

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

July 31, 1918

\$1.00 per Year



CAN YOU BEAT IT?

Circulation over 46,000 weekly



Save the Grain!

According to the best estimates, you lose three-and-a-quarter bushels of grain in every 100 bushels if you don't thresh clean. Looking after the leaks and cleaning up the refuse before the machine leaves the field will save you one bushel. Careful handling of the bundles from the shock to the thresher or stack and arranging the bundle wagons so that all the

grain that chatters may be caught saves three-quarters of a bushel. But most important of all, is a machine of ample power that stays in repair and in proper adjustment. That saves fully a bushel-and-a-half.

THE HUBER JUNIOR THRESHER

is such a machine dependable, durable, simple, efficient? "High Points" in the construction of the Huber Junior Thresher are:—
Balanced Racks. Racks are so arranged that as one goes up the other goes down, eliminating practically all vibration and giving maximum agitation with minimum wear and tear.
Rack Pitmans outside of the machine, allow more separating surface and make the pitmans accessible for oiling.
Steel Lock Washers used under heavy nuts hold every tooth firmly in place.
Double Belting. Belting carries direct from pulleys at each end of the cylinder shaft to every moving part of the machine.
Adjustable Concaves, Self-Aligning Cylinder Shaft Bearing, Automatic Belt Tighteners, Etc.

Beside the Huber Junior Thresher, we carry the Huber Threshers in the larger sizes. Write to nearest address for "The Farmer's Insurance Policy," describing the Huber Junior Thresher in detail. Also literature descriptive of the Huber line.

J. D. ADSHEAD CO., Distributors for Alberta, Calgary, Alta.	R. E. BARKLEY, Vegreville, Alta.
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The Huber Junior Thresher is made only by The Huber Manufacturing Co., Marion, O., U.S.A.

Be Sure to see The Exhibit of Clydesdale Geldings

of P. BURNS & CO. LTD.

CALGARY AND EDMONTON

At Regina and Prince Albert Summer Fairs

The Name
P. Burns & Co.
 Limited
 Stands for
THE BEST



Above is our six-horse team of Clydesdale geldings, winners of first place over all breeds at Calgary and Edmonton Exhibitions, and containing the first prize draft team in twos and fours, also champion single gelding

P. BURNS & CO. LIMITED CALGARY AND EDMONTON

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A COLORED NOTICE

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

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

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

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied.

When requesting a change of address, subscribers should give the old as well as the new P.O. address.

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

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

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
 "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
 A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

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



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

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager.
 Associate Editors: **W. J. HEALY, R. D. COLQUHOUN, J. P. SACKVILLE and MARY F. McCALLUM.**

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

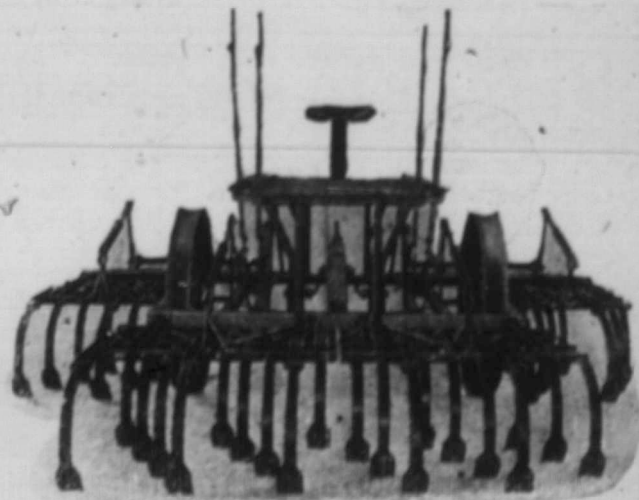
U.G.G. Cultivators

Conserve Moisture and Keep the Soil from Blowing

THE U.G.G. Forkner Cultivator is built so that the shovel on each spring-tooth laps the one next to it. Every inch of ground is stirred. Weeds are cut off and soil is worked to any desired depth, leaving all coarse parts of the soil on the top, which prevents drifting. The spring teeth leave the ground in excellent condition to absorb rainfall and conserve the moisture.

The main frame has adjustable couplings so that the suction can be easily changed. Several styles of teeth can be supplied in order to adapt the machine to the many uses of summerfallowing. This Forkner Cultivator can be used with horses or light tractors. The cutting width of the size shown is 11½-feet.

We have three sizes of these machines, there is one just suited to your needs. See our catalog, pages 26 and 27, or send in the coupon for full details.



This shows our No. 34 with 34-inch wheels, 5-inch concave tires. Frame stands high and is very strongly made to withstand the most severe strain. Has 34 No. 6 teeth, with 4-inch reversible steels. Tongue truck is provided, but no pole, trees or yoke. Weight 1,250 lbs. Winnipeg, \$206.75; Regina, \$212.00; Saskatoon, \$213.00; Calgary, \$215.65. See Catalog, pages 26-27, for other sizes and prices.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.
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UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED,

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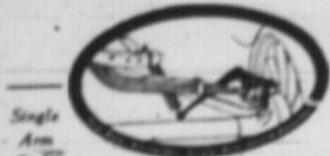
Please send me full particulars of your Forkner Cultivator.

Name _____

Address _____

"Make Rough Roads Smooth"

The Ford rides as easy as any car when equipped with



Single Arm Style \$10 Set of Four

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STOP—Jars, Jolts and Sidesway
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Over 200,000 H&Ds in use giving splendid satisfaction. You run no risk buying H&Ds, the original cantilever Shock Absorber. Canadian patent 172892. Beware of cheap imitations which lack the FINE RIDING QUALITIES and DURABILITY of the genuine H&D.

Easy to attach. No holes to bore. Weight per set, 20 pounds.

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Corrugated Well Curb

The kind with the slip-joint. Sizes, 8 to 72 inches diameter. EASY TO INSTALL. KEEPS CLEAN. DOES NOT ROT OUT. Economical in first cost, which is last cost. WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS AND PRICES.

Winnipeg Ceiling & Roofing Co. Ltd. P.O. Box 3596 GGG518, WINNIPEG, Man.

Some Men

give "reasons" why they have not taken out Life Insurance. In nine cases out of ten these reasons are found to be mere EXCUSES.

Life Insurance is a matter far too important to risk coming to false conclusions.

If you need information and advice, permit

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

to give the explanations you need.

Dept. "T." Head Office WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Guide's New Editors

NEXT week will bring a new writer to the staff of The Grain Growers' Guide in the person of W. J. Healy, for some years chief editorial writer, special article writer, and associate editor of the Winnipeg Daily Free Press.

Mr. Healy has had long and varied experience in Canadian journalism both in Eastern and Western Canada. He is a graduate of Toronto University, and before coming to Western Canada was at different times on the staff of daily newspapers in Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa. For seven years he acted as Ottawa parliamentary correspondent of eastern daily papers, and his knowledge of political affairs, both at Ottawa and throughout Canada, is wide and intimate.

For the past 15 years he has been on the staff of the Winnipeg Free Press, where he has contributed very largely in making that paper what it has grown to be. A few years ago he undertook and carried out an analysis of railroad freight rates throughout Canada, which was published in the Free Press in a lengthy series of articles. The analysis and the exposure of the railway system was so thorough and so exact that it stirred Western Canada as it has been stirred over few public questions. The agitation caused by these articles forced an investigation by the Railway Commission, and the consequent reduction in freight rates. It was probably the strongest single piece of newspaper work done in Western Canada for the past 20 years.

Aside from this, Mr. Healy has written on every important subject. For some years past he has also been the Winnipeg correspondent of the Commercial Intelligence Department of the

British Government, and in that capacity has secured a wide knowledge of commercial matters.

Free Press Farewell

On the occasion of Mr. Healy leaving the Free Press last week, the editor-in-chief, J. W. Dufou, wrote the following farewell message in the Free Press columns:—

"W. J. H."

"Today the Free Press and its readers regretfully part company with an old associate and friend. W. J. Healy, who for many years has been an editorial and special writer on the Free Press, has retired to accept a responsible position in connection with a weekly publication of this city; and the editorial page of the Free Press will know him no more.

The last 15 years have been a momentous period in the political and commercial life of Manitoba; and it can be said without exaggeration, that in all the stirring developments of this time the Free Press has been a not inconsiderable factor. In all this participation by the Free Press Mr. Healy has taken his full share.

It was in the lively and picturesque campaigns which the Free Press waged at intervals against the gang of political pirates that so long held this province in their grip that Mr. Healy displayed in the fullest measure the variety and resourcefulness of his journalistic talent. The contribution which 'Mr. Peppys' made to the final undoing of this apparently invincible machine will always be a delightful recollection to those who had part or lot in that political battle.

The elaborate and authoritative



W. J. Healy



J. P. Sackville

The Guide Free Prizes

For The Guide Boys and Girls OR THEIR PARENTS

In the centre of this issue will be found The Guide's announcement of free prizes for The Guide boys and girls or their parents. There are over 100 prizes and their total value is over \$230. These prizes are to be sent free and postpaid to The Guide readers sending in answers to the questions asked. Full information is given on the three centre pages of this issue.

This information is needed by The Guide in developing its business. Individual answers will be kept confidential. With the information asked for here The Guide can increase its advertising revenue and give its readers a bigger and better paper. At the same time it is willing to pay you well for your trouble in getting it. You will be surprised how much interesting information you will obtain by filling in the question sheet. Look the prizes over and make your selection now.

OVER 100 PRIZES OVER \$230.00 IN VALUE

Answers MUST Be MAILED U. By SATURDAY, AUGUST 17

Tear the three sheets out now and fill them in at your first opportunity.

WINNIPEG The Grain Growers' Guide MANITOBA

The Grain Growers' Guide

discussion of railway rates, particularly as they affected Western Canada, which for many months in 1911 was the outstanding daily feature of the Free Press editorial page, was Mr. Healy's work. That series of articles had much to do with bringing about the subsequent investigation into freight rates by the Board of Railway Commissioners.

During the last two or three years Mr. Healy has conducted the column of Hellograms on this page. In the column there have been displayed from day to day to the delight of Free Press readers his ripe scholarship, wide reading, gifts of graceful versification and kindly humor.

Mr. Healy will carry with him to his new field of labor the best wishes of a wide circle of friends and admirers.

Henceforth Mr. Healy's able pen will be devoted through The Grain Growers' Guide to the cause of the Organized Farmers of the Prairie Provinces. Mr. Healy will be associate editor of The Guide, succeeding Mr. Norman Lambert, formerly of the Toronto Globe, who has been associate editor of The Guide for the past three months. Mr. Lambert has severed his connection with The Guide to become secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and is therefore still in the service of the organized farmers.

New Livestock Editor

J. P. Sackville, the new livestock editor of The Guide, is a man of practical farm experience, both in Eastern and Western Canada. The first twenty-five years of his life were spent on the farm at Port Hope, Durham county, Ontario. He then trekked west to the district of Kindersley, Saskatchewan, and succeeded in holding down a homestead for three years as acquired his patent. His homestead experience created in him a hunger for more information and better equipment for his life's work, consequently he turned his footsteps eastward again to Guelph Agricultural College. Here he took two years of the course, and dropped out for two years, during which time he was engaged in county agricultural work in Ontario. He then completed his course at Guelph, and secured the degree of B.S.A. For the past three years Mr. Sackville has been on the teaching staff of Guelph Agricultural College in the Animal Husbandry Department. He has been lecturing on all branches of livestock, and has had special charge of the sheep and dairy cattle department at the college. Mr. Sackville will devote his time to the livestock department of The Guide, and will travel throughout the three prairie provinces to become acquainted with the breeders and their problems, as place The Guide at their service.

Mr. Sackville succeeds E. A. Weir, the livestock department of The Guide. Two months ago Mr. Weir left The Guide to join the army, after having been engaged with The Guide for the past two years. Mr. Weir's work in livestock was well known to a large number of the livestock men of the prairie provinces, where he had a wide circle of acquaintances and friends.

Harvest Excursions

Winnipeg, July 29.—Twenty thousand men will be required to harvest the crops in the four western provinces, it was decided at a conference this morning of railway and government officials held at the offices of George Walton, general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific railway.

The men will be obtained here from the United States and from the east. A harvesters' rate of one cent a mile will go into effect in the west, Thursday, and will be in effect until August 31. The cent-a-mile rate for men from the United States to all points west will take effect August 20, and will obtain until September 10.

The first excursion train from the east is scheduled to arrive August 20.

The special rate in the west will be effective from Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Calgary, Swift Current and Medicine Hat.

The Guide

In last week's report form, answer the question: Guide not later of the strike of Guide was not Guide's office at therefore not re mail the reports that our reader mail them just a receive last week

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At the time locally all the la Canada are tied employees. As proportion of v ized. The pros not promising much more w tained during is very heavy the blame for placed punishm

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 31, 1918

The Guides' Crop Report

In last week's Guide we published a crop report form, asking each of our readers to answer the questions and mail them to The Guide not later than August 3. On account of the strike of postal employees last week's Guide was not mailed and is still in The Guide's office at the time of writing. It will therefore not reach our readers in time to mail the reports by August 3. We would ask that our readers fill out these reports and mail them just as soon as possible after they receive last week's Guide.

The Postal Strike

At the time of writing (July 30) practically all the large post offices in Western Canada are tied up by the strike of postal employees. As a result of the strike a large proportion of western business is demoralized. The prospect of an early settlement is not promising and the strike may spread much more widely. The loss already sustained during the eight days of the strike is very heavy and grows heavier daily. If the blame for this disaster can be properly placed punishment should not be withheld.

Public opinion in Western Canada seems almost unanimously to blame the Post Office Department at Ottawa for causing the strike, and sympathy seems to be almost entirely with the men. Plain facts show clearly that the Post Office Department at Ottawa has acted most stupidly in its dealings with the postal employees. They have not received the pay to which they are entitled and have not even received the pay which they were promised. The postal employees now on strike are capable and efficient men as a rule and have rendered good service to the public. The bureaucratic rule in the Post Office Department at Ottawa has failed to recognize the right of these men to negotiate with the government for their wages and conditions under which they work.

It is extremely silly, and in fact dangerous, in this day and age for any employer of labor, whether government or private, to refuse to recognize organized labor. In the United States and Great Britain the labor situation is vastly better than in Canada, due largely to the fact that the rights of organized labor has been recognized in both those countries. It is simply like butting one's head against a stone wall to act otherwise and hope to quiet the labor unrest. The shortage of labor is giving the labor unions today the opportunity to get what they have long been striving for, but have failed to secure. It is of no use for the government to attempt to override organized labor. It simply cannot be done.

Only a couple of weeks ago the Dominion government passed an order-in-council making it illegal for any body of men to go on strike without first waiting for a board of conciliation to investigate their grievances. Yet, strange as it may seem, the one solitary request which the postal employees have made is for a board of conciliation. It is the mildest and most reasonable request that has been made by any body of strikers in Canada probably since the war broke out. Nevertheless this request has been refused upon a technicality, and this refusal is the sole and entire cause of the strike. The government announced that it had not the power to appoint a board of conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Act, because that act related solely to employees of private companies, and not to employees of the gov-

ernment. Undoubtedly the government is correct in this contention, but nevertheless it is pointed out by those well qualified to know that the government has full power to appoint a conciliation board under the War Measures Act.

The government has offered to appoint a sub-committee of the cabinet to hear the grievances of the men. This is reasonable as far as it goes, but it gives the men no representation on the committee which is to hear their grievances. The men naturally regard this as an injustice as it places them in an entirely different position from that of employees of any private corporation. It would appear that the government is standing in its own light in refusing to appoint a conciliation board, and the refusal may result in a general strike which will completely tie up Western Canada.

There is very much in favor of the argument that civil servants generally should not be permitted to strike. But if this argument is to hold good there must be machinery created by which government employees can secure prompt consideration of their grievances, and representation on boards appointed to deal with their own problems. It is absolutely futile to expect that those who work for the public in the employ of the government will tolerate such treatment as the postal employees have received from the Post Office Department. Government employees are human beings just the same as the employers of private corporations. They live, and act, and work just like other people, and they must be treated as other people are treated if public service is to be efficient.

The whole strike situation has been complicated by the unfortunate remark of one cabinet minister that the strikers were disloyal and should be compelled to go back to work even though force might be used. The charge of disloyalty thus made has aggravated the strikers, and moreover, there was no foundation for such a remark.

The strike situation generally throws into bold relief the inefficiency and incapability of the labor department at Ottawa. Hon. C. J. Crothers, the minister of labor, is regarded as a good deal of a joke. The labor situation in Canada demands a minister of labor who should be a full-sized male man, with red blood in his veins, and with a good supply of ability and courage. The public is looking to Ottawa to settle this strike, and after the strike has been settled, to do some housecleaning in the Post Office Department. While the housecleaning is going on it would be right in order to find a minister of labor who can handle the job that the present minister of labor seems unable to handle.

The Manufacturers Tactics

When the annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held in Montreal last month, we published an extensive report of their proceedings in The Guide, including a summary of the speech by President S. R. Parsons. The Manufacturers' Association have decided that Mr. Parsons' speech was worthy of greater publicity, and it is therefore published elsewhere in this issue of The Guide as a paid advertisement, and will also appear in several other western papers as paid advertisements. There is nothing objectionable—in fact there is much that is commendable—in the manufacturers' action in giving publicity to their views. In the advertisement, however, as it was sent to The Guide for publication, was included

very prominently an extract from an editorial article in The Guide of June 19, commenting on Mr. Parsons' speech. This extract was selected carefully to suit the manufacturers' purpose, and may leave the impression that The Guide had approved of Mr. Parsons' remarks and his conclusions.

It is quite evident that the Manufacturers' Association in sending this announcement all over the West has intended to leave the impression that The Guide agrees with the tariff views expressed by Mr. Parsons. Now, as a matter of fact, the manufacturers in their advertisement have used only that part of The Guide's article which suited their purpose. The rest of the article showed that Mr. Parsons in his speech had entirely misrepresented the attitude of the grain growers towards the manufacturers, and we also pointed out some of the other weaknesses in his conclusions. But the manufacturers in their advertisement carefully avoided any attempt to give The Guide's viewpoint. We can hardly think that Mr. Parsons personally is responsible for this attempt to misrepresent The Guide, but it certainly does not well become a national organization of the standing of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

We would strongly urge that Mr. Parsons' speech be read carefully by grain growers all over the West. It can be accepted as the manufacturers' viewpoint. Mr. Parsons states he has endeavored to present the farmers' viewpoint also. No doubt he has tried to, but he has failed entirely to grasp it. The plain facts that Mr. Parsons did not grasp are:

1. The protective tariff is designed specially and is used to enhance the selling price of manufactured goods made in Canada.
 2. The enhanced selling prices of manufactured goods made in Canada are paid by the consumers of Canada, chief among whom are the farmers.
 3. The farmers who are by law compelled to pay these tariff-enhanced prices have a perfect and a just right to know fully and in detail whether and why they should pay these increased prices to the manufacturers.
- These are three fundamental facts that must be considered in any tariff discussion. The farmers are organizing, and steadily their political strength is increasing. The time is not far distant when they will be in a position to demand and secure from the Ottawa parliament a fair consideration of the tariff question. There is no farmers' organization in Canada that has ever voiced any antagonism towards the manufacturing industry. This is something that Mr. Parsons apparently is not capable of understanding. The farmers have voiced their objection to the protective tariff and the increased prices which accompany it, but have voiced no objection to the development of manufacturers' industries in Canada. It is purely a question of prices which the tariff forces the farmer to pay, and the general effect which the protective tariff has on the public life of Canada.

To do Mr. Parsons justice, we must say that he has discussed the question with greater frankness and sincerity than any previous president of the association, but he has yet considerable to learn before he has a full appreciation of the viewpoint of the farmers of the West. No doubt this will be made clear at the conference which is likely to be held between the organized farmers and the manufacturers in the course of about three months. The farmers who pay the bill for the tariff are entitled to the facts, and all the facts, regarding the tariff and its application.

to Canadian industries. The farmers have been "fed up" on generalities, so-called patriotic argument, and such like. It is absolutely no use for the manufacturers to talk about the "ruination of industries," the "grass growing in the street," "building up a well-rounded Dominion," or "the Imperial relations," or any similar proposition, and expect the farmers to consider this as a reason for maintaining a protective tariff.

The farmers have intelligence quite equal to that of the manufacturers, and they are quite as important a factor in our national development. It is a hard, cold, business proposition. The farmer and the manufacturer should stand as equals in the eyes of law. Today the farmer does not believe that the tariff law gives him a square deal. He is entitled to know, and he is determined that sooner or later he will know. If the conference between farmers and manufacturers is held with the idea of exchanging freely all the facts then something may come of it. If it is held merely to exchange generalities it may be a pleasant confab, but will be barren of results.

The Allied Pincers

As the fourth year of the war draws to a close the prospects of the Allies grow steadily brighter. The brilliant successes of the Italian armies over the Austrians has been followed by the master stroke on the west front. Swelled with pride and arrogance, a few weeks ago the Kaiser launched the offensive which was to result in the capture of Paris. But today, half-a-million men, the very flower of the German army, are hemmed in by the Allies as a result of General Foch's master strategy. The big dent which the Germans made in the Allied lines on their march towards Paris was a costly victory for the Kaiser. The neck of the bottle between Soissons and Rheims is steadily narrowing and inside the bottle German soldiers are being killed by the thousands every hour. The eyes of the civilized world today are fastened upon this little district in France where the magnificent German army is bottled up and where the Kaiser is desperately attempting to effect a rescue.

If the Allied forces under General Foch succeed in capturing this great German army it will be the beginning of the end of the war. But even if part of the German army is extricated by the enemy the entire manoeuvre has been a huge success for the Allies. It has demonstrated the great value of a single command and the outstanding military genius of General Foch, the supreme commander. Coupled with the glorious story of the Allied armies is the ghastly tale of

slaughter and destruction, which Germany has forced upon a democratic world.

At the end of four years the war prospects are steadily favoring the Allies. The United States has more than 1,000,000 men in France and a magnificent army in the present struggle. Austria has been badly battered by the Allied armies from the south and the latest good news is that the Japanese army is marching into Russia, and that China is preparing for similar action.

The submarine menace, while not entirely destroyed, has been met and is fairly well under control. The food supplies for the Allies are far better than a year ago. Slowly, but steadily, the net is tightening around the blood-thirsty Kaiser and his war lords. It may require another four years, but it seems certain today that democracy will triumph, and that Germany will cease to menace the world.

The Freight Rate Increase

Although the Dominion government declared it had not the power to appoint a board of conciliation for the postal employees, it did have and used the power last week, by order-in-council, to make a general increase in freight rates of 20 per cent. throughout Canada. It is estimated that this increase will yield approximately \$53,000,000, additional charges which the people of Canada will have to pay in freight rates. This extra \$53,000,000 is estimated to be approximately the amount of the increase in wages granted to the railway employees a couple of weeks ago by the Dominion government. The increase in wages was made

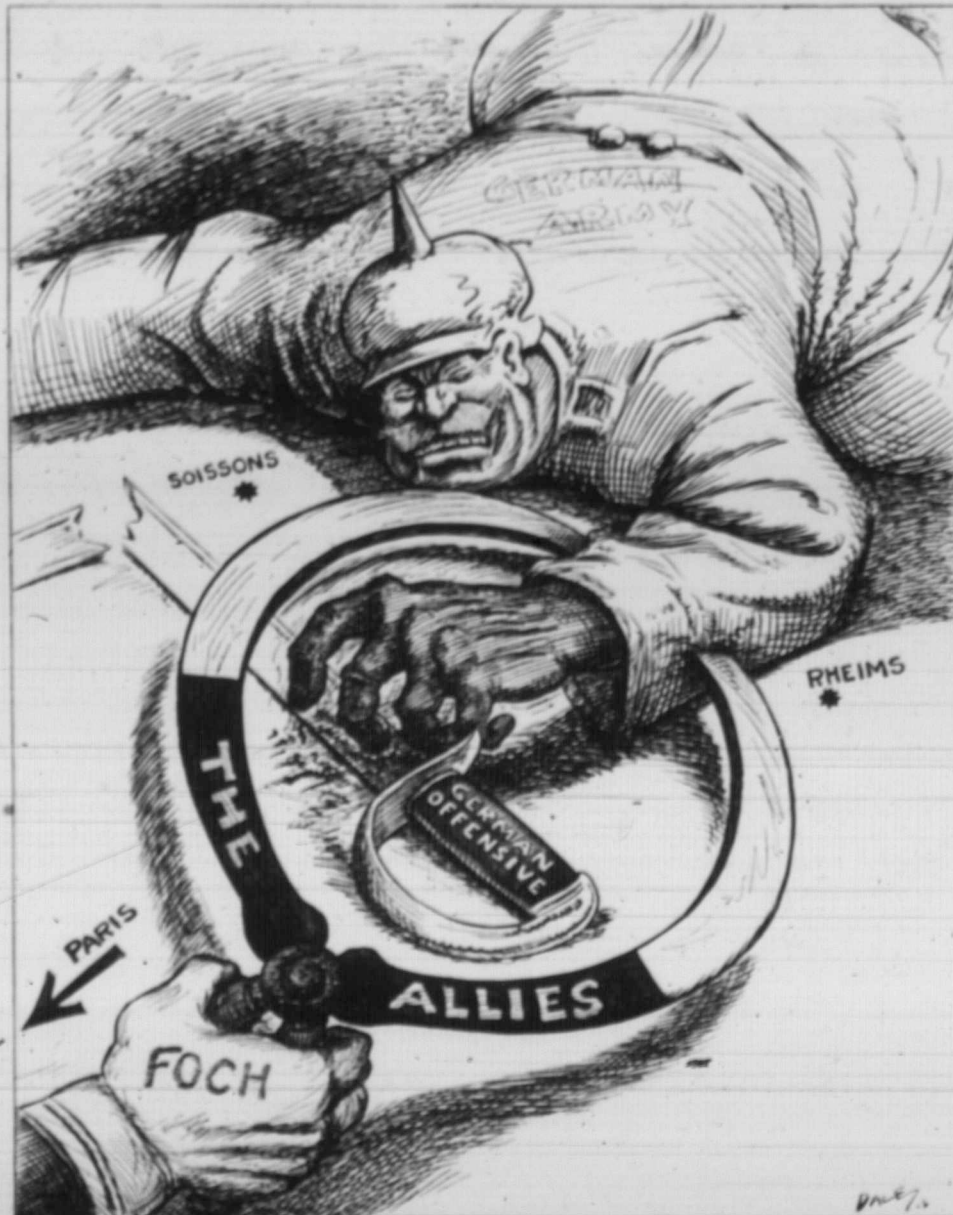
on the same basis as in the United States under the McAdoo award. The general idea, as announced from Ottawa, is that freight rates have been increased just sufficiently to meet the increased wages of the men and not to give any additional profits to the railways.

It is further announced that the increases in the East are greater than the increases in the West, so that the discrimination which has always existed against the West will be somewhat reduced. With the steadily increased cost of living no one questions but that the railway employees were entitled to increased wages and they were of course in a position to force the increase. Furthermore, in order to pay the increased wages there is no doubt of the necessity to increase the freight rates. But there certainly will be doubt in many minds as to whether this increase in freight rates will not largely benefit the private railway companies, particularly the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Dominion government seems to be very apt and willing to follow the example of the American government in granting increased freight rates to the railways, and in granting increased wages to the men, with all of which there will be no general complaint so far as it goes.

But why on earth does not the Dominion government go further and follow the example of the American government in taking over all the Canadian railways and operating them as public utilities? If that were done the people of Canada would know without the shadow of a doubt that any surplus revenue secured from increased freight rates would go into the public treasury instead

of into private pockets. Such an action would also remove the suspicion that the Dominion government was being largely influenced by the big railway corporations. Public opinion throughout Canada today is strongly in favor of the government following the action of the United States and Great Britain in taking over and operating all of our railways. The same may be said in regard to telegraphs. It has been found to be a war necessity in the United States and Great Britain and it is equally a war necessity in the Dominion of Canada. This country is looking for, and will welcome, big, strong, and courageous leadership at Ottawa.

It is reported from Ottawa that a permanent board, comprised of railway operators and railway employees, has been appointed to deal with railway labor difficulties. This looks like a move in the right direction. Labor unrest is serious in Canada, and needs intelligent and sympathetic consideration.



CAN HE WITHDRAW?

Bet



ALTHOUGH it is upon as such, twin sister of the world gets insufficient clouds during season. This short yields are to be obtained in one of two ways (a) Dry farming. The former simulation by artificial natural precipitation assembled in our means of the ordinary latter means briefly natural precipitation falls by means of performed at the much as the time is quite as important doing it. It is obvious not to us whole face of the only half the needs with. And this latter more exacting one remembers the season on the shorter rainy one, "dropping" years.

Need of B
Saskatchewan has tation (rain and about 17 inches) sufficient to grow consecutive years. Hence the a crop every three devoting, say, one each year to soil primary purpose fall in the soil secondary purpose which latter have source of moisture and present. The best be performed the fallow early, rains, so that they into the soil instead being used up and rubbish prior. Dry farming, means rapid nutrient loss of soil be restored by able, if a soil's ductivity is to be. The two greatest dry farming prairie are: Fir till and crop more to do properly an ing moisture by overmuch, or though ally in the spring by drifting. Bushels The normal te

July 31, 1918

Better Dry Farming Practices

Address by Hon. W. R. Motherwell at the Western Irrigation Congress, Nelson, B.C., July 27, 1918



ALTHOUGH not generally looked upon as such, Dry Farming is the twin sister of Irrigation. Half of the world's arable surface gets insufficient rainfall from the clouds during the crop growing season. This shortage, if satisfactory yields are to be obtained, must be made up in one of two ways: (a) Irrigation or (b) Dry farming.

The former simply means the utilization—by artificial means—of our natural precipitation after it has first assembled in our rivers, lakes, etc., by means of the ordinary "run off." The latter means briefly the retention of our natural precipitation in the soil as it falls by means of proper tillage methods performed at the proper time. Inasmuch as the time of doing this tillage is quite as important as the manner of doing it, it is obviously and highly important not to undertake to till the whole face of the earth, when one has only half the necessary power to do it with. And this latter point becomes all the more exacting and imperative when one remembers the very short growing season on the prairie, and the still shorter rainy one, even on the more "dropping" years.

Need of Summerfallow

Saskatchewan has an average precipitation (rain and snow combined) of about 17 inches per annum. This is not sufficient to grow successful crops on consecutive years beyond a very few years. Hence the necessity of skipping a crop every three or four years and devoting, say, one-third of ones acreage each year to summerfallow, for the primary purpose of storing the rainfall in the soil and subsoil and the secondary purpose of killing weeds, which latter have proven such a terrible source of moisture leakage in times past and present. This storing process can best be performed by deeply plowing the fallow early, and before the usual rains, so that they may percolate freely into the soil instead of running off or being used up growing weeds, grass and rubbish prior to plowing.

Dry farming, by the above method, means rapid nitrification and equally rapid loss of soil humus which should be restored by any and all means available, if a soil's retentivity and productivity is to be preserved.

The two greatest obstacles to successful dry farming methods on the open prairie are: First, the temptation to till and crop more than one has power to do properly and timely, thereby losing moisture by evaporation. Second, overmuch, or thoughtless tillage especially in the spring, thereby losing land by drifting.

Bushels Not Acres

The normal tendency of the west is

towards too large farms for the power available. This has been greatly accentuated since the war by an indiscriminate campaign for greater production through the medium of greater acreage regardless of its condition, by those who should know better. With the natural result that when drought pervades the land, thousands and tens of thousands of acres that should never have been sown take the count on the first round. Superficial advisers tell us "Oh! we are at war and every acre possible must be sown." Surely conditions on the prairie this year must once more demonstrate the fallacy of such unfortunate teaching. Just because we are at war our agriculture should be safer and surer than in normal times, as we certainly cannot afford to throw away good seed, energy and time at this crisis. This is a too frequent form of waste that must be eliminated if our dry farming practices are not to

come into disrepute and our energies be partially dissipated during war. Let us not forget that it is bushels and not acres that count, and that in four years out of five it does not pay to sow land that is not in proper condition. Years like 1915, 1901 and 1887 come like the coveted nugget to the gold digger, at long intervals, and should be forgotten, rather than that our farming operations be shaped and shodded to suit such exceptional years.

Keep Farm at Home

The second great obstacle to successful dry farming practices is, soil drifting. Nearly every spring we have more or less of this scourge in Saskatchewan, on both the very light and the very heavy soils after being fallowed. Fortunately, however, there are a number of effective cures for this plague, that far too few people employ, although many are aware of them. Of course it goes

without saying that the very best remedy is seeding down, thereby restoring the root fibre which acts as a binder to the shifting soil. But this, at present, is both expensive and impractical in many districts, so some other remedy must be employed in the meantime.

Sowing fallow land with winter rye in August of the same year in which it is fallowed is an absolutely sure cure for soil drifting. But many of us are so stiff-necked in our farming methods, and so wedded to wheat that this dead sure remedy is not nearly as generally and profitably employed as it should be.

The man on clay land who grows wheat on his fallow and to whose mind nothing else will do has still a chance to keep his farm at home, by duck-footing or discing it early in the spring before seeding, about three inches deep, making sure to omit the use of the drag harrow. This form of cultivation largely covers up the fine powdery top soil and replaces it with wet soil from below, which quickly dries into hard chunky particles, much less liable to drift. This is not reckoned in itself good dry farming practice, as a certain amount of moisture is lost by the operation, but our soil must be kept at home at all hazards, as one year's drifting like the present not only destroys that particular crop, but impairs the soil, equal to eight or ten years cropping. In short this practice means spending the fallow year in conserving moisture and the spring following in losing part of that moisture in order to conserve the soil from drifting.

Drifting Can Be Stopped

For years past many farmers have been practicing this pre-seeding form of tillage as above described, with marked success, with the result that such farmers today, amidst the desert-like wind-swept conditions of many districts, have prospects of a fair crop of from 12 to 20 bushels per acre and even more in some instances. Other farmers are getting good results, in the prevention of soil drifting, by thinly spreading (with a manure spreader) six or eight loads of well-rotted manure to the acre, on the top of their freshly plowed summerfallow. This manure being short and well-rotted does not interfere with subsequent top tillage for the killing of weeds, but it does constitute a very good binder in the ordinary year, for the shifting soil that has become such a terror to the owners of our very best worked fallows.

These three most practical methods of combatting the drifting of summer-fallowed land—manuring the fallow, sowing winter rye in August, or discing in early spring—may all be used with advantage, the first on the parts which

Continued on Page 18

Ten Dry Farming Commandments

By Hon. W. R. Motherwell

1. Thou shalt have no other occupation than farming.
2. Thou shalt fallow thy land every third year, being careful to plow it both early and deeply.
3. Thou shalt cultivate thy fallow and not allow weeds or any other thing that is green to grow thereon, or winds to blow through it, for in such way the moisture which thy fallow should conserve will be wasted and thy days will be nothing but labor and sorrow.
4. Thou shalt not despise the harrow but shall use it even whilst thou plowest, and shalt place thy chief reliance upon it thereafter, whether in early spring—(except on drift fallow), late spring, midsummer or autumn.
5. Thou shalt sow good seed early and down into the moisture, lest peradventure it cometh not up betimes. He who soweth his seed in dry soil casteth away many chances of reaping.
6. Thou shalt not overload thy dry land farm with seed, even as the merciful man doth not overload his ox or his ass. Thin seeding best withstandeth the ravages of drought and hot winds.
7. Thou shalt keep on thy dry farm such kinds and numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry as the water supply maketh possible, and thou shalt not grow pasture, fodder, roots and grain for. Thou shalt thou be protected against adversity, and thus shalt thou give thy children and children's children cause to call thee blessed, inasmuch as thou dost not too greatly dissipate in thy lifetime the fertility stored in thy soil through many thousands of years.
8. Thou shalt not live unto thyself alone, but shalt join the Grain Growers' Association, the agricultural society in thy district or any like minded organization that is good. Through these thou shalt work unceasingly for the welfare of thy district and the upbuilding of Saskatchewan agriculture.
9. Thou shalt study thy dry land farm and its problems unceasingly, and ponder on ways and means whereby its fruitfulness may be increased, keeping always in memory the fact that not alone by speeches and resolutions, but also by intelligent and timely hard work shall production be increased and the economic salvation of thy country be wrought.
10. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's big farm. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's big four, nor his mortgage, nor his worry, nor his hurry, nor anything that is thy big neighbour's.

Remember these dry farming commandments to keep them wholly.

The Face in the Paper

By Edwin Baird

(Rufus was certainly excited about Gladys Naylor, who had to be married the next day or forfeit \$500,000. You remember we left him in a taxicab hastening to her father's Lake Forest home. Now—we'll read on.)

CHAPTER IV. "Follow That Car!"

THE first several miles in the taxicab were accomplished readily, in spite of the driving snow; but beyond the city's border progress was snail-like. Somewhat north of Wisnetka, Rufus and his driver came upon a luxurious limousine stalled, hub-deep, in a snow-drift.

The road at that point was narrow, and the taxicab slowed materially as it drew abreast of the car. Rufus rubbed the frost from the window on his left and saw a man working furiously with a balky engine, while a girl beside him urged him on. The man wore a yellow raincoat, but the significance of this did not immediately strike Rufus, who had forgotten the butler's words on that point. The girl wore a loose, shapeless ulster and a white motor veil. No attired, she was just a feminine figure, impersonal, and had she not glanced over her shoulder as the taxicab passed, Rufus would have thought no more about her.

