

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

April 24, 1918

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Circulation over 38,000 weekly

Labor for Harvest

Seeding of Increased Spring Acreage is vitally necessary and help will be forthcoming to Save the Crops.

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Labor will be available to bring in the harvest.



CANADA

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Joseph Meehan

Director of
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A COLORED NOTICE

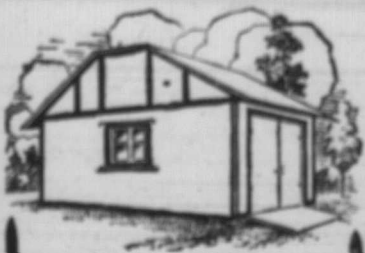
A colored notice in this issue of The Guide shows that your renewal is due. The editors hope that you have enjoyed reading The Guide and that you will send \$1.50 for your renewal at once. A blank coupon and addressed envelope are enclosed for your convenience. Several weeks' notice is given so that 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 to what time your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued. Remittances should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal bank or express money order.

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

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta. 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: E. A. WEIR, R. D. COLQUHOUN, NORMAN F. LAMBERT and MARY F. McCALLUM. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 256 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Man. VOL. XI. April 24 No. 17

SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISING

Published every Wednesday. Subscriptions in the British Empire, \$1.50 per year, except Winnipeg city which is \$1.00 per year. Foreign and United States subscriptions, \$2.50 per year. Single copies, 5 cents. Advertising Rates Commercial Display: 30 cents per square line. Livestock Display: 15 cents per square line. Classified: 5 cents per word per week. No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, 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.



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The Crops of Permanence is the title of an article by Prof. John Bracken, in this issue. It presents the claims of the different forage crops on the attention of Western farmers. In the new agriculture to which the West is moving forage crops will occupy an important place. Prof. Bracken gives valuable information on the relative merits of the most promising forage crops under the various conditions found in different parts of the western provinces.

Do you know how to hire a man so that you will not incur unknown liability if he leaves you or you free him? If you are a hired man do you know when you are getting what's due you? What is the best method of hiring? What is just course for dismissal or for quitting? All these and other important aspects of this problem are discussed in this issue under "Hiring Contracts," by H. D. Pickett, B.C.L., a well known western lawyer. A perusal of this may save you lots of work and money.

The Small Hog House is admitted by all who know to be the cheapest and most satisfactory kind of pen for summer use for sows or young growing pigs. It can be hauled about from field to field or pasture to pasture with one team of horses and provides thorough shelter at a minimum of cost. This issue gives a full description of one recommended by the Dominion Experimental Farms branch. Illustrations and specifications are given in full. There will be a great increase in hogs in the

country this spring and conservation of that supply is most important.

Suggestions from our readers for the improvement of The Guide are always welcomed. Occasionally we receive letters requesting that we publish information on certain subjects or devote more space to others or make some change in our general program which, in the writers opinion, would make the paper better suited to their needs. Such letters always receive careful attention. We want our readers to feel that this is their paper and that their co-operation in making helpful suggestions is valued highly. If there is any way you can think of by which we can serve your interests better do not hesitate to let us know.

It takes time to make a paper like The Guide. For example, this paper is issued to its readers on Wednesday, and in order to get it out in time to catch the mails, the latest reading matter, to be included in its columns is the news of the previous Monday. Therefore, when the War Summary which is written on Monday morning refers to the "activities of the past week," the reader, if he is interested in the mechanics of this journal, ought to remember that "the past week" dates back from Monday, not Wednesday. Until The Guide staff becomes blessed with powers of pre-vision or prophecy, the news which is contained in its pages must necessarily be limited to the Monday prior to the date of publication.

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During the past The Guide has received from its subscribers a great many inquiries concerning advertisements appearing in the publication, particularly with reference to those which were not running at the time the inquiry was made. It has also received requests for information regarding products which are not advertised. On both of these points it is well equipped to furnish information, which will be gladly done on request. We would suggest that you use the coupon below for this purpose.

