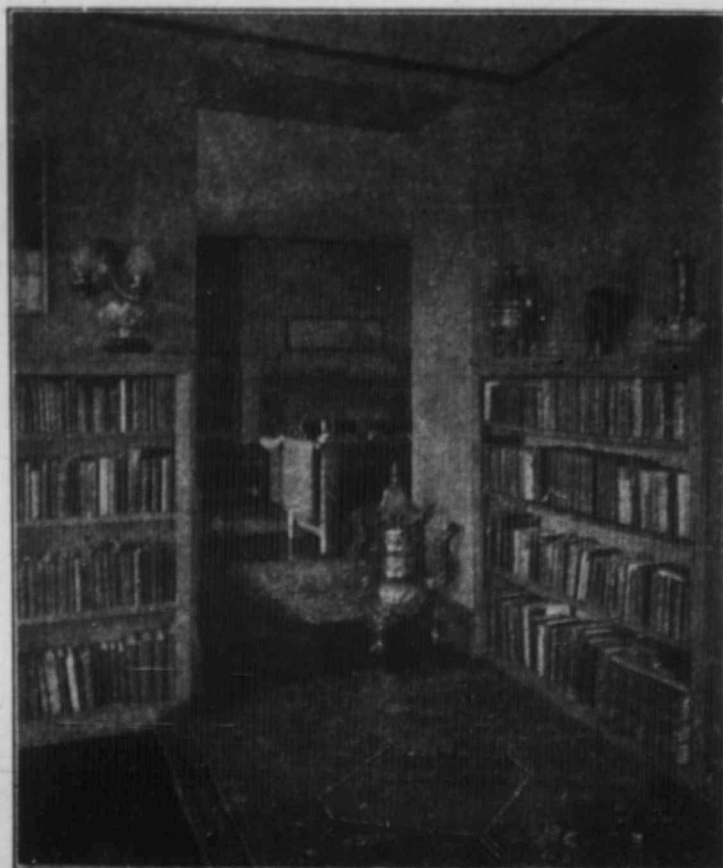
been held during the year on home nursing, first aid, cooking and canning. On the special train there was an interesting nursery and in this nursery 2,341 babies had been taken care of. Among the work of the various institutes deserving of special mention was that one which had engaged a doctor and arranged to see that he received sufficient remuneration to enable him to remain in the community. "Another had established at the school a kitchen. Still another had commenced systematic medical inspection of all school children. Another is laying plans for a hospital. Twenty institutes maintain rest rooms and these are proving boons to the farm women. Miss McIsaac also outlined the work of the recent conference of women with the war cabinet at Ottawa.

### Infant Mortality Comparisons

Dr. Jamieson of the provincial health board gave perhaps the most instructive address of the convention. He dealt with infant mortality. He defined the mortality rate as the number of babies under one year of age that died out of every thousand babies born. Russia has as high as 500 babies per thousand die. The United States rate was 149 per 1,000 births and Canada's, 140 deaths per 1,000 babies born, while Alberta had a rate of only 90 deaths per 1,000 births. Dr. Jamieson pointed out the wide variance of the rate in different districts in the province. Lethbridge rural district had a rate of 48, while High River had only 30. It was commonly considered that the rate was higher in the cities than in the country. The rate in Medicine Hat city was 65, in Lethbridge 131, and in Calgary and Edmonton about 105. Another fallacy that had received wide publication was that the rate was higher among the children of foreign mothers than among the children of Canadian mothers. The per cent. of foreign born mothers in Lethbridge who have lost infants was only 43, while in Whitney, where the per cent. of foreign mothers was 91, the death rate was 100 babies per 1,000 born. There were four main causes for infant mortality: poverty, ignorance, improper feeding and bad housing. Statistics showed that one third of the deaths of infants take place in the month of August and this could only be due to one thing and that was impure milk. All milk for babies should be pasteurized. Dr. Jamieson spoke for a short time on communicable diseases. Whooping cough and measles play the greatest havoc. This is largely because they are considered not serious and are therefore neglected. He said that if the child could live to be one year of age without having whooping cough it's chances for life were pretty good.

Hon. George H. Smith, provincial secretary, then outlined the work of the new department of health. There would be no drastic legislation at this session, said Mr. Smith, because there was too wide a divergence of opinion even among experts and it would be better to make haste slowly. It was expected that a beginning will be made this year to establish public health nurses, possibly with a beginning of six as an experiment. He told of the difficulties the Municipal Hospital Act had encountered in actual attempt to do its work and said that the law would be changed at this session of the legislature to make it workable. There could be no measure of compulsion along health lines inaugurated at the present time in Alberta.

On Thursday afternoon Miss Isabel Noble delivered the presidential address. She has recently returned from a three month's visit in the States and gave an excellent account of the manner in which American women are dispensing their war work. She told of the schools where women may learn the various branches of Red Cross work. This, she thought one of the most important things they were doing, for



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trained women could accomplish so much more than unskilled women. She told of the emphasis placed on war gardens and said that people were not considered patriotic and loyal unless they worked a war garden.



For Greater Beef Production of Alberta provided work for the women of the Alberta women's institutes.

A Visitor from New Brunswick Miss Hazel Winter, superintendent of the Women's institutes of New Brunswick, told of the work in her province.



Playing Indian Dolly Davenport, of Acme, Alberta, out on a Hunting Expedition.

contest was on general program and membership. The contests, Miss Winter declared, were proving very interesting.

8 Meals Of Quaker Oats at the Cost of One Meal of Meat. The nutrition in a dish of Quaker Oats would cost as follows if served in form of meat: In Eggs—10 times as much, In Round Steak—8 times as much, In Whitefish—12 times as much, In Chicken—20 times as much.

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You get the utmost in oat flavor when you get Quaker Oats. This brand is made from queen grains only—just the rich, plump, luscious oats.

- Quaker Oats Bread: 1 1/2 cups Quaker Oats (uncooked), 2 teaspoons salt, 1 cup sugar, 2 cups boiling water, 1 cake yeast, 1 cup lukewarm water, 5 cups flour. Quaker Oats Muffins: 2/3 cup Quaker Oats (uncooked), 1 1/2 cups flour, 1 cup milk, 1 egg, 4 level teaspoons baking powder, 2 tablespoons melted butter, 1 teaspoon salt, 3 tablespoons sugar.

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# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

### PROBLEMS BY THE WAY

Some time ago I had a pitiful letter from a farm woman. She complained bitterly that she could not conform to the food controller's regulations because the men employed on the farm refused to co-operate with her. She could conform to the controller's regulations only on peril of losing the labor the farmer so much needed. I quote from her letter: "I will give you a few quotations from hired men's lips just to show you how big a problem it is at present with farm women. These speeches were all made in my hearing in the presence of the mistress and were boldly said, 'Well, if the food controller makes us use less sugar I've got to have coffee all the time for I can't drink tea without lots of sugar.' 'Oh, I must have meat and potatoes three times a day. I can't bear oatmeal or any cereal and I never use milk.' I heard a man tell his employer's wife to get sweet pickles as he didn't like sour ones. I have had a man deliberately reach across the table to before my plate for the cream pitcher and deliberately flood a dish of canned tomatoes before he considered them eatable. . . . later we had to buy butter."

It is a difficult letter and situation to deal with and I have evaded it for some weeks. But it is a difficulty of which many farm women complain. And yet I have heard many others say that they have not had the least trouble with the employees on the farm regarding the matter. Circumstances alter cases. There can be no hard and fast rule made for the conduct of all farm employees or for all farm housekeepers. Each woman must meet the situation as it is presented to her, and in a way amiable and agreeable to all concerned. I think there must be a way of conforming to the food controller's regulations and at the same time satisfying the appetite and tastes of the employees. Have you seriously and carefully prepared your case? Have you collected what information you can bearing on the seriousness of the situation and the need of the shifting of the consumption of wheat, beef and bacon to other foods? Have you kindly and carefully laid the matter before him and asked him for his help and co-operation? The shortage of food has gained such alarming proportions that surely there cannot remain anyone so untouched that he is not willing to do what he can to relieve it. There is a way of conserving the three staples and yet satisfying your men, and I am inclined to think that farm women have not done their full duty until they have made both duties compatible. Farm men are reasoning beings like yourselves and it seems impossible that there can be no way of enlisting their help and co-operation in conservation.

I am anxious that my readers shall not think that I have not an appreciation of their position and difficulties. I am a farm woman and I know what you are up against. But my thought to you regarding the matter is that there is a way of doing your duty to both parties, and do not give up until you have found it. Perhaps your menu of substitutes is meagre and unpalatable. The cooking now-a-days is certainly strange to Western women and it stands to reason that they have much to learn. Western women have so long and completely relied on just the staples that are now needed overseas that it is difficult to become an expert at the new cooking at once. If you will write the food controller's office, Ottawa, for substitute recipes and menus perhaps your task will be made a little easier. But please keep on trying to find a way of doing your duty to the men in your home and to those unfortunate people in Europe. The food must be saved.

### A NEW DIFFICULTY

I notice in almost every journal and magazine I take up the urgent request of food controllers in both Canada and the United States to "housekeepers," to "women," to "cooks," to

"mothers," to conserve food by acting before their households and families present plentiful substitutes for white flour preparations, meats, sugar and other foods. You have no doubt read a great many of the articles to which I refer. Now, I want to voice a protest: Many of us prairie housekeepers find that it is not ourselves who choose and decide the menu in these days, but the hired man. They expect just the same good, rich, plentiful food as ever, and if the housekeeper does not serve it, the "boss" will probably find himself without a man, or advertised throughout the community as stingy, or his wife find it common talk that her table is not fit to sit down to.

So what are we to do?  
"A Worried Prairie Housekeeper."