But she did—and he got a photographic flash of cameo-like features, very white skin, black hair, dark eyes—and recognized her instantly. His eyes leapt to the monogram on the limousine door and made out the initials T. A. N.—standing for Theodore A. Naylor, her father.

He was on his feet by now, but his taxicab had passed on, and when, calling to the driver to stop, he flung the door open, sprang out, started back along the snow-filled road, he saw that the man in the yellow raincoat had lost no time—the limousine was bearing down upon him, gaining momentum every second.

He leapt into its path, waved his arms violently, and shouted, "Stop!" A terse blast from the siren, and he was forced to jump aside. The car sped past in a swirl of powdery snow. He caught sight of the girl in the rear seat, obviously frightened and worried—just a flying glimpse—and then she was gone.

He raced back to his taxicab. "Follow that car! Don't lose it!" And now he was in the front seat beside the driver and they were off again, pounding noisily in the wake of the big limousine.

The chase stretched northward across a frozen country as wintry, almost, as far Siberia, and ended, as twilight was gathering, at one of the magnificent North Shore country estates which are the summer playgrounds of Chicago millionaires. Unobserved, he saw the limousine turn in at the driveway, saw the girl alight and enter the house, saw the car chug oilily toward the garage at the rear. Then he climbed to the ground—rather stiffly, for he was chilled to the marrow—instructed his driver to wait for him, and, bent against the screaming wind, made his way to the house. He halted on the marble portico, fumbling with numbed fingers for the revolver in his overcoat pocket. The cool feel of it encouraged him to see the adventure through, fantastic though it surely was. The wind sighed through the elms in the yard, howled down from the housetop, dimly, mournfully, as if laden with the ages' sorrows. A white billow of fine, feathery snow buried his shoes to the ankle.

He kicked off the snow, took a good grip of his revolver and laid hold of the door-knob. To his amazement the door was unlocked. He opened it, stepped inside and closed it behind him. He stood in a hall as richly furnished as Buckingham Palace, though as poorly lighted as a hovel, a small shaded lamp at the far end affording the only illumination. There was more than a suggestion of mustiness; an odor that had probably been gathering since the autumn before.

Quite naturally he expected to see a



"But, Uncle Perry," the girl protested, "I must go back."

servant, maybe two, hurry toward him, outraged at his high-handed intrusion. Oddly enough, nothing of the sort happened. Indeed, the house seemed vacant, so quiet it was. Soon, though, he became aware of voices ahead of him; and, with one hand on the whopping revolver, his hat in the other, he stepped cautiously forward. His feet moved noiselessly over the thick rugs. The stillness was painful. At the second door to his right he stopped, and in the room beyond—which, being warmly lighted, reflected the splendor of the lower hall—he saw Miss Naylor, the roly-poly fat man whom he knew as Bassett, and, seated in a leather chair, near a great fireplace, an elderly man with white hair and pink skin. They were so engrossed that they did not perceive his presence, even when he reached the doorway; and it was almost against his desire that he played the eavesdropper.

"But, Uncle Perry," the girl was protesting to the white-haired man, "it's too absurd. The wedding is tomorrow. I must go back. I cannot stay. I don't love him, but you can't stop me now."

With an almost imperceptible gesture of one plump white hand, the elderly man interrupted her. "My dear, it won't be necessary to postpone the wedding. Merely sign your name to this document"—tapping a paper on the broad leather arm of his chair—"and the matter is finished. Mr. Bassett here will handle the legal trifles."

The girl stared at him intently, silently. She seemed serene, mistress of herself, but Rufus saw her fingers working nervously at her side. She looked briefly at Mr. Bassett, then back to her uncle again.

"I think I see what you want," she said quietly, "you want me to give up my inheritance."

"I should like you to transfer it, my dear, to your Cousin Wilbur."

"Why should I?"

"Because he needs it more than you and by all moral right is entitled to it."

She smiled—with her lips only. Her dark eyes were cold, unfriendly. "Really, Uncle Perry, I can't take you seriously. And I must say you have acted, and are now acting, very strangely indeed. Will you call the motor, please?"

"I will, Gladys, when you have signed—"

"And if I refuse?"

He made the dainty gesture that seemed characteristic of him. "In that case, there will be no motor."

She did not speak for a minute. Then, quietly: "Will you call the motor, Uncle Perry?"

"No my dear."

"Very well." She whirled toward a walnut desk on which stood a telephone. Neither Bassett nor the other made a move to stop her. But when she reached the desk she uttered a low cry of dismay. The wires were cut; the telephone was useless. She wheeled upon her uncle, her eyes blazing.

CHAPTER V. At The Click of the Switch

"Uncle Perry, this is despicable!" She hit her lip, as though she would choke back her flaming anger; and then, in another moment, she swept toward the door in which stood Rufus.

The elderly man half rose from his chair. "Gladys—my dear—where are you going?"

She did not answer. Rufus stood squarely in her path. He must, he thought, surely be discovered now. But if she saw him she took his presence as a matter of course, paying him no more attention than she would a servant. As he moved aside to let her pass he became aware that some person outside his range of vision had entered the room; and the next instant he saw a young man step swiftly after her, take her arm and look down at her facetiously, adjusting his beribboned eyeglasses.

"Whither bound, Gladys, in such precipitate haste?"

She wrenched free from him and drew back. "Are you in this contemptible thing, too, Wilbur?" Then, remem-

bering his question: "I am going home."

"But, my dear girl, you can't walk."

"I can walk to the railway station."

Wilbur smiled in a sinister way—his lips curling down instead of up. Then he took her firmly by both arms, above her elbows. "You can, dear Gladys, but you won't."

Not only from the words but from the tone as well, Rufus knew that his cue had come; knew he must now take an active role in this quickly-moving drama to which so far he had been the sole audience. He took the revolver from his pocket, and advanced. "Miss Naylor," he said, "there is a taxicab waiting for you in the road outside."

The girl, released by her captor, turned and looked at Rufus curiously. So did her uncle and Bassett. Wilbur, first to recover his wits, glared at him.

There came the soft click of an electric button, and the room was thrown into darkness.

Silence followed. Then confused sounds, and the girl screamed. "Rufus hit a match. The room was empty!"

But the girl screamed again—in the hall this time—and when he whirled in that direction, with the match cupped in his palm, he saw her struggling with her cousin. He did the only thing possible under the circumstances—pocketed his revolver and flung himself between her and her assailant.

He found Wilbur a foe worthy of his muscle, and only after a severe encounter could he get him on the floor. Miss Naylor had fled, and soon Rufus followed.

Midway to the taxicab he overtook Miss Naylor and together they plowed their way through the storm. The driver, huddled for warmth inside his car, greeted them shiveringly, thus:

"Nothing stirring, boss. We gotta walk. Engine's busted."

The situation was unique. They could not return to the house, and the railway station was five miles away (an appalling distance, in view of the weather). They were discussing this interesting dilemma, and getting nowhere in it, when they heard the churning of an automobile somewhere to the east of them. Louder and louder it grew, and then there burst upon them through the thickening gloom the dazzling glare of a pair of headlamps; and a heavy touring-car stopped a short way off and a man's voice hailed them through the falling snow: "Hello!—where's the road to Chicago?—I'm lost."

There alighted from the front seat of the touring-car a masculine figure in goggles, gauntlets and long motoring coat, and when he came within the broad path of white light shed by the head-lamps, Rufus saw that he was a light-haired young man—evidently a chauffeur—not a bad-looking young man of his sort. He opened the hood of his humming engine, looked within, and then inquiringly across at them. "Engine quit?" he asked.

"Yes," answered Rufus, "we're stuck here, and we are bound for Chicago, too. Can you give us a lift?"

"Surest thing you know, if you'll put me on the right road. Jump in and leave the taxi here till tomorrow."

But the taxi driver refused to go—said he'd stay in the car till help came.

"All right," said Rufus, slipping a bill into his hand. "We'll stop at the first garage and send you the trouble wagon. Good-bye."

He helped Gladys Naylor into the rear seat, quickly slipped in beside her, slammed the door, and called out the necessary directions to the chauffeur, who had by that time climbed into his seat in front.

To his dying day Rufus will never forget that blissful ride through the flying snow, nor the sweet presence of the girl beside him. At first she would not talk, but when he poured out the story he had to tell—how the lawyer, Bassett, had tried to bribe him, how he repulsed the offer and then saw her picture in the paper, how he followed in a taxicab to save her—she thanked

Continued on page 24

IT is either the good misfortune of Wilbur he is at the station in the of its greatest receives honor from not honor. History will be has guided in American people do strenuous times. It is up to the time that became its ruler the not a republic except people, it is true, had all the outward and republic, but things he selves that the voters liege of casting the of two candidates, a political party who bosses who received tions from the railroads and companies, a public utility corpora and government were the bosses who reception from their benefit of all the influence evil was the Money "Wall Street," which to the great Banks a including their various ramifications. "W trolled the great pro portation activities it was next thing any one, no matter far without becoming and contributing in power. Controlling power of the nation banks and insurance Street" was able earnings of the people. Periodically, when magnates thought tiling out of hand, and them" were getting money panic would a "bolt from the induction" was usual. There was a lumber cotton and

The Baltimore

If space allowed a very dramatic incident more convention, as powerful aid of Bryan was partly propelled to give its up of the presidency and crown him as cratic party in the it must not be those more radicals at the cratic than in the It only happened super leadership of the voice of the articulate. The He been rent to pieces the "stand pat" President Taft was standard bearer, sives," led by Both factions, he only supported by is safe to say that the Republican party enabled Wilson to The people had a Democratic party the least of two ev



Woodrow Wilson

His Achievements as President in Peace and War

By J. H. Haslam

It is either the good fortune or the misfortune of Woodrow Wilson that he is at the head of the greatest nation in the world during the time of its greatest travail. No man receives honor from a position he does not honor. History will record how well he has guided the destinies of the American people during these super-stressful times. It is safe to say that up to the time that Woodrow Wilson became its ruler the United States was not a republic except in name. The people, it is true, had the franchise, and all the outward and visible signs of a republic, but things had so shaped themselves that the voters only had the privilege of casting their ballots for one of two candidates, each representing a political party which was controlled by bosses who received immense contributions from the railroads, banks, insurance companies, manufacturers and public utility corporations. Legislation and government were largely shaped by the bosses who received their inspiration from their benefactors. The greatest of all the influences for national evil was the Money Trust controlled by "Wall Street," which is the name given to the great Banks and Stock Exchanges including their various interlocking ramifications. "Wall Street" controlled the great productive and transportation activities of the nation and it was next thing to impossible for any one, no matter how capable, to go far without becoming identified with and contributing largely to the money power. Controlling as it did the money power of the nation through the savings banks and insurance companies, "Wall Street" was able to manipulate the earnings of the people to their undoing. Periodically, when the great money magnates thought that things were getting out of hand, and that those not "of them" were getting too aggressive, a money panic would be precipitated like a "bolt from the blue." "Over-production" was usually given as the cause. There was too much food, wool, lumber cotton and iron being produced.

The Baltimore Convention

If space allowed I would describe the very dramatic incidents of the Baltimore convention, and how, through the powerful aid of Bryan, an hostile convention was partly persuaded, partly compelled to give its unanimous nomination of the presidency to Woodrow Wilson and crown him as leader of the Democratic party in the United States. Now it must not be thought that there were more radicals at this time in the Democratic than in the Republican party. It only happened that through the superb leadership of Bryan at this time the voice of the people had become articulate. The Republican party had been rent to pieces by a feud between the "stand pat" element, of whom President Taft was the acknowledged standard bearer, and the "Progressives," led by Theodore Roosevelt. Both factions, however, were generously supported by "Wall Street." It is safe to say that it was the split in the Republican party at this time that enabled Wilson to be elected president. The people had no great faith in the Democratic party and supported it as the least of two evils. It, however, had

an admirable program of reform in its platform adopted by the National Convention at Baltimore, but for that matter so had both the Republican and Progressive parties.

Among the planks in the Baltimore platform were those for tariff reform, banking and currency reform, a complete system of rural credit, regulation of trusts, regulation of railways, a

strength into the war and financed the Allies to the extent it has done. If at all, were it not for the Federal Reserve Act. This legislation has put the United States at once in the forefront of finance, and has made Washington and New York the money centres of the world, which they are likely to remain, and yet the whole banking fraternity in the United States, in unan-



The White House, the Official Residence of Presidents of the United States

mercantile marine, a strong announcement that the American nation had no ambition for territorial aggrandisement, and had the warmest feeling of friendship for the South American Republics and sympathy with them in their national aspirations.

Baltimore Pledges Redeemed

Woodrow Wilson was elected President of the United States by an overwhelming majority and immediately proceeded to make history and of a kind that I am persuaded the judgment of the future will heartily approve. In the session of congress succeeding his inauguration, the Underwood Tariff Bill was passed, and the pledges of the Baltimore platform were redeemed to the letter, much to the consternation of many Southern democrats of the Bourbon protectionist type, who did not take seriously the tariff reform planks in the platform, and regarded them as being more to "get in on than to stand on." The Federal Reserve Act, which has been described as the best act of constructive financial legislation ever written into law by such authorities as Mulhall, the great British statistician and economist; Sir George Paish, the Economist and writer on British and International finance, and has been enthusiastically praised by Sir Edward Holden, head of one of the largest banking institutions in the world and by far the largest in England. He strongly advised the British government to adopt such a system, at least insofar as it could be adapted to the British system of banking. I have been told by great American bankers that the United States could not have thrown its full economic

imous and strident chorus, opposed the Federal Reserve Act, and nearly all its features to the full extent of their energy and ability.

The effect of the Federal Reserve Act has been to mobilize the savings of the people for the public productive purposes of the nation. The policy of the president has been to follow the precepts of the greatest of all democratic teachers and "put down the mighty from their seats and exalt them of low degree." The president never consults "Wall Street" or any of its emissaries. He uses them, however. He says "come, and they come, and go and they go." When expostulated with for not consulting the erstwhile kings of finance he is reported to have said, that he would be glad to have the help of their advice "if it would be given with a view to benefit the nation, but his experience with them one and all was, that their advice and desire was to perpetuate a system which he was elected to destroy and was rigorously determined to do away with.

A Real Leader

President Wilson, in the six years he has been president, has become the real leader of the American people. Congress has clothed him with absolutely autocratic power. Caesar never more completely held the destiny of Rome in the hollow of his hand than does President Wilson that of the United States in this war, and on him rests the awful responsibility.

States in this war, and on him rests the awful responsibility.

Many allied people criticized President Wilson for not asking Congress to declare war before he did. I have been told by some of the strongest pro-British advocates in the United States, many of them opposed to him in politics, and who did not vote for him and likely never will, that he could not have led the people of the United States into war 15 days before he did, and they marvel how completely the nation has responded to his "call to arms." Congress has given him everything he asked for and will give him much more. It all seems easy but let us examine the situation a little.

It must be remembered that the United States is a republic, and that the people of that nation have a passionate attachment to democracy and everything that appertains thereto. They are relentlessly opposed to autocracy, and the very name of Kings, Emperors, Nobles and Knights are as anathema. There are some tuft hunters among the new wealthy and the idle who think differently. In 1916 an election was held and President Wilson was returned to power because of the election cry "that he had kept the nation out of war." His opponent, Judge Hughes, did not intimate in his election campaign, that he was in favor of war, but rather catered to the German vote. It was support given him by the great Radical Republican West that elected Wilson to the presidency in 1916.

The democracy of the United States had been educated for generations to the idea that theirs was purely an American country. The policy of the founders of the republic was to avoid all European entanglements. Their school histories taught the children that Europe, and particularly England, was opposed to their idea of democracy, with the one exception of France, which nation was their historic friend. There was no doubt of a growing sympathy before the war was declared in favor of the cause of the Allies, but it had not become articulate, and as one very prominent senator in the west expressed it to me, in discussing the matter shortly before the war, it was a case with him of "a curse on both your houses." It has been publicly stated that President Wilson was pro-Ally from the very start of hostilities, and there is good reason for thinking that he foresaw the war, and it is said that through his personal diplomatic representative he warned England and France what was ahead of them, and into somewhat reluctant ears he whispered of the wrath to come. I have heard some of the leaders of the Republican party say that they were glad that Wilson was president, as only one who was a complete and acknowledged leader of the masses could have led them against their will into war.

The Politics of War

When once war was declared, the President covered the country with a system of propaganda completely than anything history records. He knew that the task ahead of the nation, if the war was to be won, was an Herculean one and required the effort and sacrifice

Continued on Page 20



The Capitol at Washington, the Nerve-Centre of the Great Republic. President Wilson has Revived the Custom of Speaking Direct to Congress.

United Farmers of Alberta

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta
by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

THE following reports have been received from Rice Sheppard, fourth vice-president, who attended membership drive meetings on the Calgary, Saskatoon line and the G.T.P. line Edmonton west.

"I have just returned home from our second week U.F.A. meetings of our big drive for membership, and am glad to report that at all points we had good meetings, and it is expected that a large number of new members will result. Mr. Austin and myself left Calgary Sunday evening for Oyen, at 8 o'clock. All went well until we arrived at Rosebud about 10 p.m., when we were held up until about 12 a.m. next day on account of a bridge being burnt out, but we arrived at Oyen that evening just in time for the meeting. Over 150 farmers and women were present, and a very interesting lot of people they proved to be. Mr. Stevenson gave a very instructive address to the ladies, which was much appreciated by all; then followed an address on the work of the U.F.A. by myself, followed by Mr. Austin, who very ably told of the U.G.G. work and our co-operative enterprises. After this, questions were asked re the executive resolution. These were answered by myself and the explanation given was very well received. A very strong feeling prevailed at all points on this matter, but every point except one, namely, Hanna, was satisfied with the explanation given. At Hanna a vote was taken as to whether they still thought the executive had endorsed the government's order-in-council. This was an informal vote, and the vote was that we had, in their opinion, whether intentional or not. The meetings at Cereal, Stanmore, Hanna and Craignyle were very well attended. At Craignyle a resolution was passed unanimously, "That Mr. Sheppard's explanation be accepted as satisfactory, and that the local felt the executive had acted in good faith with the members of the association."

"The Munson local had changed their meeting to the first of July and wished us to stay over till that date, but as other arrangements had been made this could not be complied with as Mr. Austin had to proceed to Manitoba, and I had to go to Edmonton. Mrs. Stevenson promised to go to Munson, also Mr. Stevenson."

Overflow at Stony Plain

The meeting at Stony Plain on Thursday, June 20, was a good one. The hall was not large enough to contain the farmers present, and after the address of Mrs. Ross to the Farm Women, they had to go outside so that all the men could hear the speakers. It surely was a great gathering, and a most orderly meeting.

Mrs. Ross first addressed the women; Rice Sheppard then gave a short history of the U.F.A., then followed Mr. Robinson, who gave a talk on Co-operative buying and selling, and gave his experience in shipping hogs and cattle from Vermilion, showing the extra returns received over what was offered by local buyers. Much attention was paid to all the speakers. Questions were asked and answered, and all seemed quite satisfied that both the U.F.A. and the U.G.G. were doing splendid work for the farmers of Alberta. At the close of the meeting 39 new members were enrolled at this point, thus increasing the membership 100 per cent.

The meeting closed with the "National Anthem."

Bumper at Spruce Grove

On the 11th, Friday, at Spruce Grove, another bumper meeting was held, in the open air, the farmers and their wives turning out in large numbers.

Rice Sheppard was closely questioned in regard to the executive's resolution. He gave a straight forward explanation of the whole matter and all seemed satisfied.

Twenty-five new members were en-

rolled at this point—another 100 per cent. increase for that local. This meeting also closed with the "National Anthem."

The next day, Saturday, 22nd, being registration day, the Villeneuve meeting did not take place, as all the afternoon was taken up and late into the evening with that work, but the speakers were requested to return in a few weeks' time and a good meeting was promised if they would come.

Secretary Came Back

Report on membership drive received from H. E. Spencer, director of the Battle River constituency—

"Our first meeting at Chauvin was only successful on account of the effort we were able to put forward after our arrival. As there was no local there nobody had taken any responsibility for making arrangements. However, we managed to get a hall and addressed some thirty people.

"At Edgerton we found a hall ready for us and notices put out, but the president had started on a trip to B.C., and the secretary I hunted up at 8:45 p.m. was found still doing chores. I ventured my wrath upon his unfortunate head and mentioned that I understood from the map at Central that no dues had been paid in from Edgerton for two years; he denied this and said he would find the receipt for 1917. We eventually had some 28 people at the meeting who, I trust, were somewhat better for listening to our eloquence.

A Surprise at Viking

Jarrow was quite an enthusiastic meeting of 41 and there is room for a much stronger local. Our next point, Viking, turned out quite a surprise. We heard that there was opposition to a meeting and that rival meetings were being held in the country; also that if a meeting was held a protest meeting would be called afterwards. There is a big foreign population in the vicinity and keen resentment was felt in regard to the conscription of farm help; also some criticism with reference to the amalgamation of the A.F.C.E. Co. with the U.G.G. Co. To our surprise we had a meeting of 132 people, who gave us a most attentive hearing and no questions were asked till afterwards. Mr. McRory was on his feet at the time and took good care of the situation.

The next place, Holden, was quite an unpleasant surprise; we had a nice meeting of 78 and had a good hearing, but hard as we tried, we could not get a local started. Some wanted to, but nobody would take the lead. The local had died three times previously.

Why Locals Die

Anticipating a meeting at Ryley the following afternoon we motored over, only to find it had been cancelled. As most of the members had gone to Tofteld to the Chautauqua, and thinking we might do some good if we followed them, we followed on (and our home train had gone). We met a lot of the members there, and gave them all the encouragement we could.

In conclusion, I believe we would get better results if meetings were arranged for the country, and many days we could squeeze in two meetings.

One of the main reasons why the locals die, where there is no live man, is when members do not attend meetings for various reasons, they get out of touch with the organization and what it is doing. This difficulty might be met in two ways: By getting "The Guide" into every home and by circularizing every member three or four times a year with a small concise pamphlet

showing the working hand. We must keep the individual members in touch with Central.

At every point we touched there are good openings for livestock associations, Edgerton being the only one working.

Lousana Enthusiastic

Lousana local, which has been organized and active for about six years, held a very successful membership drive meeting on the 28th, when Mr. Leedy and Mr. Flett spoke on the importance of the many workings of the U.F.A. The members have become enthusiastic and it is expected many members will join in a short while.

The secretary, H. S. Murray, expects the Lousana is going to become a real live local which will make for itself a future worth while.

Program at Duchess

At a meeting held at Duchess in the Assembly Hall the members of the Duchess local, No. 806, turned out in large numbers to hear the different speakers, the attendance being 100—not so bad for a new local.

C. H. Harris, of Oyen, being the first speaker of the evening gave a very interesting talk on the U.F.A. in regard to what they are doing and what they intend to do for the welfare of the farmers. Mrs. Freeman, of Winnifred, also gave an interesting talk on the U.F.W.A., touching different points on the doings of the U.F.W.A. in making the U.F.A. better and stronger and in getting together in order to help the Red Cross. J. D. Foster, being the third speaker, representing the U.G.G., also gave an interesting talk on the United Grain Growers, in relation to the U.F.A. co-operating with the U.G.G. and also what the U.G.G. is doing in the way of helping the farmers in their commercial business. Mr. Morrill, one of the local members, spoke on the welfare of the local which proved very interesting. G. A. Foster, of Natchy, who was present, was called upon to pass a few remarks touching on the U.F.A. and on making the local stronger and better. After the addresses a discussion took place on the coal question, members putting in their orders for the winter supply. It was decided to place the orders with the local dealer.

After the meeting refreshments were served by the U.F.W.A. and collection made for the benefit of the Red Cross after which a dance was held and all present enjoyed a good social time. As a result of the meeting membership increased by 12 new members and the U.F.W.A. by seven new members.

Carstairs Came Twice

Carstairs local U.F.A. and especially the U.F.W.A. are to be complimented upon their loyalty and good will in regard to the meeting held in connection with the membership drive on June 26. Unfortunately a mistake of the printer in printing the posters called the meeting for two o'clock instead of eight. The speakers who were in another town did not know of the mistake. A very large crowd gathered for the meeting in the afternoon. When the speakers failed to arrive the phone was got busy and the speakers were located at Olds. On receiving the hurry up call the speakers, Jox Stauffer, W. M. Molyneux, J. M. Pratt and Mrs. Root, started out to break the speed limit in an auto and arrived at Carstairs at 5:30. By this time the crowd had dispersed as most of the folks had to go home, to do chores, but such was the enthusiasm at this point that the crowd came out again in the evening, most of them being called up by phone after the speakers had arrived. No less than 150 persons assembled and an excellent meeting was held. To get together such a

crowd at two-and-a-half hours' notice after a disappointing experience in the afternoon is certainly an evidence of the right spirit in both officers and members of Carstairs local.

Carstairs U.F.A. has 200 members, the U.F.W.A. 60 members. Their co-operative association turned over \$92,000 in eight months in 1917 and in the three months of January, February and March handled \$45,000 worth of livestock alone. E. M. Lanctot, the manager, is a "live wire" and is well supported in his efforts by David Pearson, president, and Rex Wood, secretary of the U.F.A. They handle numerous lines of goods, including groceries.

Crop Looks Bad Here

Alex. Felton, secretary of the Coatsworth local reports there was no meeting last Saturday. He says: "Most of the farmers are too discouraged to take any interest as they feel that this dry weather and the failure of the C.P.R. Co. to furnish water for irrigating has just about finished their stay in Alberta. It is feared the crop will be almost a complete failure except where they could get water in time to save it, and this is on a very small area."

Springbank Dairymen Busy

On May 11, a local of the U.F.A. was organized at Springbank, starting with a membership of ten, the Union to be known as Springbank No. 824. At their second meeting on May 21, M. W. Molyneux, of the United Grain Growers, E. Carswell, of Calgary and H. Higginbotham, general secretary, were present. Mr. Carswell gave a talk on dairying, which proved of great interest and much appreciated by those present. The ladies are showing considerable interest. President Anderson and secretary Johnson are both young men with lots of enthusiasm. Good things are looked for from this local.

U.F.A. Briefs

The farmers of Woolford district formed a new local of the U.F.A. on May 16, with the assistance of the president and executive of the Cardston local. Owing to the busy season the attendance was not as large as expected. Ten members signed up, and the secretary, W. G. Ainscough, of Woolford, states that they hope to increase the membership to 50 in the near future.

Aldersyde local, No. 219, held a picnic on June 21, which proved a splendid success. Miss Chalmers, of Blackie, S. S. Sears, of Nanton, and H. C. Wingate, of Cayley, delivered able addresses. Several new members were secured.

At the last meeting of the Smoky Lake local, No. 796, five members were added to the roll. Ten shares were subscribed for in the Egremont Livestock District Shipping Association. There were several ladies present and after the meeting a dance was held.

At the last meeting of the Buffalo Local No. 124, one new member was added. The union has been doing quite a lot of co-operative buying, mostly jointly, with the Sexsmith local. The local is also affiliated with the Grande Prairie District Association and has been doing some livestock shipping. At the present time they are building a U.F.A. Hall, which will be completed in a few days.

The greater membership drive meeting at Halkirk passed off satisfactorily. Mr. Brown and Mrs. Dowler both addressing the members. The attendance was small, there being only 35 men and two ladies present. However, all were interested in Mr. Brown's well-prepared and ably-delivered address, and look forward to hearing him again. The secretary, B. L. Wade, had hoped to make the membership 100 per cent. but the very dry, unfavorable weather is against him at present.

On Monday afternoon, C. Henderson, Miss McCallum campaign at a splendidly

ing was held. The attendance of who half were women. Cypress is in good as an active Women's organized. Beside Miss McCallum had a splendid success with the women with an attendance of a number of members and arrangements for a meeting following was to be made also

Stockton and

On Tuesday afternoon an attendance of all the new consolidate ton. The local association and a board, men and women, elected, hospitably provided homes, and in the evening the passing on the way Melford, which has by Mrs. McClung. school was more interested audience, for reorganization a that the branch extended activity.

Wawanesa

At Wawanesa on noon there was an attendance of 45, of whom new women. Mr. Elliott, branch, occupied the floor here were Mr. J. East, leaving Mr. J. Callum to proceed with that point materialize, every neighborhood for

Beresford

For Friday change in the list McCallum took the Sask., to attend the taken by Mrs. J. East. The meeting at B. The Union church a of nearly 50, of women. Mr. Don Forrest, secretary, addressed the meeting outlining the purpose and arrangements to come again at some date details of the co-operative deals by Mrs. J. S. Wood, W. R. Wood. A list to the speakers meeting closed with National Anthem.

At Souris on attendance was all were women. The appointment that on hand. There is a local canvass neighborhood and some date to be a considerable enrolment secured and the numbers and the Souris meeting series were brought or four scattered at certain points or two. It is hoped of August it may a summing up of campaign results purpose the Campaign urges local officials

Manitoba Grain Growers

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

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

On Monday afternoon, Messrs. R. C. Henders, E. E. Bayne and Miss McCallum began a week's campaign at Cypress River, where a splendidly enthusiastic meeting was held. There were about 150 in attendance, of whom practically one-half were women. The association at Cypress is in good working form, with an active Women's Section recently organized. Beside the general meeting Miss McCallum had an interesting conference with the women. In the evening a good meeting was held at Glenboro with an attendance of about 75. A number of members were enrolled and arrangements made for a reorganization meeting following a general canvass to be made shortly.

Stockton and Treeshank

On Tuesday afternoon a meeting with an attendance of about 50 was held in the new consolidated school at Stockton. The local association was reorganized and a board, including both men and women, elected. The speakers were hospitably provided for at three local homes, and in the evening conveyed to Treeshank for the evening meeting, passing on the way the valley of old Melford, which has been immortalized by Mrs. McClung. At Treeshank the school was more than filled with an interested audience. Plans were made for reorganization and the prospects are that the branch will go forward to extended activity.

Wawanessa and Carroll

At Wawanessa on Wednesday afternoon there was an attendance of about 45, of whom nearly one-half were women. Mr. Elliott, president of the local branch, occupied the chair. The speakers here were Mr. Henders, Mr. Burnell and Miss McCallum, Mr. Bayne having left for Newdale after the Treeshank meeting. Several members were added at the close of the meeting and the campaign will be continued locally. A number of farmers in the Wawanessa district, finding themselves short of stock feed, are looking forward to disposing of some of their cattle and were much interested in the co-operative shipment plan as it was presented. After this meeting Mr. Henders left for the East, leaving Mr. Burnell and Miss McCallum to proceed to Carroll. The meeting at that point, however, did not materialize, everybody having left the neighborhood for the Souris fair.

Beresford and Souris

For Friday there was a further change in the list of speakers. Miss McCallum took the train for Weyburn, Sask., to attend the fair, her place being taken by Mrs. J. S. Wood, of Oakville. The meeting at Beresford was held in the Union church and had an attendance of nearly 50, of whom over 20 were women. Mr. Donald G. McKenzie, of Forrest, secretary of the Brandon district, addressed the meeting, briefly outlining the purpose of the campaign and arrangement was made to have him come again at some future date to present details of the Forrester method of co-operative dealing. He was followed by Mrs. J. S. Wood, C. H. Burnell and W. R. Wood. A hearty vote of thanks to the speakers was passed and the meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

At Souris on Friday evening, the attendance was about 40, of whom five were women. There was general disappointment that no lady speaker was on hand. There is room for considerable local canvassing in the Souris neighborhood and it is hoped that at some date to be arranged in the future, considerable enrollment of women may be secured and the branch brought up in numbers and in strength. With the Souris meeting the various district series were brought to a close, but three or four scattered meetings will be held at certain points during the next week or two. It is hoped that before the end of August it may be possible to publish a summing up of the meetings and the campaign results generally. For this purpose the Central office earnestly urges local officials to see that their

secretaries send in the semi-annual reports in order that the statistics may be as perfect as possible.

Three Portage Meetings Southend Organizes

On Monday evening, C. H. Burnell and Miss Roe addressed a meeting at South End. Mr. J. W. Quinn made an efficient chairman. In addition to the two campaigners valuable help was given by B. Richardson, who in a brief but spirited address clinched the arguments for organization, and by Mrs. Barrett, who read an interesting paper on woman's place in the organization. After the addresses it was decided to organize, and the 22 who were present were all enrolled as members, electing the following officers: President, J. W. Quinn; vice-president, Mrs. Wm. Pennel; secretary, Jas. Moore (McGregor P.O.); directors, N. Chant, Fred Lawrence, W. Brown, Wm. Pennel, Mrs. Quinn, Mrs. Chant, Mrs. S. Thomson. With the assistance of Miss Roe, the women organized themselves as a women's section, and thus Southend starts off with a complete organization, ready for efficient service both from men and women. A meeting was arranged to be held on Tuesday, July 23, at which plans will be perfected for a co-operative shipment of livestock.

Progress at Edwin

On Tuesday afternoon at Edwin school, the same speakers addressed the members of the local association at that point. Edwin association has been doing magnificent work during recent weeks. A local "drive" carried out by Messrs. S. Hadley, Rogers, C. Hadley, H. Elgirt, J. Boak succeeded in increasing the membership by 42 in 10 days, a record which should stand as an incentive to other locals all over the province. The Edwin branch is on the alert with regard to progressive measures generally, having at the present time under way a plan for the establishment co-operatively, of a set of weigh scales, which will assist in the working out of further plans for co-operative shipment of grain and livestock. The way to keep a local going successfully is to make use of it and the Edwin people have been among the foremost in recognizing and practicing the idea. Another meeting is arranged for July 30, at which it is expected that the secretary of the provincial association will be present.

Rosendale

After the Edwin meeting, the speakers were hospitably entertained at the home of L. W. Crewson, and in the evening the campaign "tank" was loaded up with such local heavyweight grain growers as Messrs. Crewson and Rogers, who with Miss Crewson, accompanied the speakers to the Rosendale meeting. In spite of the prevalent measles, there was a fair attendance, and a good meeting was held. C. W. Parker made an able chairman and after the addresses the meeting proceeded to organize a local association. The following officers were elected: President, Albert Perkins; vice-president, Mrs. J. A. Nichol; secretary, A. MacWilliam; directors, C. W. Parker, Mrs. Koskyn, Mrs. Perkins, W. Moffat, Jr., J. Koskyn, F. M. Ferris, J. A. Nichol. Another meeting was arranged for July 27, and Rosendale is looking forward to a successful career.

Wassewa Organizes

On Wednesday evening, July 3, a meeting was held at Wassewa school-house for the purpose of organizing a local branch of the Grain Growers' Association. F. V. McKinney was in the chair. R. F. Chapman, president of the Souris district, addressed the gathering. He pointed out the need of

organization in the country to bring us together and develop our social life. The problem of keeping the boy and the girl on the farm must be solved by making country life more attractive through such centres. The necessity of the material side of our work must also be kept in mind. The experiences of the Nings association were given as suggestions in developing the new organization. The district secretary said a few words on farmers' problems, emphasizing the rural school. The following officers were elected: President, Jas. Peacock; vice-president, P. McCorquodale; secretary, H. Smith; directors, Mrs. C. Millions, Mrs. R. Birbeck, Mrs. H. McKinney, F. V. McKinney, B. Bell and A. Smith.

Primrose Grain Growers

Largely through the suggestion and assistance of Mr. Howell, of Boissevain, a new local Grain Growers' Association, to be known as the Primrose Association, was organized on February 6, 1918, and at once went to work with an active program of debates, discussions and general social work. During the winter they challenged the Dunallen Club to debate, which event duly came off, Dunallen winning the honors. A little later, a second debate between the two associations took place, when Primrose came out first.

On Wednesday, July 3, the Primrose Association held a very successful picnic in F. Couture's grove. There was a record crowd in attendance, cars being present from Deloraine, Souris, Minto, Goodlands, Boissevain, Elgin and Whitewater. A program of baseball and races had been arranged, which was carried out very successfully, the only difficulty being that the day was not long enough. Six teams, Boissevain, Deloraine, Kirkwood, Wapaha, Mountainside and Primrose competed for the baseball prizes. Some good ball was played, although some of the teams lacked practice. Kirkwood defeated Boissevain in the final game, taking first money. After lunch several speakers, Mr. Gordon, of Oak Lake, Mr. Robinson, of Hartney, and Mr. Jones, of Whitewater, gave very interesting addresses dealing with Grain Grower activities, which, owing to the limited time, was short. During the afternoon, a collection was taken for Red Cross work amounting to \$44.60, which, with \$5.40 donated by the association from the proceeds of the day, made a total for the Red Cross funds of \$50. It is hoped that with such a successful beginning, the Primrose Grain Growers' picnic may become an annual affair, which will not only be of advantage to the association, but will minister socially to the best interests of the whole district.

"Never Belonged to Anything"

Such was the reply given by a well-to-do Manitoba farmer the other day to one of our workers who invited him to become a member of the association. He believed in the simple life. Quietly industrious, living within his sphere, minding his own business, he had been in his own estimation successful and saw no need now of joining an association when in the past he had "never belonged to anything."

But what a narrow, unsatisfying life he had lived. The great currents of world thought that had refreshed the souls of other men had flowed by while he was breaking and sowing and reaping. His life had closed them out. The generous enthusiasm of those who labor for redress of wrong and the amelioration of the conditions of life he had never felt. The splendid human fellowship of those who link hands with others for the realization of noble ideals he had never shared.

Those interests and activities which had been the very life of life to other men had called to him but he had never heard them. He had "never belonged to anything."