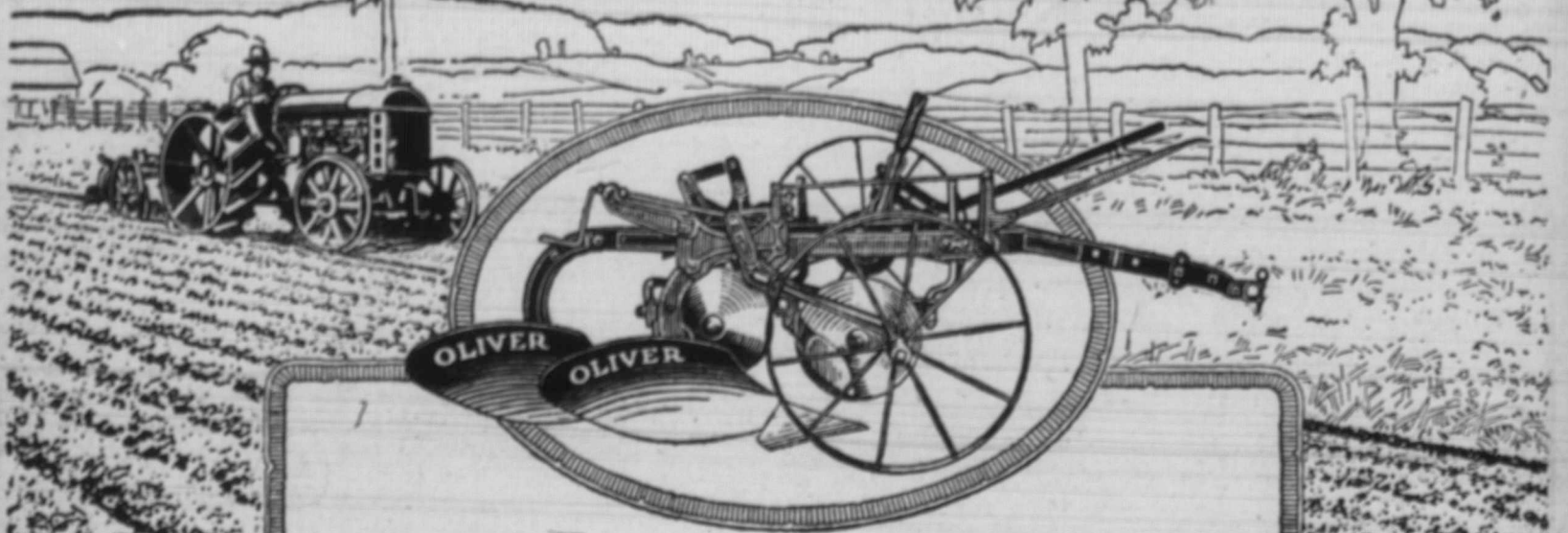
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OLIVER

Tractor Plows

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 24, 1918

Through the Fires of Sacrifice

As the military forces of Germany during the past week have steadily regained and occupied the ground around Ypres, Paschendaele, Messines and Langemarck, much of which was secured for the Allies three years ago by the blood of the first Canadian contingent, the bitter truth and seriousness of the war have penetrated and impressed the mind of Canada with a poignancy hitherto unrealized. For the first time, the frightful possibility of defeat has overshadowed our horizon most menacingly. Such complacent illusions as the weakening morale of the German soldiery, the shortage of food, and the embarrassment of our enemy by industrial unrest, with which the people on this side of the Atlantic have been deceiving themselves, are now dissipated. In the past ten days the power of the Hun has become a haunting reality. The German offensive on the West front was expected this spring, but the power of the allied arms to repel it was never once doubted. The example of the first days of the war was quoted, when, vastly outnumbered, the British and French hurled back the advancing Germans from the Marne. Four years later, with their strength multiplied a thousand-fold, the allied nations had every reason to be confident in the ability of their armies to beat back this last German attack. After two weeks of desperate fighting along the northerly section of the west front, the issue of the struggle is still uncertain, and Germany has driven her men forward over ground and through fortified positions which were thought a month ago to have been almost impregnable. To-day, in possession of Ypres the German is but 20 miles distant from the Straits of Dover which separate the British Isles from France.

Against the ominous, dark clouds which are hanging over Britain and France, the truth of Canada's place and responsibility in this crisis stands out in sharp relief. While the Canadian divisions, strongly entrenched on Vimy Ridge and Hill 70 and around Lens, were not engaged in the thickest of the fray which has been in progress farther north, they are now active in attempting, with the fresh French reinforcements, to make successful counter attacks against the enemy. Canada's five divisions of fighting men overseas must be kept up to strength now at all costs, and the federal government realizing this, and knowing the keen and awakened consciousness of the country in relation to the demands of the war, already have taken steps to apply the Military Service Act more closely than it has yet been felt. The speeding-up of the operation of the Military Service Act has been found absolutely necessary, and to do this, drastic amendments to the act have been made by parliament. All unmarried men and widowers without children, between the ages of 20 and 23 years inclusive, have been called to service by the government, regardless of claims for exemption. It is felt that no men of that age are indispensable to the country at the present time. All men of 19 years, it is also required, must register immediately. It is intended to call out men of other ages as the need for reinforcements continues to be felt. Canada, in other words, must provide all the assistance in her power, to stay the onward march of the Hun. It will mean national sacrifice in Canada during the coming months, for those who remain at home must work and