### CANADIAN GIRLS IN TRAINING

In view of the many conferences of 'teen age girls to be held this spring

an explanation of the plans drafted by workers among girls might be in order. In order to dispel the idea of so many that the Canadian Girls in Training is an additional organization to the many that now too heavily burden the young shoulders of the 'teen-age girls who have a crowded high school curriculum to add to their cares, it is necessary to explain that it is merely a means used by church, school, college, and Y.W.C.A. to so co-ordinate the work of all these worthy institutions as to make them efficient forces in the character-building that is their aim. The personnel of the advisory committee that is back of the movement is made up of representatives from the Dominion Council of the Y.W.C.A., the Canadian Council of Sunday School Associations the Sunday school boards of the Baptist conventions, the Sunday school commission of the Church of England in Canada, the general board of Sunday schools of the Methodist church and the similar board of the Presbyterian church. The united thought of the leaders of these authoritative bodies is the guide of the movement.

#### Purpose of C.G.T.

Recognizing the infinite value of the girl life of Canada, these leaders have planned a course of work and study that may be followed by all organizations for girls of the 'teen age, and will tend to develop the ideal found in Christ, who "increased in wisdom and stature and in favor with God and man." It is a plan to hold up this four-fold ideal for the emulation of Canada's girlhood. Its object is to make a common standard that may be followed by all organized classes, bringing them all together in the interests of the highest and noblest attainment of womanhood.

#### Four-fold Standard

The four-fold standard is outlined in the following general plan which may be followed as best suits the organizations using it.

##### I.—Physical

1. Health education.
2. First aid and home nursing.
3. Physical culture.
4. Sports: Team and group games and individual sports. Water sports.
5. Outdoor life.

##### II.—Intellectual

1. School and vocational training.
2. Homecraft.
3. Home reading.
4. Knowledge of current events.
5. Public speaking.
6. Nature study.
7. Music.
8. Art.
9. Educational trips and lectures.
10. Hobbies.

##### III.—Religious

1. Daily prayer and Bible reading.
2. Public worship.
3. Group Bible study.
4. Personal dedication.
5. Systematic giving.
6. Self discipline.
7. Mission study and reading.
8. Recognition of God in nature, music, art, poetry.

##### IV.—Service

1. Personal relationships.
2. In the home.
3. In the church.

##### 4. Through organizations:

- (a) membership,
- (b) contribution to program,
- (c) leadership.

##### 5. In the community.

##### 6. Choosing a life work.

These are elaborated upon in the booklet issued by the advisory committee.

### Prince Albert Club

Perhaps the work can best be understood by citing a concrete example. Within the last few weeks a C.G.T. class, as those who organize using this plan designate their group, has been

formed in connection with St. Alban's college, Prince Albert, with Miss Kathleen Newnam as leader. Miss Queade Johnston, of Perdue, is the Red Cross Chairman, and Miss Jean Underhill, of Saskatoon, is the Red Cross secretary-treasurer. These girls have much that corresponds to the C.G.T. movement in their regular college routine and their work follows the course only in a supplementary manner. For a long time the girls have been giving from their pocket money to patriotic funds and have raised special amounts for Belgian, Serbian and Sailors' relief funds by their Christmas plays. Directed by Miss Virtue, principal of the college, they merged their Red Cross patriotic work and C.G.T. club into one and chose a leader and the other officers named, and have chosen the Red Cross as a definite philanthropic object for which to work.

#### Programs Drafted

They have a weekly club meeting and have drafted a set of programs up until Easter. At each meeting it has been arranged that an outsider give a talk upon one of the four standards and the girls themselves will speak occasionally on a suitable topic, or give some kind of demonstration. Every second meeting twenty minutes are given to Red Cross business, helping with parcels, supplying wool or information. On the alternate days the girls devote the period to group or folk games. The meeting begins with devotional exercises conducted by the girls themselves and consisting of prayers and Bible reading. The girls of St. Alban's lead a busy life and their school activities include a scripture study each week taken by the principal, and are taking up the character of the women of the Bible. Besides this Miss Virtue gives



A Student of Natural History

a talk to all except the very youngest every Sunday morning.

Each girl who belongs to the Scripture union, has her daily portion of Bible reading, learns portions and has written tests after each is memorized. Definite missionary work is done through the junior branch of the W.A. and meetings of the auxiliary are held every second Saturday. During the last year the students have raised \$329 for patriotic funds.

#### Practical Talks

The program for the C.G.T. club at the college on Friday, March 1, will include a practical talk by Mrs. J. A. Newnam on "Christ's Challenge to the Individual Girl." On March 8, Mrs. McIntosh, another Prince Albert resident, will speak on "Ideals of Personal Relationships." At this meeting the girls will give a demonstration of first aid. Some other talks promised by outsiders for settled dates are on the following topics "What is Education?", "Laws of Health and Personal Habits," "Why a Girl Should Learn to Speak in Public." The club intends to entertain the high school Y.W.C.A. club before the Easter holidays commence.

#### LABOR-SAVERS

You ask for my best wash-day labor saver. I think it is my little son's express wagon. The wagon is one of the largest size. I put both tubs on it, wheel it to the stove, fill one tub with hot water from the boiler, then wheel it to the cistern-pump and fill the rinsing tub then move it to the most convenient part of the kitchen. Being able to move the tub easily to the stove, it is easier to lift the clothes from the boiler and the wash tubs are easily moved out of the way. Then when emptying the tubs I pull the wagon to the door. One lift sets the tubs on the door step. One more puts them again on the wagon, which has been moved outside, and I can haul my wash water away from the house wherever I like. In the spring it goes on the hot bed. In the summer I like to put it under the rhubarb or current bushes or on the flower beds.

In the fall of the year I take the wagon for potatoes and save carrying from the field. Hardly a day passes in the summer season that I don't find a use for this wagon. Another labor saver is my kitchen chariot, a board two feet long with a ball bearing caster on each corner to kneel on when I scrub the floors. It saves having to get up and down so often, as I can slide around wherever I like, and if I have heavy pails to take to the door I set it on the chariot and pull it around as I do the wagon. I find a great many uses for it.

#### MARMEE.

### THE GIRL OF THE FARM

The girl of the farm—God bless her!  
God bless her cheerful face,  
And the song that trips from her rosy lips,  
As she toils with a willing grace.  
God bless her bright eyes, smiling,  
Aglow with a wondrous charm,  
And her voice, so sweet and cheery—  
God bless the girl of the farm!  
The girl of the farm—God bless her!  
God bless her willing hands  
That never shirk the hourly work  
Which the good of the farm demands.  
In spite of the many duties  
That tax her brain and her arm,  
She still has time to be happy—  
This precious girl of the farm.  
The girl of the farm—God bless her!  
God keep her loving heart  
Free from the faintest shade or taint  
Of pride and guile and art.  
Make her to triumph always  
O'er sorrow and toil and harm,  
And all the world will love her,  
As we love the girl of the farm.

# Vegete

We cannot ship any great extent, so them at home as we as substitutes for meat, so that a long way. Vegetation of peas, beans very high in food salts they contain need and crave excellent tonic, every year.

Even though the ing value of veget, bined with fat a foods they make dishes. The supply low at this so a few carrots as through in fairly flavor is perhaps ever, and that dressing up a bit you followed the given last fall you excellent beans, left. The dried are good after the night and boiler minutes. Soak water if possible (peas, beans are cooked in hard w that is the reason of them here in vegetables remove ception of potato slowly. Simmer They are more better.

### Onion, Potat

In using this to grate the c meat chopper i 2 cups finely cut o 1 cup cut potatoes 1 cup grated raw c 2 tablespoons butt 2 tablespoons flour

Wash, pare a and grate the onions, potatoe cupful of wat or until tende water will hav Add two cupf rub the butte add, and boil parsley over soft before ad

If you find smart to pee water and you If you did year, use cele or parsley. both celery may be used ing, and ofte to soup, stew

4 cups onions, and sliced 1 cup cream s vored with h spoon nutme

Wash and them crows put on with boil for fort on the kind save the ste into a bak dish, cover in a hot o in the disl Sprinkle w and dust v

4 cups onions cut

Wash, p thin slices pings into the onions a slow fir for about cover; ad the heat, not be ha Hamburg

One can eggs, th 1 tablespoo taste; or eggs, mi well-beat

# Vegetables in the Menu

We cannot ship vegetables overseas to any great extent, so it is up to us to use them at home as much as possible, either as substitutes for meat or in combination with meat, so that a little meat will go a long way. Vegetables, with the exception of peas, beans and lentils, are not very high in food value, but the mineral salts they contain are what our bodies need and crave. They are a most excellent tonic, especially at this time of year.

Even though the fat and muscle building value of vegetables is not high, combined with fat and protein containing foods they make nourishing and palatable dishes. The supply of vegetables is running low at this season. Potatoes, onions, a few carrots and turnips have come through in fairly good condition. The flavor is perhaps not all it might be, however, and that is why vegetables need dressing up a bit in the early spring. If you followed the instructions for canning given last fall you no doubt have some excellent beans, tomatoes and cauliflower left. The dried peas one can buy in bulk are good after they have been soaked overnight and boiled for fifteen or twenty minutes. Soak and cook them in soft water if possible, none of the legumes (peas, beans and lentils) are as good cooked in hard water as in soft. Perhaps that is the reason we have not used more of them here in the West. In cooking vegetables remember that with the exception of potatoes, they are better cooked slowly. Simmer rather than boil hard. They are more tender and the flavor is better.

### Onion, Potato and Carrot Chowder

In using this recipe it is not necessary to grate the carrot, run it through the meat chopper instead.

- 2 cups finely cut onions
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 1 cup cut potatoes
- 1 teaspoon pepper
- 1 cup grated raw carrot
- 1 rounded tablespoon
- 2 tablespoons butter
- chopped parsley
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 2 cups milk

Wash, pare and cut the potatoes; scrape and grate the carrot. Then put the onions, potatoes and carrot on with three cupfuls of water. Boil for thirty minutes or until tender. Do not drain, as the water will have boiled away considerably. Add two cupfuls of milk and seasoning, rub the butter and flour until smooth, add, and boil for five minutes. Sprinkle parsley over the top. Have the butter soft before adding the flour.