The things which progressive organizations had secured for the average man he appreciated, enjoyed and utilized, but he never inquired how they had come. He got better prizes for his produce because of what the organized farmers had done. He used the grain-leading platform. He secured his cars by means of the car-order book, but he never bothered about how they were secured, nor whether he was under any obligation in regard to them. He enjoyed the freer religious atmosphere generated by the labors of brave men of the past. He was advantaged by the purer moral tone of life resulting from the work of social service and temperance organizations. But it had never dawned on him that he ought to do something by linking up his life with the progressive movements of his own time. Self-satisfied, self-centred, self-starved as to all the better meanings of life, he "never belonged to anything."

What Has Been Done

By the time these words are read the summer campaign, excepting for a few odd meetings, will be at an end. That does not detract any branch or board from continuing to increase membership as opportunity may offer. Here and there members may still be found coming in, and all are welcome.

But the next duty is that of reporting to the central office the work done. Blank forms for a semi-annual report covering the special drive were sent out some weeks ago. It is hoped that every local board will see to it between now and July 31 that those reports are carefully filled out and forwarded. If you have not the blank form send a letter telling what has been done and giving your present membership. Every local secretary in Manitoba should mail a letter to Central by the close of July, with as full an account as possible of the local campaign. The secretary of the provincial association cannot furnish accurate statistics unless he is furnished with accurate reports. Do your bit.

Occasionally the question is asked as to when dues should be sent in. The constitution provides (page 75) for quarterly remittance, which means that if any local secretary has received any membership fees during the past two months' campaign, the proportion due Central may be forwarded with the report of the campaign.

Let us have a complete report from every branch that the association may know accurately whether it was worth while and just what the present membership is.

I believe that only through a complete simplification of religion to its fundamental idea, to a world-wide realization of God as the king of the heart and of all mankind, setting aside monarchy and national egotism altogether, can mankind come to any certain happiness and security.—Wells.

And he who struggles for that recognition of justice which, by securing to each his own, will make it needless to beg for alms from one for another, is doing a greater and a higher work than he who builds churches, or endows hospitals, or founds colleges and libraries.—George.

The great "railway question" with its dangers and perplexities, is a most striking instance of the evil consequences which result from the failure of the state to assume functions that properly belong to it.—George.

To the simplification of the Christian teaching must be added, secondly, its socialization. No sign of the present time is so conspicuous as its summons to social responsibility and social action.—Peabody.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

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

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

IN returning the circular re Educational Survey to the Central office, Mr. W. N. Birket, acting secretary of the Girvin local, makes the following interesting suggestions, to which we are glad to give publicity, viz.:

"We did not get a copy of last year's program; consequently I cannot speak of its merits.

"I think it would be a good plan for Central, after getting all possible information as to what subjects the locals favor, to lay out programs for two meetings a month, beginning November 1, and ending April 31. Programs designated first meeting in November, second meeting in November, first meeting in December, second meeting in December, etc.

"These programs should be complete, containing about ten numbers or more, made up of songs, readings, choruses, instrumentals, etc., etc., with a debate in almost every one, subject announced. Locals could secure as many from Central as they would need. A portion of each line out which the number was written should be left open, so that a committee could get the numbers provided for as far in advance as possible, and write in the names of those taking part.

"In our local we have found that a debate on a good subject will draw an attendance better than almost anything else. The important and difficult thing is to get subjects, not too heavy or difficult for the average number, but still of general interest. By getting these programs out early the executive or committee in charge would be able to begin the winter's series with a good first reading, a most important consideration.

"I hope that I have not been too lengthy and shall be very greatly pleased if suggestions help even a very little in the great work possible for the Grain Growers' Association."—W. H. Birket, acting secretary, Girvin G.G.A.

Jesmond Local to be Revived

As our secretary-treasurer has been called to the colors we have been without a secretary-treasurer for some time for the Jesmond local. I beg to advise you that I have just been appointed secretary, so you can send all correspondence to me.

I am much interested in our great farmers' movement. I will do all I can to make our local a success. I have once been president of our local and have been a member from its birth. We have some 60 annual members, but we must have something to keep them interested. There has not been one letter from your head office read at any of our meetings for many months, which I think a serious mistake. I will see they are read now.

Mr. Johnson, our district director, has promised us a call on August 13. I must also say that we have got a Co-operative store at Gravelbourg, of which I am a director. Now we have bought all our stuff in the store from Moose Jaw and other points and are buying our twine from another source. What I mean is, if the Saskatchewan Grain Growers can compete with the other wholesale houses, we, as a co-operative store, should buy from them, so if you will send me your prices I will bring them to our directors' meeting and we will consider them.—Gustav Vanberg, Gravelbourg, Sask.

The Juvenile Court

The following article from the "Public Service Monthly" should be read by all who have the interests of children at heart.

"The juvenile court was established in order that children under 16 years—juveniles—who were delinquent or neglected in any way, would not have to appear as criminals in the ordinary courts for adults. The boy or girl at this age is not criminal, but a delinquent or a misguided child, and merely needs training and correction to make him grow up to be a respectable citizen, and thus save him from leading a crim-

inal's life. This training is what the juvenile court hopes to give the child.

"Some of the main objects of the juvenile court are to save the boy or girl, to help him, not to condemn him; to preserve the home life, not to break it up; to be a friend to the child as well as to the family. One of its great aims is to improve the environment of the child and home, and when we accomplish this we prevent the child in many cases from becoming a criminal.

"The rights of parents are sacred, and ought not to be lightly interfered with, but they may be forfeited by abuse. By some act of omission or commission on the part of the parents, it may be necessary to deprive them of their children. The court then steps in and acts as a real parent to the child, in place of the parent who was given the opportunity and failed.

"The principles of The Juvenile Delinquents Act are:

"1. That probation is the only effective method of dealing with youthful offenders;

"2. That children, even when they do break the law, are delinquents, and not criminals;

"3. That punishment is not to be given according to the mere nature of the offence, but particular attention and consideration is to be given to the surroundings and circumstances leading to the offence, and if possible home conditions improved;

"4. That children must not be detained with adults, when awaiting a hearing, and only detained when absolutely necessary; in many cases they can be detained in their own homes until the hearing takes place, in fact in nearly all cases;

"5. That all hearings in the juvenile court are private, only those being admitted who are particularly interested or connected with the case;

"6. That adults should be held criminally responsible for bringing about delinquency. This last principle is most important, as most children do wrong on account of their bad upbringing, and therefore through no fault of their own.

"The court acts as a real parent. The successful probation officer will also have a great part to play in transforming the home conditions, in addition to helping the child. Sometimes it has been proved that all efforts on the part of the probation officer have failed. The boy is given chance after chance, but falls down. It is only after experience of this kind that the institution should be resorted to. Dr. Gilmore, parole commissioner of Ontario, speaking about institutional life for the young, said: 'There is a prison contagion, a prison virus, a prison infection, in the best institutions on God's earth. Don't send your young people into institutional life unless it is absolutely the last resort.' Another authority says: 'Commitment to an institution should be looked upon as a means of discipline of the last resort. Institutional training at best is inferior to good home training, and its chief usefulness is for children who have gone beyond the possibility of successful home training.'

"One of the aims of the juvenile court is to protect the child by seeing that it receives proper training and education; and only when it is satisfied that parents have forfeited their rights by some act of omission or commission sufficient under the law to deprive such parents of the custody of the child, should the child be removed from its home; or in other words, when the parents are incapable of taking care of the child, then the child should be taken from them.

"The court is established, not with a view of inflicting a punishment—that is not its purpose at all—but for the purpose of correcting conditions. The court's usefulness is not to be measured

at the end of the year by the large number of children it has committed to the Superintendent of Neglected Children or to the institutions, but rather by the few it has committed. Its usefulness cannot be stated in figures, as often a kindly word of help or encouragement from judge or probation officer turns the whole career of boy or girl. Also, in many cases such action makes the parents realize more fully their responsibility to their own home and children.

"Most delinquent or neglected children come into court through one of three sources, namely, the police department, the attendance or truant officers of the public schools, or on complaint filed with the probation officer or clerk of the court. Other complaints may be received through teachers, humane societies, charities, or any private person whatever, and here is where women living on the prairie or in the smaller towns of the province can help the work of the juvenile courts. Every one has the right and privilege to report a neglected or delinquent child to the court or to the Superintendent of Neglected Children. It is in the interest of humanity and especially of 'child welfare' that this should be done.

"As soon as a complaint is received it is given to the probation officer for investigation. It is part of the work of the probation officers, in addition to their other very essential work as supervisors over the children's lives, to thoroughly investigate all complaints received, and thus have the correct information to enable the judge to make a correct decision. Often a visit to a home about which a complaint was lodged from the probation officer will settle the matter, so that it may not be necessary to bring the case to court.

"The child, if found guilty, is placed under the care of the probation officer for guidance and training, instead of sending him at once to an institution for first offences. Under this officer the child is placed on his honor and given the chance to retrieve his character. The probation officers are the very arms of the court.

"It is not enough to find a situation for a girl, especially in a city, and leave her friendless. In Toronto, the Big Sister Association co-operates with the juvenile court with a marked degree of success, some 1,400 children having been helped by their efforts during the last two years. When a boy or girl comes before the court, and the judge does not wish to commit him to an institution, or make him a formal ward of a society or of the superintendent of Neglected Children, he or she is made a ward of the court, and if not given over to the care of a paid probation officer, is given over to the care of a big sister or a big brother.

"In conclusion, the object of the court is not to punish, but to correct and lead. It is not to break up the home, but to preserve it. It is not to be an enemy to the child and its parents, but a friend. It is not to fill institutions, but to empty them. Its aim is to prevent instead of waiting to cure."

"In helping the juvenile court to be a success in Saskatchewan, it should be remembered that women, especially have a part to play in preventive work as outlined above; in reporting cases of delinquent and neglected children; in acting as big sisters to those who need help and co-operation.

Behind Meat Schedule

The necessity for conservation of meat on this continent, in order to meet the very heavy demands from overseas, is emphasized by the fact that England is still unable to furnish regularly the 20,000 tons of refrigerated meat, which was promised France under an agreement made in March, 1916. Because of submarine activities and demands upon

shipping, Great Britain fell behind 70,000 tons in 1917, and for 1918 the deficit is already about 25,000 tons.

British People Grateful

The following cablegram has been received by the Canada Food Board from the British ministry of food:

"Doctor J. W. Robertson, who has been here on a special mission from the Canada Food Board had a conference with the heads of the departments of the ministry of food, the board of agriculture and food production. He is now leaving for France and Italy. His visit proved most useful to our officials and confirmed the previous estimate which existed as to the magnificent work done by Canada towards enabling the Allied armies to face the German onslaught without fear of starvation. Dominion Day is a fitting occasion to express, on behalf of all those responsible for food administration in the United Kingdom, gratitude to Canadian men, women and youths for the way in which they have decreased their consumption of essential foods and increased production. The food situation remains practically unchanged since my last cable, but measures have been taken to provide from Canadian sources supplies of condensed milk in order to meet the shortage which is apprehended. This month's issue of World's Work publishes a striking tribute to the ability of H. E. Thomson and his achievements as chairman of the Canada Food Board. He has capacity to view the food of the world from its source to its ultimate consumption," says World's Work.

The following extract is taken from the Co-operative News, published in Manchester, England, and refers to an incident which took place at the annual co-operative congress held recently at Liverpool. It contains a great lesson for Saskatchewan farmers, which is summed up in the words, "Support your own press." For the farmer of the West, as well as for British co-operators, it is the only path to liberty. The extract is as follows:

"Many lessons emerge from the Liverpool congress if we will but heed them. It is the first time we remember to have heard the treatment of the co-operative movement by the public press referred to as pointedly as was the case on Tuesday. Yet in these columns we have been harping on this very string for years, and trying to make co-operators recognize that they have nothing to expect from the capitalist press but abuse and misrepresentation. It was Mr. Lander who touched upon the point. The newspapers of the great commercial seaport of Liverpool, with the exception of half a column in the morning papers, practically ignored the great national gathering of working class consumers. Yet, said Mr. Lander, a labor conference could command the ear of the press. 'Don't we represent democracy?' asked Mr. Lander. 'Yes,' came the unanimous reply. 'And yet the capitalist papers only snub you,' he continued. 'Hear, hear,' was the spontaneous rejoinder. 'Then why do you support papers that snub you?' was the crushing retort.

"Here surely we have the crux of the whole question and we have been dinnin' it into the ears of our readers for 'teens of years. The workers must have their own papers—strong, fearless, independent organs, free from the dictates of capitalism, free from any sectional interests, owned by the whole of the movement, and the wider democratic ideals and aspirations it is now embracing, and maintained, if need be, by the accumulated funds of the movement. We see signs that co-operators are awakening to these things. The pity is that they have been so long in doing so, for we honestly believe that with a press of the kind we have often outlined more real and lasting educational and propaganda work could be done in six months than is now accomplished in years by our present educational and propaganda machinery, good as that machinery is. Yet we still go on 'toasting' the press instead of roasting it."

IT is essential present, when a horse is moored, the best possible horses usually over than in a safe weather. But they are bound to be should not be allowed to lessen their do hard work. need plenty of given at regular of corn and a good hay fed is as satisfactory any ration.

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July 31, 1918

Livestock

It is essential in a season like the present, when a good day's work from a horse is more important than it has ever been, that the horse be kept in the best possible condition. Farm work horses usually carry less flesh in summer than in winter and this is probably a safer condition for the hot weather. But while hard-worked horses are bound to lose flesh in summer, they should not be allowed to get so thin as to lessen their strength and ability to do hard work. Work horses, like men, need plenty of good wholesome feed given at regular intervals. A mixture of corn and oats, one-half each, and good hay fed in sufficient quantities is as satisfactory under all conditions as any ration.

Work horses enjoy a cool lot or small pasture at night and do better there than in a hot and often dirty stable. The privilege of drinking frequently and in small quantities refreshes horses doing hard work in hot weather. Sore shoulders may be lessened by making certain that the collars fit the horses' necks properly, and by washing both the neck and collar each night.

At the University of Missouri it was found that mares nursing foals lost 77 pounds in weight between April 22 and May 20. They lost 44 pounds between May 20 and August 12, or a total of 121 pounds from April 22 to August 12. By December 30 these mares had gained 269 pounds which was a recovery from the effects of a hard summer. Mares not nursing foals, underwent about the same changes, but ate less feed during the summer.

Frequently, horses are taken off pasture and put into the rush season and expected to do as much work as horses that have been on a grain ration and worked regularly all summer. It is not logical to expect such results; and it should be remembered that enough feed to supply the required energy is necessary if results are expected.

Keep Hogs Cool

Shade and clean water during the summer months are essentials to successful pork production. All kinds of hogs must have shade. Too much direct sunlight and heat is a frequent cause of hogs failing to thrive and is often the cause of hogs dying. During July and August small pigs often blister on the backs and about the ears which causes, in some cases, severe infections and bad sores.

Expensive shelter is not necessary. Shade trees provide ample protection. Where no trees exist temporary shade may be provided by the covering of a frame with canvas, under which the hogs may go for protection. Some producers build individual hog houses with sides that may be lifted to provide an increased amount of shade during the summer months. This plan furnishes shade for hogs where only a few are kept.

Clean, fresh water for drinking and wallow is equally as important as, or more important than, shade. The old-time wallow hole, covered with scum, which was once also the drinking fountain, is no longer in favor with the successful hog feeder. Hogs must have water to drink, and if they cannot obtain fresh clean water in the trough or fountain, they will drink where they can find it, regardless of its condition. This fact has caused some to believe that hogs prefer nothing better, but they do and will demonstrate the fact when they are able to get fresh water from the well.

The clean wallow hole is also important. Hogs may use the muddy wallow if no other is available; but, again if clean water is provided in a concrete wallow they will prefer it to the mud hole. Concrete wallows are not expensive, according to J. T. Simpson, of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, if constructed at odd times, when regular farm labor can be utilized. An excavation six by eight feet, or larger, and about 14 inches deep walled and floored with concrete and filled with water, will prove profitable attraction to the hogs on hot summer days.

Using Pictures in Selling Stock

The breeder of the animals that are masterpieces in the livestock world of today is just as much a genius by having produced such splendid animals from the raw material of the scrubs of former years, as the man who carves exquisite works of statuary out of the solid marble blocks. He has even more use for art in his business, for after producing these animals, he must sell them at good prices or his operations will cease. Art is used in more ways than one in showing the prospective buyer the excellence of the animals for sale. The best specimens are fitted and shown at the county and provincial shows. After having bred the very best of animals, it takes unusual ability to be able to pick the best ones from the herd and prepare them so as to show them to the best advantage.

Public sales are made in which the ability of the auctioneer as an oratorical genius is the work of art upon which depends, to a great extent, the success of the sale and the ultimate success of the breeder in the business. We sit in rapt attention while a Woods, a Herrert, a Duncan, a Harriman or a Gross inspires us to pay unheard of prices for the animals offered. They may do it with inspiring oratory or by using the plain, blunt truth in a forceful way. In any case their ability to sell the animals is in keeping with the work the breeder has done in breeding them and getting them ready.

To get the buyers collected at the sales and to sell animals by mail without the purchaser seeing what is present, we advertise in the good papers that are in line with the business. The ability of a fieldman to describe the animals for sale, in an attractive and accurate way, has a great deal to do with their sale. It is here that art plays its silent work. The ability of the fieldman to draw word pictures that attract the buyer is assisted by the man who makes real pictures that show the animal as nearly as is possible as it is in real life.

The Influence of Pictures

A real picture will show in a glance what it takes pages to try to tell in writing. At its best the description cannot show the delicately-proportioned animal as a live object as the picture can. Pictures are indispensable to the display advertisement. They are attractive, and, if properly arranged, they give every advertisement an individuality that is really artistic. And then the last great appeal is made in the catalogue. It owes its attractiveness and ability to commend the attention and presence of men from hundreds of miles away to the sale at the appointed time, largely to the pictures used in making it up. It is here that art speaks louder than words of tongue or pen. A real life-like picture, by its silent expression of the animal it repre-



"EASTLAKE" Portable Granary



You need it. It's got the design, the strength, the quality-materials and all up-to-date features. Made of heavy, galvanized and corrugated steel, curved—twenty-nine times stronger than flat sheets—by a firm who have been making for 30 years the goods the West wants. No cast iron to break—all pressed steel. All machine-made, therefore quick and easy to erect or take down. Weather-tight doors big enough to climb through. Take out any roof section in 3 minutes and

You Can Fill From Any Side

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You can't appreciate the "Eastlake" until you see the big illustrations in our new folders. Write to-day for same and prices to

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Manufacturers 797 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

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The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is prepared to supply Grade Heifers, Yearlings and two-year-olds, of the Shorthorn, Hereford and Angus breeds to Saskatchewan farmers at the following terms:—

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These Heifers are well bred, straight and growthy, just the kind for foundation stock. For particulars apply to:—

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100 PERCHERONS 100

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But it's a waste that is going on today on every cow-owner's place where an inferior or half-worn-out cream separator is being used, or where the farmer is skimming by the wasteful "gravity" method.

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Because a De Laval Cream Separator will soon save enough cream to pay for itself, and put a stop to all the waste of cream and time and labor for many years to come.

There is no other cream separator that can compare with the De Laval in clean skimming, capacity, ease of operation, freedom from repairs, and durability. It's the world's greatest cream saver.

Order your De Laval now when you need it most and let it begin saving cream for you right away. Remember that a De Laval may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms as to save its own cost. See the local De Laval agent, or, if you don't know him, write to the nearest De Laval office as below.

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

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PROTECT YOURSELF AGAINST SHORTAGE

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BRANDON, MAN.

References: Bank of Commerce and all Express Companies.

ments, wields a mighty force over the man who looks at it. The appreciative breeder knows something of the real object and is stirred to the depths of his pocketbook.

Cattle papers are running over with pictures that are real works of art. And the cattle industry has gained a momentum in the last few years such as it has not known for 40 years. Art has been one of the most powerful stimulants to this onward rush. It has idealized the perfect animal to a certain extent by minimizing the defects and exaggerating the merits. With these ideal animals in mind and with an intelligent understanding of the laws of advertising, the breeder will be able to produce ideal living animals with as much certainty as the sculptor moulds the plastic clay or hews the solid granite.

The young breeder of today is the veteran breeder of tomorrow, just as the boys of the present will be the men of the future. Every breeder recognizes the value of the beginner and should help and encourage him in every way possible. The older breeders should try to get more young men interested. There is no force that has a stronger tendency to draw recruits to the ranks of the progressive breeders than that of the life-like pictures to be found in the breed papers. The young man or boy, who has been accustomed to seeing ordinary cattle or hogs, often receives an inspiration to breed better animals by looking at these pictures. The pictures build the ideals and ideals inspire one to perfection both in desire and attainment.

Breed papers must be, auctioneers are absolutely essential, and both are doing a great and wonderful work. Art should and will be a greater factor in the work of breed promotion when we awake to its real worth and the valuable assistance it can render in this work of advancing the interests of fine stock breeding.—H. Spurling, Poland China Record.

Fall Pasture

Sheep weaning time is one of the most critical periods in the development of the lambs. If well fed during this time they will not only mature earlier but will develop into larger animals. A convenient arrangement is to have a small enclosure of one or two acres, preferably near the farm buildings, for the lambs. The field may be sown to a cultivated grass, such as brome or western rye and the aftermath from the hay crop used for the pasture. In this case it will be necessary to have the hay taken off comparatively early in the season so that the aftermath will make good pasture. If, in addition, the lambs have access to a small lot of unharvested ripe oats they will make good progress.

If it can be arranged, a plot of rape will be found most useful in furnishing a large amount of succulent feed. The rape may either be pastured off or may be cut each day and fed the lambs. Both methods were tested out at the Scott Station last season. A plot of the Dwarf Essex rape in the dry season of 1917 gave in one cutting seven tons 1,840 pounds per acre of green feed.

For fall pigs, half-grown pigs and brood sows, some fall pasture is necessary for economical feeding. The rape will give an abundance of feed during the early autumn months. In light soils brome grass will help out later in the season, and early sown fall rye will provide pasture late in the autumn. The three kinds of crop might be in the one small field. A small patch of ripe oats and peas will give the young pigs a good start off for the cold weather. For this use, the oats should be of a short-strawed variety and ample seed should be used to secure a thick stand. The time for sowing the grain will depend on when the pasture is required; usually it can be sown late in May or early June to good advantage.—M. J. Tinline, Acting Superintendent Scott Experimental Station.

A study of experiments with skim milk show that for young pigs one pound of milk fed with two-and-a-half or three pounds of meal gives best results. For larger hogs less milk may be used. For hogs over 100 pounds in weight not more than five pounds of

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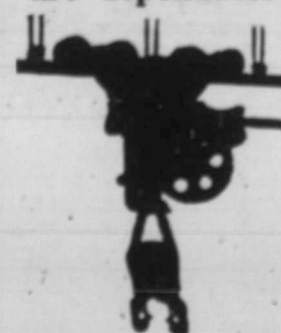
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are made for just such rapid work as is necessary in the hay harvest when help is scarce and work abundant. Two lifts and your biggest load is off. Ten inch roller bearing rope wheel makes this the fastest and easiest working carrier made.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

skim milk daily should be fed in order to get the greatest value from the milk. At the Nova Scotia Agricultural College it was shown that the best gains were made by feeding a lot of pig ration composed of 148 pounds of grain, 900 pounds of skim milk, and 110 pounds of mangels. At the Ontario Agricultural college the best results were obtained where the proportion of milk to meal was 2.5 to 1. In one trial in which this proportion was used, 365 pounds of skim milk were equal to 100 pounds of meal. This agrees fairly closely with the results obtained at the Ottawa and branch farms.

Colic in Horses

Colic in horses usually means indigestion. It may consist simply of a few spasmodic pains from which the animal quickly recovers, or the indigestion may terminate in inflammation of the bowels, which often proves fatal within 24 hours. Some forms of indigestion are complicated by bloating, and the internal pressure may rupture the animal's stomach or cause it to die of suffocation.

Most cases of colic can be prevented by careful feeding. Sudden changes of feed should be avoided. Also, feed in a stage of curing, such as new oats or newly cut grass, is always dangerous for horses. Heavy grain, such as corn, should have bran or oats added to give it greater bulk and render it lighter.

It is a good practice in feeding work horses during hot summer months to precede the evening grain ration with an allowance of hay. This gives the animal time to become somewhat rested and cooled, and the more concentrated feed will be much less likely to cause indigestion. The drinking of a liberal amount of cold water is likely to chill the intestines and cause colic.

The symptoms of colic are too well known to need description. The trouble, however, is complex, and unless recovery is rapid a veterinarian should be called. One quart of raw linseed oil mixed with two tablespoonfuls of turpentine, if given at an early stage of the colic, will help remove the undigested material from the horse's bowels and thereby give relief.

A common method of drenching a horse is to pass a loop in the end of a rope around the upper jaw just back of the incisors. The other end of the rope may then be fastened so that the horse's head will be raised and the medicine, when poured into its mouth, will run down into the animal's throat. Oil should be given slowly, a swallow at a time; and upon any indication of choking, the head must be instantly released, as the inhaling of oily preparations into the lungs is likely to cause pneumonia.

Colics which are apparently mild at the beginning may quickly develop into dangerous complications, and a colic that exists for 12 hours will often kill the animal. Colics which are caused by a twist or tie of the intestines or a rupture of some portion of the bowels are incurable.

Advantages of Milk as a Food

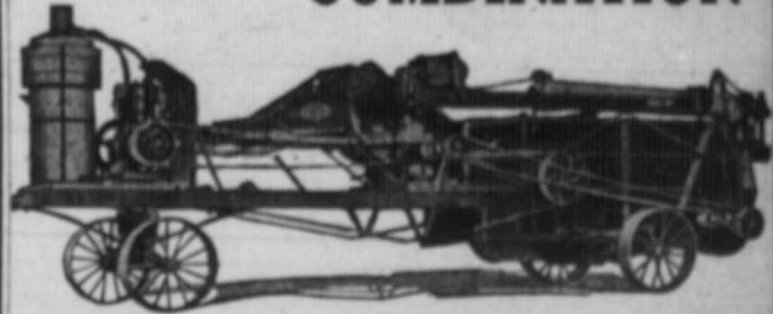
To sum up, milk has peculiar advantages as human food:

1. It contains all classes of food substances, proteins, carbohydrates, fats, minerals and vitamins.
2. Its proteins are the most efficient known.
3. Its mineral matter is abundant and well balanced to meet the needs of the young or of adults.
4. It contains both water soluble and fat soluble vitamins in comparatively large amounts.
5. Its use controls intestinal bacterial growths and prevents auto-intoxication.
6. It furnishes protein more cheaply than do other foods which are as easily and completely digested, such as meat and eggs.
7. It is recognized as absolutely necessary for the growth and health of children.

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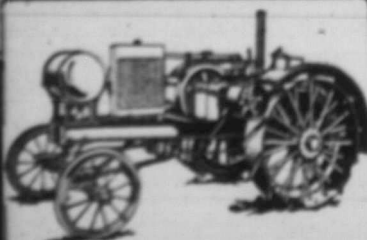
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Field Crops

PRAIRIE farmers generally speaking, depend largely on the native prairie hay and green chard cuts as the main roughage for the winter feeding of livestock. The native hay is allowed to become quite ripe before cutting, which, in large measure, reduces the handling operations. On the other hand, however, where livestock are kept and mixed farming practised, together with the growing of cultivated varieties of grasses, the method of handling the hay crop is most important. Where alfalfa is grown alone and in large quantities, it should be handled quite differently from western rye and bromo grass.

To be successful with alfalfa as a hay, it should be cut when quite young, generally when one-tenth of the field is in bloom or when secondary young shoots appear at the crown of the roots. Cut when perfectly dry and free from dew. Ted and rake into windrows for convenience in raking. Alfalfa should be cured in small cocks because it contains a large percentage of moisture which would cause it to spoil if immediately stacked or stored in the barn. In this way the green color and the leaves will be retained making the alfalfa hay more palatable and nutritious.

The cultivated grasses such as western rye, bromo and timothy, etc., should be cut when in bloom, a little prior to full bloom for cattle and, for horses, a little later than the full bloom stage. When large areas are to be harvested it may not be possible to cut the entire crop at the proper stage of maturity, in which case it will be found more advantageous to cut early.

Curing has an important bearing on the quality and palatability of the hay. The hay should be cut when perfectly dry and aim to expose to the sun no more than necessary as prolonged exposure decreases weight and palatability. When the crop has wilted run the tedder over the hay to allow the air to circulate more freely, thereby hastening curing. When the hay is sufficiently dry it should be raked into windrows and either piled into small cocks or hauled direct to the barn. Undoubtedly the best quality hay is made by piling in small cocks which allows it to sweat or ferment, eliminating the danger of excessive fermentation when stacked or stored in the mow. The quality of the hay may be further improved by stacking in the field. However, this method entails considerable handling, labor and waste. Hauling direct to the barn and storing in the mow is the most economical way.—W. H. Gibson, Superintendent Indian Head Experimental Farm.

Harvesting and Threshing

At harvesting and threshing time nothing should be allowed to interrupt the work of getting the grain into the granaries. Preparedness is half the battle. When a decision has been arrived upon as to the amount of grain to be sown, order the binder twine, allowing from three to four pounds per acre. Overhaul the binders thoroughly, tighten all nuts, see that knotters and carrier, etc., are all in good working order and oil thoroughly. When using the binder try to deposit the sheaves in straight lines. This will greatly reduce the time and labor in stooking and subsequent loading of wagons whether it be by hand or sheaf loader. Repair wagon racks, boxes and sheaf loaders. The engine wants overhauling. Secure all fittings and tighten the nuts, renew the batteries if they do not test high enough and overhaul the wiring and spark plugs. Lay in an adequate supply

of gasoline and lubricating oils. See that the belt is in good order and, if necessary, oil it and apply resin to prevent slipping.

The separator, to produce a clean sample of grain, must be in good working order, so clean it thoroughly, remove all tufts of heads and chaff so that there will be an even distribution and movement of grain over the sieves. See that the fan is working properly. Have the knives sharpened so that each sheaf may be cut properly. Tighten all nuts and fit the belts and lubricate all the bearings. Plan to have as few settings of the separator as possible and off the fields to prevent spreading weed seeds.

Where the threshing is done by several settings a large patch of weeds follows at each place and it has been estimated that from three to five bushels of grain are lost. This loss, however, may be greatly lessened by using a canvas under the feeder. A farmer who does not possess a threshing outfit of his own would do well to stack his grain, for then it will not be at the mercy of the weather should threshing be delayed.—W. H. Gibson, Superintendent Indian Head Experimental Farm.

Treatment of Fallow

The seriousness of soil drifting is becoming more and more apparent in certain districts in Southern Alberta and South-eastern Saskatchewan the longer the land is under cultivation. When the soil is first broken there is enough root fibre in the soil to prevent trouble of this kind but as this fibre becomes used up, the mechanical texture of the soil alters and the tendency to drift increases. Unfortunately, it is the well worked pieces of summer fallow that appear to suffer most, for fall and spring plowed land sometimes drifts but never to the same extent as does the fallow. Just how then to handle the summer fallow to prevent this is a question to which every grain grower in the areas affected by the "Chinook" winds should give serious consideration. The brief suggestions that follow are submitted in the hope that they may aid somewhat in solving this problem.

The disc is responsible for much of the drifting on most of our older lands and great care should be exercised in its use. It is made primarily to pulverize the soil and if it is used during the summer to kill weeds on land that has been plowed for fallow it produces too fine a mulch. As the main object of summer fallowing is to conserve moisture in the subsoil it is essential that no vegetation of any kind be allowed to grow during the season to use up the moisture that falls. Some implement should be selected to accomplish this that will not pulverize or "fine" the surface more than is absolutely necessary. A duck foot, four-horse cultivator with extra wide shovels is the best implement on the market at the present time for this purpose.

To avoid a growth of weeds, etc., before plowing is done, a very good practice is to double disc the land that is to be fallowed immediately after the seeding is finished in the spring and while the weeds are only an inch or so high. This is the only time that the disc can be safely used in connection with the summer fallow.

A simple and very inexpensive precaution that will often reduce drifting of soil on fallows during the winter and early spring is to harrow the field in question during a rainy spell at harvest time. If this is done while the surface of the

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land is wet—just after a rain on a muddy condition—be left by the harrow or slightly lumpy, and be inclined to become weathering effect of.

In districts where a fairly bad, a practice followed that gives some snow about two peck either oats or hay about September 1st. Growth that will be the soil and prevent until seeding time in of this growth lives. In the spring the w early as possible but is done on the land be is used. The only obje tire is that it uses up of moisture that ot saved. But in local too dry it will reduce drifting to such an e justified in making th sacrificing the moist support the autumn c Fairfield, Bureau Experimental Station

Eradicating C
Numerous enquirie this office regarding letion of Couch Grass eradicate them. In we have two variete Quack or Twitch gn



matted beds which fodder crops. It flo of June and ripens it Owing to the fact t both from seeds i root-stocks, it qui sion of a field, one lished. The seeds resemble those of and very often it b that variety and th farms.

Although the two Grass differ somewl ance, the same me for their eradication of June the land s one direction, say sufficiently deep to of the plants, let th then harrow and c row-toothed cultiva level. Should man to the surface, let face to die, or, bet off and burn. Th and south, using coulters, if the so After being allowe what, the soils are with a narrow-tooth tooth harrows, et brought to the sur and possibly burne If the season is a and it is found in all the root-stocks an—excellent plan again about May year, and immedia using about three acre. This heavy such a rank growt

land is wet—just sufficiently dried after a rain so as not to be in too muddy a condition—the surface will be left by the harrows in a granular or slightly lumpy condition and will not be inclined to become powdery by the weathering effect of frost.

In districts where drifting is particularly bad, a practice is sometimes followed that gives some relief. It is to sow about two pecks to the acre of either oats or barley on the fallows about September 1. This forms some growth that will hold the surface of the soil and prevent drifting, at least until seeding time in the spring. None of this growth lives over the winter. In the spring the wheat is sown as early as possible but no previous work is done on the land before the seed-drill is used. The only objection to this practice is that it uses up a certain amount of moisture that otherwise could be saved. But in localities that are not too dry it will reduce the danger of soil drifting to such an extent that one is justified in making the compromise and sacrificing the moisture necessary to support the autumn cover crop.—W. H. Fairfield, Superintendent—Lethbridge Experimental Station.

Eradicating Couch Grass

Numerous enquiries are coming to this office regarding the different varieties of Couch Grass and how best to eradicate them. In Western Canada we have two varieties of Couch Grass, Quack or Twitch grass, and both are very injurious to farm crops.



Choretina

The native variety, Western Couch (*Agropyron glaucum*), has a decided grayish green colored foliage. Although very troublesome when matted in a field, this is not nearly so difficult to eradicate as the imported variety.

The imported variety (*Agropyron repens*), has wide spreading, but shallow, fleshy root-stocks. If allowed to remain for any length of time, these root-stocks form

matted beds which choke out grain or fodder crops. It flowers about the end of June and ripens its seed early in July. Owing to the fact that it is propagated both from seeds and from creeping root-stocks, it quickly gains possession of a field, once it is firmly established. The seeds of this weed greatly resemble those of Western Rye Grass and very often it is found mixed with that variety and thus spread over clean farms.

Although the two varieties of Couch Grass differ somewhat in their appearance, the same methods may be used for their eradication. During the month of June the land should be plowed in one direction, say east and west, just sufficiently deep to get below the roots of the plants, let this plowed land dry, then harrow and cultivate with a narrow-toothed cultivator until the land is level. Should many roots be brought to the surface, let them lie on the surface to die, or, better still, rake them off and burn. Then cross plow north and south, using a sharp, rolling coultter, if the sod is badly matted. After being allowed to dry out somewhat, the sods are then torn to pieces with a narrow-toothed cultivator, spring tooth harrows, etc., and the roots brought to the surface to be dried out and possibly burned.

If the season is an unusually wet one, and it is found impossible to destroy all the root-stocks in one season, it is an excellent plan to plow the land again about May 15 of the following year, and immediately sow to barley, using about three bushels of seed per acre. This heavy seeding will produce such a rank growth of barley that any

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remaining couch plants will be smoothed out.—Prof. R. E. Bedford.

Hay in Manitoba

It is now abundantly certain that every ounce of hay and straw obtainable in Western Canada this year will be badly needed. Already the larger markets are feeling the weight of heavy shipments of cattle, many of these animals being neither fully grown nor properly finished for the block. The extreme scarcity of feed in some portions of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and also, to a limited extent, in Manitoba, together with the natural gravitation of stock to Winnipeg at such a time, will bring within the borders of Manitoba an even greater number than usual of cattle that are available for further feeding. The necessity for maintaining our maximum output of meat for the overseas trade, as well as the future of the livestock industry, demand that the sacrifice of breeding and stocker cattle be reduced to the minimum.