pay as they have never done in the past. Germany has placed every man in the Empire, between the ages of 17 and 60, at the disposal of the government. The enemy has thrown his entire weight into the proposition of bring the war to a successful end this year, and his intention is first to crush the British and French armies on the west front. The issue has been made very clear in the recent German official announcement that Germany would no longer consider peace without indemnities or territorial acquisitions, and that she intended to retain Belgium and North France. The coming summer months will see enacted the fiercest and most horrible struggle in history, and Canada's place is in that fight—at the sacrificial altar of the west front.

Income Tax Forms Inadequate

The Guide is being asked every day for information and advice concerning the making of returns on the Income Tax forms which have been distributed by the Department of Finance, at Ottawa, and it must be said that the work of the civil servant who compiled these blank forms, has been done badly. When it is considered that the raising of revenue by direct taxation is one of the most radical and important measures to be introduced into Canada since Confederation, the duty of the governmental authorities in the task of thoroughly acquainting the people of the country with the details of the new system, would appear to be beyond question. But in spite of the importance of the function of the Income Tax in Canada, a mere skeletonized form on which returns are to be made, has been issued by the Taxation Branch of the Department of Finance, without any literature to explain the new act, without any more illumination than a few perfunctory references to different sections and sub-sections of the law, and without even a formal invitation, or an address, through which the willing taxpayer might secure enlightenment and information. One authority who has given the Income War Tax Act close study, has informed The Guide, that at the very least, this indifferent and inadequate treatment of the documents on which returns should be made, will cost the country \$1,000,000 dollars in revenue which will not be forthcoming from the taxpayer, largely through lack of sufficient information. After a perusal of the elaborate instructions and income tax primer which have been issued by the Internal Revenue Branch of the Treasury Department of the United States in connection with the American system of making returns, the shortcomings of our own spare-looking sheets appear all the more marked.

Embargo Deferred Indefinitely

The advice has gone out from Ottawa that the recommendations of the War Trade Board for placing an embargo on imports of certain manufactured goods from the United States, as a means of improving the international trade balance between the two countries, have been held up indefinitely. It is understood that the strong opposition of certain members of the government who feared that such an embargo would be in substance an indirect method of protection for the Canadian manufacturer, was responsible for the shelving of the War Trade Board's recommendations. If this be true the gratitude of the West may be generously

expressed towards a government that could be so restrained.

One of the best evidences that the government has withheld its approval of an embargo on imports, is a complaining editorial, entitled "Procrastination at Ottawa," published in the last issue of The Financial Post of Canada, which is a consistent defender of the entrenched powers of special privilege. The Post complains that "more than three weeks ago the intimation came that imports into Canada from the United States would be greatly curtailed to right exchange"; and that "business prepared for it as it has to many other developments of the war." Since that time there had been no action, no definite announcement on the part of the government setting the mind of business at rest with regard to the proposed embargo.

As a matter of fact, the only intimation that came with regard to the restriction of imports, emanated from the War Trade Board, and not from the government. Sir Robert Borden, immediately after the report had been circulated from Ottawa, announced that the Cabinet had not then even considered the recommendations of the War Trade Board. Therefore, "business" and the Financial Post had no right whatever to assume that the War Trade Board was the government, and that an embargo on imports from the United States was a certainty.

Federal Franchise for Women

The bill extending the federal franchise to women, recently debated in the House of Commons and approved by all the members excepting those from Quebec, produced a pronouncement from J. A. Maharg, the Grain Grower representative from Moose Jaw, which has been quoted by the press from one end of Canada to the other. Mr. Maharg, in reply to the opposition to woman suffrage expressed by the followers of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, said that the Liberalism of Quebec is not the same brand as that which finds a home in the West. Mr. Maharg's statement was raised on the question of granting the franchise to women in Dominion elections, and he was right. Furthermore, Quebec's attitude on that question is not shared by any of the provinces west of the Ottawa River, including Ontario. The democratic victory of making "votes for women" a popular measure in the House of Commons, is, however, in no small measure due to the impetus which has been given to public opinion along all progressive lines by the people of the western plains.