If you find that it makes your eyes smart to peel onions, peel them under water and you will have no more difficulty.

If you did not dry any celery tops last year, use celery salt in place of the celery or parsley. And do not forget to dry both celery and parsley this year, they may be used in so many ways for seasoning, and often add just the needed touch to soup, stew or scallop.

### Escalloped Onions

- 4 cups onions, peeled and sliced
- 1/2 cup fresh bread crumbs
- 1 cup cream sauce, flavored with half a teaspoon nutmeg
- 1 rounded tablespoon chopped parsley or celery
- 1 teaspoon salt

Wash and pare the onions, and cut them crosswise a quarter of an inch thick; put on with boiling water to cover, and boil for forty minutes (the time depends on the kind of onions used); drain, and save the stock for soup. Put the onions into a baking dish or an earthenware dish, cover with the bread crumbs. Put in a hot oven for fifteen minutes; serve in the dish in which they were baked. Sprinkle with the parsley or celery tops, and dust with paprika.

### Smothered Onions

- 4 cups onions pared and cut
- 2 tablespoons drippings
- 1 teaspoon salt
- A little pepper

Wash, pare and cut the onions into thin slices the cross way. Put the drippings into an iron or a heavy pan; add the onions; cover the pan, and put over a slow fire until the onions are tender—for about twenty minutes. Remove the cover; add the salt and pepper; increase the heat, and slightly brown. They must not be hard. Serve around beef steak or Hamburg steak, or around boiled rice.

### Corn Fritters

One can or twelve ears of corn, three eggs, three tablespoonfuls flour, three tablespoonfuls milk. Salt and pepper to taste; one teaspoonful sugar. Separate eggs, mix all ingredients well, adding well-beaten whites last. Fry in hot fat.

This is nice for supper or served with meat.

### Cabbage Surprise

- 1 medium-sized head cabbage
- 1 egg
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 pound port sausage
- 1/2 teaspoon black pepper
- 1 cup stale bread crumbs
- 2 tablespoons chopped onion

Carefully remove each leaf from the head of cabbage, parboil in salted water for three minutes, drain, and cool. Moisten the bread-crumbs slightly with a little water and add the beaten egg and the other ingredients. Mix thoroughly, place one tablespoonful of the mixture on each leaf, roll them tightly, lay close together in a baking-pan, add a little water to prevent sticking, and bake an hour, turning them to brown all over.

### Scalloped Cabbage

- 1 small head cabbage (about 2 pounds)
- 1/2 cup butter
- 1 pint sweet milk
- 3 cups bread crumbs
- Salt and pepper

Cut the cabbage fine with a knife. Break the bread into crumbs (do not grind). Butter a shallow pan or crock, put in a layer of cabbage, cover with bread-crumbs, sprinkle with salt, pepper, and bits of butter. Repeat this process until material is all used, putting bread-crumbs on top. Pour on the milk and bake in a moderate oven for half to three-quarters of an hour.

Mrs. N. L.

### Escalloped Corn

- 2 cups corn, fresh grated or canned
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 2 cups whole-wheat or bran bread crumbs
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon pepper
- 1/2 cup milk

Brush a baking dish with butter; put half the bread crumbs in the bottom; add half the corn; sprinkle with salt and pepper; add another layer of bread crumbs, and the rest of the corn, and sprinkle the top with bread crumbs, salt and pepper. Put the butter over the top in little pieces, and pour the milk over all; bake in a moderate oven for thirty minutes.

### Potatoes on the Half Shell

- 6 baked potatoes
- 2 tablespoons butter
- Pepper, salt and milk

Bake good sized potatoes until tender but not soggy. Cut in two lengthwise, scoop out, saving the shells; mash well, adding butter, pepper, salt and enough milk to moisten well. Pile back in the shell and brown in the oven. With the addition of a little minced meat or fish this makes a nice supper or dinner dish.

### Creamy Green-Pea Soup

- 2 cups dried green peas
- 1 tablespoon salt
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1/2 teaspoon white pepper
- 2 tablespoons onion
- per
- 2 tablespoons flour
- A dash paprika
- 1 cup bread croutons

Wash and soak the peas for twenty-four hours; drain; add three quarts of boiling water, and simmer for at least four hours, or until tender. Mash through a strainer and return to the fire. Put the butter, or drippings, into a pan; add the finely cut onion, and fry until it is tender; remove, and add the flour; stir until smooth, and then add to the strained peas; add the salt, pepper, parsley, thyme and paprika. Serve with bread croutons. A cup of milk or cream added last improves this, and a ham or beef bone gives additional flavor.

### Potato Puffs

- 2 cups mashed potato
- 1/2 cup milk
- 2 eggs
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup grated cheese

Add the milk to the potato and beat until thoroughly blended. Add the beaten egg and salt, gradually adding the grated cheese. Bake in a slow oven.

### Pea Chowder

This dish has all the nutritive value of meat.

- 1/2 pint split peas
- 1 can corn
- 1/2 pint milk
- 1 level teaspoon salt
- 1 tablespoon butter
- Pepper

Soak the peas overnight in soft water if possible, in the morning drain; add a pinch of soda; cover with cold water and cook slowly for three hours or until the peas are tender. Drain, saving the water for soup. Add to the peas the can of corn, the half pint of milk, the salt and pepper. Cover closely; set on the back of the stove and cook slowly for thirty minutes. Add the butter and serve at once.

### Pickled Carrots

- 6 carrots
- Spices
- Vinegar

Scrape and wash the carrots, cut into slices crosswise, and cook in boiling water



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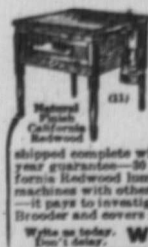
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until tender; keeping the water just below the boiling point. Drain, put into jars; add a slice of onion, two bay leaves and a teaspoonful of celery seed. Fill the jars with vinegar and stand aside for twenty-four hours and they are ready to use. These make a nice garnish for salad.

**Tomato Cakes**

4 eggs About 2 cups cracker crumbs  
2 cups canned tomatoes  
2 tablespoon shortening ¼ teaspoon pepper  
2 teaspoon salt

Beat eggs light, add tomatoes and shortening melted, pepper and salt. Stir in cracker-crumbs to make it stiff enough to drop by the tablespoonful on a hot griddle. Brown on both sides and serve at once.

Mrs. H. D. M.

**Scalloped Meat, Macaroni and Tomato**

2 cups chopped meat 1 tablespoon fat  
4 cups cooked macaroni 1 onion, finely chopped  
½ can tomatoes Salt and pepper to season

Brown the chopped onion in the fat in a frying pan, and sear the chopped meat in the same, seasoning with salt and pepper. Line a baking dish with boiled macaroni, and place meat in the center. Pour over all the tomatoes. Bake one hour in a moderate oven. Left-over cooked meat may be used in place of fresh meat, and stewed tomatoes instead of canned tomatoes. If one has the time, this dish is improved by straining the tomatoes, and making a thin sauce by heating the tomato, adding the butter and one tablespoonful of flour rubbed together; a little milk or cream. Pour over the macaroni and meat and bake.

**Potato With Savory Sauce**

12 small potatoes Juice ¼ lemon  
4 tablespoons butter 2 tablespoons grated cheese  
1 tablespoon chopped parsley 1 teaspoon salt  
1 tablespoon chopped onion or onion juice ¼ teaspoon pepper

Wash potatoes thoroughly and boil in their jackets. Remove skins. Melt the butter, add parsley, pepper, and lemon-juice. Season with salt and pepper, adding cheese last; stir till cheese is melted. Pour sauce over the potatoes.

**Lentils, Parsonage Style**

1 cup lentils 1 teaspoon salt  
1 cup rice 1 saltpepper  
1 can tomatoes ½ teaspoon curry-powder  
1 large onion 2 tablespoons butter  
1 bay-leaf  
1 blade mace

Wash lentils, cover with cold water, and soak over night. Drain, cover with fresh boiling water, and cook slowly one hour. While lentils are cooking, boil in salted water, drain, and dry the rice. While lentils and rice are boiling add to the tomatoes, the onion chopped fine, the bay-leaf and the mace; cook until reduced one-half; strain. Mix cooked lentils and rice; turn into a heated dish. Season the tomato with the salt, pepper, and curry-powder; stir in quickly the butter; pour over the lentils and rice.

Mrs. C. A. R.

**Baked Parsnips**

Scrape and wash ten parsnips and place in a well-greased baking-pan; season with salt and pepper and pour a teacupful of beef stock over them. Place strips of bacon or dot pieces of pork dripping over the parsnips, and cover the pan closely to prevent evaporation. Place in the oven and bake slowly until thoroughly done.

**Potato Pancakes**

1 cup rice potatoes 1 tablespoon flour  
1 teaspoon salt ¼ cup milk  
1 egg

Mix the ingredients in the order given, beat well and cook on hot greased griddles.

**Potato Fish Loaf**

1 pint mashed potato ¼ cup milk  
1 cup flaked fish 2 tablespoons  
1 teaspoon salt 2 eggs  
¼ teaspoon pepper

Beat the entire mixture together and place in a greased baking dish; set in a second pan containing hot water, and bake until firm.

**Scalloped Potatoes**

Pare the potatoes and cut in slices. Fill a baking pan with the sliced potatoes adding a little sliced onion between the layers if liked. Make a thin cream sauce, season well and pour over the potatoes; bake for one hour or until the potatoes are tender, adding more milk from time to time if needed. A dash of red pepper in the sauce improves this dish.