As an incentive to everyone in the province to obtain all the hay possible, the Manitoba department of agriculture has sent out 3,000 posters urging settlers to cut all hay obtainable. These posters have gone to every corner of the province—newspaper offices, post offices, business places, agricultural society headquarters, etc. As a result a large departmental correspondence with stock owners has sprung up and much

The An Opportu

Editor, Good your attention connecting, which had as part action on the part as has been given tion. As you will re to \$3.62 through wheat gamblers change, but prompt the government to normal price being. In passing, I mig wheat was at this. try agents of the were forbidden to farmers at the pr that price, which was run up to the get flour made fr on a basis of the \$ erment acted wis price on wheat, a in following the until it is on the t by setting a price. The object of th before you the p textile market wh alarming, when it the people are mo ent upon cotton fal only a fraction o used by manufact them by the gove get a correct unde ation I wish to p products in foots advanced by the m imately 50 per cent while cotton pro vanced by the s some cases 300 p. When a sales organization was explanation of a seven cents per y the present price, tain cotton fabric son "price of "labor scarcity," both apply to t industry with equ reasonably be ass voluntary or dra workers from the boot industry. Is raw material, the even greater force of raw material million pounds o and a much larg for 1918) while market shows v some lines there b The question is and pressing one, solutions offered l zation for the u cotton fabrics is is the real reason. The solution o lookers is that w adians is manofa like fifty indee the cotton fabric tured by practi organization. In supply and dema in the cotton ind evidently sets th. Why has no on unfair prices? Would the wholes not pay the pri and as he gets Cotton Trust for should be object, and expose the get no more of t To illustrate: a certain make eight-and-a-half saler's commissio yard. The Trust cents or double t the consumer w plained most bit help, as English shut out of Cana from England an The governme

information has been supplied as to hay permits and hay supplies.

The department wishes to know of parties with haying equipment who may be engaged to go to parts indicated and cut hay. Also it wishes to get into touch with livestock owners who own cattle that must be sold at a loss unless hay is located for them, and who would undertake to send outfits into other parts of the province and cut any feed hay if they were told where it could be had. Three main objects are being sought:—1. That all possible supplies of hay be located, gathered and used by someone. 2. That as few breeding and stocker cattle as possible be sacrificed. 3. That farmers everywhere take steps to save all straw at harvest and threshing time.

Grasshoppers Cutting Twine

In dry years when the grasshoppers are out in large numbers they cause much trouble and inconvenience by cutting the binder twine on sheaves. I have found that by pouring kerosene on the ball of twine before using it obviates damage from these pests. I used too much on some of mine, a very little seems to do the work, in fact I think if the box is thoroughly saturated it would almost be enough.

In 1915, some parts of the Baldoon district had the sheaves very badly cut. In 1917 we used the kerosene method and our sheaves were all intact, while immediate neighbors had 90 per cent cut.—J. W. Scott, Sask.

Better Dry Farming Practices

Continued from Page 7

most need fertilizing, the second on any kind of land except low-lying wet places, and the third on the remainder. A great advantage of combining these three is the distribution of labor, although other important advantages will occur on a moment's reflection. If at all possible that portion of the summer-fallow to be sown with winter rye should be plowed the previous fall in order to provide a longer period to store up moisture, especially in dry seasons such as this and last year.

There are two other very important factors in dry land farming that deserve more than passing attention. The prevalence of weeds and the amount of seed sown per acre. Weeds are sometimes referred to as the farmers best friend, and to the extent that they compel him to properly till his land, they may be looked upon in that light. But just to the extent they are permitted to occupy the soil, they actively compete with the crop for their share of the scanty moisture content of the soil, very much to the detriment of the crop and the owner's bank account. In more humid countries the loss from weeds is usually not so noticeable. But under our semi-arid conditions the presence of weeds often means ruin.

Quantity of Seed

The amount of seed sown per acre, especially in west and south-west Saskatchewan, on a very dry year frequently determines the success or failure of a crop. Because of the variation in our soil, methods of tillage, and the kind of year ahead of us, no hard and fast quantity of seed per acre can be determined upon. Experience, however, with respect to this very important matter, has taught us that thin sowing is best on dry years, poor soils and late or poorly tilled lands and in localities not predisposed to harvest frosts. On the other hand, rich fat lands, deeply and timely plowed on a "dropping" year will carry a heavy crop and consequently should be sown comparatively thick, especially if the district is predisposed to early frosts. Two bushels of wheat or oats per acre are considered to be about the proper quantities for fallow land of the latter description, with a correspondingly lesser amount for more indifferently tilled land. On the lands of the former description (that is lighter soils, or in west and south-west Saskatchewan) half these amounts—one bushel per acre of both wheat and oats—will often be sufficient for best results. If our real dry land area (south-west) and on second crop after fallow, three pecks of either

wheat or oats one year with another will give better results than heavier sowing. This to many, of course, is absurdly thin sowing especially for oats, but let them try it and the harvest on the average year will show better results than the orthodox amount of a bag of oats to the acre, that so many blindly follow. It is impossible, however, to prescribe just how much seed should be used in every instance, as farms and even fields differ so much, and then the annual rainfall differs also. Take the spring of 1918 for instance; following the dry year of last season, all lands should have been sown thinner than normally, as there was so little reserve in the ground that the cloud moisture had in many districts to be relied upon from day to day and week to week to keep the crop growing. But even with the two dry years in succession, which we never had before over such a large area, there are farms here and there all over the country, where a fallow on clay land had been plowed early and deep last season and kept at home this spring and then not overloaded with seed, which give promise of satisfactory returns amidst the desert-like conditions that prevail immediately adjoining, where wrong methods were followed.

Avoid Foolish Advice

It is surely high time in the West to cut out this "sowing every acre" stunt regardless of its condition or likelihood of growing a crop on an average year. This is largely what necessitates this frequent government seed distribution, which in turn, if practiced too frequently and indiscriminately, tends to pauperize some people and convert them into remittance men, with the government playing the part of the beneficent and indulgent old father. The war is liable to be with us for years yet, and we cannot, either in our own or the nation's interest, afford to farm anything but our best. By all means let us prepare all the acres we have equipment to do right and at the right time, but to expand upon this, to any appreciable extent, is contrary to the dry farming experience of hundreds and thousands of our best farmers, and will tend to reduce rather than augment our aggregate field output.

I cannot conclude this talk better than by reading a copy of the Ten Dry Farming Commandments, gotten out by the speaker in 1914, when conditions in Saskatchewan were much the same as they are today.

The Cotton Combine

An Opportunity to Investigate the Methods of one of Canada's Great Monopolies

E DITOR, Guide: I wish to draw your attention to a condition, in connection with the cost of living, which I believe should have had as prompt and energetic action on the part of the government as has been given to the wheat question. As you will remember, wheat went to \$3.62 through the action of the wheat gamblers on the Winnipeg exchange, but prompt action was taken by the government to prevent such an abnormal price being maintained.

In passing, I might mention that when wheat was at this high point, the country agents of the large wheat interests were forbidden to buy wheat from the farmers at that price or anything near that price. Evidently, the reason wheat was run up to the \$3.62 point was to get flour made from \$2.00 wheat, sold on a basis of the \$3.62 price. The government acted wisely in placing a legal price on wheat, and more wisely still in following the wheat product along until it is on the table of the consumer, by setting a price for flour and bread.

The object of this letter is to place before you the position of the cotton textile market which is becoming most alarming, when it is remembered that the people are more and more dependent upon cotton fabric for clothing since only a fraction of the wool formerly used by manufacturers is now allowed them by the government. In order to get a correct understanding of the situation I wish to point out that leather products in footwear have only been advanced by the manufacturers, approximately 50 per cent over pre-war prices; while cotton products have been advanced by the cotton manufacturers in some cases 300 per cent, and over.

When a sales agent of the cotton organization was recently asked for an explanation of an advance from six or seven cents per yard pre-war price to the present price of 15 cents for a certain cotton fabric, he gave as the reason "price of raw material" and "labor scarcity." These conditions both apply to the leather footwear industry with equal force, as it cannot reasonably be assumed that neither the voluntary or draft system got more workers from the cotton than from the boot industry. In connection with the raw material, the conditions apply with even greater force, as there is a surplus of raw material (approximately 500 million pounds over from 1917 stock and a much larger surplus is in sight for 1918) while the hide and leather market shows very little surplus. In some lines there is no surplus whatever. The question is therefore a pertinent and pressing one; that if neither of the solutions offered by the Cotton Organization for the unreasonable price of cotton fabrics is the correct one, what is the real reason?

The solution offered by some on-lookers is that while footwear for Canadians is manufactured by something like fifty independent manufacturers, the cotton fabric of Canada is manufactured by practically only one huge organization. In the footwear industry supply and demand sets the price, and in the cotton industry the cotton trust evidently sets the price.

Why has no one complained of these unfair prices? Who would complain? Would the wholesaler? No, for he does not pay the price, he only collects it and as he gets 17 per cent. from the Cotton Trust for collection fees, why should he object, and if he did object and expose the Trust, he would likely get no more of their product.

To illustrate: The pre-war price for a certain make of Canadian print was eight-and-a-half cents and the wholesaler's commission was 1.35 cents per yard. The Trust raised the price to 15 cents or double the pre-war price, and the consumer was startled, and complained most bitterly, but there was no help, as English prints were largely shut out of Canada by restricted output from England and the protection tariff. The government was too busy prosecuting

the war to pay any attention, and the Trust knew it and took advantage of the situation.

Wholesalers were getting 2.55 cents per yard commission instead of 1.35 cents as formerly, and they did not back up the agitation of consumers for regulation of price.

As soon as the public got accustomed to this ridiculous price, the Trust announced another advance to 19 cents, with a recurrence of inquiries and bitter complaints from the housewife trying to clothe her children. Some weeks passed and with no apparent reason more than a greater scarcity of English prints, an advance was again announced, this time to 26 cents, and the assurance was given the public that it should not get excited, as there was every possibility of this print being sold for 75 cents inside of a year.

What has occurred in this particular line of print is practically the history of every other cotton textile in Canada. The fact that the same iniquitous prices are being asked, and perhaps even greater prices on the United States side, does not answer the question.

This memorandum does not presume to give the whole situation, but is an endeavor to point out the eagerness with which some corporations exploit the public, and to suggest that energetic action be taken at once by the government to relieve the situation and place the Trust where the large milling corporations and meat packers are placed.

There appears no real reason why the cotton and woolen textile manufacturers should not be regulated as to price, when the miller and the baker have been regulated so satisfactorily.

Had the government handled all necessities in food, clothing and fuel as it handled wheat, the country would not now be in such a turmoil with strikes, but through the continual advance of food and clothing there is nothing for the worker to do but strike, if he wishes to keep his family from being starved and frozen.

It is interesting to notice in connection with these abnormal prices on cotton products, the parallel abnormal dividends paid the shareholders of this organization and the advance in the price of its shares.

Does some one say when price regulation is suggested, "It can't be done."

This was said also when wheat regulation was suggested and when conscription was suggested. For many months the government took that position on both these questions, but when the common people became thoroughly aroused and said "It must be done," then the government found that it could be done.

This can be done as well, and the quicker it is done the better for both the government and the public, as the strikes are going to continue with ever-increasing violence until a living supply in food, clothing and fuel is assured the workers of Canada upon a basis of the wage they are receiving.

Do not take this information as authoritative, but just a suggestion as to what a thorough investigation might reveal.

At the time of writing, I have just heard the Trust proposes a price of 32 cents for the print which was referred to above at a pre-war price of eight-and-a-half cents.

A SUFFERER.

The increase in staple products exported from Canada last year over the average annual shipments of the three years previous to the war are very striking. Here is the table as given out by the Canada Food Board: Pork, 122,000,000 pounds; beef, 74,000,000 pounds; butter, 12,000,000 pounds; cheese, 30,000,000 pounds; eggs, 15,000,000 pounds; wheat and flour, 85,000,000 pounds.

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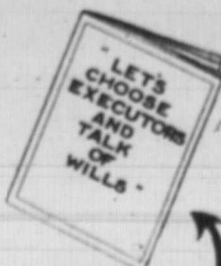
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The above answers one question that is frequently put to us. Equally pertinent questions are answered in our Booklet, "Let's Choose Executors and Talk of Wills." To secure a copy send to our nearest office.

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Farm Leases

Legal Pointers for Landlord and Tenant

By H. Davison Pickett

THERE is a tendency among people to consider the question of landlord and tenant as applicable only to dwellings and business buildings. As a matter of fact the leasing of farm property is of much more importance than usually appears because while there is less divergence in the terms of ordinary farm leases the values of the individual properties are larger.

First, we must consider the proper legal position of the two parties, the lessor and the lessee, and the reader should bear in mind that the references made here in view the lease of farming or agricultural lands and not city or town property.

A lease then is an agreement whereby one allows another the use and possession of certain lands for agricultural purposes for a definite period (except in a lease at will) and the former, while retaining the "right of property," yields up to the latter possession of the land subject to the latter complying with the terms of the lease.

Importance of Proper Documents

The various interest in property under lease often conflict, sometimes seriously, and the object of this paper is to show how this difference may be obviated by having the proper documents drawn at the right time or how they may be corrected if the term already has been begun. Thus for instance "property," "right of property," "possession," and "right of possession" are to the layman often indistinguishable, yet the differences to the legal man are very real, and he understands that these four may be held by four separate people with sometimes corresponding complications.

First then, we must have four essentials: something to lease, that is a tangible property; a lessor; a lessee and a rent to be paid. The term of the lease may be and usually is added but is not essential.

Obviously the land must be correctly described and the name of the lessor and the lessee with their addresses and occupations properly filled in and also the date of payment and the amount of rent.

Forms of Share Renting

The rent to be paid, or reserved as it is usually called, may be in money, but with farm leases this is not usually the case but the amount of rent is ascertained in one of the two following ways: either a share of the crop delivered by the lessee at an elevator, or cars, or left on the place for seed, feed, etc., or a share of the proceeds of the whole crop to be delivered by the lessee at an elevator or cars or left on the place, less such as the lessee may retain for seed, feed, etc. These may sound very much alike but a little examination will show that the results may be very different.

The first method presents no difficulty if the parties are satisfied with the division, that is that the lessee, in delivering the lessor's share of the wheat, delivers the proper proportion of each grade if the grain is of different grades, or of the different kinds if there are different kinds of grain.

The second method requires more care in the preparing of the lease; for if the lease is for only one year or two the lessor may want suitable seed left on the place for the next tenant; if it is a longer lease the tenant will want to retain both seed and feed. Then the question arises of determining the value of the grain so retained by either. The price of grain may have gone up by spring and the tenant will want the lessor to allow the larger price for the grain raised; or, the lessor may want the spring price for the seed retained by the tenant.

The solution is that the parties should agree when making the lease that the value of any grain so retained shall be the market price at the point of delivery for the balance of the grain on a certain named day, say the first of December or on any agreed date.

It can readily be seen that the detailed terms of the rent to be paid may vary in particular cases both as to the proportion of the grain to be received by the lessor (depending upon whether he has a share in the implements or horses on the place) or upon the facilities for delivering or storing the grain on the place and the need of prompt sale after harvest.

The second form of receiving rent is recommended because there is less likelihood of interference by encumbrancers or execution creditors if the shares of the lessor and the lessee are not determined until the grain is actually sold; again it results in a fairer distribution as all the grades are divided proportionately and the lessor can better control delivery.

The lease should provide in whose name the grain should be marketed, that is whether in the name of the landlord, the tenant or of both together and the last is strongly recommended as this gives protection then to both parties, as suggested above.

The Term of the Lease

The next thing is the term of the lease and this should be stated not only by the number of months or years but by the date on which it begins or on which it expires, i.e., "eight months from the first of March, 1918," or "ten years to be completed on the 15th of February, 1928." In either case the exact date of expiry is clear. Ordinarily the taxes will be paid by the lessor but this may also be varied by agreement.

With regard to the determination of the lease, it may be taken as a general principle that the lease cannot be determined during the term for which it is given and in some instances it may not be determined even for a longer period. A lease for a term of years if allowed to continue beyond the express term for which it is granted, becomes a lease from year to year, and ordinarily can be terminated only by three months notice at least.

Sometimes provision is made in the lease that instead of having a lease from year to year after the expiry of the original term it becomes merely a lease from month to month but this is not usually the case.

Leases should ordinarily start with the beginning of the farming season, say the first of March, as this enables the tenant to put the land in shape in the spring and to put the stables and buildings in shape for the cold weather in the fall, and also gives him ample time to dispose of his crop even if the season should be late before the termination of the lease, at the same time giving the new tenant time for preparation in his turn.

Terms as to Cultivation

It is almost impossible to give any particular direction with regard to the terms as to cultivation. Conditions vary and terms vary in different districts and with different individuals. As a general rule the lessee is required to leave as much in summerfallow as there was when he took the place over unless there has been breaking done when the usual practice is to have one-third left in summerfallow and the same way like quantities of seed and feed.

The lessee has no right to turn the care of the place over to a third party or to execute a sub-lease without the consent of the lessor for the reason that the lessor is probably relying on the skill and ability of the lessee and may not care to have the sub-lease on his place at all.

The lessee under ordinary circumstances is bound to keep the buildings and fences in repair from any extra damage, and also to leave them in as good condition as when he got them apart from reasonable wear and tear and in all cases of dispute this must be a matter of fact. It must be remembered that all buildings depreciate a certain amount every year and if the depreciation is simply due to the ageing

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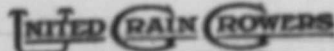
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of the building or fences the tenant should not have to repair the loss.

Signed Statement from Thresher

The lease should provide that the lessee furnish accurate signed statements from the threshers as to the amount of grain threshed, of the different kinds of grain, and, when it is put in the elevator also furnish weights; if possible these should correspond, for any difference of course the tenant would have to account either by showing it as left for feed on the place or retained for seed, unless the lease provides (as it should) which weight is to be accepted as final. It is well, too, to provide that the lessor may have a representative present at the threshing to see that the lessor gets his proper share of the different kinds and grades of grain and for that purpose the lease should for a certain amount of notice to the lessor before the lessee commences threshing.

The lease should also provide that the lessee will keep down the noxious weeds along the roadside and about the place in addition to the provisions for summerfallow. A careless tenant will sometimes do more damage in one season by allowing the free growth of weeds than would be compensated by the lessor's proportion of the crop.

From the lessee's standpoint he should see that the lease provides for quiet enjoyment, that is that he should not be interrupted during his tenancy by the claims of third parties. He should also see that provision is made for payment for breaking done on the land if this is one of the terms of the lease. It is also in the lessee's interest that the lease should provide for payment of all taxes by the lessor as some times the municipalities are inclined to go after the tenant and let the lessee look to his landlord for re-payment.

Registration of Leases

This covers pretty well the practical end of the lease but there are some other points that should be borne in mind in dealing with lands. For instance a lease for a less term than three years does not require to be registered to make it binding upon third parties who may seek to acquire an interest in the land or to oust a tenant. On the other hand if the lease is for more than three years it is not sufficient to estop third parties unless it is registered so as to give the other parties notice of the rights under the lease. In some of the western provinces a special form is required for a registrable lease and certain formalities have to be complied with. Registration is not necessary to render the agreement binding between parties, but only to charge third parties with notice.

By a statute that has been known for many years as the statute of frauds, while a verbal lease may be perfectly good, no action can be brought to enforce it unless it is in writing signed by the party whose right is being challenged. This often is a bar to legal proceedings but like all rules it has its exception and one is that where a person goes into possession of land under an alleged verbal lease the law will take upon itself to presume that the occupant went into possession under some agreement with the lessor, and notwithstanding that there is no written lease will inquire into the matter to ascertain under what conditions he did enter into possession.

If the lessee has not gone into possession he cannot be made liable for not taking possession or for use and occupation. A formal written lease is not essential. A lease, like any contract, may consist of letters or telegrams, in fact it may be read from several documents taken together, and as long as the agreement is clear the lease will hold.

All these conditions refer to leases for a definite term. There are two other classes of leases which have some slight difference, for instance, a "tenancy at will" which implies that the lessor or the lessee may at any time by demand of possession or express agreement cancel the lease, and "tenancy by sufferance," but these are not of sufficient importance to the laymen to warrant space in this article.

Determination of Lease by Lessor

As before mentioned the lessor cannot determine the lease before the com-

Continued on Page 42

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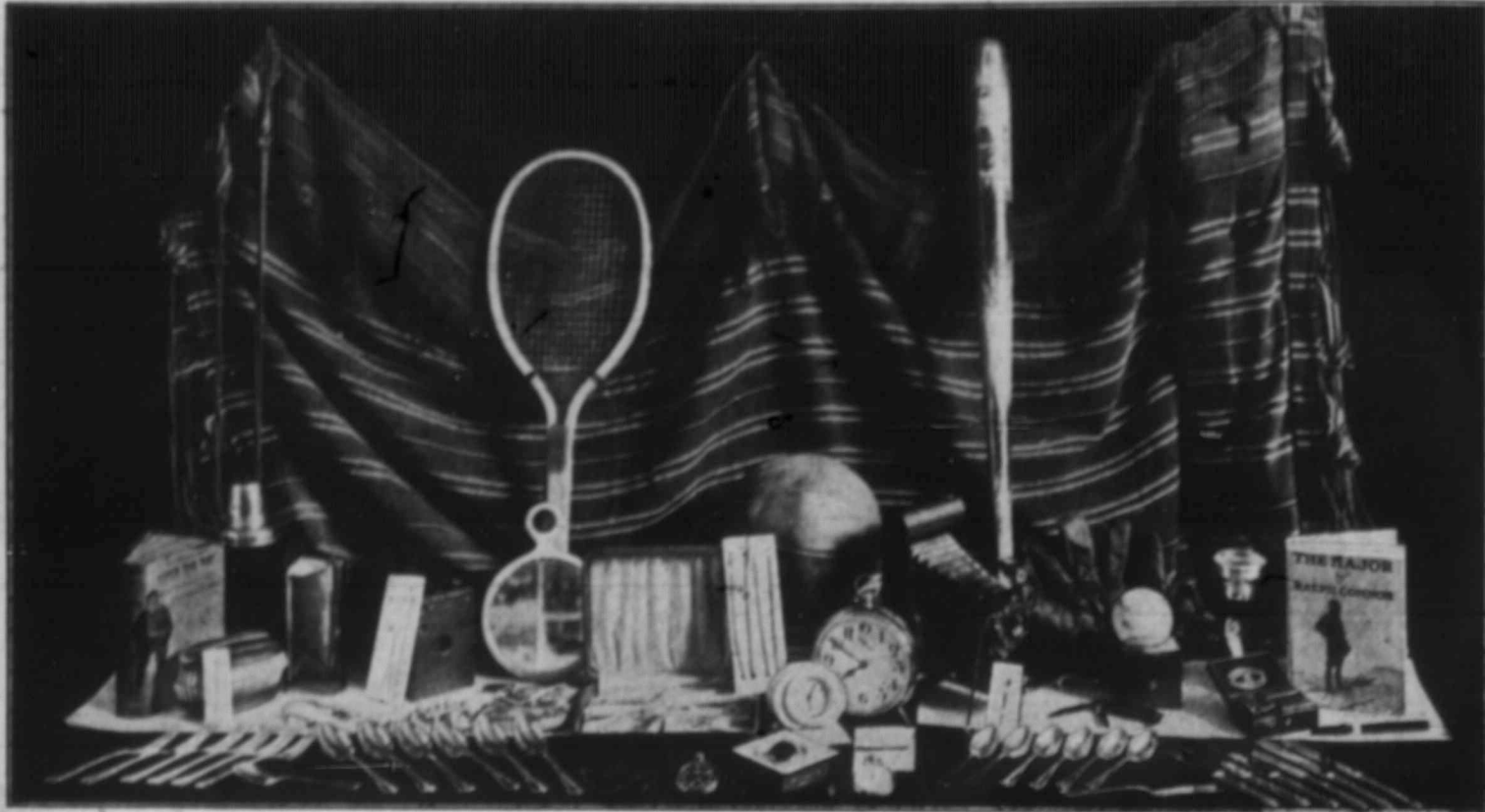


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Complete List of The Guide's Free Prizes and Their Value

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4	Eastman Autographic Folding Camera, post-card size, 3 1/2 x 4 1/2	12.50	34	Football, regulation size, meshlike cover, with bladder	5.00	68	In Freedom's Cause, by G. A. Healy	.65
5	Eastman 2A Box Brownie taken picture 2 1/2 x 3 1/2	3.50	35	Baseball, league size and weight, genuine horsehide cover, rubber centre, wool yarn lacing	1.25	69	Jack Archer, by G. A. Healy	.65
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			GENE STRATTON PORTER SERIES			97	Universal Dictionary, self-pronouncing, illustrated leatherette binding	2.25
			62	Franklin	1.50	98	The Boy Mechanic, 480 pages, 1,000 articles, 955 illustrations, contains ideas and suggestions of things to make or do	2.50
			63	The Girl of the Limbtree	1.50	99	Three-Hundred-and-One Things a Girl Can Do, 425 pages, by Jack Stewart	2.25
			64	The Harvester	1.50	100	Boys Make-At-Home Things, by C. S. Bailey	1.50
						101	Girls Make-At-Home Things, by C. S. Bailey	1.50

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE AWARDS

These Prizes will be sent free and postpaid to the Guide boys and girls or their parents who send in the answers to the questions given on the two following pages. Only one sheet need be sent to enter the competition although both sheets may be sent from the same home. In this case each sheet counts as an entry. The question sheets must be mailed to us not later than Saturday, August 17. The winners will be announced as soon as possible after September 1. The Guide staff will be the judges.

Send in this prize sheet with your completed question sheet and mark opposite

Contestant's Name _____ Post Office _____

each prize from 1 to 101 the order in which you place them. We have not attempted to give them in order of merit. The awards will be made on the basis of your placing. Thus if your question sheet should be number five in the winners you would get the prize you marked as number five. In case some of the prizes do not appeal to you, you may list, on a separate sheet, their numbers (according to our numbering given above) and suggest substitutions of approximately the same value. In making the awards we will endeavor to meet your wishes in connection with substituted prizes.

Prov. _____ Certified correct _____ Parent sign here _____

Tear this sheet out—number the prizes on it—mail it to us not later than Saturday, August 17, 1918.

The C

NOTE—M... farm or in yo... you live. Othe... who live on yo... will help it incr... it can give you... you for getting... kept confidential... be sure that th... not become pub...

- Article
- Automobile
 - Auto truck
 - Auto trailer
 - Auto chains
 - Auto spark plugs
 - Auto dimmers
 - Auto shock absorber
 - Auto self starter
 - Auto bumper
 - Auto speedometer
 - Auto horn
 - Auto tires
 - Auto power attach
 - Auto tire pump
 - Auto lubricating
 - Auto hard grease
 - Auto tire tubes
 - Axle grease
 - Ass
 - Ammunition
 - Bicycle
 - Blender engine
 - Building paper
 - Bees
 - Belting, canvas
 - Belting, rubber
 - Belting, leather
 - Belting, thresher
 - Boots, men's
 - Boots, boys'
 - Boots, felt
 - Rabbit metal
 - Bachelor buttons
 - Blacking outfit
 - Boxing gloves
 - Brace and bit
 - Cultivator, hand
 - Cultivator, horse
 - Cement
 - Caulks, horse sh
 - Cream separator
 - Coal
 - Ow stanchion
 - Competition scales
 - Chisel, cold
 - Chisel, wood
 - Caps, men's
 - Caps, boys'
 - Carpenter's plane
 - Calf meal
 - Coats, men's
 - Collar buttons
 - Collars, men's lin
 - Collars, rubber
 - Clocks, alarm
 - Clocks, mantle
 - Cameras
 - Charcoal fine wa
 - Cigars
 - Chimney fine lin
 - Drilled well
 - Diac
 - Dehorner

NOTE—In

- Give the name
- Province
- Give number an
- Drug
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- Give area of T.
- Average size of
- Size of your ow
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- How many of t
- Maxwells
- Studebaker
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- How many of t
- Maxwells
- Studebaker
- How many ind
- How many is
- T.A.I.
- Contestant's

The Guide Prize Questionary for Boys and Girls

For Complete List of Prizes See Opposite Page

NOTE—Many, if not all, of the articles listed below are used on your farm or in your home. Some of them form a part of the house in which you live. Others are things possessed, used, worn or eaten by the people who live on your farm. The Guide wants this information because it will help it increase its advertising and by getting more revenue this way it can give you a bigger and better paper. Moreover it is willing to pay you for getting it. The information supplied by each contestant will be kept confidential. Only gross figures or averages will be used. You can be sure that the information you give concerning your own farm will not become public property.

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QUESTIONS FOR BOYS—The Questions for Girls are given on the next page.

Article	Yes or No	What Make	Article	Yes or No	What Make	Article	Yes or No	What Make
Automobile			Fanning mill			Roofing, wooden shingles		
Auto truck			Fencing, woven wire			Razor, straight		
Auto trailer			Fence, barb wire			Razor, safety		
Auto chains			Films			Razor, Strop		
Auto spark plugs			Food, stock			Razor, bone		
Auto dimmers			Food, poultry			Rubbers, men's		
Auto shock absorbers			Flour mill, small			Rubbers, boys'		
Auto self starter			Fire extinguisher, hand			Rifle		
Auto bumper			Fish nets			Patent sanitary closets		
Auto speedometer			Farm blacksmith outfit			Steam tractor		
Auto horn			Fountain pen			What horse power		
Auto tires			Flashlight			Small threshing outfit		
Auto power attachment			Grain pickler			Separator, large grain		
Auto tire pump			Grain crusher			Silo		
Auto lubricating oil			Grain seeder			Sheep dip		
Auto hard grease			Grindstone			Shoe packs		
Auto tire tubes			Gas tractor, large			Shoes, canvas		
Auto grease			What horse power			Shoes, men's		
Ass			Gas tractor, small			Shoes, boy's		
Ammunition			What horse power			Shoe polish		
Bicycle			Grain grinder			Soles, leather		
Binder engine			Gas engine, small			Sweaters, men's		
Building paper			What horse power			Sweaters, boy's		
Bees			Gloves, men's fine			Slickers		
Belting, canvas			Gloves, men's work			Suits, men's made to measure		
Belting, rubber			Garters, men's			Suits, men's ready made		
Belting, leather			Gopher poison			Suits, boy's ready made		
Belting, thresher			Harrow, drag			Sawing machine		
Boots, men's			Horse clipper			Stumping machine		
Boots, boys'			Hats, men			Shot gun		
Boots, felt			Hammer			Skates		
Rabbit metal			Incubator			Scales, farm		
Backdoor buttons			Lawn mower			Stumping explosives		
Blackleg outfit			Lightning rods			Screw driver		
Boxing gloves			Lantern, kerosene			Saw, hand		
Brace and bit			Motorcycle			Saw, buck		
Cultivator, hand			Manure spreader			Saw, cross-cut		
Cultivator, horse			Metallic ceilings			Saw, meat		
Cement			Milk, horse shoe			Salt, rock		
Caulks, horse shoe			Mechanical milker			Shingle, stain		
Cream separator			Nails			Shirts, men's fine		
Coal			Overalls			Suspenders, men's		
Cow stanchion			Overalls			Soldering iron		
Composition soles like Neolin			Potato planter			Sop, shaving cake		
Chisel, cold			Potato sprayer			Shaving powder		
Chisel, wood			Potato digger			Shaving cream		
Caps, men's			Pumping outfit			Shaving stick		
Caps, boys'			Paint, barn			Tank heater		
Carpenter's plane			Paint, building			Traps		
Calf meal			Paint, roof			Tobacco, plug smoking		
Coats, men's mackinaw			Pulleys, wooden			Tobacco, plug chewing		
Collar buttons			Pulleys, metal			Tobacco, cut smoking		
Collars, men's linen			Pulleys, split			Underwear, men's winter		
Collars, rubber			Flow, walking			Underwear, men's summer		
Clocks, alarm			Flow, disc			Underwear, boy's winter		
Clocks, mantle			Flow, engine gang			Varnish		
Cameras			Flow, gang			Visc		
Charcoal foot warmer			Pocket knife			Well driller		
Cigars			Pipe, smoking			Watch, men's gold		
Chimney flue lining			Pouch, tobacco			Watch, men's silver		
Drilled well			Roofing, felt			Watch, men's nickel		
Disc			Roofing, metal			Windmill		
Dehorner								

NOTE—In the following questions the letters T.A. mean "Trading Area" which may be defined as the district around your town in which the farmers live who trade in that town.

Give the name of the town in which you deal _____

Province _____ Population _____

Give number and kind of each store in it as General _____, Grocery _____, Drug _____, Hardware _____, Etc. _____

Size of T.A. around your town; give miles N. _____, S. _____, E. _____, W. _____

Give area of T.A. in square miles _____ Number of farmers in T.A. _____

Average size of farm in T.A., in acres _____

Size of your own farm in acres _____ Do you own or rent it? _____

How many autos owned by people living in your town? _____

How many of these are Fords _____, McLaughlins _____, Overlands _____, Maxwells _____, Gray-Dorts _____, Chevrolets _____, Case _____, Reo _____, Studebaker _____, Briscoe _____ Give number and kind of other makes _____

How many autos owned by farmers in T.A.? _____

How many of these are Fords _____, McLaughlins _____, Overlands _____, Maxwells _____, Gray-Dort _____, Chevrolets _____, Case _____, Reo _____, Studebaker _____, Briscoe _____ Give number and kind of other makes _____

How many individual electric lighting outfits owned in your town? _____

How many individual electric lighting outfits owned by farmers in T.A.? _____

How many houses were built in your town this year? _____

How many houses were built by farmers in T.A. this year? _____

How many barns were built by farmers in T.A. this year? _____

How many other buildings were built by farmers in T.A. this year? _____

Give number and kind of each of these _____

How many houses were painted in your town this year? _____

How many houses were painted by farmers in T.A. this year? _____

How many barns were painted by farmers in T.A. this year? _____

Have you a separate garage for your car? _____

How many auto trucks owned in your town? _____

How many auto trucks owned by farmers in T.A.? _____

How many boxes of apples did you use this last twelve months (consider a barrel as three boxes)? _____

How many farmers in T.A. have silos? _____ How many have windmills? _____

How many horses have you? _____ milk cows? _____ other cattle? _____ sheep? _____ pigs? _____ poultry? _____

Is your auto insured? _____ Do you carry fire insurance on your house? _____ on your barn? _____ Does your father carry life insurance? _____

How much? \$ _____

Contestant's Name _____ Post Office _____ Prov. _____ Certified correct _____ Parent sign here _____

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The Guide Prize Questionary for Boys and Girls

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QUESTIONS FOR GIRLS—Questions for Boys are given on the preceding page.

Article	Yes or No	What Make	Article	Yes or No	What Make	Article	Yes or No	What Make
Apples, in boxes			Gabardine			Lamp, mantle		
Apples, in barrels			Galates			Lamp, gasoline		
Bark extract, like Bovril			Gingham			Mop, floor		
Berlinia, fancy			Gloves, ladies' fine			Mop, dust		
Baking powder			Hosiery, ladies' fine			Oilcloth, floor		
Coffee, package			Hosiery, men's fine			Oilcloth, table		
Coffee, bulk			Linen			Organ		
Cones			Muslins			Piano		
Crisps			Nainsooks			Polish, shoe		
Catsup, like Salders			Overcoats, ladies'			Polish, stove		
Cream cheese			Priest			Polish, silver		
Chocolates, in boxes			Rubber Heals			Polish, furniture		
Chocolates, in bulk			Shoes, men's fine			Polish, floor		
Chocolate, cooking			Shoes, ladies' fine			Paint brush		
Chewing gum			Shoes, children's fine			Pyrex		
Egg powder			Shoes, canvas			Rugs, floor		
Flour			Soles, leather			Sweeper, carpet		
Flavoring extracts			Suits, ladies' ready-made			Sweeper, vacuum		
Fish, canned			Suits, misses' ready-made			Steam heating system		
Fish, dried			Sweaters, ladies'			Skates		
Fish, frozen			Sweaters, misses'			Scissors		
Fruit, canned			Silk			Shoe brush		
Fruit salts, effervescent			Satin			Sewing machine		
Grape juice			Sabres			Tin ware		
Gelatine			Shetland flees			Thermometer		
Jelly powder			Thread, cotton			Telephone		
Jam, bought			Thread, linen			Toys, Erector		
Lemons			Thread, silk			Toys, Tinker		
Loganberries			Underwear, men's fine			Talking machine		
Mustard			Underwear, ladies' fine			Talking machine records		
Meat sauce, like Lea & Perrin's			Underwear, misses' fine			Typewriter		
Mapeline			Yarn			Varnish		
Milk, Horlick's Malted			Aluminum ware			Wall board		
Milk, condensed			Alabastine			Wall paper		
Milk, powder			Asphalt mixer			Washing machine, hand		
Maple buds			Butter workers			Washing machine, power		
Macaroni			Beds, brass			Wringer		
Molasses			Beds, iron			Window blinds		
Marmalade, bought			Beds, wooden			Wool blankets		
Olives			Bed springs			Adhesive tape		
Oats, rolled, in packages			Bed mattresses			Atomizer		
Oats, rolled, in sacks			Brooms			Absorbent cotton		
Oranges			Book cases, plain			Bath brick		
Pickles, bought			Book cases, sectional			Bottle, hot water		
Peanut butter			Churn, hand			Bottle, thermos		
Pork and beans in cans			Churn, power			Camera, folding		
Package cereals			Carpets			Camera, box		
Package raisins			Congoleum			Cleaners, like Old Dutch		
Package dates			Comforter, bed			Corn cure		
Package currants			Coal			Combs		
Package figs			Cook stove			Dye, for clothing		
Sardines			Couch			Electric oil		
Soups, canned			China ware			Glue		
Starch, laundry			Desk, writing			Ink		
Starch, culinary			Desk, office			Lye		
Syrup, corn			Davenport			Minard's liniment		
Syrup, maple			Door locks			Mortgage		
Syrup, table			Yale locks			Massage cream		
Salt			Dry cells			Prepared baby foods		
Sugar, in packages			Electric iron			Perfumes		
Sugar, in sacks			Electric toaster			Soap, laundry		
Sugar, in barrels			Electric washer			Soap, toilet		
Tea, black, package			Electric lighting system			Soap, Woodbury's facial		
Tea, black, bulk			Electric flashlight			Tooth brush		
Tea, green, package			Fireless cooker			Tooth paste		
Tea, green, bulk			Furnace, hot air			Tooth powder		
Yeast			Furnace, hot water			Tooth cream		
Broadcloth			Floor oil			Talcum powder		
Composition shoe soles, like Neolin			Floor wax			Water glass		
Corsets			Flat wall paint			Young's Absorbine Jr.		
Chirts			Floor parM			Zam Buk		
Cotton cloth			Granite ware			Brooch, ladies'		
Cashmere			Gasoline lighting system			Clock, alarm		
Crope de chene			Hair brush			Clock, mantle		
Chambray			Home canning outfit			Clock, wall		
Crochet cotton			Household scales			Cut glass		
Cotton, knitting			Heater			Fountain pen		
Coats, men's fur			Kitchen cabinet			Manicure set		
Coats, ladies' fur			Knives, steel table			Necklace, ladies'		
Denims			Knives, butcher			Plated silver cutlery		
Drill			Kalsomine			Plated silver dishes		
Embroidery silk			Linoeum			Watch, ladies'		
Flannel			Lamp chimney			Watch, ladies' wrist		
Flannellette			Lamp, kerosene					
Flannellette, Herrockets								
Garters								

Contestant's Name _____

Post Office _____

Prov. _____

Certified correct _____

Parent sign here _____

Tear this sheet out—write your answers on it—mail it to us not later than Saturday August 17, 1918.