Apart altogether from the political philosophy of the issue, the masculine mind of Canada at this time, irrespective of provincial distinctions, has no alternative but to extend the federal franchise to the opposite sex. The part that woman has played in the war in Canada and elsewhere, ought to place the question of her right to vote in federal elections beyond all shadow of doubt. Had Quebec been doing her duty in the war as in the same measure as the other provinces, since 1914, her representatives in the House of Commons in all probability would have been no more opposed to the extension of the franchise to women than the members from Ontario or the West.

Canada's War Bill

At the end of March, which is also the end of the Canadian fiscal year, the national expenditure for war, at home and abroad, had

amounted to \$835,950,019. In the House of Commons, Sir Robert Borden estimated that Canada's disbursements for war during the present year would amount to another \$516,000,000, making a total of over \$1,300,000,000. These amounts of money while not to be considered as "costs" in comparison with the loss of life, ought to be regarded as a real cause for serious thinking on the part of the tax-paying public of this country. When, to the interest charges on actual current war expenditure, is added the cost of maintaining soldiers' pensions and supporting thousands of men who will never be able to care for themselves, the annual obligation upon Canada will far exceed in money the total amount of our income from revenue before 1914. Do the people, the taxpayers who will have to carry that responsibility, realize fully the extent of this future problem of indebtedness? If so, the government of the day would not wait a moment to introduce still more rigid measures of taxation than have been already imposed.

It is not too much to say that the revenue of the Dominion could be increased very materially without causing undue hardship, through a more thorough and systematic application of the direct tax on incomes. It will certainly become necessary to do this, if Canada proposes to shoulder and carry alone, her increasing financial obligations. It will also become necessary to enforce economy to a greater extent in the administration of government work. The figures showing the cost of floating the Victory Loan last autumn have just been published, showing that five million dollars, or one-and-a-quarter per cent. of the total issue, was spent in raising money from ourselves. That, for example, was almost inexcusable. It is not sufficient to say that after the war this country will be all right; that Canada is a young country, potentially wealthy and susceptible to rapid development and quick recovery. More definite and concrete planning than that will have to be done if our burdens are to be borne satisfactorily. The whole question of production in relation to taxation must be carefully thought out and examined, with a view to finding entirely new and increased sources of revenue. The hard problem of finding more of the right kind of men and women for settlement in Canada is also presented. These things will only be settled as they ought to be, by the careful, organized study of the people who are here now.

Formalin Scare Groundless

An unfortunate report that the stores of formaldehyde or formalin, for the treatment of seed grain had been seriously tampered with by enemy agents was spread abroad recently. It started in Alberta. The supposition was that the effect of the formalin was not only lost but the germinat-

ing power of the grain itself was largely destroyed. Tests carried on by both the Alberta Department of Agriculture and Professor Galbraith of the Manitoba Agricultural College prove this report to have been entirely groundless. The formalin is alright and farmers should not hesitate to use it. If there was ever any enemy design in this its purpose was to scare farmers out of using the treatment and the wholesale publication of the report must have had that effect on many. Read Prof. Galbraith's report in this issue and be sure to treat the rest of the grain you sow this spring with formalin.

Carvell Hits Patronage

The recent tabling in the House of Commons of certain correspondence which passed between Hon. F. B. Carvell, Minister of Public Works and A. E. Fripp, senior member of the House of Commons for Ottawa, dealing with a concrete instance of patronage, revealed an admirable point of view on the part, at least, of one federal minister. One of Mr. Fripp's letters, written last autumn just before the new Union Government had taken office, asked that a firm of contractors in Ottawa be placed on the patronage list. In reply, Mr. Carvell wrote: "Your friends will have the opportunity of tendering on any work coming within their line, but so far as this department is concerned, there will be no patronage list in the future." This note of positive decision ran throughout the whole file of letters which were sent from the Public Works department to Mr. Fripp, who in one of his concluding letters confided to the minister that: "The people of Ottawa have lived on patronage for 50 years, and it will require some tact to eradicate the practise."

People in other parts of Canada than Ottawa have also lived upon patronage for 50 years, or, at least, for the greater part of that period, and we are sure that the sort of tact that is required to uproot the system stem and branch, is the plain-spoken, unadorned variety which Mr. Carvell seems to be employing. Let the provincial governments take the same determined attitude as that adopted by the Department of Public Works at Ottawa to-day, and Canada will soon become a country about which an honest citizen can truly boast.