*The Country Cook.*

**ANOTHER**

Mrs. George C. the Sounding Cree sends us this story from her room. Do like trying the...  
"Our institute 1915, by Miss M. cial superintende tutes for Albert meeting with 20 the treasury the posed. Some of as any money r war work, and, women need of, ridiculous! How appointed to int and though in sy ment they did a to provide a room iness, but promi realizing the ne farm woman: getting up early with innumera and children re town, do her sh Her husband r hours and what The children are fretful, and sh stores till she and down the straggling after no place to ma tidy and con solved the prob little babe by I It was on a b tied to it, but preferable to t for hours. Th feely indiffer but the mothe lonely, that in spent their m divided for the so much money houses. It re tissement, 'Be they drive to it's lovely an their parcels ping with a li they are thro their own, wh able and happy...  
"But I was how we raise money-making netting us \$ was suggeste ed in a res women came butter, eggs, eakes, bread, lore, for whi three o'clock \$90 to add to voted a decid an annual a bought for \$ 9 and 12 mo thing we kne our lot asse project was lot. We loo school houses a small buil \$350. This thought it d the women. The fall fair cided to give secured a le ing it free, begged and couches, sto comfortable a woman in children. A serve lunch the busiest whole town. day and w \$160. Ther and social the building...  
"Oh, the please and two by six got plans a fications an yards and no bargain planned wi

# Farm Women's Clubs

## ANOTHER SANCTUARY

Mrs. George Campbell, secretary of the Sounding Creek Women's Institute, sends us this story of the Youngstown rest rooms. Doesn't it make you feel like trying the rest room idea again?

"Our institute was organized in July, 1915, by Miss Mary MacIsaac, provincial superintendent of Women's Institutes for Alberta. At our very first meeting with 20 members and \$5.00 in the treasury the rest room was proposed. Some of the members objected, as any money raised was needed for war work, and, what did the country women need of a rest room? Perfectly ridiculous! However, a committee was appointed to interview the merchants, and though in sympathy with the movement they did not see their way clear to provide a room in their place of business, but promised to help, one and all realizing the need. Take the average farm woman: a day in town means getting up early in the morning, hustle with innumerable chores, get herself and children ready and drive miles to town, do her shopping, and what then? Her husband may not be ready for hours and what is the woman to do? The children are bound to get tired and fretful, and she has to wait in the stores till she is ashamed or walk up and down the street, the children straggling after her, no place to go, no place to make herself and children tidy and comfortable. One woman solved the problem for herself and dear little babe by hunting up their wagon. It was on a back lot with the horses tied to it, but it was their own and preferable to the street, and sat there for hours. The babe was happy, perfectly indifferent to his surroundings, but the mother's heart was sore and lonely, that in all the town where they spent their money, no place was provided for them. Yet, we marvel why so much money is sent to the mail order houses. It reminds me of the advertisement, 'Before and After.' Now they drive to the rest room, they know it's lovely and cosy and warm, leave their parcels and wraps and go shopping with a light heart, knowing when they are through they have a place of their own, where they will be comfortable and happy.

"But I wander from the subject, of how we raised our money. Our first money-making scheme was a dance, netting us \$30. Then a market day was suggested, that we ask all interested in a rest room to help. The farm women came from far and near with butter, eggs, vegetables, hams, pies, cakes, bread, turkeys and chickens galore, for which we had ready sale. By three o'clock everything was sold. With \$90 to add to the building fund, it was voted a decided success and was made an annual affair. In 1916 a lot was bought for \$165, \$80 down, balance in 9 and 12 months, with interest. First thing we knew taxes had to be paid—our lot assessed for \$500. Our next project was to get something on this lot. We looked at shacks, banks and school houses, but none would do. Then a small building was planned to cost \$350. This was turned down. Some thought it dreadful to go in debt and the women would not use it anyway. The fall fair was nearing. It was decided to give the rest room a trial. We secured a large store, the owner giving it free, scrubbed and cleaned, then begged and borrowed tables, chairs, couches, stoves and rugs and had a comfortable place for the holiday, with a woman in charge to look after the children. Arrangements were made to serve lunch at all hours, and we had the busiest and happiest place in the whole town. Also, had a country tag day and with lunch and tags cleared \$160. Then with picnics, box socials and social evenings, we had \$300 for the building.

"Oh, that building! So many to please and to most of us two by four, two by six and v-joint were Greek. We got plans and specifications and specifications and plans, hunted the lumber yards and hardware stores, but found no bargain sales. That building was planned with upstairs and downstairs,

all shapes and sizes, to help reduce the cost and, as we planned, lumber, hardware and labor kept advancing with leaps and bounds. At last, a good live building committee was appointed, and this time, with full power to go ahead, when Presto, the cement foundation sprang up like a mushroom. A great disappointment awaited when the frame work went up, for with all our planning we had made a mistake. But a good Samaritan came along in the guise of a hardware man and said, 'the ladies are making a great mistake in putting up so small a building. You tell them if they add 10 feet more I will see that it is paid.'—a sample of the Youngstown business people. The contractor, a friend in need, stopped work and explained the situation and the committee with joyful hearts, said 'Go ahead with the ten feet.' To that hardware man belongs the credit for our beautiful, large 20 by 24 rest room. Then we have a kitchen 10 by 10 and a bedroom for the matron 10 by 10. The building complete cost \$1,250. Less than two years ago we were afraid of \$350. We still owe \$450, but hope to pay it all this year. At the opening we gave a miscellaneous shower. This helped to furnish the rooms. The business people presented the institute with a Christmas gift of \$225, also the municipalities gave \$150, besides other generous donations. The proceeds from the 3rd annual market day were \$70, from concert and dance on Bobbie Burns' night \$118. We served refreshments in our rest room after a political

folk would prove a wonderful incentive to greater local effort."

The report of Poplar Park Juvenile G.G.A. is as follows: "One of the greatest problems confronting the organized agricultural movements is the developing and training of the growing boys and girls in the duties of citizenship in its broadest sense so that they will be capable of shouldering the posts of leadership, thereby relieving and supplementing the older men and women when they lay down their tasks.

The W.G.G.A. have approved a scheme wherein boys and girls can learn the rudimentary elements of public work by uniting in juvenile work with the W.G.G.A. Poplar Park once again took the initiative in this matter when, following an address by the district sub-organizer, the pupils of the local school decided unanimously to form such an organization.

"Transaction of preliminaries accomplished, election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mary Morrison; vice-president, Irene Morrison; secretary, Anastasia Morrison; directors, Vincent Morrison, Lila Elliot. On motion, John Elliot was appointed to read a paper at the next meeting on 'My idea on the best game for school play'; Miss J. McIntyre a reading and W. D. Summers a humorous song. A social was mentioned as a means of raising funds for the club's exchequer."

## DISTRICT WORK

Mrs. B. Pratt, director of district No. 13 in Saskatchewan, gave the fol-

lowing report at the convention in Regina:—

"I addressed a meeting of the Rutland people. There was a splendid attendance and much interest shown. They have been doing Red Cross work exclusively and although they have not a large membership they are very energetic workers. Their donations to Red Cross were \$388, and \$75 was applied to the ambulance fund. At Evesham there is a very progressive band of women who have joined the local and are only waiting for spring to begin their activities as a Women's Section.

## COMMUNITY CLUB

Rev. Fred C. Middleton, of Hamiota, sends in this story of an excellent Community Club. Mr. Middleton's report reads: I have been asked by one of your subscribers to outline for the benefit of your numerous readers the aims and objects of our Community Club. We have long realized the various elements of our business, social and religious life were not as united as they ought to be. We were sectional in our undertakings, and imagined that our interests were sectional, and hence we kept apart each from the other. So the retail merchant kept apart from the Grain Growers' Association; the town council from the rural council, and the various churches from each other. We had not realized that our interests were really identical and that, as a community, we must learn to 'think together, work together and play together.' To this end, we sought an organization, which on a common basis of citizenship, would draw all together. We found such a one in the Social Service Council of Manitoba, which had a district organization in Hamiota. The officers of this society called a public meeting, at which the situation was presented, and it was unanimously decided to form a Community Club. The following organizations agreed to be represented on the general committee: town council, rural council, grain growers', all the churches and their organizations, high school, school board, agricultural societies, ladies' patriotic societies, hospital ladies' aid, home economics and board of trade.

For the first time in the history of the community, the community had got together. The purpose of the organization was to deal with all matters of general community interests, health, education, amusements and so on. To this end, the club meets twice a month, and has mapped out a good program of lectures, debates, concerts, etc. We link up with extension courses of the agricultural society of the university, and have a community audience for their lecturers when they come. Local matters are taken up from time to time as the occasion demands. For instance, at the suggestion of the club, the two councils are considering the question of buying the fine stone hotel, which has been closed since Manitoba went 'dry.' We are also planning a series of good films for the weekly visits of our 'movie men,' and hope to be able to screen subjects like 'The Tale of Two Cities' for the benefit of our high school pupils. It might be well to state similar clubs are in operation at Crandall and Brandon, and the provincial executive of the Social Service Council hopes to organize them in a large number throughout Manitoba during the year.

Mr. Middleton enclosed a program which indicated that the following program would be given this winter: In December, Dr. Stewart Fraser, Commissioner of Public Health, will give an address. In January, Dr. S. G. Bland, of Winnipeg, will give an address. On January 24 there will be a debate 'Resolved that Union Government should be continued after the war as a permanent system of government.' On February 7 there will be a university extension lecture under the charge of the school board. On February 21 there is an agricultural institute in charge of the Grain Growers. On March 7 the Brandon Boys' Band plays. March 21 'The Women's Institute' will be the subject of address by the Ladies' Patriotic Society. On April 4 'The Missionary and Community Institute' will be the subject of an address by Rev. Arthur O. Rose, of Winnipeg.



HOME ECONOMICS ADVISORY BOARD

Sitting: Mrs. H. W. Dayton, Virden, President; Standing, left to right: Mrs. J. McIntyre, Dauphin; Mrs. D. Watt, Birtle; Mrs. M. E. McLeath, Headingly.

meeting and netted \$25. This we gave to the Red Cross to make our institute a life member. This year, the slogan is 'Save the Babies,' and we feel a step has been taken in the right direction when we provided a place for the comfort and convenience of the prairie mother and babe. The Red Cross and W.C.T.U. were invited to hold their monthly meetings. We are very proud of the rest room. The matron in charge has heat, light and rent free for her service, and we only wish, in every town, a place might be provided for the farm women."