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us that people are
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They talk, indeed, l
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July 24, 1918

The Deeper Life

Self-consciousness

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

NEXT to being filled with hate, or with unavailing remorse, perhaps the unhappiest condition a human soul can be in is to be always thinking of itself. Self-consciousness always means disease.

The unwholesomeness of it can be seen in social life. It spoils anything into which it enters. The most graceful woman cannot walk across a concert platform in the gaze of an audience without stiffness or stumbling till the art of self-forgetfulness has been learned. Self-consciousness trips the feet and tangles the speech. As the cautious Drum-tucky man said of the minister whom he had seen under the influence of liquor, he thought as the minister was very learned in the Hebrew, maybe the Hebrew had got into his legs. You may have a most enchanting smile, lovely as a burst of sunshine on a dull day. Let anyone tell you so, and you couldn't smile that lovely smile for any money. The clumsiness of self-consciousness is seen in the readiness with which a stimulated smile is detected. The most skillful feigners rarely hit the mark. They overdo or underdo it.

The base of social intercourse to some young people is their self-consciousness. Except with their familiar friends they feel they can never be natural. And self-conscious effort to be clever or amusing or agreeable is only a shade less uncomfortable than self-conscious emptiness and stupidity. The cure of self-consciousness in its social embarrassment is two-fold.

First, it is well to cultivate a profound and habitual sense of our own insignificance. We are really nothing like as conspicuous as we naturally think we are. It is probably not about us that people are talking when they whisper or laugh behind their fans. They talk, indeed, little about us at all. Our blunders, awkwardnesses, failures, as well as our successes, are not much noticed nor long remembered either to our credit or discredit. Even that clever and stinging attack on us in the newspaper is read by few and remembered 24 hours by fewer. We should find it sometimes rather mortifying, and sometimes very consoling, if we only knew how quickly the public forgets our elations and our mortifications. But as the air cannot be completely pumped out of the receiver of an air-pump, but to be got out fully must be crowded out, so we cannot wholly get rid of our self-consciousness by thinking about our own insignificance. The perfect exclusion of self-consciousness can only be found in thinking of others. Only the consciousness of others can expel the consciousness of self. Forgetting self is often very difficult. It is as difficult to drag and wrench our thoughts away from ourselves as to pull the bull-dog from his victim or the limpet from his rock. It is sometimes even painful. We cling to our misery. We would rather torture ourselves than drop ourselves. It is like death to absolutely turn our backs upon ourselves. But like other deaths, this death is the entrance to a higher and happier life. No matter how difficult or painful at the outset, the self-forgetful life is the only really happy life. Then only do we find freedom and health and naturalness when we have forgotten ourselves and come to interest ourselves heartily in other people, grieving in their griefs, hoping in their hopes, and the highest and sometimes hardest form of unselfishness, joying in their joys, and delighting in their beauty, their talents, or their goodness, especially when these excel our own; for, perhaps, in its relations with its fellows the human soul reaches its height in

unselfish admiration. Then only do the shackles drop, and our best self, which is so shy that it will never appear while we are looking for it, steals out. We can reach our best in nothing except through self-forgetfulness.

Uncomfortable and embarrassing, however, as self-consciousness is in our social relations, it is in the deepest life that it works the gravest harm and demands the most thorough cure. In the moral life self-consciousness is the most subtly dangerous of maladies. That is a deep saying of James Russell Lowell's: "When we are conscious of a virtue we have lost it or are losing it." Meditation on our good qualities, if that saying is true, is a very dangerous indulgence. To think of any goodness as our own is plainly to turn that goodness

into fuel for our pride. The ancient fable told how Orpheus descended into Hades to recover his lost bride, Eurydice; and was granted permission to lead her back to the light of day on condition that he did not look at her until they had emerged from the shades. But the condition was too hard. He looked, and lost her. A spiritual truth lurks in this as in many of the old Greek myths. To look is to lose. To claim as our own is to defile. To place our private mark on any kind of goodness is to stamp it as only plated ware. There is deeper ground for the condemnation of any goodness that is aware of itself. To think oneself good implies a low standard of goodness. Jesus said, "There is none good but one, that is, God." He who really knows what goodness is knows it has an infinite quality which his goodness does not possess. So the really good man never thinks he is good. He aspires and strives after goodness. But, like Paul, he never feels that he has attained. The goodness he loves and seeks is always beyond him. No man who thinks he is good knows what goodness is. The only true goodness, consequently, that we have is the goodness that we do not know that we have unconscious goodness. But it is ours only as we do not recognize it as goodness, but just as the effort after goodness, the love and yearning for goodness, and (to go still more deeply into the nature of it), just as long as we feel that any goodness we have is not of our own willing or making, but of the spirit of God. Sir Arthur Helps somewhere suggests that it would be a good thing if we had two souls, so that when one soul became discouraged, or embittered, or tired up to the limit of endurance, the other soul, fresh and unwearied, might take up the burden or the fight.

Just such another soul is Jesus Christ, but not for hours only when our own soul falters or succumbs, but for all times. For it is not occasionally merely that our own soul is insufficient, but always and in all things. So the secret of successful living is in St. Paul's words, the very heart of the Christian experience, "It is no longer I that live, but it is Christ who lives in me, and the life that I live, I live by the faith of the Son of God."

In Christ we find our deepest life, our true soul. So our goodness is no longer, in jot or tittle, our own. "What have we that we have not received?" Self-consciousness is excluded. Our goodness is not something we have achieved, but it is "Christ made unto us sanctification, righteousness and redemption." The supreme deliverance that Christianity contemplates is not from sin merely, but from self. "Whatever says 'I' and 'mine,' affirms the old mystic, "that is anti-Christ."

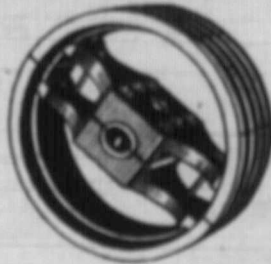


Dr. BLAND

DODGE

WOOD-SPLIT PULLEYS

Save Gasoline



Save Man Power

Farmers---It Will Pay You to Investigate Dodge Wood-Split Pulleys

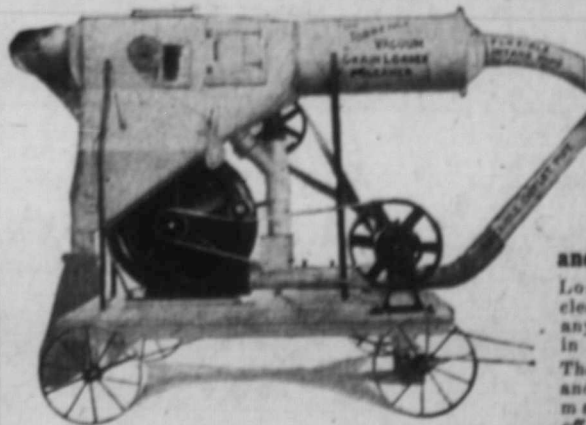
A small pulley, a belt and a small motor will enable you to do many jobs around the farm, mechanically that would ordinarily use up a lot of man power; and remember, a Dodge Wood-Split Pulley saves gasoline, because the belt doesn't slip as much on a wood pulley as it does on a metal pulley. The stockers listed below carry ample stocks in sizes from four inches in diameter and upwards.

Write to the stocker nearest you for Price List

Dodge Manufacturing Co. Limited

TORONTO - ONT.

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 Y. Eaton Co. Limited, Winnipeg
 The A. G. Low Co. Limited, Saskatoon, Sask.
 Gorman, Clancy & Grindlay Limited, The Big Supply House,
 Edmonton - Calgary, Alberta
 (Write Nearest Office)
 Revillon Wholesale Limited, Edmonton, Alberta
 The A. E. Williams Machinery Co. of Vancouver Limited,
 Phone High 40 495 Railway Street



The Torrence Vacuum Grain Cleaner and Loader

Loads, unloads, cleans and elevates any kind of grain in one operation. The greatest money and grain saving machine ever offered to farmers.

Ask your dealer for information or write direct to

Winnipeg Steel Granary and Culvert Co. Ltd.

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Mr. Farmer---

We Believe You To Be Fair

We Know You Realize That There Are Two Sides To Every Story
and That a Fair, Square Hearing is Every Man's Right

So, we, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, ask you to read our views
(published at our own expense) on the subjects of Tariffs and Co-operation
as presented in an address by Mr. S. R. Parsons, Retiring
President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association
in Convention before this body, at
Montreal, June 15th, 1918

"Speaking broadly, Canada must choose between the Tariff with Manufacturers on the one hand, or Free Trade without Manufacturers on the other; the issue cannot be dodged and should not be clouded."

"The Tariff is not simply a matter of give and take between Manufacturers and Farmers. What about Labor? What about Railway Companies, the Merchants, the Financial Institutions, the People at large? The Tariff affects everybody."

THERE are two subjects of sufficient importance to claim our particular consideration this year and upon which we should focus our attention. I have, therefore, concluded to disregard all precedent, which, if followed, would constrain me to deal in a somewhat discursive manner with many matters of interest to our Association and the country at large.

The first question has to do with the relationship between employers and employees, and the second the problems of the tariff, particularly as affecting manufacturers and agriculturists. In discussing these topics I am sure you will agree with me in saying that we should lay aside any ingrained prejudices or conclusions which would prevent us from reaching decisions that are unselfish, broadminded, and national in scope. As men holding a high and important place in the nation's affairs, we should feel that unless we approximate in spirit many of our members, as well as hundreds of thousands of others who have without reserve given themselves freely to the service of the country in defence of the things that we all hold dear, we are disqualified for dealing with important interests which have to do more particularly with the nation's life at home. From an intimate knowledge and association

with the manufacturers of Canada, far and wide, I know that as a body they are characterized by the highest ideals of citizenship and service.

"Capital and Labor"

First, then, let us consider the question which is usually dealt with under the heading of "Capital and Labor." We have been learning many things during the past four years and while all sorts of doctrines, theories, and even fads are being put before us which are more or less impracticable in character, yet it would be a great pity if the fine idealism which is being preached could not be turned to useful account as far as possible. The thing which we call democracy is revealed more in spirit than in organization or regulations. If democracy is going to be anything more than a label on an empty bottle, it must characterize our human relationships and actions. We have, perhaps unconsciously, ignored to some extent the human element in giving effect to the relationship between employer and employee. In the old days when in small shops the so-called "master" worked with his men, often at the same bench, and each called the other by name, there was continuous friendly intercourse which resulted in producing good relations throughout. Afterwards, with the introduction of ma-

chinery, there was brought about an industrial revolution. Instead of the small shop with few workers, there was the great factory, with many hands, so that it soon came to pass that employer and employee did not often meet or even know each other.

The result in many cases has been that the workers came to look upon themselves as part of the machinery of the organization to be used solely in the interests of the producing capacity of the business. It was quite natural, therefore, to expect that disagreements would arise between the two chief interests involved that have led here and there to occurrences of which neither side could possibly be proud. We have now come to see that just as the human body cannot do its best work unless the integral parts are acting together, so in the case of our great industrial system, there must be a living spirit of working together in order to complete service. We have had, perhaps, more or less of the external form and have boasted too much about the body of democracy when having little of the soul. Looking around us, and especially in Old World countries, though not unknown even in Canada, there are armed camps of Capital and Labor. I have no hesitation in saying that these should find some method of union. These two classes must stand together in their own interests. There must be a meeting ground where antagonism and suspicion shall not dwell. The situation at present is aptly described by the quotation:

"In the world of industry, employers explain too little, employees exclaim too much, economic teachers proclaim only a bias, and politicians only declaim. There is no one to interpret—no, not one."

Better Relationships

Now, the question is as to how to bring about a better relationship. No one will question the advisability of trying to regain an attitude

akin to that which prevailed in the seventeenth century, when there was a glory a pride in trade and craft, which has been largely lost out of our industrial life. What a day it would be if we could make a song of our work instead of a dirge of our grievances! Capital, on the one hand, must realize the duty of caring for the welfare of all those associated in industry, and Labor must be ready to co-operate to the fullest possible extent in a spirit of helpfulness. My own opinion is that each individual industry will work out its own plans applicable particularly to the special conditions governing the concern. Many schemes, some of them quite elaborate, have been brought forward in Great Britain, providing for a more effective co-operation between employers and employees. In the United States some plans of co-operation have already been put into effect and others are being considered. Everywhere there is the feeling that the time has come when most earnest consideration should be given to this important matter. Nearly all the plans which have been put forward carry with them the idea of representation in our great manufacturing enterprises from both Capital and Labor. In some industries a committee of ten or twelve is appointed, half of whom represent the company and the other half the employees. These representatives are charged with the duty of dealing with matters such as employment, discipline, right of appeal, wage adjustments, and joint conference. In a certain industry employees after one year's service are insured at the expense of the company, the amount varying from \$500 to \$2,000; in case the employee leaves the service of the company, he takes his policy along with him and keeps up the insurance if he wishes to do so. Annuities are also provided after twenty years of service.

No one industry can be a pattern for all, as the ability to deal with such questions is not shared equally.

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It appears to me that it is impossible for us to develop immediately a satisfactory plan of co-operation that might suit all the different industries with their varying conditions. There is, however, no reason why a start should not be made and some headway gained. The evolution of processes must be gradual: the new heavens and the new earth will not burst upon us in a day. Personally, I am not at all afraid to trust representatives of our workmen to join in plans of co-operation in the interests of all concerned. When we think of what our men from the ranks of Labor have done in this great war, coming forward largely under voluntary enlistment, and when we realize further the valor they have displayed on the battlefield, they are not only entitled to proper recognition at home, but to a consideration of their interests, which hitherto they have not had in large enough measure.

One thing appears to be certain, namely, that where individual interest, ambition, and good work are shown, these must all be recognized by both interests in the business and properly rewarded. On the other hand, the unwilling and the inefficient must not block the path of the ready and the skilful. There can be no universal betterment applying to each and every worker in any scheme of co-operation without individual participation. If we are to hold our own against other countries and nations whose competition we have to meet both at home and abroad. I would like, however, to see such a spirit of mutuality and co-operation engendered that the two great classes would think together and not apart. I believe this would result in such efficiency in all our organizations that we would be able to increase our home and foreign trade, help pay our war obligations, make reasonable profits, and pay higher wages than would otherwise be possible. It should be remembered that as from the ranks of Labor a very large proportion of our men have gone to the front, so when the war is over, to the ranks of Labor they will be returned. Much as we would like to see the returned men go upon our farms, yet the great majority will naturally revert to their former occupations. They will, therefore, be a charge for the promotion of their interests upon our towns and cities and the manufacturing industries in particular. We cannot begin too soon to lay our plans for giving effect to that particular form of co-operation which will fit our individual concerns best and enable employers and employees to serve one another.

Our second great question is that dealing with
Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and the Tariff.

More than a generation ago the National Policy was brought into existence and, therefore, the great majority of men doing business today in Canada do not remember the hard and trying years before its introduction in 1878. At that time the country was making little headway under a revenue tariff of 12 1/2 per cent. Our industries were com-

paratively unimportant and American factories supplies us in large measure with products such as have since been made in Canada. Generally speaking, the commercial interests of the country were languishing and our bright young men were attracted in large numbers to the United States, a country being built up and prospered under a policy of protection. We are now in danger, especially on account of the propaganda of one section of our population, of failing to profit by experience, losing our balance, and blindly yielding to the demand for undermining that which has proved to be the great bulwark of

our national, industrial, and commercial life. We have found, however, that in the Western Provincial Legislatures resolutions have been passed asking for the removal of the duty on agricultural implements as a so-called "war measure." In former's papers and other organs there has been carried on a constant agitation against the tariff and denunciation of the manufacturers. Grain growers have recently challenged manufacturers to come out openly and declare themselves upon the tariff question. Much as we would have preferred that there be no consideration of this

perity for the other. Their success provides food or their failure provides famine for the people. Trade balances depend upon their activity. A favorable balance swells Canada's bank roll, and the people become prosperous and very happy under normal conditions."

Reciprocity.

We are told that, especially in the West, peopled so largely with American citizens of an excellent class, there is more or less of a demand for reciprocity, if not a closer connection, with the United States, which perhaps, is quite natural, particularly among the class referred to. While as Canadians we value more than ever our friendship with the great nation to the south of us, yet we believe we have an important part to play as an integral portion of the great British Empire and in working out our own future. When there was an agitation for reciprocity, in 1911, and which certain elements in our population are now trying to revive, the majority of the people decided against it and in favor of a continuance of our national, political, and fiscal policy and entity. As nothing has occurred since to lead us to believe that we were mistaken at that time, it is perhaps well now to emphasize our views and refresh our minds on the question by referring to what the then President of the United States thought of the reciprocity campaign and of its effect upon Canada as well as the United States. In a letter written at the time to Colonel Roosevelt, and made public afterwards, President Taft said:—

"The amount of Canadian products we would take would produce a current of business between Western Canada and the United States that would make Canada only an adjunct of the United States. It would transfer all their important business to Chicago and New York with their bank credits and everything else, and it would increase greatly the demand of Canada for our manufactures. I see this is an argument against reciprocity made in Canada, and I think a good one."

We all know that Mr. Taft is an extremely capable business man as well as politician, and he recognized at once what even a measure of reciprocity, such as was then proposed, would mean to both countries. It would thus appear that our shrewd friends in the United States saw in the proposition what some of our Canadian politicians and others were blinded to. The war-time measures of reciprocity that have been created are hardly a valid argument for their operation in normal times from a national standpoint. Surely we would not be foolish enough now to want to place our country and our national existence in the condition so well described by Mr. Taft, nor are we ready to believe that our destiny lies in a severance of Empire ties. Already Great Britain is taking steps to bind all parts of the Empire together in closer commercial relations for after-the-war trade. We in Canada have helped to create, as well as bear, heavy Empire war burdens and this ought to be followed by our full share of peace responsi-

"Speaking Frankly and Sincerely"

The portion of this address referring to the Tariff was given in response to a direct challenge of The Grain Growers' Guide (the official organ of the agriculturists of the West) to the President "to speak frankly and sincerely and come right out into the open on the Tariff question."

As only excerpts from the address have appeared in the press, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association have concluded to publish it in its entirety for the benefit of the public, it being endorsed unanimously by the large Annual Meeting of the Association recently held in Montreal.

our national, industrial, and commercial life.

The War-Time Tariff Truce

It was understood, when Union Government was formed, that the agitation of the western grain growers for the abolition of the tariff would not be continued during the period of the war. This has been denied by some of the grain growers during the session of Parliament just ended, but a newspaper report of an address by Honorable T. A. Crerar, at Winnipeg, in the election campaign states:—

"The Minister of Agriculture alluded to a conversation with a farmer in Toronto the other day, who asked him:

"What concessions did you get on the tariff?"

"I require no concessions," declared Mr. Crerar. "The Tariff is not the issue at present. I feel just as strongly on the question of tariff as any man. I have not sacrificed these views in entering a Union Government. The tariff is not the issue at present. The great outstanding issue is the winning of this war."

The Toronto Globe referred editorially to this matter and spoke of it as a "truce"; in fact it was more or less the general expression of opinion at the time of the formation of the Union Government that tariff matters would not be referred to until the war was over. The manufac-

question during the period of the war, as all our attention should be fixed upon our national obligations with respect thereto, yet some measure of action has been forced upon us and it is, therefore, necessary to deny many of the unfair, erroneous, and misleading statements that have been made for the purpose of trying to prejudice the minds of the public against manufacturers and manufacturing interests of this country.

Agriculture and Industry Interdependent.

Our statements should be prefaced with the remark that the manufacturers of this country, along with all other classes, are vitally interested in the success of the agriculturists and will not be satisfied until the fullest possible measures looking to their betterment and the removal of any inequalities or unfair burdens, are accomplished. It surely is not necessary to do this, however, at the expense of other classes and at the risk of ruination of our great industrial fabric, built up with great care and national efficiency. A great Toronto daily sets forth admirably the relation of manufacturers to agriculturists in the following words:—

"If agriculture is the backbone of the Dominion, industry is the sinew and brawn. Each is vitally important; they are interdependent. Progress and prosperity for one invariably means progress and pros-

... For this and other reasons, the manufacturers would like to see created what might be termed "A Trade and Tariff Board". A large measure of protection to retain a large measure of protection, under the present Democratic Government, reduced subsidies, the average rate of duty paid on imports of dutiable goods coming into the United States for the year ended June 30, 1916, was 22.11 per cent. While in Canada, for year ended March 31, 1917, it was only 21.78 per cent. So that our own tariff is approximately only about seventy per cent, so that our own tariff is investment of sixty million dollars, and that another ten million dollars worth of accessories will be purchased. It is further stated that while in the United States the farmers bought forty per cent. of the cars sold in 1917, the proportion sold to farmers in Western Canada, and especially about, therefore, be the best prospect for your sales efforts in 1918. Another significant statement reads: "A recent investigation, conducted by The Grain Growers' Guide, into nearly three hundred districts in Canada has shown that in many lines, and in many lines, a wide area, is nature so bountiful or is the return per capita from farm life so profuse as in Western Canada. The following data is taken from this investigation:—

Average size of farm	282 acres
Number of farms owned, 92 1/2 per cent.	
Number of farms rented, 7 1/2 per cent.	
Average acreage under crop	195 acres
Average value of farm holdings	\$11,010
Average number of persons per farm home	2

... The wealth, as indicated above, is concretely illustrated by the of a list of automobile licenses issued in Western Canada in 1917. The average for the Dominion of Canada as a whole is one auto for every fifty-seven people. The average for Western Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta), is one auto to every twenty people. The figures given also emphasize the fact that in 1917 the cereal crops alone averaged in value per acre that the two million dollars said to be raised yearly from duties on agricultural implements, if not so produced, would have to be shouldered by the people at large.

Should the Burden be Shifted?

At this particular time in our national history, when employment for returned soldiers is going to be a matter of paramount importance, and when the largest possible revenue must be obtained in all directions to carry our gigantic war debt, the question may fairly be asked: "Is the farming industry languishing to such an extent that in order to help it out, there must be destroyed, or even impaired, its fellow-producers, the manufacturing industry of this country?" In fact, the weakening of the latter from our standpoint would mean partial destruction of the former. However, it is not so. If these long-ago issues between free trade and protection... that the two million dollars said to be raised yearly from duties on agricultural implements, if not so produced, would have to be shouldered by the people at large.

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taken, it is stated, from the 1917 flax crop and livestock reports of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. A study of these reports gives the total value of farm products, other than cereals, at a little larger figure than the total value of all cereals. It is fair to assume, therefore, that on the average all the expenses of farming operations would be more than met by the production of other than cereal crops, whether such products were sold or retained to add to the farmer's capital. This, then would leave at least the profit on cereals as net returns, and I do not hesitate to say, after careful calculation, that it would be quite double the average net profits of manufacturing during the same period of three years.

The first year (1915) was disastrous, generally speaking, in manufacturing, and while the last two years have been unusually profitable in many lines, yet in others war conditions have brought paralysis. No class in Canada, however, rejoices more in the prosperity of the farmers than the manufacturers. We realize that unless producers in all classes in the country, whether engaged in farming, manufacturing, mining, fishing, lumbering, or other forms of industry, are prosperous, it is utterly impossible for the country as a whole to progress as it should. It would appear, however, from the figures given by the agriculturists themselves, as quoted above, that just now is not an opportune time for them to ask other classes of the population to assume burdens of taxation which they would like to be relieved of.

It is interesting to note that the total number of farmers in Canada holding ten acres and over is 633,748, or about equal to the total number directly engaged and employed in manufacturing.

Industrial Statistics

Now, in order to ascertain what the National Policy has done for Canada and is doing in the building up of our great national interests, it might be well to refresh our minds with some statistics. In the year 1915 returns show that the total number of people engaged in manufacturing on salary and wage-earners was 514,883. If we consider the munitions-making and other industries, in which women are now largely employed, we might fairly estimate the total number today as being about 650,000. If we multiply this number by two-and-a-half we should probably reach the total number directly dependent upon the manufacturing industry for their livelihood, making 1,625,000. If we add to this total the number of people who indirectly make their living on account of the total industrial dependents, we should add from twenty-five to fifty per cent., the number varying according to conditions governing different localities. This division would include farmers and truck gardeners, railway (steam and electric) workers, banking interests, civic employees, butchers, bakers, storekeepers, caterers, etc., etc. Adding only twenty-five per cent., this would give a grand total of over two

million persons. The total capital employed is estimated at two-and-half billions. The total exports of manufactured products last year was \$682,521,000. A comparative estimate of our main products for home and foreign consumption for the year 1917, according to the "Canadian Annual Review," is as follows:—

Manufactured products	\$2,000,000,000
Field crops	1,100,000,000
Dairy products and livestock	1,300,000,000
Forest products	176,000,000
Minerals	200,000,000
Fisheries	54,000,000
Eggs, fruit, etc.	40,000,000

It might be interesting to try and figure out what it would mean in the case of a great manufacturing centre like the city of Hamilton to have its manufacturing industries removed. The total population of Hamilton is 106,000, having increased from 52,000 in 1900. The total number of manufacturing plants is 340; the total capital invested \$110,000,000; the total number of hands employed, including office and travelling staffs, 30,000; total wages and salaries paid per year, \$25,000,000. Statistics show that upwards of fifty United States concerns have located branch industries in Hamilton, representing a capital investment of about \$25,000,000. These concerns, of course, would not have located in Canada except for the incidental protection which the tariff affords. Considering the extreme industrial activity at present in a place like Hamilton, calling for large numbers of women workers, it is probable that only about two-and-one-half times the actual number of hands employed would be directly dependent upon industry, making a total of, say, 75,000. If we add to this even twenty-five per cent. more, as being indirectly dependent upon industry, we have a total population of over 90,000 dependents (direct and indirect) for their living upon the manufacturing industries. Any interference in any large way with the tariff which now enables these manufacturers to do business would practically wipe out the city of Hamilton. What is true of Hamilton would be measurably true of many other towns and cities.

Agricultural Implements.

We might also ask what would be involved in the question of removing the duty on agricultural implements? There are approximately 160 firms in Canada making one or more lines of agricultural implements, so that the figures given below do not include many agricultural implement manufacturers who make other lines as well, nor do they include companies subsidiary to or dependent on the agricultural implement industry. The number of agricultural implement plants proper is sixty, total capital employed \$60,000,000, total wages and salaries \$7,000,000, estimated number of people directly and indirectly dependent upon the implement business 40,000 to 50,000. Now, it is quite possible that if the duty were removed on agricultural implements (and it must be remembered that the rate of duty is considerably less than manufacturers have to pay on any machines imported for use in their factories), and the duties were also removed from the raw materials entering into the manufacture of such implements, a few of the larger concerns might still live on account of their large foreign export business; yet as they purchase millions of dollars worth of supplies of all sorts from other

manufacturers in Canada, all such secondary concerns would be adversely affected immediately, and there would be a general weakening and tearing down of a large portion of the industrial fabric of the country throughout. Figuring the total duty paid on agricultural implements in 1916, and taking the total value of the property of the farmers throughout Canada, it means about 3½¢ for every \$100, or in other words a farm valued at \$10,000 would pay on the average annually \$3.50. This does not seem like a staggering obligation by way of contribution to the national funds. The removal of the duty on tractors without any consultation with the tractor manufacturers, to see what they could do to help out the situation calling for greater production, and without even making provision for the rebate of the duty on raw materials imported by the tractor manufacturers, was an unfair and unjust measure. We made such representations to the Government that they finally rebated the duty charges on raw materials, but the tractor industry, where hundreds of men were employed and others in anticipation, as well as hundreds of thousands of dollars already invested, has been paralyzed, at all events for the present.

Manufacturers' Contributions and Obligations.

Manufacturers are, however, quite tired of the abuse that is being heaped upon them from interested quarters, and while it is readily admitted that there may be many schools of economists of widely divergent views, yet it is high time that a policy of standing together in our national interests be adopted, and that we should emphasize the need of common honesty and sincerity being shown in the statements that are being circulated. The profits of manufacturers, generally speaking, have been grossly exaggerated, and while here and there abnormal figures are shown (which are consequently largely extracted by the Business Profits Tax), yet the large profits feature also applies in the case of agriculturists. The great majority, however, of these two classes, as well as of all other classes in the country, are simply making reasonable and necessary headway. Let us look at what manufacturers have helped to accomplish in the last three-and-one-half years:—

1. Manufacturers have contributed more largely than any other class to the furnishing of men for the colors.
2. Manufacturers in large numbers have entered into personal obligations with those of their men who may return as to giving them employment. As this matter of employment will be one of the most insistent questions after peace is declared, it might pertinently be asked how manufacturers can fulfil their part of the compact if the fiscal policy of the country is to be radically changed?
3. Manufacturers have been called upon to assume greater burdens of taxation than possibly any other class, and especially the farming community.
4. Manufacturers have, perhaps, more largely than any other class, contributed to all patriotic funds which have been launched.
5. No class has subscribed more liberally to all Government war loans, and it must be remembered that in very many cases those so subscribing have undertaken large obligations at their bankers to enable them to do this. Manufacturers would greatly regret being placed in such a position, either by reason of removal of the tariff or taxation measures, causing strangulation of industry, that would not permit them to continue such relationship towards future Government undertakings.
6. No class has supported the farming community as much in the

way of helping to supply men for the garnering of the crops, and in many cases even paying the difference in wages over and above what the farmer contributed.

If it had not been for the manufacturers of this country the Allies would not only have been short of munitions, but the country would have gone bankrupt on account of the balance of trade being against us. This war industrial activity has been recognized by Sir Frederick E. Smith, Attorney-General of Great Britain, in the following sentence: "She (Canada) has developed for war purposes a resource of manufacturing ability of which no one could have supposed her capable."

The time has arrived, therefore, when the Government, members of Parliament, and the people at large must be fair to the manufacturers of this country and not consider their interests as a football to be kicked about by interested politicians and others, otherwise the national interests are sure to be adversely affected. The tirade of abuse has already gone too far.

Australia's Attitude.

By way of contrast, it is interesting to note that in Australia the Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, called all the manufacturers together in conference and outlined to them a very definite scheme, calling for their help and promising the co-operation of the Government for the furtherance of industry, and especially to try and secure export business; in other words, the Government of Australia is so seized with the necessity of maintaining and enlarging her industrial life that the Government commits itself to plans of co-operation that are most commendatory. In a remarkable address at Melbourne, Mr. Hughes closes with these eloquent and significant words:—

"I do not hesitate to say that with proper organization we can increase the output of the primary and secondary industries very substantially. We can rapidly increase our export trade. We can place industry on a firm basis by an organization which will aid the individual producer to increase his output, find him markets for his product, and ensure transport at reasonable rates thereto. And in this way we shall reduce the burden imposed upon us by this great war, rapidly develop our resources, find regular employment for our people at high wages, and attract large numbers of the right kind of immigrants. The war has brought to us, as to all the nations of the earth many and grave responsibilities. We must be prepared to shoulder them. We have not only to produce more wealth to pay for the war, and to develop this our glorious heritage, but we have to hold it for the Empire and for our descendants. But there is something greater. That far-flung domain known as the British Empire produces every mineral known to man and every variety of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Its wealth is uncountable, its resources illimitable. Organized it can control the world; unorganized it must fall a victim to a more efficient nation, and its wealth pass through divers channels to alien lands. A deep and lasting obligation rests upon all the dominions to play well their part in this great plan of national organization, without which we are undone. Inexorable circumstances, patriotism, and common prudence alike compel us to adopt such a policy as will at once develop our resources, increase our production, and ensure our national safety."

Great Britain and Industry

Great Britain realizes that in order to hold her own as a nation and maintain her prosperity, she has not only to do everything possible to get hold of trade again,

which she has temporarily lost during the war, but she must also put herself in a position to regain that which other nations, particularly Germany, have taken away from her during recent years, largely on account of governmental direction and help. All sorts of guilds and associations are being formed, acting under the supervision and co-operation of the Government of Great Britain, to secure the fullest measure of trade for British industries. Sir Albert Stanley, M.P., president of the Board of Trade, said recently:—

"He could not help thinking, perhaps wrongly, that past governments of Great Britain really failed to take into account the fundamental fact that this was a commercial era, and that the efficient conduct of the great industries of the country was absolutely vital to its welfare. Unless industries could be carried on with an equal degree of efficiency, unless they could produce their manufactured products at prices that would compare favorably with those of their great foreign competitors, what chance had the country of succeeding in establishing its place with the other nations of the world? He thought that the governments from now on would take an infinitely greater interest in industry, and would make it their business to see that it was carried on efficiently, and that there would be secured to the country the establishment of industrial enterprises which would make it absolutely secure against dependence on any foreign country for any essential commodity."

Canada Being Poisoned

In Canada, however, not only have we received no direct help and lead from the Government in connection with planning for our industries after the war in the nation's interests, but a considerable section of our population is keeping the country in a foment of agitation which would tend to destroy rather than to build up. There is only one way to pay off our accumulated war debts, and that is by producing in field, forest, mine and factory all that we possibly can, and selling these products at as high a margin over the cost of production as we are able to secure.

As far as export trade is concerned, manufacturers in Canada may be forced in the national interests to sell their wares at a merely nominal margin of profit so as to help preserve the balance of trade and at the same time give employment to the largest possible number of people. The crux of the situation calling forth denunciation of industry, we believe to be just here. Interested parties have poisoned the minds of agriculturists and other classes in this country and have led them to believe that the manufacturers not only received directly an enormous advantage from the tariff which they were not entitled to, and in consequence were making profits which were out of all proportion to the risks involved, but were also actuated by the most selfish motives. It is, therefore, opportune to say fairly, honestly, and emphatically that the average net return from the investment of capital in industry is not more than it should be to encourage men to take the risks incident thereto. Further, while here and there large profits have been made by manufacturers, as is also the case of agriculturists and other classes, yet the history of the past generation shows thousands of abandoned industrial enterprises in which men have lost their all, just as there have been abandoned farms that were not made to pay.

In the United States, according to recent returns made to the Federal Trade Commission, out of 250,000 trading and manufacturing concerns over 100,000 earn no net income whatever; in addition 90,000 of

them make less than \$5,000 per year, some of whom have very large capital invested. It is the same thing in Canada: the few succeed, whom we all hear about from the newspapers, and the many either just get along or languish and die.

Agriculture Needs Home Markets

The Old-world countries are already taking steps to make themselves more self-contained and self-supporting in the matter of food stuffs. It may not be long, therefore, before the agriculturists of this country realize that they must depend more largely than ever upon the home markets. To this end, manufacturing industries, if encouraged, should be established all through the West as soon as the population is able to take care of them and raw materials may be secured. No nation can become great that is concerned solely with agriculture. Every important country in the world, except Great Britain, has found it necessary to adopt a policy which gives protection to its home industries, and many believe that she will be forced to fall into line after the war is over. Under free trade, agriculture has not prospered. A writer in *The Athenaeum*, for February, 1918, in a remarkable article, admits that he was "brought up to reverse free trade," but believes the time has arrived for fresh consideration and revision. He says: "The politicians must now see that it is life and death for England, and for English men and women; it is no game for political struggles, no academic arena for non-participant, detached philosophers."

This section of my address would not be complete without the statement that the challenge of the grain growers, through their official paper, to the manufacturers, to declare themselves on the tariff, and to which I was counselled to respond, led me to study the question from their standpoint, as well as ours. If the figures given do not tell all the story, and the agriculturists of the West are not receiving proper consideration, then we should be the first to co-operate with them in trying to remedy their difficulties.

There is said to be a condition existing among the truck farmers and gardeners of the East whereby they receive only an average of 35 cents as their portion of every dollar's worth of products sold. If this is correct, it is a wrong that should be righted, and for this purpose the facilities of our association would be placed at the disposal of those interested.

Concluding Words

In concluding my address, I desire to thank my fellow officers, the members of the Executive Committee and of the Council, as well as the membership throughout, for the remarkable sympathy, support and confidence so often expressed during my term of office. This association and experience have been to me a source of happiness and joy that will cheer me throughout the rest of my life. I am sure that I can speak the same consideration for my successor.