The Y.M.C.A. Appeal

Next to the work of the Red Cross organization, no greater humanitarian service has been done in the war than that performed by the Y.M.C.A. At home, in Canada, in England and at the front—in all the military camps and right up to the very trenches themselves—the helping hand of the Y.M.C.A. man has been extended to the soldier, creating for him an atmosphere of home which the lads in khaki have learned to appreciate and openly acknowledge. The highest praise from the military authorities and statesmen, and decorations by the King, have been conferred upon gallant workers of the "Y" who on many occasions have risked their lives in giving much-needed succor to wounded men in the trenches.

In France, the Y.M.C.A. has 121 military secretaries and 900 assistants. These men in addition to helping the wounded soldiers, provide all sorts of athletic and musical entertainment for the battalions when they are out of the trenches. They supply letter paper and postcards and writing equipment, with the result that since the war began,

500,000,000 letters and postal-card messages have been written and posted in Y.M.C.A. tents, huts and dug-outs. In short, the Y.M.C.A. has been a great, friendly agent acting as the medium between the folk at home and the boys in the army.

This organization which extends its service for Canada from Vancouver to Europe and back again to the military hospitals, is preparing to ask the people of the Dominion for \$2,250,000 to aid in the maintenance of its war work. The Red Triangle Fund which is the financial support of the Y.M.C.A. in its military activities, will make its first nationwide appeal to Canada on May 7, 8, and 9, and no cause was ever more deserving of support from Canadians. The Guide will be glad to secure and acknowledge all donations to this fund and will forward them to the proper authorities. Make all checks payable to The Grain Growers' Guide.

The Kaiser laid bare his hand when he announced that he would keep Belgium and Northern France as part of the spoils of war.



DISILLUSIONED

The Crops of Permanence

Forage Crops and their Place in Western Agriculture

By Prof. JOHN BRACKEN

In this age and under the economic conditions now existing, the world's agriculture naturally falls into three general but distinct types: (a) The Oriental type, which is productive and permanent and yet altogether devoid of livestock; (b) The European type, which in its better form is productive and permanent and includes livestock; (c) The Western type, which is neither productive nor permanent and which in all newer countries includes little livestock.

The Oriental type is productive because the inhabitants feed the soil. It is permanent because they return as much to the land as they take from it. They have practically no livestock other than human beings and poultry, yet from the point of view of the soil this matters little, so long as all the excrement and crop residues and some little additional plant food and organic matter is returned to the land. The experience of 4,000 years of continued cropping has taught these people the art of farming, and of maintaining permanently the fertility of the soil.

The European type is very different in method from the Oriental, yet in substance it is the same. Population has not increased to the extent that vegetable foods are not too expensive to feed to animals, hence livestock is used to a considerable extent and the manure carefully preserved and returned to the soil. To make up for the difference between the amount of plant food removed from the soil and the amount returned to it, commercial fertilizers are applied. In both Oriental and European agriculture the maintenance of tilth is provided for by keeping up the organic matter and the maintenance of plant food by applying it in one form or another to the soil.

The Western or New World type of agriculture, which by the way is not confined to America alone, and which also is not the only type in America, considers that the soil is a mine and immediately proceeds to exploit it. Immense areas of virgin soil at our door encourages us to skim the "cream" from this land and then pass on to do the same to other virgin soils. The individual finds a bonanza and he does not hesitate to mine it. The state looks on awe struck and helpless, realizing that it is being robbed, but offering no effective resistance because it knows none. Nor has it yet set itself efficiently to the task of finding a more permanent system that is as profitable.

Every old agricultural region in America has been first discovered and then exploited; and then some of them at enormous expense of money and mental agony have been brought back to a state of normal production.

The Soil's Potential Wealth

The surface six-and-two-thirds inches of an acre, of our average loam soil contains a potential wealth of \$1,250 or enough to produce 5,000 bushels of wheat. Shall we in the light of all the ages dissipate the best of this enormous wealth and having done so then proceed in the face of untold difficulties to build it up again? It looks as though we shall. The indications are that we shall not take a lesson from the history of the past, but that we shall continue to do the thing that is profitable to the individual regardless of its effect on the state and on posterity.