## SUB-ORGANISER WITH A VISION

W. D. Summers, Watrous, Sask., sub-organizer in District 9, is keenly interested in Juvenile Grain Growers. In sending a report of the Poplar Park Juvenile G.G.A. which he organized, he writes: "I would like to see greater prominence given this important phase of our work. At present, whatever attempts have been made to organize the younger generation have generally been sporadic and confined to particular localities. What I would urge is a juvenile central with province-wide executive powers. This executive to be composed of juveniles and adults in equal proportion. The unique distinction and opportunity thus opened up to the young

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# Baby's Clothing

*Simplicity of Design and Lightness of Weight are of prime importance*

Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the value of correct clothing for the baby. Clothing should always be adapted to season and climate. A baby is comfortably dressed when his clothing is warm enough without being too warm. If he is too warm the baby will perspire. If not warm enough he will have cold hands and feet and become blue about the mouth. Little babies need to be kept warm and gradually accustomed to cooler conditions, but older babies are often over-dressed. A baby that is continually dressed in clothing which is too warm becomes pale and languid, and instead of being protected is more liable to cold and moral troubles. The mother should feel of the baby's body occasionally, and if she finds it constantly moist the clothing is too warm. In addition, clothing must be loose, so that all the little growing and expanding muscles may have plenty of room to develop. It must be soft and smooth, so that the tender flesh will not be irritated, and finally, it must be clean and dry. When these conditions have been secured, it does not matter in the least how plain and simple the garments are.

Hemmed or unhemmed strips of flannel from six to eight inches wide and 18 inches long are used to hold the navel dressing in place. The knitted band with shoulder straps should be substituted for the flannel band as soon as the navel has healed. A band, if drawn tightly about the abdomen, instead of preventing rupture may produce it, especially if the pressure is in the wrong place. The abdominal muscles of a healthy baby need little support, save perhaps in the earliest weeks of life. Rather they need free play in order to be strengthened in the natural way by the slight exercise the baby can give them.

### His Undergarments

Baby's shirts come in four weights and several sizes. It is well to begin with the second size as the first is soon outgrown. These shirts, as well as the knitted band, are made of all wool or of wool and silk, wool and cotton or all cotton. Either the all cotton, the cotton and wool or the silk and wool mixtures are best. The shirts should open all the way down in front. Physicians disagree as to the relative advantages of different kinds of clothing. The mother should be largely governed by the advice of her doctor regarding whether she use wool or a mixture of wool or cotton.

Light weight, part wool flannel may be used for the petticoat, which for very young babies should not extend more than ten inches below the feet. They may be made by the Princess or Gertrude model but for summer they should be made with a cotton waist as in the case of older children. Petticoats should always hang from the shoulders.

### His Outer Garments

Slips should be made of some very soft material such as cambric, nainsook, long cloth or batiste. They should not be more than twenty-eight inches long and should be very simply made. Care must be taken not to have anything about the neck that will scratch or irritate the tender skin, as eczema may be caused in this way. Starch is positively forbidden in the baby's clothes. Wrappers, either flannel or cotton, according to the weather, may be used in the place of slips and in summer they do away with the need for petticoats as well. The only value of a long petticoat is to provide extra warmth and to make it easier to handle the little babies, while the white slip serves only to keep the petticoat clean and to complete the conventional idea of a baby's toilet. Therefore, a simple wrapper which opens all the way down the front saves time and trouble for the mother and gives the baby comfort. Besides

flannel, other materials may be used as challis, nun's veiling, cashmere, Henrietta cloth, or any other light soft material which can be readily washed.

The diaper is by far the most troublesome part of the baby's outfit. The ordinary cotton or linen diaper made of bird's eye flannel or terry cloth is open to objections. In the first place, a large number must be provided which

involves a considerable outlay of time and money on the mother's part. Then, as no diaper is fit to use the second time without having been washed and dried, the care of these garments adds to the labor of the household. In addition to these objections, the ordinary diaper is hot and clumsy, not to speak of the objectionable odor which clings so persistently to it. There is evidence to

show that a wad of thick material between the legs may deform the thighs to some extent. Besides, unless the diaper is most carefully washed with soap that contains nothing to irritate the skin, is thoroughly rinsed and well dried in the open air, there is danger that the baby's flesh may become chafed and sore, especially when hot, non-absorbing material such as cotton flannel is used. But, since diapers are necessary, some practical substitutes for those in common use may be found. If an outside diaper is made of cheese cloth or some other thin, soft, loosely woven material which is easy to wash, an inside pad may be used to catch discharges. If this pad is made of something which may be destroyed, the most disagreeable part of the washing will be done away with, but even if the pad must be washed, the time and labor involved in washing pads will be much less than in washing an entire diaper. Washable pads may be made of any soft material at hand, such as old Turkish towels or knitted underwear or other material having a loose texture. The ordinary diaper is the square of material from one-half to three-fourths of a yard wide folded diagonally and then folded again, making four thicknesses of material. If the inner pad is used, the outer diaper need not be folded but once and the extra thickness will be secured in the pad. During the mother's waking hours the diaper should be changed as often as it is wet or soiled. In the night it should be changed when the baby is taken up to be fed.

### His Outdoor Clothes

It is very important to keep the baby's legs and feet warm. Stocking and diapers should meet leaving no part of the leg exposed. If the weather is warm, the baby usually will not require any covering for his feet, but in cold weather and in all weather when it grows cool towards night, it is well for him to wear a pair of merino stockings. These need not be all wool; indeed if a mixture of cotton they are better as they will not shrink. For an older baby who is on the floor a good deal, stockings and soft soled shoes are necessary for comfort, except during the heat of summer. All the shoes from the very first should be chosen to fit the natural shape of the foot with broad and straight soles. Sox may be worn in summer, but in the cooler months the baby's legs should be entirely covered. Since the baby exercises very little when taken out in the carriage, he must be warmly wrapped. Cloaks should either be of warm woolen material or have an interlining of wool, or, in cold climates, both. For the runabout baby, additional warmth is secured by the use of leggings, a sweater, overshoes and mittens. In summer, if a wrap is needed, it may be of silk or cotton, although a cloak of challis, cashmere or nun's veiling, has more warmth and at the same time is light in weight. Caps should not be thick enough to cause the head to perspire. A silk cap with an interlining of wool wadding or of flannel may be used in winter. In the coldest weather, a little hood knitted of wool and yarn having a cape to come down over the coat collar to protect the neck is excellent. Silk or muslin caps may be worn in the milder months or the baby may go bare-headed if protected from the sun. No starch should be used in the cap as stiff strings or ruffles will scratch the delicate skin of the baby and may produce eczema. Cap strings and ribbons should be carefully examined after the child is dressed to see that they are not too tightly tied. Frost bitten cheeks may result if the circulation is checked by tight ribbons.

The patterns on this page are of the approved Gertrude style and may be secured by writing to the Pattern Department of The Grain Growers' Guide, stating the number of the layette desired. The pattern sets are 20 cents each.



# Wor

CONSERVATIO  
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One of the most at the convention tion S.G.O.A. in Mrs. Ida McNeal, vice. Mrs. McN on-conservation o

The conserving homes, especially of more importa been true heretof the woman of th to toil almost us her home, neve thought, never t and the care of daily grind f fa monotonous in D we farm women fact that it is no live, and woman up many and v she knew nothing majority of farm enormous amoun some form or a must admit that who never have thing outside he not take any ti home.

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# Women's Problems

## CONSERVATION OF WOMAN POWER

One of the most useful papers given at the convention of the Women's Section S.G.G.A. in Regina was that by Mrs. Ida McNeal, on Labor-Saving Devices. Mrs. McNeal spoke as follows on conservation of labor:—

The conserving of labor in our homes, especially the farm homes, is of more importance today than has been true heretofore. Time was when the woman of the farm was expected to toil almost unceasingly in and for her home, never giving herself a thought, never trying to save a step, and the care of the family and the daily grind of farm life became to her monotonous in its repetition. Today we farm women have awakened to the fact that it is not all of life merely to live, and woman has, of necessity, taken up many and varied activities which she knew nothing of in the past. The majority of farm women are doing an enormous amount of public work in some form or another. However, we must admit that we still have women who never have time to assist in anything outside her home and who does not take any time for herself in the home.

The purpose of this is to show you how to get the most out of life and still retain health and strength. I shall confine my talk principally to the kitchen and laundry, as it is here the farm woman spends about two-thirds of her time.

Of course, we know that a well-planned home makes for health, a well-ordered home trains in good habits, and an economical home depends upon helpfulness. At one time we looked upon economy in the home as a frugal, careful management of money. Important and right as it is, we now realize that it includes a wider meaning—that of careful expenditure of health, of time, of energy and to accomplish all three there is no better way than by using labor-saving devices in the home.

### The Water Supply

First of all, let me mention the water supply, which saves numerous steps in doing one's work. It is not necessary to live in the city to have a water supply in our homes. By purchasing a pressure boiler, which can be placed in the basement of your home, installing the toilet accessories, and having your faucets wherever needed, one can have the accommodation of the city on the farm. Of course, there must be a supply cistern and also the cess-pool. We have on the market today the well water supply system. By this method the water is taken directly to the house from the well by the use of the gasoline engine, and this engine can be put to many uses. I consider the gasoline engine a necessity on the farm. By its use the hardest work becomes easy. Especially is this true when one has a large family washing, also for churning the butter. With the power washer and gasoline engine, the drudgery of wash day is a pleasure. While the engine is rubbing your clothes you have ample time to do other household duties, and you need to do very little, if any, using of the wash-board, as one only needs to let the engine run longer, when the clothes are extra dirty. An extra belt can also be used on these engines which you can attach to the churn and do the churning at the same time as the washing. In this way one can usually take care of the butter while some of the clothes are rubbing, which not only allows one to accomplish many things in one day, but also saves gasoline, which is no small item at the present price. There are many other uses for the small engine on a farm, such as turning the milk separator, the mangle, the grindstone, and grinding feed. The proper

way for the engine to be used for more than one piece of work at a time is to have a room purposely for this work, in which is a line shaft on which to run the belts to the different machinery. Of course, many of us cannot afford such a building and equipment, and in that case the engine can be used in a granary or other spare room or in the basement.