I should also like to give utterance to my warm feelings of esteem towards our loyal, hard-working, and efficient staff at Head Office and at all the Branches. We have a splendid organization extending from sea to sea, and that is being used to further the interests of trade and commerce throughout our glorious Dominion.

It is a time to build up and not tear down—a time for co-operation and not opposition—a time to stand to our tasks and not be found shirking—a time to act unselfishly and not be moved by greed—a time for national unity and not discord—a time to fight our battles bravely and not lose faith in God that right, not might, will soon rule all the world.—Advertisement.

Woodrow Wilson

Continued from Page 9

of every man and woman in the nation, and felt that the full striking force of the American people could not be exercised were it not given intelligently and willingly. One of the most eloquent of the friends he called around him told me that after a trip through the country he marvelled at the splendid spirit of the American people. And this did not only apply to the well-to-do but to the ordinary laborer as well. As he said, it was not a question as to what the President thought they should do, but what he wanted them to do. He had complete confidence in his judgment, and they would follow him to victory and keep tightening their belts if it took 20 years to do it, and an army of 10,000,000 of men. Many were disappointed that the nation was so slow in exerting its full striking force. The sorely beset Allies looked longingly for Blucher. The nation itself having set its hand to the plow, became nervous and fearful lest their armies should arrive too late.

During the civil war there was no such unanimity of sentiment in favor of the war in the north as President Wilson has been able to evoke in this crisis. Lincoln was thwarted during his whole career as president by a strong and active anti-war party who were constantly sapping the energies of the government by peace propaganda. The leaders of this movement were men of great influence. It was therefore necessary to inaugurate a system of propaganda to forestall any such sentiment in this war. This has been done with remarkable skill and places this "school-master," as he has been contemptuously called by his opponents, in the forefront of all Americans, as a consummate politician as well as a foreseeing statesman. What may be called the politics of the war has been superbly managed. German influence was extremely active, both to prevent the United States entering the war and then to paralyze its war efforts. Immense sums of money were spent for this purpose and in the most insidious ways. The government, through its secret service, were kept informed of every step taken. The German Embassy, at Washington, was the nerve centre of this propaganda, and during the time that Bernstorff was over-running the country with spies he was expressing great friendship for the United States and professing to do everything in his power to persuade his government against provoking the United States to war.

There is abundant evidence, now before the public, to demonstrate that there was in the hands of the United States authorities ample evidence of the supreme treachery of the German representatives in Washington. There was "casus belli" in plenty, as it was the publication of this information with constant iteration that consolidated the people of the nation in favor of the war.

Organizing on a War Basis

The President has been able to call to his aid the greatest captains of industry in the United States. Henry Ford, who is perhaps the greatest living exponent of what is known as "quantity production," has been induced to place his immense resources both in men and machinery at the disposal of the nation, and in addition to everything else is now launching a sea-going Ford every two days. C. M. Schwab, recently announced that early in 1919 the United

States would have more torpedo boat destroyers in commission than all the navies of the world. He has been placed at the head of the great shipbuilding activities of the United States and by his enthusiasm is speeding up ship production under the "quantity production" system in a manner that would have been thought impossible as late as last March.

The program of 6,000,000 tons of shipping in 1918, which was the program in the autumn of 1917, and was criticized as the crazy dream of enthusiasts in congress last winter, now gives promise of fulfillment. The production of guns and of war material is progressing. The enlistment of men is going on just as fast as the shipping can convey them to France. The people have responded to the demands of the food administration for a lessened consumption of wheat, flour, sugar and fat without a murmur. By a law recently passed the wealth of the nation is to be taxed to the extent of eight billion dollars this year in the way of income tax. This is a very drastic measure to a people who had no income tax until recently and that only a very small one.

Jealous of His Prerogatives

The President as commander-in-chief of the army and navy is very jealous of his prerogatives. He is, however, particular not to infringe on the constitutional rights of Congress and insists on legislation legalizing every act of his, often as the leaders think unnecessarily. He is a believer in the British system of parliamentary government and has adopted the practice of speaking personally to Congress in joint session. The practice has been in disuse for nearly a century. His wonderful clarity of spoken expression makes his address to Congress marvelously effective.

It has been stated that he would like to see each of his secretaries in charge of the departments have the right to appear before congress and co-operate in passing the necessary legislation and supplies for their departments, as is the practice in the British parliament, and is a strong believer in the budget system.

Last February, labor organizations were very restless and suspicious. They had heard of profiteering. The high cost of food, clothing and housing was pressing on them relentlessly, and they could not help but think that they were being exploited. This was particularly true in the shipbuilding industry and in the great lumber camps of the Pacific Coast. One of the shrewdest observers in the United States who had spent six months in travelling through the shipyards, and investigating other war activities, told me if the president only had time to spare and had gone among those people, there would have been such another speeding up of production as the world had never seen. He had conversed with thousands of labor men throughout the country and had their point of view. They had the completest faith in the president and looked upon him as their man, and as one of them expressed it, "were willing to follow him through hell." There has been a marvellous change, however, in the attitude of labor in the last few months. One of the greatest contributing causes to this condition of affairs was the plea of the delegation of British labor leaders who came to the United States last winter at the invitation of the President, and spread themselves throughout the

nation and talked to the labor men in the im-

They were men of great force, and told of the labor was making, an was essentially labor's very little trouble in the United States at the I have heard Preside many speeches. The fir opening of the Panam bic, Alabama, in Octob heard many of the or language of the generation, and I have anyone speak with so assume so naturally it was his, as President W occasion and in many kin make to Congress Mobile, he looked rare affairs of state were c the burden was too g many times last wint ceased in weight. H and bright, and I know at his age, shows r robust health. He tal hours at golf nearly to the theatre (I three times a week; on vaudeville, and while rally so entertaining, sense a society man, b much enjoyment out of closest friends told me up his mind two or thr if he is to perform his country, it is absolutel he shall conserve his I not predict what the fu but from present indi appear as though Presi go down in history as great presidents of th and one of the greatest "Triumphant Democra



Northern Manitoba

Prof. E. C. Wallace, Head of the Department of Mining at Manitoba, has been appointed as Governor for Northern Manitoba. A. Campbell, M.P. for December 1. His duties supervision of education time as well as the dev natural resources of the I under his jur

The church must not as the echo of stat the embodiment and Christianity. It must hilltops, to Calvary as renew its vision of church was not meant an outworn creed, but world ideas; not the things as they were, ible campaigner for ought to be; not the narcotics that numb thinking and soothe peace, peace, when t but the resistless dyns that will smash throug of dead dogma and st of arid formalism in rance of a new heaven —Macdonald.



Manitoba is Not All Treeless Prairie. The Big Elm on Eglington Ranch, on the Banks of the Assiniboine

ation and talked to immense crowds of labor men in the industrial centres. They were men of great power and eloquence, and told of the sacrifice British labor was making, and that this war was essentially labor's war. There is very little trouble in labor circles in the United States at the present time.

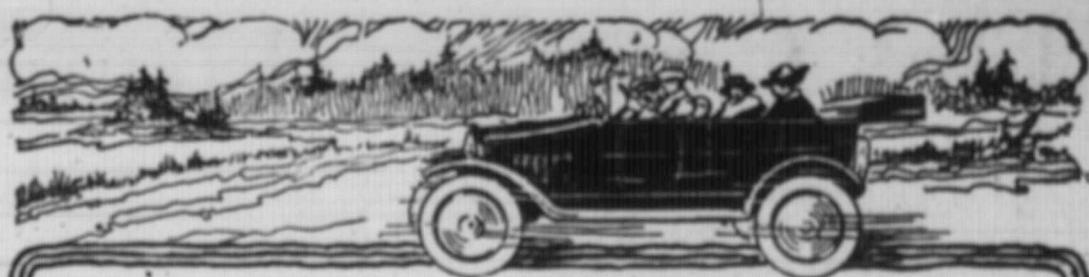
I have heard President Wilson make many speeches. The first one was at the opening of the Panama Canal, at Mobile, Alabama, in October, 1913. I have heard many of the great speakers in our language of the last and present generation, and I have never yet heard anyone speak with such facility, and assume so naturally the authority that was his, as President Wilson did on that occasion and in many speeches I heard him make to Congress last winter. At Mobile, he looked careworn, as though affairs of state were crushing him, and the burden was too great. I saw him many times last winter. He has increased in weight. His eyes are clear and bright, and I know of no man who, at his age, shows more evidence of robust health. He takes two or three hours at golf nearly every day, goes to the theatre with his wife two or three times a week; once every week to vaudeville, and while he does practically no entertaining, and is in no sense a society man, he appears to get most enjoyment out of life. One of his closest friends told me that he had made up his mind two or three years ago that if he is to perform his full duty to his country, it is absolutely necessary that he shall conserve his health. One cannot predict what the future has in store, but from present indications, it would appear as though President Wilson will go down in history as one of the three great presidents of the United States, and one of the greatest of all leaders of "Triumphant Democracy."



Northern Manitoba Commissioner.

Prof. E. C. Wallace, M.A.D.S., Ph. D., Head of the Department of Geology and Mineralogy of Manitoba University, who has been appointed as Government Commissioner for Northern Manitoba in succession to J. A. Campbell, M.P. for Nelson, who retires December 1. His duties will include the supervision of education and health conditions as well as the development of all the natural resources of the 175,000 square miles under his jurisdiction.

The church must reconceive itself, not as the echo of state policies, but as the embodiment and spokesman of Christianity. It must up again to the hilltops, to Calvary and to Olivet, and renew its vision of the world. The church was not meant to be the cult of an outworn creed, but the fountain of world ideas; not the conservator of things as they were, but the irrepressible campaigner for things as they ought to be; not the dealer in dull narcotics that numb the pains of new thinking and soothe the nation with peace, peace, when there is no peace, but the restless dynamic of a new life that will smash through the Dardanelles of dead dogma and stir the wilderness of arid formalism into the glad fragrance of a new heaven and a new earth. —Macdonald.



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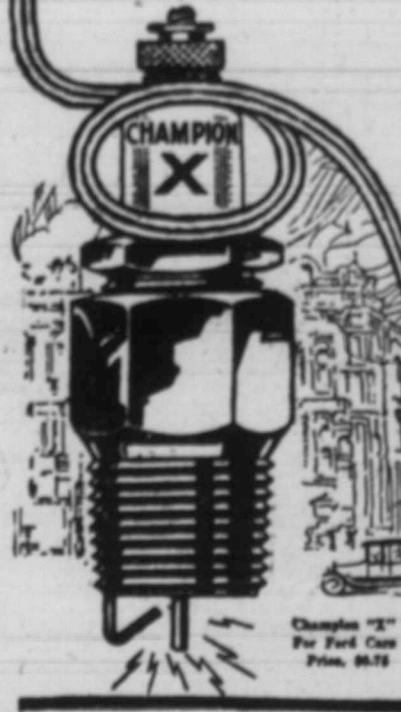
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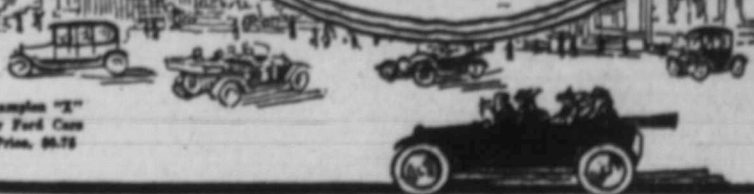
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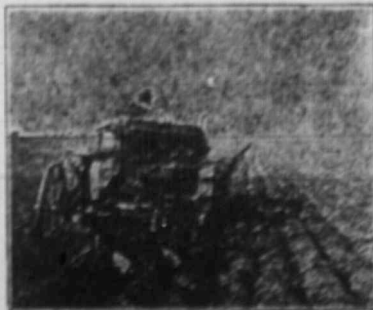
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THE matter of a rest and vacation for the busy farm woman should be of concern to those who are interested in her health and the necessity of her being able to "carry on" in the busy time. A woman is like a machine—it can only run for a certain length of time without stopping for repairs and renovation or a breakdown is the result. There is a danger this year in the gigantic effort which is being made for greater production that many of our farm women will go past the safety line in the expenditure of strength and nervous energy. To get through the greatest amount of work possible and to still leave strength for the future tasks, relaxation is necessary. Every woman should plan on having a few minutes of relaxation each day. A short period it may be, but she must forget about the hundred and one things to be done and make herself believe that she has nothing to do but rest for those few minutes. It will mean much to her in going on with her work for the rest of the day in a contented and cheerful frame of mind.

At the mention of a holiday and of the woman being away for a few days, I can imagine the loud protests from many busy women. "The men folks simply couldn't hatch that long and the children would not be looked after." Yet there are some men and boys who hatch for longer than a few days and they do not suffer to any visible extent. Surely someone could attend to the children for a few days. They would have to if that mother broke down at the end of the busy season and was ordered to the hospital by the doctor. We are living under a great strain these days and there must be time allowed for relaxation and recuperation or we will not be able to bear up under the strain and to preserve that balance of mind which enables us to look at life aright. To go camping seems the popular idea of a holiday, but if you are the one who is helping mother plan the holiday do not let too many in the household plan to go at the same time because that means extra work for her. School vacation is here now and many of the grown-up girls and boys should make up their minds that mother simply has to take that holiday. Mothers do not look on it as time uselessly spent. It will mean much to you in the coming extra busy time of harvest. Get away from your work and forget about it for a week and you will come back to it refreshed in mind, rested in body and with a store of pleasant memories to aid you in the trying times ahead.

Must Use Substitutes

A dispatch came from Ottawa the other day which states that compulsory use by bakers, confectioners, public eating places and private households, of substitutes for wheat flour, are prescribed in an order issued by the Canada food board. The order defines as substitutes for wheat flour, "pure and wholesome corn, oats, barley, rice, tapioca, or potato flour, bran shorts, oatmeal, rolled oats, corn meal, corn starch, hominy, corn grits, rye meal, rice, tapioca, or any mixture of same, and potatoes." Four pounds of potatoes will be considered equivalent to one pound of the other substitutes. The order provides that on and after July 15, one pound of substitutes must be used to every nine pounds of standard wheat flour.

On and after July 15, this proportion, so far as places east of Port Arthur are concerned, must be increased to one pound of substitutes to every four pounds of white or standard wheat flour. Quantities of substitutes available west of Port Arthur are at present too uncertain to allow of a date being named for an increase equal to that required for eastern Canada, but such increase will be made just as soon as the available supply of substitutes in Western Canada warrants.

On and after July 15, no licensed dealer may legally have in his possession

for sale any wheat or standard flour, unless he also has at all times a sufficient stock of substitutes to meet the demands of the customers, at reasonable prices.

Persons at points east of, but not including Port Arthur, must purchase substitutes in the proportions of not less than one pound of substitutes to two pounds of wheat or standard flour, while persons west of, and including Port Arthur, must buy not less than one pound of substitutes to four pounds of wheat or standard flour. Dealers are forbidden, on and after July 15, to sell flour unless substitutes in the proportion stated, or to a greater proportion are purchased.

On and after July 15, every baker must place on each loaf of bread a label or sticker bearing his name and address, and the words "victory bread." The latter expression will be a guarantee that the prescribed amount of substitutes for standard wheat flour required by the Canada food board have



Another helping, please.

been used in making the loaf. Bread organization of a system of vital statistics which does not bear such label or sticker may be seized.

The order makes it an offence for any person to sell or have in his possession any product in which white or standard flour is used, which does not conform to the requirements of the food board. The penalty for violation of the new regulations is a fine of not less than \$100 and up to \$1,000 or imprisonment for a period of three months, or both fine and imprisonment.

Conference on Statistics

A conference on the vital statistics of Canada between representatives of the Dominion Bureau of statistics and delegates of the provincial registrars general, and of other institutions interested in the subject, was held at the offices of the Bureau in Ottawa, on June 19 and 20. Among those present were, Hon. J. W. Armstrong, provincial secretary of Manitoba, Dr. M. M. Seymour, commissioner of public health for Saskatchewan, and Donald Mackie, acting deputy registrar general for Alberta.

Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce, opened the proceedings with a brief address of welcome to the delegates, in the course of which he said that vital statistics had to do with the human element and with life and its progress, a knowledge of which was necessary as a basis for the work of social reformers and of legislation. In the negotiations which had preceded the conference they had been met by the provincial governments in the broadest and most generous spirit of good-will and desire to co-ordinate. There were differences in jurisdiction and in policies, but difficulties of this kind could

always be overcome by a reasonable method of co-operation; so that each could retain its own powers and yet all work together for the same purpose.

The conference went into committee and spent most of the two days, Wednesday and Thursday, in discussing, clause by clause, the provisions and schedules of a model bill which it was proposed should be recommended by the conference for enactment by each of the provincial legislatures so far as local conditions might admit. In the course of the discussion, it was resolved that the model bill and schedules should be referred to a committee consisting of representatives of the nine provinces with instructions to give effect to the principles agreed upon by the conference and to submit the bill as finally settled to the respective provincial governments.

Resolutions were also adopted in favor of (1) the omission of mortality statistics from future censuses of the Dominion government, and (2) the

life. They are the ones who plan things or for whom the good times are planned. This summer, while visiting an average sized town in Manitoba, some of the people of that town told me they were facing a serious problem with their 'teen age boys and girls. There were very few social events of interest to the boys and girls of this age. There was too great a difference in the things that interested the serious-minded folk and the growing ones. The result was that these young people were directing their energies in a wrong way. They were left too much to their own resources without the proper supervision and leadership of older and wiser people. The play spirit was very much alive in them, but there was no outlet in the usual young people's social gatherings. Our boys and girls must have a certain amount of play. It should be supervised and partially planned by people who know the proper balance which must be retained to keep our young people mentally and physically alert. The question of leadership in this coming winter is of vital importance to those who wish to see our young people develop into clean, wholesome and cheerful citizens. The cloud of war still hangs heavily over our heads and often it is hard to be gay and cheerful, but we owe a duty to the ones growing up in our midst. We must see that their energies are directed into wholesome channels. What does your town or village provide outside of the pool room for sport for your growing boys? When or how do your young girls spend their youthful energies after their day's work has been finished?

The Country Boy's Creed

Here is a creed for country boys, written by Edwin Osgood Grover, which would be well worth while to teach to our boys and girls. It seems to be the very thing needed to express our thoughts for life on the farm.

I believe that the country which God made is more beautiful than the city which man made; that life out-of-doors and in touch with the earth is the natural life of man. I believe that work is work wherever I find it, but that work with nature is more inspiring than work with the most intricate of machinery. I believe that the dignity of labor depends not on what you do, but on how you do it, that opportunity comes to the boy on the farm as often as to the boy in the city, that life is larger and freer and happier on the farm than in the town; that my success depends not on my location, but upon myself; not upon my dreams, but upon what I actually do; not upon luck, but upon pluck. I believe in working while you work and playing while you play, and in giving and demanding a square deal in every act of life.

Community Leaders

We have often talked about them in the past and wished that our particular community had one or two. Or we pointed to such and such a person and said that he was the leader in the community. We knew in an indefinite way that we wanted one or more leaders. But we often regarded them as somewhat of a luxury and we could get along without them if necessary. Often to our very naming of a person as a community leader spoiled that person's ability to lead. True leadership is not asking the people to follow. People often object to following, especially one of their own people. Leadership is the ability to induce the people to go forward themselves. A true leader does not lead, but directs the energy of the people in the proper direction and tries to work in a systematic way so that there will be concrete results from the energy expended.

The question of leadership should be a matter of vital concern to us these days. Especially so in the average small town and country district. So many of our young men are in training or on active service and that means a lack of social life in most places. Young people are the natural leaders in social

THE ideal summer fruit. Those wild fruits of summer days are not so fortunate as what to have. The puddings that tempt us in hot weather.



Buttered Scotch Pie Mold.

week, all made in that uses very little cream in ten minute family and all helping, and the in making ice cream is a good end variety by adding crushed fruit.

Plain

1 egg
1 cup sugar
A pinch of salt
1/2 pint thick cream

Beat the eggs in flour, the salt and Put over the fire stir until the mix Cool, add the flav freeze, using one ice cream salt. endless variations raspberry ice cream berries. Crush the some time before sugar to sweeten. cream in the free freeze at once. To or some melted ch you another dose through a sieve an make a rich and bananas will flav A cup of strong co of part of the mill strawberries or ra cious ice cream. accident one day y strawberry ice cr strawberries. Ba other fruit I had through a sieve mixture. Since th the combination. ice cream substit syrup for the suga

Curra

I presume mos bottles of fruit j another put aw puddings, water 1 cup currant syrup

3 cups water
Boil and cool other ingredients and turn until tr ice and leave unt

Pineap

Pineapple sherb same way, subst or grated pineapp in the above reci

Blackbe

Almost any fr the foundation for 1 cup fruit syrup 2 cups boiling water 1 cup whipped cream Soak the gelat cold water, cover stir until dissolv juice and blackbe mould and when round with whipp

Rice

1 cup hot cooked ric 1 tablespoon gelatine 2 tablespoons sugar



Cooling Desserts

THE ideal summer dessert is fresh fruit. Those of us who live where wild fruits are plentiful find the summer dessert a comparatively easy matter. Those of us who are not so fortunate are often puzzled to know what to have. The steamed and baked puddings that we relish in winter do not tempt us in hot weather. With ice and a small freezer one can have a great variety of wholesome and delicious desserts with little trouble. This summer we have had water ice, ice cream or sherbet twice a week, all made in a two quart freezer that uses very little ice and freezes the cream in ten minutes. We are seven in family and all have a very generous helping, and the cost is not excessive. In making ice cream the following recipe is a good foundation. One can have variety by adding different flavors or crushed fruit.



Bittersweet Rice Mold.

Plain Ice Cream
 2 eggs
 1 cup sugar
 A pinch of salt
 1/2 pint thick cream
 3 cups milk
 2 level tablespoons flour
 Flavoring

Beat the eggs light, add the milk and flour, the salt and sugar mixed together. Put over the fire in a double boiler and stir until the mixture thickens slightly. Cool. Add the flavoring, the cream and freeze, using one part ice to three parts ice cream salt. This recipe will admit of endless variations. For strawberry or raspberry ice cream add a pint of crushed berries. Crush the berries with a fork some time before using and add enough sugar to sweeten. Put the custard and cream in the freezer, add the fruit and freeze at once. Two tablespoons of cocoa or some melted chocolate added will give you another dessert. Bananas rubbed through a sieve and added to the mixture make a rich and tasty ice cream. Three bananas will flavor the above amount. A cup of strong coffee may take the place of part of the milk. Bananas and either strawberries or raspberries make a delicious ice cream. I discovered this by accident one day when I started to make strawberry ice cream and ran out of strawberries. Bananas were the only other fruit I had so I rubbed one or two through a sieve and added it to the mixture. Since then we have often used the combination. If you want a maple ice cream substitute a cup of maple syrup for the sugar in the above recipe.

Currant Sherbet

I presume most of you have a few bottles of fruit juice of one kind and another put away for use in gelatine puddings, water ices, etc.

1 cup currant syrup
 3 cups water
 1 tablespoon lemon juice
 Ice and salt

Boil and cool the water, add to the other ingredients and put in the freezer, and turn until frozen. Pack in salt and ice and leave until time to serve.

Pineapple Sherbet

Pineapple sherbet may be made in the same way, substituting pineapple juice or grated pineapple for the currant juice in the above recipe.

Blackberry Gelatine

Almost any fruit juice may serve as the foundation for this pudding.

1 cup fruit syrup
 2 cups boiling water
 1 cup whipped cream
 2 tablespoons granulated gelatine
 1 tablespoon lemon juice

Soak the gelatine in two tablespoons cold water, cover with boiling water and stir until dissolved. Cool, add lemon juice and blackberry syrup. Pour into a mould and when cold turn out and surround with whipped cream.

Rice Surprise

1 cup hot cooked rice
 1 tablespoon gelatine
 2 tablespoons sugar
 1/2 teaspoon salt
 1 teaspoon vanilla
 1 cup whipped cream



Soak the gelatine in three tablespoons water for five minutes, then mix with the rice. Add the sugar, salt and vanilla and beat well. Set aside until it begins to congeal. Beat the cream stiff and fold it in. Pour into a mould and let it harden. Serve with plain cream, orange marmalade or fruit sauce.

Snow Pudding

2 1/4 cups milk
 1/4 teaspoon salt
 1/2 cup powdered sugar
 1/4 cup cornstarch
 Whites 2 eggs
 1 teaspoon vanilla

Mix the cornstarch and salt with one-half cup milk. Scald remaining milk, add cornstarch mixture gradually while stirring constantly and let cook fifteen minutes. Beat whites of eggs until stiff and then gradually while beating constantly add sugar and vanilla. Add to the cooked mixture and beat for one minute. Turn into a mould first dipped into cold water. Chill and remove from mould. Serve with chocolate sauce.

Chocolate Sauce

2 ounces unweetened chocolate
 Yolks 2 eggs
 1/4 teaspoon vanilla
 1/2 cup sugar
 Pinch salt

Put chocolate, one-quarter cup sugar and cold milk into double boiler and cook until milk is scalded. Mix yolks of eggs with one-quarter cup sugar and salt and beat. Pour milk gradually while beating constantly onto egg mixture. Return to double boiler and stir until mixture thickens. Cool and flavor with vanilla.

Whiff

The name implies that there is not much to this dessert, but it is really very good.

3 tablespoons tapioca
 1/4 teaspoon salt
 2 eggs
 1 cup milk
 1/2 cup sugar
 4 bananas

Soak the tapioca for several hours. Heat the milk, add the tapioca, salt and sugar. Cook until transparent. Add the well beaten yolks of the eggs and cook for a moment longer. Have the whites of the eggs beaten very stiff, fold these into the pudding and when cold pour over four sliced bananas.

Blanc Mange

1 pint milk
 4 level tablespoons sugar
 4 level tablespoons cornstarch
 1/2 teaspoon vanilla extract
 1 rounding tablespoon chocolate or cocoa

Economical, easy and delicious is the blanc mange made after this recipe. Put the sugar into the scalded milk and stir until dissolved. Moisten the cornstarch with a little water or milk and add to the scalding milk, stirring swiftly to prevent lumping. When thoroughly mixed put in a double boiler and let boil for fifteen minutes, then add the vanilla and beat until smooth. Now place a portion of the mixture in jelly tumblers which have been wet with cold water and not dried, using half the mixture; then add the chocolate to the remainder of the mixture, after making a stiff paste of it by melting with a little water; set on the stove for a moment and stir all the time. Then place the chocolate mixture over the white in the tumblers and set away to cool. When ready to serve a touch will make the blanc mange slip out in a pretty shape. This will be enough to serve six persons.

Lemon Pudding

2 cups milk
 2 tablespoons cornstarch
 A little grated lemon rind
 4 tablespoons cake crumbs
 1/2 cup sugar
 2 tablespoons lemon juice
 A pinch of salt

Put the milk in the top of a double boiler, add the cornstarch which has been wet with a little cold water, the sugar and the salt. Stir until it thickens. Set aside to cool, adding the juice and rind of lemon. Put the crumbs in the bottom of a glass dish or in the bottom of sherbet glasses and pour the mixture over it. Serve very cold.

Caramel Fruit Pudding

1/2 cup white sugar
 1 pint milk
 4 level tablespoons cornstarch
 Peaches or apricots
 1 tablespoon butter
 1/2 teaspoon salt
 1 egg
 1/2 teaspoon vanilla

Melt the sugar in a frying-pan, stirring



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constantly so it will not burn. Heat one pint milk and mix thoroughly with the melted sugar. Add the cornstarch mixed with a little cold milk first; cook directly over the fire until it thickens, then over hot water for twenty minutes longer; add the butter, salt and beaten egg, stirring constantly. Take from fire, add the vanilla, then place in a wet mould on ice, and when ready to serve turn out on a dish and place sliced peaches on top and around the pudding; then cover with whipped cream. Canned peaches or apricots may be used in place of the fresh fruit.

Butterscotch Rice

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 cup brown sugar | 1/4 cup cold water |
| 2 cups milk | 2 tablespoons granulated gelatine |
| 2 tablespoons butter or butter substitute | 1 cup boiled rice |

Cook together the brown sugar and the butter substitute until a very dark brown, but be sure they do not burn. Pour this into three cups of scalded milk. Cook in a double boiler until the butterscotch is melted in the milk, then pour it over the granulated gelatine that has been soaked in one-quarter cup water or milk. Stir until the gelatine is dissolved and cool until the mixture begins to thicken, then stir into it one cupful cold boiled rice. Set aside in a mould to harden. This dessert is delicious without the addition of any sauce, although plain or whipped cream will not come amiss if it is available.

Dainty Tapioca Pudding

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1/4 cup fine tapioca | 1/4 teaspoon powdered cinnamon |
| 3 cups boiling water | 1 cup cooked apples |
| 2 tablespoons sugar | Meringue |
| Raisins | Sugar and cream |

Sprinkle the tapioca into the boiling water and cook it until it is quite tender.



Dainty Tapioca Pudding

Then stir in the sugar, the powdered cinnamon and the cupful of cooked apples. Cook this all together in the oven in a casserole or baking-dish for five minutes. Decorate round the edges with meringue and raisins. Serve hot or cold with sugar and cream. Any fruit may be substituted for the apples.

Banana Ice Cream

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 2 cups milk | Pinch of salt |
| 1/4 cup sugar | 1 cup whipped cream |
| 2 eggs | 3 bananas, mashed |
| 1 teaspoon lemon juice | |

Scald the milk in a double boiler, and when it has just reached boiling point pour it over the eggs, which have been beaten—yolks and whites together. Return to the double boiler and cook, stirring constantly, until the mixture thickens so that it coats the back of a spoon. Add the salt and the sugar, and when the custard is cold, the cream, the lemon juice and the bananae. Freeze and leave standing two hours.

The Country Cook.

The Face in the Paper

Continued from Page 8

him delightfully and soon was talking to him as if she had known him always. She told him of the loveless marriage her father had arranged, of her lonely life and need of a mother's loving care. Rufus listened and sympathized and—the rogue!—made love to her so delicately and respectfully that she could only blush and pull her hand away when he tried to squeeze her fingers.

The great car rushed through the darkness straight toward Miss Naylor's home, and Rufus was happy—he had found the beautiful face in the paper. And before the ride was over he had made her promise—oh, he had a way with him, had Rufus!—that she would give up the worldly marriage of the morrow, and give herself a chance to fall in love with "somebody" who might fall in love with her if opportunity offered.

"There's no other way to happiness," said Rufus, soft and low, as the car stopped before her father's door.

THE END

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

THE first thing my mind thought of on this subject is, "the true United!"

thoughts in common towards the betterment of farm men and women. The way of looking at everything we do for or for ourselves also ourselves aside and of others, as unselfishness of co-operation do not mean only a fish, but everyone in the next, so that the spirit of our union become one of us. We make those who are on union feel that we are split and betterment of our farm men and women.

Granted that we have an interest in before us, we should work, find something. Don't you think we are meetings more or less? We should not merely a chance to our neighbors, but bring a helpful message only a better method, so that encouraged and help carry thoughts and own homes to this as the days go by. important, but how develop the better part takes first place. I to endure their difficulties prove their condition out and meet people's minds, and find in farmhouse walls. Voted and drawn farming and farm club round which activity would revolutionize.

Plan

We should plan at least six months ahead a program for keep, and in this when her turn comes what her subject is, members plenty of it we could have a paper read at each one on gardening, November. We should every club in our program made out by the president of U.F.W.A. club, over the province time be working to them, and thus accomplished, by even thinking along the same time. There great and awful of food, especially and bacon, and we citizens should not this call. Here we of the best country. day. We live just as eat just as much as on in the same old Great Britain and not only hungry of They stand ever war so close. How are with the vacuum to remind them of ever gone, not only country, but Canada get interested and towards their relief bestir ourselves to effect this relief, a be in vain. We service pledge ourselves thereby pledging our ing of waste in foot tary co-operation wler. We should red wards Red Cross possibly can as a forts to our soldiers

Farm Women's Clubs

THE first thought that comes to my mind in connection with this subject is, "Are we really in the true sense of the word 'United'?" That is, have we thoughts in common with one another towards the betterment of our lives as farm men and women, or have we a selfish way of looking at things, and is everything we do for the good of others or for ourselves alone. We should put ourselves aside and live for the good of others, as unselfishness is the true essence of co-operation. By others, I do not mean only the members of our club, but everyone in the district, and in the next, so that they too may catch the spirit of our union, and desire to become one of us. We should strive to make those who come in touch with our union feel that we are living for the uplift and betterment of the lives of our farm men and women.

Granted that we have each and every one an interest in the duty that lies before us, we should commence our work, find something to do and do it. Don't you think we could plan to make our meetings more interesting and helpful? We should not think of them as merely a chance to meet and chat with our neighbors, but each member should bring a helpful message, even if it is only a better method of caring for the dishcloth, so that each one may be encouraged and helped, and that we may carry thoughts and inspirations to our own homes to think and ponder over as the days go by. Making money is important, but how to use money and develop the better part of human nature takes first place. If farm women are to endure their difficult tasks, and improve their conditions, we should get out and meet people, brush up our minds, and find interests outside the farmhouse walls. We should be interested and drawn together for better farming and farm housekeeping, the hub round which every community activity would revolve.

Plan Ahead

We should plan our meetings for at least six months ahead. We should make out a program for each member to keep, and in this way she will know when her turn comes to take part, and what her subject is. It would give our members plenty of time to prepare, and we could have a helpful and timely paper read at each meeting, such as one on gardening, in April, not in November. We should try and interest every club in our province, and have a program made out at the convention by the president to be used in every U.F.W.A. club, so that the women all over the province would at the same time be working to solve the same problems, and thus much good could be accomplished, by everyone working and thinking along the same lines at the same time. There is at this time one great and awful cry, the conservation of food, especially wheat, flour, beef and bacon, and we as true Canadian citizens should not turn a deaf ear to this call. Here we are, living in one of the best countries in the world today. We live just as well as ever we did, eat just as much as ever, still we go on in the same old way, knowing that Great Britain and our Allies go hungry, not only hungry for body, but of soul. They stand ever with the horrors of war so close. How many homes there are with the vacant chairs over there, to remind them of the loved ones forever gone, not only to save their own country, but Canada as well. We should get interested and help to do something towards their relief, and if we do not bestir ourselves to enable Canada to effect this relief, all their efforts will be in vain. We should secure food service pledge cards and sign them, thereby pledging ourselves to the saving of waste in food stuffs, and voluntary co-operation with the food controller. We should redouble our efforts towards Red Cross work and do all we possibly can as a union, to bring comforts to our soldiers.

We should make a study of diseases, especially venereal diseases, and do all we possibly can to help those who are so earnestly working to offset this menace to national health. We should strive to interest the people to such an extent, that they will see the great need of rural hospitals and co-operate with us to help further this movement.

As some of our young ladies are to have the opportunity of attending a convention for the purpose of making the life of our rural young people more interesting (the Girls' Conference) we should stand ready to help them on their return, to carry out what plans they may have formed to help the young people in our community to live happy and contented lives on the farm. We should try to make our homes happy for our children, for by so doing we build up a happy childhood, which will do more for a child than the piling up of dollars and cents. The success of our union depends upon its activity, and if we keep active, we may see thousands of women banded together in one vast army reaching across our province. I feel a power which, if rightly directed, must mean the dawn of a brighter tomorrow. A tomorrow when the social evils, under which we writhe and which are a disgrace to our civilization, are banished—a tomorrow when, instead of being selfishly wrapped up in our own affairs, we reach out our hands to all humanity, feeling that they are all our own.—Mrs. Chas. Bruels, Roseview, U.F.W.A.

NOTE—Your provincial secretary does not quite agree with Mrs. Bruels in regard to having a standard program drawn up at the convention, which does not, however, mean that the idea is not a good one. To my mind, in a democratic organization such as ours, the dictating to our locals as to what they shall or shall not discuss, is a thing to be avoided, nor should we do anything which might limit the scope of their work. Personally, I think that with each local drawing up its own program more good can be accomplished as a much wider field can be covered. The Farm Women's Club's page of The Grain Growers' Guide, our official organ, is the medium for interchange of ideas, and if all our members would make a point of reading this page each week, so that they may know what work other locals are taking up, and if our secretaries would report regularly, either to the Central office or The Guide direct, I think we should be able to show some very tangible results at the end of our year's work.—M. W. Spiller, provincial secretary.

From the Far North

The Armadale women have been organized since 1911 to help in the various undertakings of the neighborhood. At first the work was done very unostentatiously, but receiving a visit about three years ago from Mrs. Archibald and Miss Harrison, Saskatoon, they were advised to report their meetings in the press as an encouragement to other clubs. This club is one of the most northerly in the province, and is 40 miles from town. It was first known locally as a ladies' auxiliary to a farmers' club, but on the latter being merged into a Grain Growers' Association, they formed the Homemakers' Club. Previous to the war the work was chiefly of a social nature and helping occasionally a case of dire need. It suffered misfortune in 1913 in having the home of its secretary-treasurer destroyed by fire and more than \$20 belonging to the club turned into ashes. For nearly four years the chief aim has been devotion to one cause—the welfare of the boys at the front. Supplementary to this, help has been given sympathetically to other efforts, towards the relief of the Belgians and patriotic funds. Only last January its help was asked in order to make a Halifax Relief concert and box social and dance a success, and \$135 was sent to that stricken

city by its promoters. More than \$100 was earned each year for the last two years by serving suppers and dinners at the local agricultural show of Meeting Lake, besides smaller affairs at the schoolhouse. The great need for a Victorian Order Nurse is generally recognized as the next great drive to be put through on a working basis.