### Use of Gasoline

Now, I wish to say a little regarding the use of the gasoline iron, which is condemned a great deal, but which, if properly handled, is a great labor saver in the home. Having used one for over two years, I speak from experience. There are two makes of gasoline irons, or, at least, two to my knowledge. The one make must have a pressure on the gasoline by using the pump, and the other does not, but both are reliable and only need to be well heated in order to work well, unless the fault is in the gasoline, which should always be strained before use.

By the use of this iron one saves steps in going to and from the stove for hot irons, as well as saving fuel in warm weather when no fire is needed. Then we have the iceless refrigerator on the market which saves steps as by its use it is not necessary to keep all the milk and butter in the milk house.

A device of this kind can be made by anyone simply by the use of a small box which is placed on the wall, having a pipe leading from the bottom to within three inches of the bottom of the cellar. A small door is put on the front side into which is a hole for ventilation, and is screened to prevent flies going in. This gives you a cool draft from the cellar through the box, and makes an excellent place to put the left over milk or butter for the next meal, thereby saving many steps in warm weather.

### The Bread Mixer

Is very much condemned on account of a lack of knowledge in its use. One cannot follow exactly the directions which accompany the mixer as it requires longer than three minutes turning. When the bread is partly mixed, or in just a stiff dough give it a good mixing before putting in more flour, which will eliminate lumps that sometimes form, and which is one objection to its use. Then add the balance of the flour gradually until firm enough. With proper use the bread mixer is essential in every home.

### Miscellaneous Devices

The kitchen cabinet is too well known to need praise as nearly every one has one and knows its value.

Then we have the household chariot, which is only a wide board or platform with castors on it, which is very handy as when scrubbing floors one does not need to keep getting up and down but can go from one place to another on the chariot, taking the pail of water along. It can also be used when one needs to convey heavy articles from one place to another.

I wonder how many have tried putting zinc or galvanized tin on their kitchen tables instead of oilcloth? Until you have tried it you will not know its usefulness; especially is this true when one removes anything hot from the stove and is looking for a place to put it, as it will not burn like the oilcloth, nor will it require constant re-newing. It also looks attractive and clean.

Then we have numerous small articles which save labor and time, such as the dustless clothesline for use in the house, the fireless cooker, tea wagon, measuring spoons, measuring cups, a flour sieve holding just one cup, cake mixer, hot pan lifter and many other devices.

In closing I would urge that some of these devices be tried in your home and that the work of the farm women may be lightened to such an extent that she will enjoy life more abundantly and will become a real asset to her home, her community and her country.

# Modern Methods for the Modern Woman

## Thrifty Housewives Approve This Means of Saving Time and Labor



Our "GRAVITY" design gives greatest efficiency, as well as ease of operation with quick and thorough work. Do not overlook the detachable tub feature.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900" line.

And I said to myself lots of people may think about my Washing Machines as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see, I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer (see illustration) will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other ma-

chine ever invented can do that without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it doesn't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for the people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that on washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 50 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in Six Minutes.

State whether you prefer a washer to operate by Hand, Engine Power, Water or Electric Motor. Our "1900" line is very complete and cannot be fully described in a single booklet.

Address me personally—N G MORRIS, Manager, Nineteen Hundred Washer Co., 397 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

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and the Greatest Piano Value You Can Buy is the



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In its tonal beauty, its playing qualities, its superior construction and remarkable durability, the Heintzman & Co. Piano stands without a peer. Compared either with pianos of repute or instruments altogether inferior, the price of the Heintzman & Co. is so moderate that a standard of value has been created, untouched by any other piano the world over.

Write for Heintzman & Co. Catalogue with particulars of prices and terms.



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329 Portage Avenue Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



### Alberta Women's Institutes Convention

Continued from Page 51

#### Mrs. McClung Addresses Convention

Mrs. McClung in her splendid style said that the time had come when the women had to and would do more than in the past. She then referred to the immense possibilities and possibilities of using the woman power of the country. There was plenty of sentiment in the country; all that was needed was the machinery to make use of it. Canadians had not been a united people, but in the great movement for the registration of women, the speaker hoped there would be one great united stand on the part of the women. Mrs. McClung then made an appeal to the women from the country districts for the city Y.W.C.A., which was chiefly needed to give a safe home for the country girls coming to the city. Over 100 girls were being turned away each month from the "Y" owing to lack of accommodation and when the campaign was launched for a new building, she hoped that the women of the country would give it their unstained assistance.

Referring to the registration of women as it is proposed at the Ottawa conference, she said that it was ex-

pected to take three months to get into operation. But to meet the immediate and pressing needs of the farm women, Miss E. Cora Hind, of Winnipeg, who was closely in touch with farm conditions, had suggested a sort of exchange by means of the daily and other newspapers. A slip would be attached wherein a woman could offer her services for this class of labor or the farm woman would ask for such help. It was a sort of simple get-together movement with the least amount of red tape.

Mrs. McClung also spoke of the appeal she had made at public meeting in Ottawa the previous Saturday night, when she had told them of the need in Alberta for teachers for a thousand schools. After the meeting several women, some with university educations, came and volunteered their services. They said they would be glad to be of real service to their country in that way.

Regarding the living conditions in the country, which was the great drawback in getting teachers to the rural districts Mrs. McClung said most emphatically that they were considerably better than those enjoyed by the soldiers in the trenches. The speaker concluded with a strong appeal for united effort on the part of the women, when this opportunity offered.

Magrath has a membership of 51 and went in for vacant lot gardening from which they derived \$27.65. Taber raised \$2,370.20 for war work and made up 3,787 articles for Red Cross, besides holding a horticultural show. Maple Leaf branch of Steventown was organized on August 19. They are working for a rest room and library. Humeoy women's institute is circularizing the farmers for a donation of wheat for the Red Cross. The Munson institute has spent \$452 on soldiers' comforts and for Halifax relief. Verdant Valley made \$1,400 during the year. Fairview is only organized two or three months but has raised \$420.

Perhaps the most exciting hour of the convention was on Friday morning when a discussion took place on a resolution asking for homesteads for women. Farm women of Alberta not only can but are doing the outside work on the farms. Moreover, many of them are going to wear overalls this year. In calling a halt to the experience meeting President Isabel Noble said that it had been demonstrated beyond doubt that it was no trick for a woman to manage a homestead. A couple of women had had homesteads, several others spoke of having run every type of farm machinery, another that her sixteen-year-old daughter was taking the place of a man on the farm this summer and she herself was going to run the tractor. Others had run the tractor all last season.

#### Care of Mental Defectives

Dr. Helen Memurehy again endeared herself to the delegates on Friday morning when she gave an address on the mental defectives. Space will not permit an adequate report. She emphasized the fact that the place for normal children was in a normal home. For mental defectives an institution was best. The institution, she said, must be a guarded, happy place where no one could molest those within and they could do no hurt beyond its walls. A great many of the patients, the speaker said, can be made self-supporting, and to allow for full developments the institution must be a farm home with at least one acre per patient.

In the afternoon Hon. Chas. Dunning, of Regina, addressed the convention on greater production campaign inaugurated by the food controller and Mrs. Jean Muldrew of Ottawa spoke on conservation of food. Mr. Dunning appealed to the women to assist in every possible way in producing food. He said that if they had a place in the campaign the starving thousands of people in Europe appealed to them to take it. Mrs. Muldrew outlined the work the food controller had been able to achieve, outlined the great difficulties encountered and asked for continued and increased co-operation from prairie women. She told plainly of the present wheat, beef, bacon, milk and sugar situation and said that only by conservation in the homes in America could these staples be sent to the fighting men.

#### Convention Resolutions

The passing of the following resolu-

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where "Just Naturally the Best" Grapefruit grows. Climate unsurpassed for citrus fruits and vegetables. Growers netting big returns. No Hail! No Frost! No Sleet! No Snow!!! Pay for your 10, 20 or 40 acre farm with small monthly payments. Titles Guaranteed. Protect your family with this kind of life insurance. Further information cheerfully furnished. Address

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## It Does Make a Difference

which Company you insure in.

If making an investment in Real Estate or anything else care is—should always be taken to secure property that has a reasonable chance of increasing in value, and giving a good return for the investment.

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Enquire for Information and Rates at Your Own Age.

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### Alberta Spring Horse Show

APRIL 9-12

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## WEAK EYES

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At any rate it is nature's warning that you should consult an optometrist, whose knowledge, experience and time is devoted to relieving these eye troubles.

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Fine sample, green, 2 1/2 to 5 inches at butt end. Carload containing 4,000 posts.

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SIZES 2 1/2-3-3 1/2 ONLY  
 FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN

ALMOST TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE—  
 you are apt to think, but we guarantee complete satisfaction or refund your money. Both kid and patent uppers, representing "left-overs" from a former catalog. Will send as near style wanted as possible. This limited quantity will clear quickly—  
 WRITE OUT YOUR ORDER NOW

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**CHRISTIE GRANT LIMITED**  
 WINNIPEG - CANADA



The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, March 11, 1918

Oats—There is very little change in the general situation. Prices are a little higher than a week ago and the demand for each rate is good...

WINNIPEG FUTURES table with columns for Month, Year, and various price points.

Table showing In Amer. Tons and Afloat with various tonnage and price figures.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS table with columns for Wheat, This Year, Last Year, and various price categories.

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS table with columns for Elevator, Grain, and various stock levels.

Table with columns for Decrease, Increase, and various price points.

THE CASH TRADE table with columns for Corn, Barley, and various price points.

SHIPMENTS table with columns for Wheat, Oats, Barley, and various shipment counts.

Table with columns for Oats, Barley, and various price points.

FIXED WHEAT PRICES table with columns for Year, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

U.S. COMMANDERS WOOL table with columns for Boston, Feb. 22, and various wool prices.

LIVESTOCK table with columns for Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Lambs, and various market prices.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur, March 5 to March 11, inclusive table with columns for Date, Feed, Oats, Barley, and various prices.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, March 9, were: Cash Grain Winnipeg Minneapolis...

are for higher prices. Stocker cows are being taken out in large numbers as they are selling from 1 cent to 1 1/2 cents for low stags...

applicants for wool import licenses, under which it was permitted to take over such wool as might be required. Under this agreement...

TREMENDOUS QUANTITY WHEAT IN AUSTRALIA Ottawa, March 9.—According to advice received from Australia there are immense accumulations of wheat in that country awaiting shipment...

LEGITIMATE TRADING ONLY Minneapolis, March 7.—Scalping or trading without a bona fide order in cash grain is to be prohibited on the floor of the Minneapolis Grain Exchange...

STUDENTS SUPPORT DR. BLAND Vigorous protest against the conduct of the Wesley College board of governors in dismissing Dr. S. G. Bland and Dr. Irwin...

The Livestock Markets CHICAGO Chicago, March 7.—Liquidation on the market last week was rather heavy. The fall in cattle prices was 25 to 50 cents from the close of the previous week...

Calgary, March 9.—The United Grain Growers' Livestock Department reports this week's Alberta stockyard receipts as follows: Cattle, 1,520; hogs, 1,825; sheep, 428.

While some of the commission firms considered the cattle market lower this week we are of the opinion that a steady market was maintained.

The change in grade on hogs takes effect on Monday, March 11, when light hogs 110 to 140 will be cut here 3 cents and stocker pigs under 110 pounds 3 cents...

The decision of the Food Administration at Washington to remove all restrictions against the meat diet except on a needless Tuesday is accepted by livestock men as a boost for the livestock trade.

The sheep industry is getting back on a better basis. Female lambs are eagerly sought for in all parts of the country.

Finally, that there was no economy in dismissing two professors, planning to pay their salaries without requesting any services for the same and at the same time engaging others to do their work.

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange is making arrangements to release a large number of men to assist farmers in putting in their spring crops.

By a vote of 58 to 1 the Ontario legislature passed a bill extending its license until one year after the troops come back from the war.



**Heider**  
The Real All-Purpose Tractor

Less Gears  
Cut Upkeep Cost

"I have plowed hundreds of acres with my Heider, pulling three fourteen-inch plow bottoms," says one farmer, "and in one year's time I have had only 40 cents worth of repairs."

Do you know of any other tractor that can equal this record? This is simply one of the many advantages of the Heider special lock-up drive—locked with 10 gears, double-shaft drive, friction transmission, and a lever that gives you a choice for forward or reverse with one lever. Especially designed mud-tires.

**KEROSENE OR GASOLINE**

Switch from one fuel to the other at any time without adjusting changes. Standard 4 wheel construction, heavy duty 4 cylinder Waukesha engine. Ditch high wheels suggest, with impulse steering. Engines for use on: Tractor, mowers, etc.

Model C, 12-20 H.P.  
Built to fit the needs of the average farm. Powerful enough to pull 3 plows and do it well—light enough to work over soft plowed ground pulling discs, harrows and drills. Easy to control, pulling binders, mowers, hay loaders, etc.

Heider Model D, 9-16 H.P.  
Carrying Rock Island No. 9 two bottom plow. Handiest plowing outfit you could own. Your hands operate the tractor while your foot raises or lowers the plows. Automatic power lift. Gets into fence corners easier than you ever could with a team. Sold with or without plow attached.

Write for Tractor catalog.

Use Rock Island Tractor Plows and get good plowing no matter what tractor you own. With 2, 3 or 4 "CTX" bottoms. "Front furrow wheel lift." Extra high clearance.

The Rock Island Line includes Plows, Discs, Planters, Seeders, Cultivators, Listers, Hay Rakes, Hay Loaders, Manure Spreaders, Cross Seeders, Gasoline Engines, Stalk Cutters, etc. Write for farm tool catalog.

**ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO.**  
618 Second Ave.  
Rock Island, Ill.

Successful Events at Brandon

Continued from Page 58

Angus; Wilfréd Lansing, Virden, aged 12, Shorthorn; J. R. Leslie, Chater, aged 16, Shorthorn; Lloyd Crawford, Chater, aged 14, Shorthorn; Walter M. Murdoch, Millwood, aged 14, Hereford; J. T. Sanderson, Elton, aged 10, Shorthorn; Willie Wishart, Portage la Prairie, aged 11, Shorthorn. The remaining boys of the 41 entered will receive a prize of \$5 each.

Many of the calves shown in this competition would have been fit for Chicago. The first three or four calves especially were unusually good.

FAT STEER CLASSES

The fat steer classes brought out Glencarnock Victor III, one of the most remarkable steers ever seen in this country. He was slightly over two years old and a magnificent animal in conformation, quality and finish. J. D. McGregor, his owner, said he believed he was as good if not a better steer than Glencarnock Victor's I and II, previous International Grand Champions. He had almost no neck, a great expanse of rib, a wonderful loin and broad deep quarters. He was the deepest, most evenly fleshed steer and sufficiently tough not over firm steer the writer has ever had his hands on. The judge, Mr. Hall, pronounced him almost perfect. He should dress out an unusually high percentage. There were seven entries in this class and they were all good steers. McGregor won third, Wm. Porterfield, Brandon, second and W. H. English, Harding, fourth. McGregor's steer was Grand Champion of the show, winning out over the calf that was first in the boy's competition. There was little to choose in fleshing between the two but the black steer was slightly better in the head, shorter in the neck, nicer around the brisket and a little better on the back. James Turner, Carroll, had fifth and seventh and A. J. Watson and Sons, Oxbow, Sask., sixth.

The other awards were as follows: Steer calved in 1917—1. Alex. H. Walker, Carnegie, Man.; 2. Sam Heal, Brandon; 3. F. W. Robinson, Millwood; 4. J. I. Moffatt, Carroll; 5. Wm. Porterfield, Brandon; 6. Carman McPhail, Forrest; 7. J. D. McGregor, Brandon.

In Shorthorn grades P. J. Watson & Sons, Oxbow, Sask., had first for steer of 1915. Steer calved in 1916—1. W. H. English, Harding; 2. A. J. Watson & Sons, Oxbow; 3. C. J. Dinzey, Hollinfeld.

Steer or Heifer calved in 1917—F. W. Robinson, Millwood; 2. W. H. English, Harding; 3. Carman McPhail, Forrest; 4. Leslie Muir, High Bluff; 5. Birkett, Mitchell, Douglas; 6. W. J. F. Strachan, Minota; 7. Jas. Duthie, Hartney, Man.

Hereford Grades, Steer or Heifer calved in 1917—1. Holtby Moffatt, Carroll; 2. J. I. Moffatt, Carroll; 3. Carl Scharff, Hartney; 4. F. W. Robinson, Millwood.

Aberdeen-Angus Grades, Steer calved in 1916—1 and 3, J. D. McGregor, Brandon; 2. Porterfield, Brandon; 4 and 5, J. A. Turner, Carroll; Steer or Heifer calved in 1917—1 A. H. Walker, Carnegie; 2. S. Heal, Brandon; 3. Porterfield, Brandon; 4. McGregor; 5. J. Campbell, Chater; 6. T. H. Lowe, Brandon.

In pairs of Steers, McGregor won first, Porterfield second and Moffatt third. In groups of three the same order prevailed with Watson & Sons fourth.

The exhibit of sheep was small but of good quality. C. Oakes; W. L. Trann, Crystal City; Thos. Jasper, Harding; were the chief exhibitors.

In swine the exhibits were of very high quality. The largest winners were the Agricultural College; A. McPhail, Brandon; A. D. McDonald, Napinka, and the Asylum Farm, Brandon. In previous years there were separate breed classes, but this year just bacon and lard classes intended for slaughter at once. The College won the heavy bacon class and this winning pig was also champion pig of the show. A. McPhail won the light bacon class and had reserve champion pig. The champion was almost as perfect a pig as one could want to see. McDonald was a successful winner but had no firsts. The Asylum farm won in heavy hog classes and some other prizes. In lard hogs the College had 1, 2 and 3 with W. H. Wieneke, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Competition was very keen and private breeders did well in competing against such strong classes.

THE SHORTHORN BANQUET

On Tuesday evening the Shorthorn breeders held their first annual dinner and adopted a constitution and by-laws. The dinner was held in the dining-room

of the Prince Edward Hotel, and 133 people sat down, while, after dinner a large number who were unable to secure tickets at the last minute, came in to hear the addresses. There were at least 160 people in the dining room when Prof. G. E. Day, secretary of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association rose to address the body of Shorthorn enthusiasts. Around the head table were grouped some of the leading breeders. Andrew Graham occupied the chair and around him were grouped Prof. Day, Jas. Duthie, Prof. A. M. Shaw, J. R. Davidson, secretary, Mr. and Mrs. Colin McMillan, J. H. Evans, John Graham, John Barron, John Strachan, E. W. McConnell, J. I. Miller, James A. Wilson and representatives of the press.