Co-operation is being given with a neighboring Homemakers' Club in order to ensure needful attendance to the sick when so far from medical aid. One of the local boys, who is a prisoner of war has not been forgotten, and several parcels have been sent to him through the Red Cross. Practical sympathy was also given to a few families who have been burned out. At the present time there are 16 members on the roll, three being unmarried, and all belonging to a mixed farming district which has had only one real good crop (1915) since the land was open for homesteading in 1906. Many have left the district, yet these pioneer farmers and their wives still "carry on" and do their "bit." Meetings are held on the first Saturday in each month, taking each member's house in turn. This has been found to be more conducive to pleasant and successful meeting than the former plan of having them in the school house. It may be added in conclusion that the members are earnestly working both in and out of the club meetings for the success of the motto of the Saskatchewan H.C., "For Home and Country."—Miss Margery Brown, Rabbit Lake, Sask.

Surely a Surprised Editor

For the last two years we have taken charge of the cemetery and hired a man for three months in the summer to do the necessary work. We asked the people through the local paper to help us with this, so most of the families contributed \$1.00. We also placed a barrel there, so that water was handy for the caretaker or any one planting trees, which were afterwards watered by the caretaker. Since the beginning of the year we have sent a box of comforts to our soldier boys each month, 50 in number. These boxes cost on an average of \$50 per month. We generally have a large donation of comforts for each packing from outsiders. We held two home-cooking sales, also 10-cent tea and pancake tea, this year, which realized about \$118. The young people put on a play last fall, and another this spring under the auspices of the H.E.S., which brought in \$140. One of the members gave a tea, at which 60 jars of honey were received for the boys' boxes. We always have on hand sock legs and yarn, so our boys are always supplied with socks. We remembered one of our returned boys at Christmas by a pair of flannelette sheets, a quilt and \$5.00 box of groceries. We also remembered our local editor with a \$5.00 cheque. We sent a \$5.00 cheque each to the Halifax Relief Fund and the Y.M.C.A.

We always remember the Children's Aid Society. In February we sent a barrel of clothing and a large box of eatables. Last year we appointed committees in the country and town to collect for the Red Cross Trafalgar Day Fund. In this way we raised almost \$400. We raised \$40 selling tags, which we donated to the Red Cross, and generally have on hand a supply of sewing for them. We also had a rummage and home-cooking sale. These are ways we raise our money and very often some kind friend sends us a donation. At present we are taking up the district nurse problem and hope to see it through.—Mrs. Jas. Smith, secretary, Morris H.E.S., Man.

Red Cross Work for Children

The annual meeting of the Eastview W.G.G.A. took place on March 24, Mrs. R. M. Johnson was unanimously re-elected president, Miss M. Porte, secretary-treasurer, Mrs. W. Wallace, Miss J. Johnson and Mrs. N. Ford, board of directors. All participated in the dis-

ussions of the various topics and the meeting proved helpful and interesting. It was decided to have a garden party in June. Also the Red Cross sewing should be done by the larger school children instead of crochet or fancy sewing.—Miss M. Porte, secretary, Eastview W.G.G.A.

Miss Porte also sends \$25.00 to be applied to the Canadian Red Cross. This amount was sent to the Eastview W.G.G.A. by Mr. A. W. Wallace, "amount of commission earned by me in connection with the sale of Victory Bond last fall."—V. McNaughtan.

Working for a Free Library

At a meeting of the Roseview U.F.W. held on May 10th, the members decided that they would try and get a free library in accordance with the plan suggested by The Grain Growers' Guide, and we wish them every success in their efforts. A library owned by themselves should prove a very valuable asset to any local, and is certainly well worth working for. A discussion in regard to the egg circle also took place. This is one of the locals where an Egg Circle has been organized. Mrs. Harvey Wright also gave a very interesting paper on the "Right and Wrong Ways of Raising Money," and the members hope to raise some in the "right way" in the very near future. The members of the U.F.A. have been asked to join the ladies in selecting and giving a wedding present to a member of the men's local who is to be married this month.

Another Rest Room

The Mount Hope Homemakers' Club was organized in June, 1916, with 16 members. We now have 32. We have raised money in various ways—food sales, bazaars, a lawn social, and in November, 1917, we catered on the night of the Chautauqua festival. That night we had \$78.85 from the supper, \$5 donated by a local bachelor, and one story of a fruit cake, which had been donated to the Last Mountain chapter I.O.D.E., in town, by the Chinese restaurant, was given to our club, and sold for \$25. This gave us in all \$108.85, with which we opened our bank account. We have given \$25 to the Military Y.M.C.A., \$5.00 to French Appeal, \$10 to the Red Cross, \$10 to the Blue Cross, \$10 to the Agricultural Relief, \$10 to the Red Triangle. We have bought wool and made 47 pairs socks, also 12 pairs pyjamas. This year we are having a garden contest, each one entering to pay 25 cents. The money is to be used for prizes for best gardens. We have sent a 12-dozen crate of eggs and a warm quilt to a farm widow, with a family of small children, and intend sending more eggs, butter and various articles later. The members have saved feathers and eleven pillows have been sent to Red Cross association headquarters. As many more are in the process of making. Several of our members have written excellent papers. We have a rest room in town, which is kept up by the Bannockburn Chapter I.O.D.E., Wrexford Homemakers' Club and Mount Hope Homemakers' Club, all farm women, working together. We have two members from each on the rest room board. We raise funds for its support by an annual bazaar, occasional food sales, etc. We have a nice circulating library in connection, which is subscribed to by anyone whether a member of the clubs or not. The council of Wrexford and Mount Hope townships, also Nokomis town council have given us grants in support of rest room.—Nora D. Armour, secretary, Mount Hope Homemakers' Club.

\$5,000 from Patriotic Sale

On June 6 the people of Oak Lake held one of the most successful patriotic sales that have been held in the West. The whole community supported the sale and gave what they could to make it a success. The result of this "pull all together" is that the Agricultural Relief for the Allies fund is the

School and College Directory

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rather by \$5,246. The Home Economics Society and the Grain Growers' Association united in the work. The H.E.S. formed a committee to collect: Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, hens, ducks, and many other useful things were contributed. Mr. Pines, of Virden, was the auctioneer, and everything went off well. Mr. James Evans, deputy minister of agriculture, and Mr. McConnell, M.P.P., were present and gave excellent addresses before the sale was begun. This sale is an illustration of what concerted and united community effort can achieve when directed with right good will.—Geo. Gordon, secretary, Oak Lake G.G.A.

Westlock Workers

Westlock U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. held a picnic on Saturday, June 22, which was the last day of the membership drive in the northern part of the province. The weather was all that could be desired and all present enjoyed themselves thoroughly. The speakers of the day were W. F. Bredin, district director, who spoke on behalf of the U.F.A., Miss Mary W. Spiller, who spoke on the work of the U.F.W.A., and H. E. Platt, who gave a very fine address on the United Grain Growers Ltd., pointing out the relationship of the commercial and educational organizations and the necessity for increased membership in the U.F.A. if the commercial company was to attain its full measure of success. In connection with this we would like to remind the farm women that increased membership in the U.F.W.A. means increased membership in the farmers' organization as a whole, and that it is of vital importance to the welfare of the educational and commercial organizations that every farm woman in the province should lend both her financial and moral support to the farmers' movement by becoming a member of either the U.F.W.A. or the U.F.A. At Westlock everybody seems to be overflowing with enthusiasm. Immediately the speaking was over, canvassing for new members commenced. Before the close of the day, twenty-eight new members had been added to the men's organization. We have yet to hear from the women, but it was expected that the membership would be increased from 25 to 40. We are hoping to have the secretary, Mrs. Greenfield, with us at the time of our secretaries' convention.

Club Briefs

McCaffrey U.F.W.A. held their regular meeting on June 12, at which 18 members and two visitors were present. Amongst other questions discussed was the matter of the public health nurses and the Y.M.C.A. Hot Fund. The district was thoroughly canvassed for the Red Triangle Fund some time ago, so the members are doubtful if they will be able to give us very much assistance, as the amount of money collected at that time was very high. They are, however, having a sale of garden produce at a later date, and it is possible that they may be able to donate something then.

Miss M. Goodbrand, secretary of Crocus Plains U.F.W.A., reports that they held their regular meeting on June 12, when ten members, two visitors and seven of eight babies were present. One new member was enrolled. A resolution was passed asking that the public health nurses should inspect the local schools. The question of a rural nurse was again discussed, but it has been decided to do nothing in regard to this matter at the present time, in the hope that the government will help them out later on. The proceeds of the Red Cross Social which was recently got up by this local amounted to \$41.86.

Our organization is coming along nicely. We have had two business meetings and are sewing for the Red Cross now. We are sending to the co-operative Fruit Growers of B. C. for a shipment of fruit; it is so much cheaper than it is in the stores here, and economy is to be practised these times.—Miss Ida Dalziel, secretary, Red Jacket, W.G.G.A.

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local which has been used by our director Mrs. A. D. Crawford (deceased), Mrs. H. G. Jones and Mrs. D. A. ... The meeting to meet on the first month, and although it is not too large to start in the near future 15 or 20 on their way every success.

Alberville U.F.W. March meeting was held at the home of Mrs. ... a social afternoon ... present. The president from the U.F.A. ... the difference between local and a Women's ... was followed by a ... About 20 members ... were present. At 9 ... had a question box ... and Gardening, which very useful and ... given. Seven members were present.

Coutts U.F.W.A. their regular meeting account of the weather, but at the had 14 members present. ... discussed was the ... vice. Red Cross ... Bazar to be held ... secretary reports that is increasing. On ... was organized with ... and now they ... is willing to do all work along.

Mrs. Geo. F. Root, has been very busy work during the past and has accomplished amount of good. ... have been organized ... has rendered valuable connection with egg ...

Am pleased to inform a Women's lands, and we will bring this week. We prospects of more ... to work for the ... hence right into ... for a quilt. Next giving a ball. We ... When you have any along to the Woodla T. H. Reid, president G.A.

Could you give about that travel ladies in our meeting favor of getting it, as to what steps to—Annie J. Garry, W.G.G.A.

Our Auxiliary has local ... The A.P.O. is our most ... have had three membership of 21, ... Are devoting our Patriotic and Red ... est. Kindly give these lines. We ... increase, be able definite fund. Med one of our hot topics of any information Mrs. R. P. Brook Allies.

Hindville U.F.W. at the home of Mrs. members, recently, decided, that the bazaar before have are interested in making aprons, ... articles which they of same. At the they had completed in addition to a ... already been forming Cross Society during

Carstairs U.F.W. meeting on June 1, was small as the da members and five ... The members voted the ladies of the to the soldiers over

locals which has recently been organized by our director, Mrs. G. F. Root. Mrs. A. D. Crawford, was elected president; Mrs. H. G. Jones, vice-president; and Mrs. D. A. Morrow, secretary and treasurer. The members have arranged to meet on the first Tuesday of each month, and although their membership is not too large to start with, it is hoped in the near future that they will have 15 or 20 on their roll. We wish them every success.

Aldersyde U.F.W.A. reports: Our March meeting was a big success in spite of the inclement weather. We had a social afternoon with 35 visitors present. The president read an extract from the U.F.A. annual report explaining the difference between a U.F.W.A. local and a Women's Institute, which was followed by a musical programme. About 20 members from the men's local were present. At the May meeting we had a question box on Chicken Raising and Gardening, which resulted in some very useful and helpful hints being given. Seven members and one visitor were present.

Costs U.F.W.A. were unable to hold their regular meeting on April 25 on account of the inclemency of the weather, but at the May meeting they had 14 members present. The subject discussed was the egg marketing service. Red Cross work and plans for a Bazaar to be held this summer. The secretary reports that their membership is increasing. On March 9, the local was organized with a membership of nine, and now they have 22. Everyone is willing to do all she can to help the work along.

Mrs. Geo. F. Root, director U.F.W.A., has been very busy on organization work during the past couple of months and has accomplished a considerable amount of good. Several new locals have been organized besides which she has rendered valuable assistance in connection with egg marketing work.

Am pleased to inform you we have formed a Women's Section at Woodlands, and we will hold our second meeting this week. We are 16 strong with prospects of more. We have decided to work for the Overseas Y.M.C.A., hence right into work, selling tickets for a quilt. Next month we intend giving a ball. We must swell the funds. When you have anything good send it along to the Woodlands W.G.A.—Mrs. T. H. Reid, president, Woodlands W.G.A.

Could you give me any information about that travelling library? The ladies in our meeting seem to be all in favor of getting it. Could you advise as to what steps to take in getting it?—Annie J. Garry, secretary, Yorkton W.G.A.

Our Auxiliary has decided to call our local "The Allies." Lance Valley P.O. is our most central district. We have had three meetings and have a membership of 21, hope to have more. Are devoting our time and work to Patriotic and Red Cross work at present. Kindly give us any advice along these lines. We might, as our funds increase, be able to support some definite fund. Medical aid work is also one of our hot topics, and will be glad of any information along these lines.—Mrs. R. P. Brookes, secretary, The Allies.

Hindville U.F.W.A. held a meeting at the home of Mrs. Murray, one of the members, recently, at which it was decided that the local should hold a bazaar before harvest. The members are interested in Red Cross and are making aprons, comforters and other articles which they hope to sell in aid of same. At the time of reporting they had completed 12 pairs of socks, in addition to a quantity which have already been forwarded to the Red Cross Society during the year.

Carstairs U.F.W.A. held their regular meeting on June 1, but the attendance was small as the day was rainy. Eight members and five visitors were present. The members voted to co-operate with the ladies of the town in sending boxes to the soldiers overseas.



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Young Canada Club

By Dixie Patton

A NUMBER of the Young Canada readers are sending money in letters, and often it is not sent very carefully. Some letters come unsealed in the mail bags and the money drops out. Be very careful in sending money. The best way to send small change is to cut a round hole in a piece of cardboard and cover both sides of the hole with the money is put in with a piece of paper. Paste the paper over the hole. Stories for the new contest must be written in pen and ink and only on one side of the paper. Try for the books given away as prizes in the new contest, "How I Plan to Help on the Farm This Harvest."

The contributions this week for the Blue Cross Fund are: Dorothy Stickland, Fenhold, Alta. \$.05 Georgina Clark, Box 40, Dilke, Sask. .25 Dixie Patton.

The Most Beautiful Time

If I were choosing the time for vacation I would say the two beautiful months of May and June. It is so hard to sit in school and study tiresome lessons when you know the world outside is green and all the buds are bursting their heavy winter coats to come out and dance in the breeze. It is such a temptation to play hooky and go out and hunt all the birds' nests and all the pretty little spring beauties and the other beautiful flowers of nature, far outclassing their gaudy sisters, the tulips. The whole world seems to cry out to you to come out and enjoy the beautiful day, as you sit and gaze at the bare walls and hard floor of the schoolroom and compare them with the beautiful green trees standing out against their background of delicate pale blue, and the green grass dotted here and there with flowers. You know all the time that the little birds are nearly bursting their tiny throats singing merry tunes to their mates as they sit on their nest up in some hidden branch or in a grassy little nook. Spring is the nicest time of the year, when it is neither too hot or too cold but just right, a cool little breeze comes over

the hill tops and makes the leaves rustle, and gives you a lovely comfortable feeling that you just can't help loving the spring. The little birds are so joyful and happy in the spring their hearts are fairly bursting with the joy of it and that is how I feel as I sit in the schoolroom and think of it all and wish and wish it was holiday time.—Marguerite Rowman, R.R. No. 7, Guelph, Ont.

Two Weeks' Holiday

We have just had two weeks' holiday at our school. We had a picnic on July 5. The men played baseball and football. The boys played basketball for a while. They had a lot of races. They had a foot race, a three-legged race, a hop, step and jump, driving nails in a log, and a long jump race. They stopped about nine o'clock and then they went to a house and had a dance. I and my brother got home about five o'clock in the morning. They made about \$120 at the picnic. Wishing the club every success.—Robert Head, Langmeade P.O., Sask.

Garden to Help Red Cross

I would like to have my holidays in July, because then I could work in my garden. In this way all the boys and girls could grow more vegetables. We all should eat more vegetables. Then we could save some meat for the soldiers fighting in France. As I have quite a large garden and a patch of potatoes I would clean them. I would hoe my potatoes and vegetables, so they would grow better. This fall I am going to sell my vegetables and potatoes. Then I am going to give some of my money to the Blue Cross and some to the Red Cross. If all the girls and boys of Canada would help, the soldiers would be very grateful I'm sure.—Adeline Staab, Cross, Sask.

June Would Be Fine

I have been looking in "The Grain Growers' Guide" to see the Doo Dad women: I think the little children Doo Dads are cute little fellows. I am going to tell you what month I would like my holidays in: I would like to have

my holidays in June because it is the month of roses and because the trees are green and that the grass is green and beautiful. There are more picnics in June too. I am enclosing ten cents for the Blue Cross Fund.—Bessie Moran, Rocanville, Sask.

Summer Time is Best

This is my third letter to your interesting club. I like the Doo Dads fine. Old Doc Sawbones never forgets to bring his saw with him. I am going to tell you when I would like my summer holidays. I would like summer holidays in June or July. It is so hot then that it is hard to work in school, you cannot play, it is so hot, and when you are at home you can rest. You can go for a ride in a car, which is cool when it is going fast. We can go to picnics and fairs, and in the fall holidays there are no picnics or fairs. You can go and play with the neighbors' children and in the fall you have to stook and help in the house at threshing time and cannot go and play.

Well, these are my only reasons for having holidays in summer time. I hope my letter escapes W.P.H. Wishing the club every success.—Nora Good, Butler, Man.

Summer Too Hot for Study

I like my holidays best in the summer, because it is so far to walk in the heat. We live over two miles from school. If you get there and find the school so stuffy and hot you think about the birds and everything outside, and you can't study as well as you can when you are in a nice warm school in the winter. If you have summer holidays you can stay at home and help with the work on the farm. If you have to stay at home during school days the class gets so far ahead of you that it takes a lot of extra work to catch up again. Well, I guess these are the chief reasons, so I will close, hoping to get a membership pin.—Laura R. Nicholls, Box 169, Macgregor, Man.

THE-DOO DADS ADVANCE TO THE ATTACK

THE Doo Dads have launched their big summer offensive against the Kaiser. Every branch of the service is in operation. The cavalry is spurring on at full gallop; the infantry is advancing with grand spirit; the big guns are roaring and the airships are dropping bombs at a great rate. Flannel Feet, the Colonel, was leading in advance but he looks as though he will get no military glory out of this engagement. Just as the fighting grew intense his mouse, frightened by the noise of the big guns, bolted into a dugout, and the poor old colonel is cutting a sorry figure. But Captain Perry Haw Haw seized the opportunity to cover himself with military glory. He jumped into the breach and is leading on the gallant troops. See how the lancers, mounted on grasshoppers are rushing in at full gallop. One poor little fellow has been thrown off, but the rest are rushing on intent only on winning the day. Smiles, the Clown, is also doing his bit. He was watching the enemy through his periscope, and, when the proper moment arrived, signalled the troops to advance. What strange artillery the Doo Dads have! And if there isn't Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, leaning right up against the mouth of a big cannon and doing away as usual. The mischievous little gannet is just touching the match to fire the big gun. If the sleepy head doesn't wake up and get out of the way, he will have his head blown off. The infantry are making a flanking movement. See how they are cheering as they rush into the fray. The air service is also doing good work. The Doo Dads found a bird's nest with some stale eggs in it and they are using them as bombs. So far there have been no casualties, but old Doc Sawbones and the Red Cross nurses are ready to handle them as soon as they come in. Old Doc has his eyes fastened on Sleepy Sam. He is wondering if with all his skill, he will be able to save the Hobo's life, if that cannon goes off before he wakes up and gets out of the way.



Weekly Wa

The counter attack... salient, continues... ally. Latest reports... economy has already... most of the ground... his attack on July... week, after eight... the allied troops... between Soissons... narrowed from 37... the Germans in a... Over this pocket the... tinned to rain ab... supported by an i... troop formations as... allied airplanes. By... American troops... pressure on the Ger... from the Marne, re... Oureq River and pe... Fere-en-Tardenois... German supply ba... troops inside... the allied right... Rheims forced the... ground, capturing... strategic value... tactics of the Fre... the German line o... been driven back... from the point sout... where the allied... the German adva... became the aggres... the enemy has by... rout. Picked tro... and Rheims were... mouth of the bag... the Germans coul... expected that the... armies of the Crow... cessful in reachin... where it is intend... and make a stand... will be on the riv... almost a direct li... Rheims. Reports... indicated that the... that the German... larger scale than... West of Rheims th... cessful in capturin... between that city... most valuable res... the restoration to... Paris-Chateau, Thi... by means of which... is best revictualled... important factor is...

Freight R

Ottawa, July 23... cil, covering the d... in freight rates... dian railways in... be in a position to... bursements arisin... tion of the McAd... made public this... that the new rat... mately 20 per... rates now in fore... at least for the d... The paragraph... governing the dat... shall become effe... "The provisio... herein prescribed... filed with the bo... sioners, as and f... August, 1918, and... for the duration o... until further orde... visions of the se... Increase of rates



Weekly War Summary

The counter attack launched by General Foch, on the Soissons-Rheims salient, continues to develop satisfactorily. Latest reports indicate that the enemy has already been driven from most of the ground gained as a result of his attack on July 15. By Friday of last week, after eight days of battering by allied troops, the width of the salient between Soissons and Rheims had been narrowed from 37 to 21 miles, leaving the Germans in a semi-circular pocket. Over this pocket the allied artillery continued to rain shells from all sides, supported by an intensive bombing of troop formations and military works by allied airplanes. By Sunday, the Franco-American troops, continuing their pressure on the Germans in their retreat from the Marne, reached and crossed the Ouse River and penetrated the town of Fere-en-Tardenois, one of the great German supply bases for the enemy troops inside the salient. Meanwhile, the allied right wing south-west of Rheims forced the enemy to give further ground, capturing several towns of strategic value. Under the battering tactics of the French and Americans, the German line on the south side had been driven back more than 12 miles from the point south of Chateau-Thierry, where the allied troops first stemmed the German advance and themselves became the aggressors. The retreat of the enemy has by no means become a rout. Picked troops around Soissons and Rheims were engaged to keep the mouth of the bag open through which the Germans could fall back. It is expected that the greater portion of the armies of the Crown Prince will be successful in reaching in order the line where it is intended for them to turn and make a stand. This, it is expected, will be on the river Vesle, running in almost a direct line from Soissons to Rheims. Reports of Monday's fighting indicated that the impression prevailed that the German retreat might be on a larger scale than was first anticipated. West of Rheims the Allies had been successful in capturing the complete road between that city and Dormans. The most valuable results strategically, is the restoration to the Allies of the great Paris-Chateau-Thierry-Chalons Railway, by means of which the Champagne front is best revictualled, and which is a most important factor in future developments.

Freight Rate Increase

Ottawa, July 29.—The order-in-council, covering the details of the increases in freight rates granted to the Canadian railways in order that they may be in a position to meet the larger disbursements arising out of the application of the McAdoo wage schedule, was made public this afternoon. It provides that the new rates, which are approximately 20 per cent. higher than the rates now in force, will remain in force at least for the duration of the war. The paragraph of the order-in-council governing the dates on which the rates shall become effective is as follows:—
“The provisions herein, the rates herein prescribed, shall be effective, if filed with the board of railway commissioners, as and from the first day of August, 1918, and shall remain in force for the duration of the present war and until further orders, subject to the provisions of the section next preceding. Increase of rates may become effective

after the 15th day of August, 1918, and as and when filed.”
The qualifying section referred to in the foregoing is as follows:—
“The board of railway commissioners shall obtain from the three larger railway systems the results of railway operation per month, and report on the same monthly to his excellency-in-council, through the minister of railways and canals, to the end that, should the earnings of the said companies under this order be greater than the sum required to meet increased costs and permit transportation to be properly and efficiently carried on, appropriate reduction in the rates fixed shall be made. The said reports and the books, accounts and records upon which the same are based shall be open to examination and

whole of Canada had been called upon to cease work for the enforcement of the demand for the appointment of a board of conciliation. The jurisdiction of the association covers 46 cities in Canada. It was also announced that the post men had quit work at Vancouver, Calgary, Regina, Toronto, Peterboro and many other points. On the same night a meeting of the railway mail clerks in Winnipeg, passed a resolution pledging their support to the strikers and demanding the appointment of a conciliation board. Furthermore, they demanded representation on this board, explaining that employees of their own department are also in need of financial assistance. The resolution also pointed out that the railway mail clerks were not performing any post office duties that would tend

would likely be treated as individuals by the government and the post office department. In the meantime mail was piling up in the cities affected, and business was to a large extent demoralized. In the affected cities sentiment seemed to be strongly in favor of the strikers, and the government was strongly importuned by official bodies and prominent individuals to meet their demands for a conciliation board. Hon. Mr. C. J. Crothers, Minister of Labor, arrived in Winnipeg on Saturday to look into the difficulty, and on Sunday addressed a large meeting of the strikers in the Labor Temple, but failed to persuade them to return to work. Press despatches on Tuesday, July 30, stated that at a meeting of the Trades and Labor Council of Regina a resolution was passed calling on all unions to take a referendum vote on a sympathetic strike with the postal employees. Victoria, B.C., unions, also took similar action; and the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, at a meeting on Monday night, passed the resolution, containing the following: “We, believing that the postal employees have been for a long time suffering from a lack of adequate wages, also from conditions that would seem insupportable, and have tried every honorable means to get some measure of justice, but have met with no success, and have now been forced to employ the weapon of a strike as a last resort. This council stands ready, at the proper time, if so desired, to lend to the striking postal employees any and every assistance until such times as the government of this country complies with the reasonable demands of the men.
“And be it further resolved that unless the strike-breakers now employed by the postal authorities be withdrawn within 24 hours that a mass meeting of all affiliated organizations be called to take a strike vote.”



A Manitoba Garden.

audit by the government of Canada, under such regulations as may be hereafter prescribed by the governor-in-council.”
According to the above dispatch the new authorized freight rate advances are increased from the freight rates in force previous to March 15, 1918, and supersede the general increase of 15 per cent. granted by the board of railway commissioners in the middle of March. This means that the increase over the rates which have been in effect for the past four months averages about 10 per cent.

The Post Office Strike

A strike of letter carriers and postal clerks, which later spread to many parts of Canada, especially in the west, was precipitated on Sunday, July 21, when a meeting of the Letter Carrier's Union and the Postal Clerks Association of Winnipeg decided to strike until the government agreed to a board of conciliation to investigate their grievances. The following day the letter carriers went out, and later, the postal clerks ceased handling the mail, with the result that the postal service of the city was demoralized. On Tuesday night an announcement was made that a despatch had been received from Alex. McMordie, secretary of the Associated Federation of Letter Carriers, intimating that the men engaged in the respective departments of the post office service in the

to weaken the cause of the strikers. The Winnipeg city council and board of trade each wired a demand to Ottawa that the government immediately grant the men's request so that the strikers might go back to work and the country's business be resumed.
On Wednesday, it was announced from Ottawa that as a net result of a conference between the letter carriers' delegation and members of the cabinet, a sub-committee of the cabinet would confer with representatives of the letter carriers. A letter from Secretary McMordie stated that this was the best that could be obtained, and under the circumstances recommended that the men accept it and return to work. In some centres the strikers acted on the advice, but at Winnipeg and some other points they refused to comply and stayed out. In the course of an interview Hon. F. B. Carvell spoke very emphatically, “Any man who strikes in a time like this is disloyal. A man has a right to go to the government, and the government's duty is to hear him. Every one is entitled to a fair wage, but when the country is sending tens of thousands to be shot down no one at home is entitled to strike.” He calculated the minimum salaries in the East at \$976 and the maximum \$1,156, while in the West the figures were respectively \$1,289 and \$1,469. On Friday, July 26, another despatch from Ottawa stated that those refusing to comply with the request made by Secretary McMordie,

Wheat May be \$2.24

Ottawa, July 28.—The question of adjusting the maximum price of wheat so as to absorb increased freight rates is at present under consideration by the board of grain supervisors. Dr. Magill has been in Ottawa for some days and has been conferring with the authorities here on the subject. It is stated that the new maximum will be fixed at \$2.24.

Europe's Dairy Production

Mr. Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator, speaking at the National Milk and Dairy Farm Exposition, New York City, said in part:—
“If you could stand in the middle of Germany today and survey the land to the borders of Europe, you would discover its whole population of 400,000,000 human beings short of food. Where Germany has overrun its borders, millions of people in Poland, Finland, Serbia, Armenia, and Russia are actually dying of starvation and other millions are suffering from under nutrition. Still others of these millions outside the German lines, that is, our Allies and neutrals, are living on the barest margins that will support life and strength.
“I doubt whether today the dairy production of Europe as a whole is 30 per cent. of the pre-war normal and that of the Allies is 50 per cent. of normal.”

Buyer of Birds: You are certain the parrot talks a lot?
Fancier: He ought to. He belonged to a real estate dealer.



Power Harvesting.—A Scene on a Big Prairie Farm during the Bumper Harvest of 1916.

Live Poultry

BROILERS—Market your early hatched Chicks as broilers. They pay best in that way. Separate them from the Pullets when they weigh about a pound. Feed them bran and crushed oats in soup or butter-milk for two or three weeks. Get them ready now. If you have any ready now ship them to us. We can handle any amount and will pay the highest market price. When you ship to us you always receive highest prices and prompt results.

Broilers, 2 lbs. up, per lb. 25c
 Old Hens, in good condition, per lb. 20c to 22c
 Ducks, any age Highest Market Price
 Turkeys, per lb. 25c
 Roosters, 2 1/2 yrs 22c
 Geese, per lb. 18c
 Eggs, per doz 27c

The Prices quoted are for Poultry in good Marketable Condition and are F.O.B. Winnipeg.

We are Preparing Crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Saskind-Tannenbaum Grocery Co.
 485 Fritchard Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Farmers who have not shipped to us yet we would be pleased to make a trial of shipment; you will prove yourself we are giving good weight and fair prices. We prepare crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Old Hens, 5 lbs. and over, per lb. 22c
 Hens, any size, per lb. 20c
 Young Ducks, per lb. 25c
 Broilers, per lb. 28c to 30c
 Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. 24c
 Geese, per lb. 17c
 Old Roosters, per lb. 17c
 Roosters, one year old, per lb. 20c.
 These Prices Guaranteed for ten days from date, F.O.B. Winnipeg. All these prices are for Poultry in Marketable Condition.

Royal Produce Trading Co.
 97 AIKENS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Live Poultry and Eggs WANTED

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

Old Hens, per lb. 21c to 24c
 Ducks, per lb. 25c
 Young Roosters, per lb. 20c to 22c
 Turkeys, per lb. 25c
 Geese, per lb. 18c to 20c
 Broilers, over, 2 lbs., per lb. 27c to 30c

Old Birds in Good Condition.
 We are preparing crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Standard Produce Co.
 43 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

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



Shrubs and Trees on the Lawn at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm.

Plums for Northern Manitoba

Notable Success with some Varieties—Systematic Breeding Needed—By W. S. Boughen

I SAW thousands of "tame" or cultivated plums growing in the past ten years right here in Northern Manitoba. I have grown them myself, and have seen fine plums elsewhere, which proves that anyone can grow them who plants the right trees and keeps the stock off them. I have eaten them and tested them critically, and I will say there are some good varieties capable of being grown in our rigorous climate. It is a pity the people generally do not know it, for I believe if they did there would be a rush to secure the right trees.

I have started out with results in the first paragraph, in order to better hold the reader's attention, and I hope have made his or her mouth water, and with this explanation I will start out to tell of varieties suitable and vice versa. There are many kinds of plums I notice peddled by agents around the country and I have been often asked, being shown a tag with such names as Standard Surprise, Terry, etc., "Is that a good plum?" I have replied, "I have no doubt it is where it will ripen its fruit, but you will never get it to do that here." Now, why do people listen to tree agents who have had no personal experience in growing the fruit trees they try to sell. I have been offered agencies for various eastern nurseries, and looking over what they wanted me to sell was suitable for our part of the country. That is speaking of nursery stock in general, and in plums one very seldom is offered a single variety that will do well or even anything in Northern Manitoba.

Two Native Families

All "tame" plums, as they are mostly called, are in fact selected seedlings from either of the American Wild Plums, *Prunus Nigra*, the northernmost family, or *Prunus Americana*, the large family of plums growing naturally just south of the Nigra territory. The exact difference between these two families I have never been able to ascertain exactly, except that by observation I find the Nigra family not so large in tree, that it blooms earlier and the fruit ripens earlier and in general is not so good in quality as the Americana.

I think in general the skin of the Nigra plums are bitter, while the Americana are often more acid. There are many kinds of European plums grown in Eastern Canada, but I have tried a few of the hardiest and they were such failures that I do not hesitate to say that we need not look for plums from that class. Once I grew for some years a plum from Northern Sweden called

the Krikon, a blue plum said to be hardy in Southern Minnesota, but while I planted it in such shape that I could bury it for winter while small, the third year found it gone entirely.

So, all our plums must come from the native American varieties, must be, in fact, selected seedlings from these families.

Five years ago I bought two quarts of plum pits from Dakota, a mixed wild lot, and planted them, and I have many of them that have fruited, perhaps 30, and as was to be expected, many of them are too late for this part, but one seedling has had fruit for three years, that is, in its third, fourth and fifth year, and last year had seven or eight quarts of small red plums, very red and very sweet when fully ripe.

Now this might seem to the uninitiated as a good seedling to select for propagation and it might possibly be, but one can't tell till it is tried. It might not be able to form a good union in bud or graft on another plum tree, and it might not be as prolific on other roots as it is on its own. But it gave me some pleasure to note that often when I took visitors to my seedling plum tree to sample the fruit, and that while they invariably expressed pleasure in the eating, that when I told them of the possibilities of planting seeds and explained that the seed of the tree from which they were eating was planted only five seasons ago that many of them slipped the seeds in their pockets, some asking permission and others surreptitiously. My children and I eat far more plums than we allow to get preserved just for the purpose of getting the seeds to plant, for I am satisfied that by planting seeds of northern-grown plums, we shall get better plums than we now have on the list.

An Outstanding Variety

Stevenson's "Mammoth" Plum. The most prolific and in general terms the best plum for northern Manitoba is a plum that originated with A. P. Stevenson, of Morden, Man. It is large, often four inches in circumference. They never fail entirely in spite of climatic conditions. The blossoms stand severe frosts and provided such frosty nights are followed by clear days so that bees and other insects have access to the blossoms, there will be fruit, provided also, of course, said insects have access to the pollen from the flowers of some other variety in bloom at the same time. If the reader has any notion of planting plum trees next spring kindly note that last proviso, as upon having other varieties in bloom at the



Mr. Jackson, florist of the Manitoba Agricultural College, amongst his favorites.

same time hangs success or failure in having trees with branches drooping with their loads of fruit. If there is anything more beautiful than a Mammoth tree drooping with from three to ten plums on each fruit spur and each plum a brilliant red I have yet to see it in North Manitoba. There are others alright. Cheney blooms at the same time, but is not nearly as prolific in my place and fruit is smaller. It may be valuable for pollinating, but I don't bank on it much.

Aitkin grows slowly in tree, blooms very early, earlier than those mentioned before, and produces a large wedge form plum, lacking bloom, and pretty bright red. Flesh is rather coarse but sweet and the skin is bitter.

Assiniboine. This is a product of Prof. Hansen's of South Dakota. The tree is similar in growth to Aitkin but of a different color, being a beautiful golden brown, while the former is gray. The fruit is very similar in quality, but this one is of long round form if you can get what I mean by long round. We have not had this in fruit seasons enough to determine its prolificness, but it blooms at the same time as the Aitkin and should probably be planted near that variety so they may pollinate each other.

The European plums or *Prunus Domestica*, are as a general thing self-fertilizing, but an authority on American plums records trying two hundred varieties of Americana plums under nets to prevent insects from visiting them and bringing pollen, the fertilizing agency from other varieties and found, as a result only one variety that could be called self-fertilizing, although some trees had scattered fruits on them. That is why I have emphasized the need of more than one variety in bloom at the same time.

I have fruited and found useless in northern Manitoba, owing to not ripening their fruit the following varieties: Wyant, Terry, New Elm, Forest Garden, Desota, and of Sand Cherry and Japan plum hybrids, Compass cherry, Wachampa, Hanska and Tokaya.

Another hybrid plum of promise is the Opato, one of Professor Hansen's origination. It is large, fleshy, sweet, dark plum of good quality. It is a sand cherry and Japanese plum hybrid. Is not thoroughly hardy without protection and should be grown in bush form. One of the best plums I ever had on the place is the Omaha. I just had one graft and it fruited the second year and was one of the "best ever." I am getting 20 trees for myself from Minnesota this spring and would like others to help me experiment with this variety.

Systematic Work in U.S.

There are at least two experiment stations in the northern States from which we might expect some new fruit which would be suitable for our provinces. One is the Fruit Breeding Farm of Minnesota and the other is the Agricultural college of Brookings, S.D., where Professor Hansen, the noted agricultural explorer to Siberia for the U.S. Government is in charge of the Horticultural work. From the former last spring I received seeds of their No. 6 and 21. Both grew well, one cross graft growing seven feet from the ground, was branched and heavy. On limb grafts they grew two feet, had fine large leaves, ripened up early and look well.

From Professor Hansen I received three new kinds now first distributed. As these should be good fruit and of probable hardiness I will give names and pedigrees.

Ojibwa.—Manitoba wild plum crossed with Shiro, one of Luther Burbank's complex hybrids.

Pembina.—Manitoba wild plum crossed with Red June. The Red June is one of the earliest and best plums imported many years ago from Japan.

Cree.—Manitoba wild plum by Combination plum pollen. When introduced in 1901 by Luther Burbank the Combination was considered the best in quality of 25,000 seedlings.

The Cree tree sent me by Professor Hansen had some limbs, although only one year old. I crown-drafted some and now have about eight better trees than

Continued on Page 41

Office of the
 GATE—As complete
 July futures and a full
 deal of activity, including
 Monday, reports of
 conditions in the United
 States and northern parts
 of Canada are not generally
 followed by good wheat
 as a lot of good wheat
 HARLEY.—The tree
 is quite limited also,
 state 1911 American
 being made at prices
 about themselves but
 PLAX has continued
 a big advance, with a
 the levels of trading.

WINNIPEG

July 30	204 30
July 31	204 31
July 31	454 480
July 31	451 437

The Livestock

WIN
 Winnipeg, Man.—7
 see Limited Livestock
 reports at the Union
 fact for the week at
 follows: Cattle, 5,53
 457; hogs, 7,096.

Owing to the conti
 southern portions of
 since the run of th
 coming in, in quant
 ment, but will find
 good weight feeders,
 and the market on th
 to strong. The gov
 government have tak
 being in districts
 will have the effect
 on that class of st
 few days before it.

CALVES have met
 the past week and
 the prices have de
 cents per pound
 being in excess of 1

SHEEP and LAMBS
 same heat as the ca
 lered about the an
 HOGS have incline
 reached 15 cents. F
 cases a premium fo
 ing summary of pri
 prices for the 1
 cattle meeting stood

Butch
 Extra choice steers
 Choice heavy steers
 Medium to good ste
 Fair to medium ste
 Common to fair ste
 Choice fat heifers
 Fair to good heifers

FIXED			
	1'	2'	3'
Fixed	221	218	215
Year ago	240	237	232

Cash

Date	Wheat	Feed	2 C3
July 23	185	80	
24	185	80	
25	185	80	
26	185	80	
27	185	80	
28	185	80	
29	185	80	
Week ago			80
Year ago	154		78

LIVESTOCK

Cattle
 Choice steers
 Best butcher steers
 Fair to good butcher
 Good to choice fat cows
 Medium to good cows
 Canners
 Good to choice heifers
 Fair to good heifers
 Best cows
 Best butcher bulls
 Common to heifers
 Fair to good feeder ste
 Fair to good stocker
 Best milkers and spri
 (each)
 Fair milkers and spri
 (each)
 Hogs
 Choice hogs, fed
 watered
 Light hogs
 Sows
 Stags
 Sheep and lambs
 Choice lambs
 Best killing sheep

The Farmers' Market

Farmers' Market Letter

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, July 29, 1918.

OATS—As compared with a week ago, Saturday's closing prices show a loss of one cent for July futures and a gain of 1 1/2 cents for October futures. The markets have shown a good deal of activity, influenced by foreign crop news and by weather conditions at home. On Monday, reports of large food supplies accumulated in England, and of favourable crop conditions in the United States caused an easier tone. This was offset by light frosts occurring in northern parts of all three prairie provinces on Tuesday night. Up to the present these are not generally considered to have done much damage, especially as they were followed by cool weather. There has also been generous rains almost everywhere, which will do a lot of good even in the districts where the dry weather did most damage.

BARLEY—The trade in barley is very light on account of light offerings. The demand is quite limited also, and not sufficient to hold prices at the level of a week ago. Dealers state that American barley is beginning to move rather freely and contracts for delivery are being made at prices away below cost. This would indicate that our prices will have to adjust themselves before any larger offerings can be taken care of in this market.

FLAX has continued to fluctuate, and to work towards higher levels. Frost scares caused a big advance, with a succeeding reaction, and later advances again brought prices back to the levels of trading following the news of frost damage.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Date	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
July 30	90 1/2	90	89 1/2	90	88	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Oct. 31	84	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2

Good to choice cows	7.00 to 10.00
Fair to medium cows	7.00 to 8.75
Canner and cutter cows	4.50 to 6.75
Best fat oxen	8.00 to 9.00
Canner and cutter oxen	3.50 to 7.75
Fat, weighty bulls	8.00 to 9.00
Belongs bulls	4.00 to 7.75
Fat lambs	14.00 to 14.50
Sheep	10.00 to 11.00
Veal calves	9.00 to 11.00
Pull feds	6.00 to 7.00

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Man.—The United Grain Growers Limited Livestock Department reports receipts at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, for the week ending July 27, 1918, as follows: Cattle, 5,534; calves, 341; sheep, 657; hogs, 7,086.

Owing to the continued dry weather in the southern portions of the three western provinces, the run of thin unfinished cattle are coming in, in quantities greater than the demand, but well-finished butcher cattle and good weight feeders are meeting good prices and the market on the latter classes is steady to strong. The scheme that the Manitoba government have taken up to purchase breeding heifers and young cows to sell to farmers living in districts where feed is plentiful will have the effect of steadying the market on that class of stock, but it will be a few days before it is in operation.

CALVES have met a lowering market for the past week and during the last ten days the prices have dropped from two to three cents per pound on account of the supply being in excess of the demand.

SHEEP and **LAMBS** have been in the same boat as the calves and prices have suffered about the same proportion.

HOGS have inclined upward and have now reached 15 cents for select and in some cases a premium for choice lots. The following summary of prices will show the prevailing prices for the past week with all good cattle meeting steady prices.

Butcher Cattle

Extra choice steers	\$12.00 to \$13.00
Choice heavy steers	11.00 to 11.75
Medium to good steers	10.00 to 11.00
Fair to medium steers	8.00 to 9.50
Common to fair steers	7.00 to 8.00
Choice fat heifers	10.00 to 11.00
Fair to good heifers	8.00 to 9.75

FIXED WHEAT PRICES

Year ago	1"	2"	3"	4"	5"	6"	T11	T12	T13
Fixed	221	218	215	208	196	187	215	212	207
Year ago	240	237	232	220	195	168	230	228	226

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, July 23 to July 29, inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	OATS			BARLEY			FLAX					
		2 CW	3 CW	4 CW	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW
July 23	185	80 1/2	86	86	83 1/2	80	—	—	126	126	441 1/2	438	—
July 24	185	80 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	84 1/2	81 1/2	—	—	—	—	454	451	—
July 25	185	80 1/2	86	86	83	80	—	—	—	—	440	437	—
July 26	185	80 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	83 1/2	80 1/2	—	—	—	—	449	446	—
July 27	185	80 1/2	87	87	84	81	—	—	—	—	457	454	—
July 28	185	80 1/2	85	85	82	79	125	120	—	—	453 1/2	451	—
Week ago	—	80 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	83 1/2	80 1/2	—	—	126	126	437 1/2	433 1/2	—
Year ago	—	154	74 1/2	75 1/2	—	—	125	120	—	110	331 1/2	328 1/2	—

Grain Trade Questions

Closing Quotations

Q.—If I sent orders to Winnipeg any afternoon to have a car of grain sold is it not reasonable for me to expect the closing quotation on that day?—S.T.E.

A.—We think under present conditions it is reasonable for you to expect the closing price, but there are different things which might make it impossible to get that figure. For one thing, it depends somewhat on the time your message was sent. You are far enough west so that your time is one hour earlier than Winnipeg time. Thus, if your message would be sent around four o'clock, this would be five o'clock at Winnipeg and your wire would not arrive in time. Most of the companies in the Grain Exchange close their offices at five o'clock, and after this time it is almost impossible to execute an order there being possibly no one in the Grain Exchange to do business. Your order would get attention at the opening of the market the following morning.

Another point to be considered is that the "close" of the market does

not necessarily mean that the value of the grain will remain unchanged until the following morning. The "close" simply means the bid price or bid prices when future trading stops for the day, which is at 1:15 p.m., Winnipeg time. The buying and selling of cash grain continues during the afternoon with values usually based on the last quotation before trading in futures stopped. Any particular news coming in during the afternoon may affect cash values just the same as it would affect the futures during the morning. Thus had crop news for instance might make grain sell several cents above the "close" after the closing quotation had been posted. There is nothing to prevent values changing at any time between the close of one day's future market and the opening of the next.

Month-end Prices

Q.—I find an enquiring at local elevators that the price they are paying for oats now (around May 21) is six to seven cents under Fort William spot price after allowing for the freight. Can you tell me why this is justified?—W.D.S.

A.—The condition of the market around the date you mention warrants this spread under the spot price. After say May 20, an elevator company could not safely base their purchases on the May delivery price and reasonably hope to deliver what they bought before the end of the month. You will see that on the date you mention oats for July delivery closed at 3 1/2 cents per bushel lower than the May delivery. The price for July delivery however is what the elevators must, after it is too late for May, base their purchase price on. They pay on a basis of the May price just as long as it is safe. Sometimes when they commence basing their purchases on July it makes a difference such as you bring to our attention, but this condition usually does not last long, although frequently noticed during the last week or so of the delivery month.

A condition where cash oats are worth so much more than the July is hardly normal. The demand is for cash oats only in this case and spot oats are bid up faster than the futures. Oats cannot be sold as spot oats unless they are right in store at Fort William, and this explains why the spot price cannot be paid for oats which are perhaps ten days or two weeks away from the market. By the time they reached the Lake Front the premium may have disappeared. Thus in the specific instance you refer to, if May price or spot price was paid and the oats did not reach Fort William before June 1, a loss would be the result, as after the end of May the value of spot oats will be based on the July delivery price.

Street Prices

Q.—Please explain to me why there is such a great difference between the set price of \$2.21 for No. 1 Northern wheat and the price paid by elevators in the country?—J.M.E.

A.—The biggest part of the difference is freight. The price of \$2.21 is for wheat delivered to Fort William. You will find that the cost per bushel of carrying wheat from your station to Fort William accounts for all the difference between the elevator price and Fort William price, except about five cents per bushel.

Now in order to get \$2.21 you have to load your car through an elevator and ship it to a commission company to sell. It costs you 1 1/2 cents for elevator charges and 1 cent per bushel commission. This leaves just 2 1/2 cents unaccounted for.

In selling on the street price you get your money at once. In shipping a car you wait probably two weeks, which is about the average length of time a car is enroute to the lake front. The interest during this period means about three-quarters of a cent per bushel, so there is really just about 2 cents per bushel between the carload price at Fort William and the wagon-load price at country elevators. Then there is the weighing and inspection fees totalling \$1.00 which the company shipping the grain will have to pay, and in addition to this either freight or the dockage or the cost of cleaning it out. In nearly

all grain delivered to country elevators there is a certain amount of dockage. If it is less than three per cent, there is no return made for the screenings. Therefore the company buying the grain from the farmer loses either the cost of cleaning or the freight on the dockage to Fort William. After the elevator company pays all expenses of operating, there is not an abnormal profit left.

There is also perhaps some storage to figure when cars are not available for immediate shipment. When the elevator is using space for purchased grain and cars are not being spotted so that it may be moved without delay, storage cost must be taken into consideration. The space being used by this purchased grain would be earning storage on farmers' grain so that storage charges must be considered when cars are scarce.

Looking at the proposition from all angles it would appear that the elevator street prices have been as close to Fort William values this season as they can possibly be put.

Grain for Skim Milk Calves

In substituting skim milk for whole milk in calf feeding, the change should be made gradually, and at about the same time a small quantity of grain can be placed before the calf to offset the loss of nutriment contained in the butter fat of whole milk. The substitution of skim milk for whole milk may be started after the calf is three weeks old, depending upon the size and vigor of the animal, and the transition period extended over a week or two.

A good grain mixture to feed to growing calves is made up of 300 pounds ground or whole oats, and 100 pounds linseed oil meal. Where oats are high in price or off the market, the amount can be reduced or oats may be left out entirely. However, they make this mixture more bulky and also add to its palatability.

To assist in the development of the digestive organs, the young animals should have some hay. Nothing fills this requirement quite so well as alfalfa hay, which is not only palatable, but high in protein, and a carrier of growth essentials. Caution is again required in feeding this hay as calves may eat too much.

There are a number of calf feeds and calf mixtures on the market, some of which are very good, but for supplementing skim milk, a simple home mixture as suggested, along with alfalfa hay, will furnish a good growing feed for the calf.

Plums for Northern Manitoba

Continued from Page 40

the original. Who wants to help experiment with these varieties? We need more trial stations in Manitoba and everybody with a love of fruits and flowers should help.

Fruit Breeding Farm Needed

We have no fruit breeding farm in Manitoba yet as in the different states to the south but the day should soon come when we will. These institutions are doing great work in Minnesota and Dakota, and have improved the strawberries, raspberries and plums to a large degree. They are doing a lot of work on the apple.

Now, if Guide readers are interested in plums and in the growing of them on their own lands I would strongly advise to send to the Dominion Horticulturist for Bulletin 43, "Plum Culture." It is free for asking, but is as complete on plum culture as any book you can buy. Now, let's go to work and raise our own plums, getting trees raised in Manitoba if possible, and we won't regret it.

In Europe today, 400,000,000 people are short of food. One-third of the world's population is now on short rations.

CHEW BAT PLUG TOBACCO 20 CTS

A THICK PLUG - LIGHT IN COLOR - TOUGH & JUICY - ALWAYS KEEPS FRESH & SOFT

Harvesting Short Grain

OWING to the extreme drought in Western Canada this season there will be a great amount of very short grain to be harvested, and every possible means should be employed to save every available bushel. As I have talked with a number of farmers lately who have not had experience in trying to save such crops it has occurred to me that possibly my experiences might be of use to others in saving crops.

In the harvest of 1914 I harvested a half section of oats which was only from six to twelve inches high, by the following means:—

I took strips of old belting from four to six inches wide and nailed to the reel slats letting the edges drop well below the reel slats, and then lowered the reel so that the belting would drag on the guards so as to brush the heads back on to the platform canvas.

By lowering the platform to within about eight inches of the ground and then tipping the guards down close to the ground I could cut a stubble from two to four inches long, according to the evenness of the land, and by using the tilting lever raise the cutting bar over badger mounds and other obstructions.

By using extra strips of band iron, or baling wires twisted into small cables, or small ropes attached to the out end of the platform and allowed to extend the full length of the platform and up on to the elevator canvas the short grain can be prevented from dropping through between the lower platform canvas and the elevator canvas.

By using an old galvanized stoker in place of the bundle carrier I was able to catch all the heads and by putting a man in each stoker with short handled forks and have them pile the heads back into the stoker dump until it was filled I was able to drop the grain in piled windrows so that I was able to gather it with my sheaf loader.

Where the stokers are not available flat attachments may be used for carrying the grain into bunches.

Every bushel will be needed, so let us all take time by the forelock and make preparations for saving the short crops.

Seager Wheeler Wins Again

Seager Wheeler, of Resthern, Saskatchewan, has again added new laurels to his already famous prize-winning record, by taking practically every first prize in the grain classes at Saskatoon's big summer fair. In fact, he took first on every one of his exhibits. The full list of the awards is as follows:—

- One half bushel of rye grass, first prize.
- One-half bushel of white oats (Banner or Victory), first prize.
- One bushel of two-rowed barley, first prize.
- One bushel of six-rowed barley, first prize.
- One bushel of Marquis wheat, first prize.

Sheaf Exhibits

A collection of grains and grasses, consisting of a sheaf each of sudan

grass, oats, two-rowed barley, six-rowed barley, rye and bromo grass, first prize. Sheaf of alfalfa produced in 1918, first prize.

Sheaf of winter wheat, 1918 crop, first prize.

The growth of Saskatoon's big summer fair is in itself remarkable, and adds value to the awards given Mr. Wheeler on his exhibits. Mr. Wheeler seems to have the faculty of carrying off prizes with a clock-like regularity that is unusual, and at the same time furnishes conclusive evidence of his unusual ability and painstaking care. Any man might exhibit a sample of wheat that would be of such quality as to be in the prize-winning class, a sample of grass seed, a sheaf of oats or alfalfa, and at the same time might not be a successful seed grower, such a sample or sheaf could easily result from abnormal conditions. But Mr. Wheeler has reduced his work to a science so exact that year after year in competition after competition his grain and grasses invariably rank with the very best. It is possible that some day the West may produce a man that will duplicate Mr. Wheeler's work or even excel him in this line. Then will the announcement of the awards in grain classes create excitement. At the present the public has grown so accustomed to reading of Mr. Wheeler carrying off first prizes and sweepstakes, that it would be very much disappointed were the decision different.

Farm Leases

Continued from Page 21

pletion of the term but at the proper time he may give what is called a "notice to quit," that is a written notice which latter may be delivered either personally or by mailing, but it must reach the lessee before the beginning of the final three months (or whatever period of notice is provided) next preceding the termination of the lease, as the lessee is entitled to the full period of notice.

The lessor for the same cause, instead of dispossessing may bring action for the cancellation of the lease and this he may do for any breach of any other covenant. Failure to deliver rent, to summerfallow or to properly care for the stock, failure to keep down the weeds, or to maintain the fences may, under certain circumstances, be sufficient ground on which the lessor can give notice to quit or bring action against the lessee for damage and cancellation, but he may not pursue both remedies and if he elects to give notice to quit he thereby terminates the lease. If he brings an action for damages or cancellation he thereby affirms the lease although while so affirming he seeks to have it cancelled and the right of possession restored to him.

The lessee who has made default in payment of his rent, that is in delivery of the lessor's share of the grain or crop for which the lessee was entitled to account, the lessor may during the term of the lease of the extension from year

to year by what is known as "distress" seize the personal property of the lessee for the purpose of compelling payment of the rental of the premises. The distress must be on the goods of the lessee and not on those of strangers, and the distress is not a cancellation of the lease.

Distress to be lawful must be made between sunrise and sunset and by law "sunrise" is now fixed at nine (9) a.m. The landlord must not distrain for one cent more than the actual amount due nor may he distrain until the next day after the rent is due as the lessee has up till midnight to make payment.

Emblements

One important question which arises in practically all farm leases is as to what are "emblements" as they are called, or the natural products of the soil from the annual cultivation or course of husbandry. If the tenant's term expires or is determined while annual growing crops are still unharvested he has the right of ingress, egress and regress for the purpose of removing such crops. Of course, grain, roots, corn and legumes are the best examples of emblements, while manure to be used for fertilizer also has been held to be an emblement, but clover sown for permanent crop or alfalfa for the same purpose has been held not to come within this class.

Fruit trees, or shrubs planted by the tenant, and which yield from year to year are not emblements but such things as are planted which yield only in the year planted would be.

The ordinary terms of a lease are of the simplest and easily understood, but the moment we depart from the course which is generally recognized by use, then the difficulties of properly framing a lease to protect the right of both parties become difficult and only practical legal experience can enable one to put on paper the exact terms upon which the parties have agreed. A written lease is not always absolutely necessary but it is highly desirable, and if it is put in writing care should be taken that all the terms are included in the original lease and no part of the agreement should be left to verbal understanding. This does not mean that the lease may not subsequently be varied by agreement but if it is so varied the changes also should be in writing. The courts will very seldom and very reluctantly admit evidence of verbal alterations in the terms of a written document which has been executed by and acted upon by the parties or one of them, for the reason that any such course would result in opening wide the door to the alteration by unscrupulous persons of agreements which had been executed in good faith by one of the parties. On the other hand if the term of a lease has been agreed upon and it can be proved conclusively that it has been omitted from the lease at the time of execution by the parties the court will rectify the mistake by giving effect to the omitted clause where justice demands such interference.

A good wheel-hoe makes garden cultivation easy and speedy.

Screenings

"Now, my son," said the conscientious father, "tell me why I punished you."

"That's it," blubbered the boy indignantly. "First you pounded the life out of me, an' now you don't know what you done it for."

Someone noticed that Pat used both hands equally well. "When I was a boy," he explained, "me father always said to me: 'Pat, learn to cut yer finger nails wid yer left hand, for some day ye might lose yer right hand.'"

"Grandma," asked six year old Paul, "what makes Helen such a pretty little girl?"

"She is pretty," grandma replied, "because she is such a good little girl." "But, grandma," Paul protested, "you are awful good."

He had reformed and was full of zeal in the cause of temperance. He was holding a lecture in a workmen's hall, and, fearing that the audience might interrupt, he hired a former prize-fighter to preserve order. In glowing terms the orator contrasted home life with drunkenness:

"What is it we want when we return home after a hard day's work? What do we want to ease our burden, to gladden our hearts, to bring the smile of happiness to our faces and joyous songs to our lips?"

He paused for effect, and in the silence could be heard the voice of the keeper of the peace:

"Mind, the first bloke that says 'a drink,' out he goes with a bang."

A camera man who had ventured without permission to take some pictures on a farm for the educational department of a film company was met unexpectedly by the owner of the farm and hastened to explain his presence there. "I've just been taking a few moving pictures of life on your farm," he said.

"Have you?" the old farmer responded. "And did you catch my hired man in motion?"

"Sure I did!" the man assured him. "You did!" the farmer exclaimed. Then he shook his head reflectively. "Well, well," he remarked, "science is a wonderful thing."



Mr. Bugg: "Now if we can get a fleet of about a thousand of these together, we needn't fear the 'army worm' another summer."

And men relate that Mrs. Newlywed went to the grocery store to do her morning marketing. And she was determined that the grocer should not take advantage of her youth and inexperience.

"These eggs are dreadfully small," she criticized.

"I know it," he answered. "But that's the kind the farmer brings me. They are just fresh from the country this morning."

"Yes," said the bride, "and that's the trouble with those farmers. They are so anxious to get their eggs sold that they take them off the nest too soon!"

The wicked, witty Prodigal returned, and in his old manner accosted his father: "Well, governor, I've come back. Are you going to kill the fatted calf?"

But the old man was a match for the sippant young man and said: "No, my son, I think I had better let you live."

STOCK (Misc)

ALAMEDA STOCK FARM
25 registered Shorthorn
cows all 10 cows and
their calves. 2 yearling
particulars H. H. Wood
Sask.

HORN

CAR HORSES FOR SALE
weights 1100 to 1250
trains for cattle or
Maple Creek, Sask.

MOOSEMAN BROS., 25
parties of pure-bred
horses, Galtway, Sask.

E. A. WALKER & SON
Breeder of Clydesdale
horses

SWI

IMPROVED YORKSHIRE
winning and imported
cattle. A. D. McDo
Stock Farm, Napaka.

CHESTER WHITE, PUI
ing shows spring pigs
at reasonable prices. J
Alta.

REGISTERED YORK
cows all, \$15 each.
Sask.

REGISTERED BERR
from prize-winning sires
Walford, Sask.

REGISTERED BERR
all, at \$12.00 each.
Alta.

LARGE TYPE BERR
Choice May pigs of
J. H. Ebery, Adams.

REGISTERED BERR
related sires and a 1
sows. W. T. Bailey &

FOR SALE—REGIST
(April) horses W. L. C
Miller, Alta.

GA

SHORTHORNS—25 B
3 years; 20 heifers,
sired by apolloid imp
and heifers in calf,
town, son of Galtway
able. J. Broadfield &

HOLSTEINS—15 HEA
due August to Nov
Yorkton, Sask.

REGISTERED AYSH
Prizes, 3 years old
imp. Price reasonable
Moosemin, Sask.

NUMBER OF COWS
calves at foot for
Sask.

FOR SALE—RED PO
Martin (2937), b
Apply to W. S. Cart

HEREFORD CATTLE
year-old bulls for
H. W. Wood, Carleton

RED-POLLED CAT
E. & W. Darnbush
Sask.

BROWNE BROS., N
sons of Aberdeen-An

PAY YOUR OUT-O
Dominion Express
costs three cents.

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BREEDING EWES
ewes, 45 yearling
ones, Oxford line
particulars Box
Winnipeg.

FARM

NOTICE—ECHAN
seam separator f
machine. Splendid
Over a thousand in
Write for description
Co., 300 Notre Da

25-HORSE CASE
value; 40-64 Case
8-bottom John I
wobble bottoms.
For \$3,500. W. I

I HAVE A HAND
which has only
satisfactory results
condition. Great
187 Grain Grower

RUMELY IDEAL
Garden City Inc
rowed Cockabutt
in good shape.
North, Man

FOR SALE—1 H/
H.P. and 28 x 4
also combine on
working order.
moss, Sask.

FOR SALE—ONE
25-45 Case size
Get particulars
No. 15, Grain Co

WANTED—SECO
28-50. Must be
ideal preferred.
Alta.

STOCK (Miscellaneous)

ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAVE FOR SALE 11 yearling Shorthorn bulls from 11 to 18 months old; 10 cows and heifers, with calves at their side; 3 yearling Shorthorn. Write for particulars R. H. Scott, Proprietor, Alameda, Sask.

HORSES

CAR HORSES FOR SALE, 3 TO 5 YEARS, weights 1100 to 1500 lbs. Cheap for cash, or trade for cattle or sheep. Lester Hammond, Maple Creek, Sask. 28-4

MOSEMAN BROS., BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS of pure-bred Percheron and Belgian horses, Guelph, Ont., Canada. Write us your wants. 1301

E. J. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., Breeder of Clydesdales, Mares and Sires for sale. 2311 Mile

SWINE

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn sows. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 74

CHESTER WHITES, PURE-BRED—AM OFFERING choice spring pigs of both sexes, unrelated, at reasonable prices. J. H. George, Three Hills, Alta. 27-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES FOR SALE, 8 weeks old, \$15 each. C. W. Ayers, Fairlight, Sask. 27-4

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, ALL AGES, from prize-winning stock. Write, G. A. Hays, Watrous, Sask. 27-4

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS, 6 WEEKS old, at \$12.00 each. Albert Bakken, Ekerl, Alta. 29-34

LARGE TYPE BERKSHIRES FOR SALE—Choice May pigs of both sexes with pedigree. J. H. Elvey, Adams, Sask. 29-4

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—A FEW UNRELATED pairs and a big bunch of choice April borns. W. T. Bailey & Sons, Druid, Sask. 29-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY (April) borns. W. L. Gray, Spruce Grove Farm, Millet, Alta. 30-4

CATTLE

SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO 3 years; 20 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatchewan, son of Gairford-Maryquin. Prices reasonable. J. Bonfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 41

HOLSTEINS—15 HEAD COWS AND HEIFERS, due August to November. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 26-47

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL, "CARLTON PRINCE," 3 years old, sire, "Holland's Pride," imp. Price reasonable. Harry Peake, Box 270, Moncton, Sask. 30-2

NUMBER OF COWS AND HEIFERS WITH calves at foot for sale. H. Teese, Lemberg, Sask. 28-4

FOR SALE—RED POLLED BULL, "GENERAL Martin" (2857), born September 19, 1917. Apply to W. B. Carter, Spy Hill, Sask. 30-2

HEREFORD CATTLE—YEARLING AND TWO-year-old bulls for sale at reasonable prices. H. W. Wood, Carstairs, Alta. 30-4

RED-POLLED CATTLE—STOCK FOR SALE. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 10-52

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREEDERS of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

PAY YOUR OUT-OF-TOWN ACCOUNTS BY Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

SHEEP

BREEDING EWEN FOR SALE—192 OLD ewes, 45 yearling ewes, 49 ewe lambs, 7 registered Oxford bucks. Write for prices and particulars. Box 16, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

FARM MACHINERY

NOTICE—EXCHANGE YOUR TROUBLESOME cream separator for a 500 lb. high grade new machine. Splendid trade proposition offered. Over a thousand in use. Money back guarantee. Write for description. Dominion-Heid Separator Co., 300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. 2311

25-HORSE CASE ENGINE WITH BAKER valve; 40-64 Case separator with Roth feeder; 3-horse John Deere plow with breaker and double bottoms. All in good working order. For \$1,500. W. D. Trego, Gleichen, Alberta. 30-4

I HAVE A HAND-POWER STUMP PULLER which has only cleared a few acres. Most satisfactory puller on market and in excellent condition. Greatly reduced price. Apply Box 187, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

RUMELY IDEAL SEPARATOR, 36 x 50, WITH Garden City feeder, well belted. Also 8-horse Ford Cockshott engine gang stubble bottom in good shape. Cash or terms. Fred Crump, South, Man. 30-2

FOR SALE—L.H.C. MOGUL TRACTOR, 25 H.P., and 28 x 42 Goodison separator complete also caboose on trucks. All in perfectly good working order. Apply H. M. Chadwick, Raymond, Sask. 30-2

FOR SALE—ONE 25-50 GASTRACTOR AND 27-45 Greiner sieveless separator, in good shape. Get particulars at once. \$1,200. Apply Box No. 15, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 30-2

WANTED—SECOND-HAND SEPARATOR, 28-50. Must be in good condition. Rumely ideal preferred. O. F. Johnson, Vegreville, Alta. 31-3

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Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARM MACHINERY—Continued

FOR SALE—ONE 4-18 MOGUL KEROSENE tractor, one John Deere 8 H. engine double disc. All in good shape. C. A. Fossey, Daerath, Man.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND SEPARATOR AND gas engine. Prefer medium size. Must be in absolutely first class condition and cheap. C. A. Fields, Hazelton, Sask.

FOR SALE—MANSEY-HARRIS SIDE DELIVERY rake and tedder and hay loader, as good as new. Price for the two \$150. Apply H. M. Chadwick, Raymond, Sask. 31-2

STEEL MULE 12-30 H.P. TRACTOR, OVERHAULED. See if. Buying larger outfit. Rustall Limited, Broadview, Sask. 24-11

FOR SALE—JOHN DEERE TEN-BOTTOM engine gang, \$400, half cash. Cockshott bottom engine gang, \$500, half cash. H. Laird, Tisdale, Sask. 28-4

SMALL STEAM PORTABLE THRESHING outfit, nearly new, for sale, cheap. Write for particulars. A. I. Morrison, Grenfell, Sask. 30-2

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SPLIT CEDAR POSTS FOR SALE, CARLOAD lots. Apply Box 857, Fossil, B.C.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

POULTRY BREEDERS AND FANCIERS should know scientific poultry management as taught by I.C.S. Efficient, easy method, spare-time study. Prospectus free. International Correspondence Schools, Dept. K., 745 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal, Que.

COTTONSEED COOKING OIL, PURE VEGETABLE shortening, 40 pound tins, each \$12.00. The Cottonseed Oil Co., 553 Henry Ave., Winnipeg. Canadian Food Control License Number 6-410. 29-4

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FARM LANDS

CHOICE RANCH FOR SALE—1,300 ACRES, composed of 960 deeded land and about 340 lease, in the foot hills, 30 miles west of Calgary. Railway station right at ranch gate. Good motor road from Calgary. Lots of grass, hay and water. Very best of black loam soil. 200 cultivated for feed. Part wooded timberly and brush. Very best running spring water at buildings and in every pasture. Two sets buildings. Good corral. Good shelter for winter feed. All well fenced and cross fenced. Price, deeded land, \$25 acre with \$7,000 cash, or \$2,000 down and \$5,000 this fall. Balance arranged. Lease transferred free. This is one of the very best ranches in Alberta, in a district where there is seldom snow enough to prevent winter grazing. Not more than one cow per head required. J. C. Leslie and Co., 301 Beveridge Block, Calgary. 29-3

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—GOOD QUARTER section, located in Alberta, along main line C.N.R., with abundance of hay, grazing and water, suitable for mixed farming and stock raising as it is free range. Would accept young mares in exchange. For fuller particulars write H. Marsdale & Sons, Waseca, Sask. 30-2

IT BEATS THEM ALL!

During the past year The Guide carried more livestock classified advertising than any other farm paper in this field. There's a reason. The Guide offers the largest circulation (42,000 copies weekly), which means that it is read in approximately every third English-speaking farm home in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Classified ads. in The Guide bring results to the advertisers. Have you tried an ad. lately? There is no reason why you should not get results like the following:—

Jasmin, Sask.

I had a small advertisement published in The Guide to sell 200 ewes, and must say was very pleased with the results. The party who was fortunate enough to secure the ewes came with the first mail, bought 100 head and then came back and bought the balance. I also received many enquiries and was sorry to know that I had to disappoint so many people.

E. SCHWARZ

Oak Lake, Man.

In reply to yours of the 3rd inst. re my ad. in your paper on Holstein Bull, would say I have had good success through that ad. Would recommend your paper to any who have stock to sell as a very medium to reach purchasers.

R. SMITH

Waldrester, Alta.

Please find enclosed Postal Note for which kindly continue my ad. on Berkshire Boars and Sows in your paper. I am getting the best of results.

J. A. JOHNSTON.

To dispose of your surplus stock send in your advertisement today and let us demonstrate how The Guide sells livestock.

The rate is economical—Five Cents per word, payable in advance.

WINNIPEG The Grain Growers' Guide Manitoba

FARM LANDS (Continued)

225-ACRE FARM 2120, BORDERS SPARKLING hills, half mile above forest. Convenient stores, school, church, post office, in line farming section and forest of various varieties. Dark loam tillage, brush-watered, wire-fenced pasture; estimated 3000 cords wood, more than pay for farm; local demand for pasture at \$3 per head; 2000 sugar maples, 7-room cottage, big barn, many camp sites. Distant owner sacrifices \$1250. \$700 down, easy terms. All details page 2 of our catalogue of this and other farm bargains, many with stock, tools, crops included, mailed free. E. A. Stroud Farm Agency, Dept. 3297, 130 Nassau St., New York, N.Y.

GRAIN GROWERS, STOCK MEN—WE HAVE for sale in Northern Saskatchewan, in township 44, range 25, W. 3rd, 10,000 acres, all good wheat and mixed farming land, soil deep black loam on clay subsoil, wonderful growth of grass and lots of alfalfa in this district. Prices run from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre by the section, a little higher for half and quarter sections. Terms \$1.00 to \$2.00 per acre cash, balance over 5 to 7 years, interest 7%. Write us at once for further particulars. Simpson, Mitchell & Erwin, 701 Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. 2711

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale, cheap, in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will move the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating interest desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

FOR LIST OF FARM LANDS FOR SALE in the Portage la Prairie and Oakville district, write R. J. Newman, Real Estate Agent, Portage la Prairie, Man. 24-4

IMPROVED QUARTER OR HALF SECTION farms in Saskatchewan. Write for list showing prices, location and full particulars. General Administration Society, Regina, Sask. 26-4

DOGS

PEDIGREED SCOTCH COLLIE FARM BREED pups; parents excellent workers, intelligent and obedient; either sex, \$12.00. Pedigree and photo of dog breeding cows furnished. Orders held for future delivery. W. A. Rows, Neepawa, Man.

HIDES WOOL FUR

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

FRANK MASSIN

BRANDON MANITOBA
Write for Prices and Shipping Tags

MAKE YOUR OWN

LAGER BEER

At home—no special equipment—from our pure and popular

Hop-Malt Beer Extract

Conforming to Temperance Act.

This is a Food Beer, more delicious, nourishing and better than any malt beverage you can buy in bottles. Drink all you want of it. Easy to make. The drink that "cheers but does not inebriate." Rich, creamy foam, natural color, snap and sparkle. Your friends will confirm your opinion—"The best I ever tasted."

Large can, makes 7 gallons. \$1.75
Small can, makes 3 gallons. 1.25
Sample can, makes 1 gallon. .50
Send money order or postal note. Prepaid throughout Canada. Agents wanted everywhere.

HOP-MALT COMPANY, LTD.,
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Eggs and Butter

Strictly New Laid Eggs wanted in any quantity and good dairy butter.

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee to pay the highest prevailing market price and to send returns immediately.

Write us today for Prices

Reference—Dominion Bank

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Got Gophers?

Kill-Em-Quick

Gophers killed now won't injure next year's crops. Use

KILL-EM-QUICK

Cleveland Tractor



A Tractor That Does The Things You Want a Tractor To Do

The Cleveland Tractor is not confined to a narrow field of service. It does the things you want a tractor to do.

It plows, it harrows, it plants, it reaps. Its great power and small size enable it to work satisfactorily in difficult, awkward places. It works efficiently under and among small trees, close up to fence corners, around boulders, on hillsides, over ditches, gullies and rough ground.

With 600 square inches of traction surface, it goes through sand, gravel, gumbo, mud and even wet clay without packing the soil.

The Cleveland Tractor lays down its own tracks, crawls on them, and picks them up again as it goes along—just like the famous war "tanks."

It does faster and better work than was possible before. It plows $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour—eight to ten acres a day—equal to the work

of three good men with three 3-horse teams under favorable conditions.

But the Cleveland is far more than just a tractor. With pulley and belt it will saw, cut ensilage, pump—and do the things you demand of a stationary engine.

In addition it can be used for hauling the manure spreader, for grading, dragging logs and pulling road machinery.

It develops 12 horsepower at the drawbar and 20 horsepower at the pulley. Yet with all this power the complete machine weighs less than 3200 pounds, and can be housed in less space than is required for a single horse.

Rollin H. White, the well-known engineer, designed the Cleveland Tractor. It is built under his personal supervision, and is constructed for long service. The track sections are joined with hardened steel pins which have their bearings in hardened steel bushings.

Gears are protected by dirt-proof cases and are of the same high quality as those of the best trucks. The finest materials are used throughout.

Farming today demands the most comprehensive machinery obtainable—machinery that is useful in doing many different things—machinery that is adaptable to widely varying conditions.

Thousands of farmers are looking to the Cleveland Tractor in the present crisis. And the Cleveland is meeting the demands—severe as they are—and is making more money for its owners.

It is truly the tractor that does the things you want a tractor to do.

Nearly every farm can use one or more Clevelands to speed up production and cut down costs. Write today for complete information and the name of the nearest Cleveland dealer.

The Cleveland Tractor Co.

19105 Euclid Ave.

Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