Prof. Day, the principal speaker of the evening, made one of those speeches which only a man of his breadth of knowledge, culture and practical insight can deliver. He referred to the romance that envelops the Shorthorn breed in such names as Davidson, Duthie and Miller, all represented at the table around him. These were names that stood for great things in the breed and as for John Barron, he considered him, perhaps, the most constructive breeder in the country today. He deplored knocking other breeds as the Shorthorn could stand on its own merits. All had a place but the Shorthorn could answer the needs of a greater number of men than any other. He showed the remarkable standing of Shorthorns during recent years, the great victories the breed had won in championships and the killing out contests in the last two years. Prof. Day favored the inclusion of girls in the prize list as well as boys and promised the utmost effort to see that as much prize money was offered to boys at Brandon for Shorthorns as is offered by the other breeds. He concluded with the finest patriotic appeal for sacrifice we have heard from any speaker at any

deputy-minister of agriculture, briefly reminded the meeting of the great present beef-shortage, while J. H. McCulloch, of the Farmers' Advocate, pledged the support of the Press. E. A. Weir, a society Editor of The Guide, showed the club what had been accomplished by breeders' clubs in United States and the great future that lies before community breeding in Western Canada.

The secretary reported over 100 paid-up members. This must now be increased to nearly double that number as the president alone, the day following the banquet, sold 26 memberships. It was decided to make the boys who showed Shorthorn calves in the Boy's Fat Calf Competition members of the Club.

SOME RECORD SALES

On Thursday, about thirty members of the provincial legislature, headed by Premier Norris and accompanied by five cabinet ministers, visited the fair. The Premier wielded the hammer in the fat cattle sale that evening in his old style. He certainly brought in a pile of money. A sow donated by D. W. Agnew of Douglas, for the Red Cross and Returned Soldiers' Association brought \$730. Colin McMillan paid \$235 first. H. E. Crabbe of Rice & Whaley then paid \$170. R. H. Dennison, Newdale then paid \$125 and then J. I. Miller paid \$100 for it. Finally W. I. Smale paid \$100. Joseph Stoney, Grandview, sold a Holstein bull for \$110 the proceeds to go to the Red Cross.

Following this the Champion Steers were sold. Glencarnock Victor III, brought 42 cents per pound from D. Coughlin, Winnipeg. First prize steer in the boys competition and the reserve champion brought 48 cents, and the second prize in that competition 56 cents per pound. Coughlin bought the last while J. Donaldson, Brandon, bought the Walker calf. The Agricultural College bought three steers at 29, 31 and 33 cents per pound. Swift Canadian Co. bought several at 15 to 34 cents.

The auction sale of sows was fair, the good sows bringing quite good prices while the poorly fitted ones did not do nearly so well.

Students' Competition

Fifty men competed in the Students judging competition the awards being as follows:—

The grand aggregate for the four sections of cattle, horses, sheep and swine was 1,100 points. The scores actually made by the five winning students were: First, W. E. Weir, 1,918; second, H. E. Wood, 1,005; third, D. A. Brown, 999; fourth, C. A. Barager, 966; and fifth, G. Wilson, 960. In horse judging, where the possible points were 300, the standing was: H. E. Wood, 185; G. Wilson 175; T. A. Johnston, 165; J. Ellis 160; and W. E. Watson, 155. In cattle judging the possible points were 300. The standing was: D. A. Brown, 295 plus; W. E. Watson, 295; Hammond, 290; W. G. Weir, 285; while J. Ellis and C. Murray tied with a score of 280.

In sheep classes, where the possible points were also 300, the standing was: G. B. Walker, 296; H. E. Wood, 295; W. G. Weir, 294; Wilkins, 290; and D. A. Brown, 289. In swine classes, where possible points were also 300, the standing was: Swanson, the perfect score of 300, a very unusual occurrence; Handcock; 298; Barager, 296; while Burnside and Wilkins tied for fourth place with a score of 285.

The Stocker and Feeder Trade

Continued from Page 8

our own central stockyards. The days of the three and four-year old steer are gradually passing away. I believe we will find a greater percentage of our animals which will be marketed during the next few years to come, will be between the age of 14 and 22 months. Animals which are generally of the early maturing kind, are compact and blocky in build, having a short broad head, a short thick neck, and a broad compact body placed on short legs.



P. P. WOODBRIDGE RESIGNS

P. P. Woodbridge, for the last four years secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, has resigned his position on account of ill health, and intends moving to British Columbia in the near future.

time. Displaying an intimate knowledge of the farmer's difficulties he asked that just a little more be done, the impossible if need be, attempted at this critical time when boys overseas are doing what so many regard as the impossible. He made touching reference to two winners of the Victoria Cross as examples for us to think of when we imagine ourselves up against trials and difficulties.

W. H. English spoke on the strength of Manitoba Shorthorns and the foundation laid here for future work. John Graham gave much valuable advice on pedigree study and founding a Shorthorn herd. Prof. A. M. Shaw of Regina, showed why the Shorthorn is called "The Farmer's Cow." She is the only real dual-purpose cow and answers the needs of the average farmer, who, after all makes up the vast percentage of our rural population. J. H. Evans,



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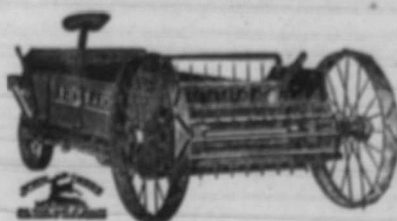
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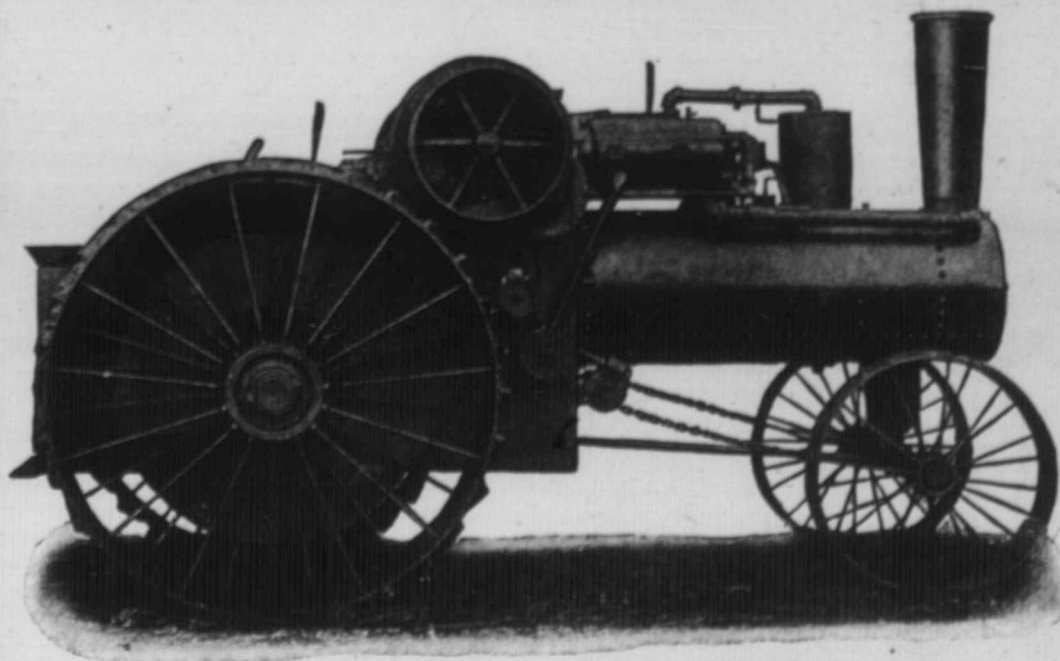
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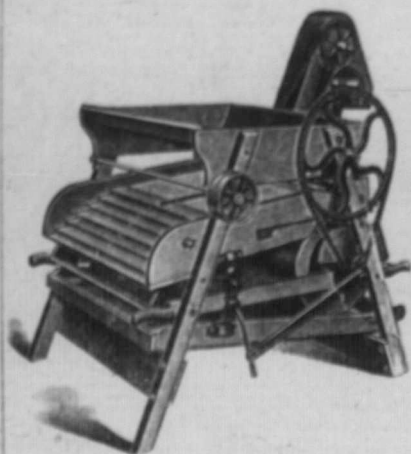
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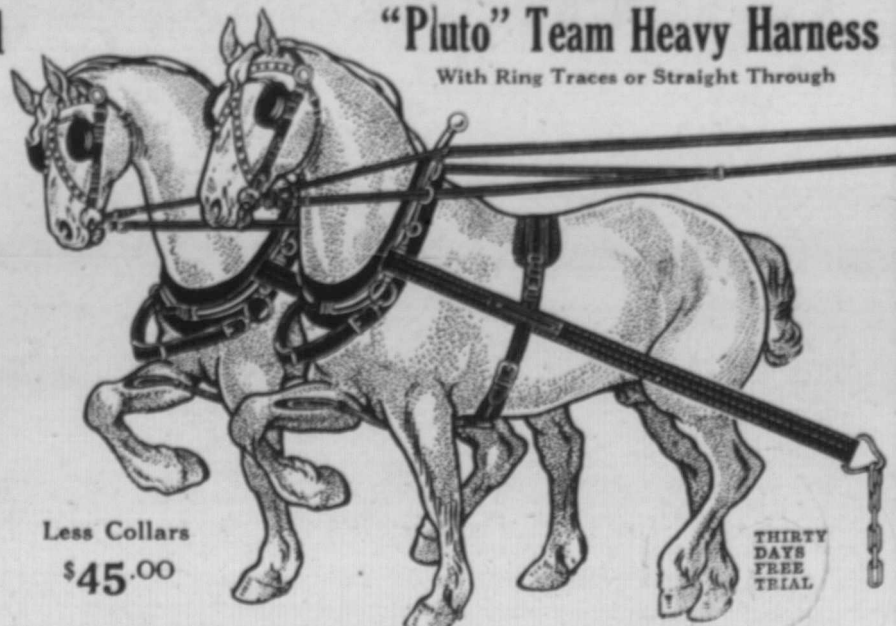
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