No agricultural country has ever prospered for more than a generation or two, that has not made provision for maintaining the Nitrogen and organic matter content of the soil. Nitrogen can be maintained by applying nitrogenous fertilizers or by growing legume crops. Organic matter can be maintained by adding it to the soil in the form of manure, or grass roots, or crop residues (stubble). Commercial nitrogenous fertilizers are out of the question. Legume crops must be grown to provide for the fast decreasing supply of nitrogen in our soils. And either legumes

or grasses or both must be grown or annual crops must be plowed under if we are to maintain the organic matter of the soil. And if legume crops or grass crops are grown there must be livestock to dispose of them.

that these unfavorable economic conditions are corrected, or let it not squeal when one section of the community keeps on doing the thing that is most profitable to it, even if in the process the potential wealth of the state is dissipated.

Our most far-sighted investigators and students do not regard livestock as essential to soil productivity nor to permanent agriculture, but they do regard it as the most sane and most expedient, and under our conditions, the most advisable method of (1) Aiding in maintaining soil productivity, and (2) Aiding in conserving the enormous wealth that is in our soil.

Present Tendencies

There is every evidence that the increase of soil "drifting," the spread of weeds, and the injury to crops from drought and frost, are not only lowering the acre yield on our Western soils, but are at the same time seriously increasing the cost of crop production.

To offset or remedy the first two conditions and to lessen the risk of danger from the last two, it seems essential that in many parts of the West two things must be done, (1) replace our one-crop system of farming by a more diversified one, and (2) introduce more livestock.

Diversification in cropping and the use of livestock on farms aid very materially in controlling weeds and drifting soils and in lessening the danger from drought or frost.

They do these at a very small maintenance cost to the farmer. Of

course an initial capital expenditure for fences, buildings and stock is necessary. Tillage on the other hand, while it helps to control these conditions, does so at a heavy and ever increasing annual cost.

If we are to grow crops at a profit when "war" prices are a thing of the past we must lower the cost of producing them. If we are to continue growing profitable crops we must take steps to maintain soil productivity—in other words, at this time, to control weeds and to prevent soil drifting.

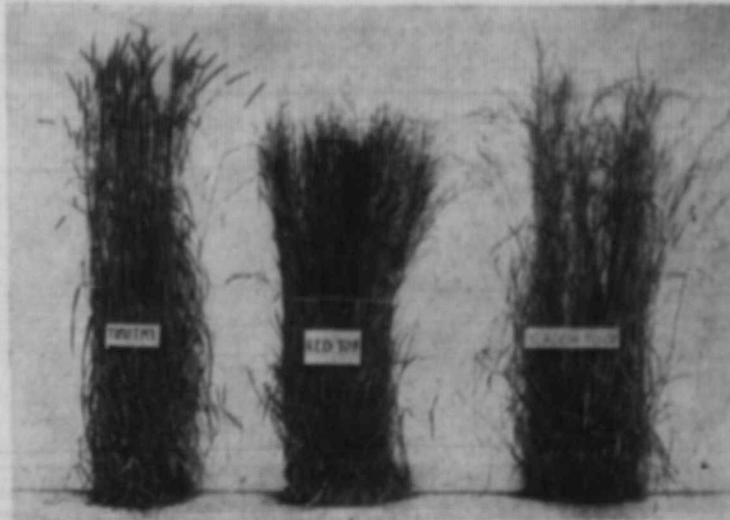
We can lower the cost of production and control weeds and soil drifting and at the same time build up a safe, sane and permanent agriculture by diversification of crops and the more general use of livestock on our farms. The best crops to use, the order they should follow and the specific details of the management of a "mixed farm" vary under different conditions and must, therefore, be determined by the man on the land. At this time in our agricultural history no perfect plans that have stood the test of time are available. They have yet, very largely, to be developed. The farmer and the experiment station must work them out.

The purpose of this article is to present some information concerning the suitability of the different long lived hay and pasture crops to Western conditions, in the hope that our experience may be found useful to men who realize the shortcomings of our present system and are seeking to build up a better one.

The Stockman's Classification of Forage Crops

In its broadest sense "forage crops" include all crops, any portion of which may be used as food for animals. As generally used, however, it does not include the concentrates, or threshed grains. Forage crops may be subdivided into: (1) hay crops—the small strawed crops that are cured by drying; (2) pasture crops—these harvested by the animals themselves; (3) soiling crops or "green feed"—crops cut green and fed to animals in the fresh succulent condition; (4) root crops—those crops the roots of which are used for animal food; (5) ensilage crops—those preserved in a succulent condition by the exclusion of air, and (6) fodder

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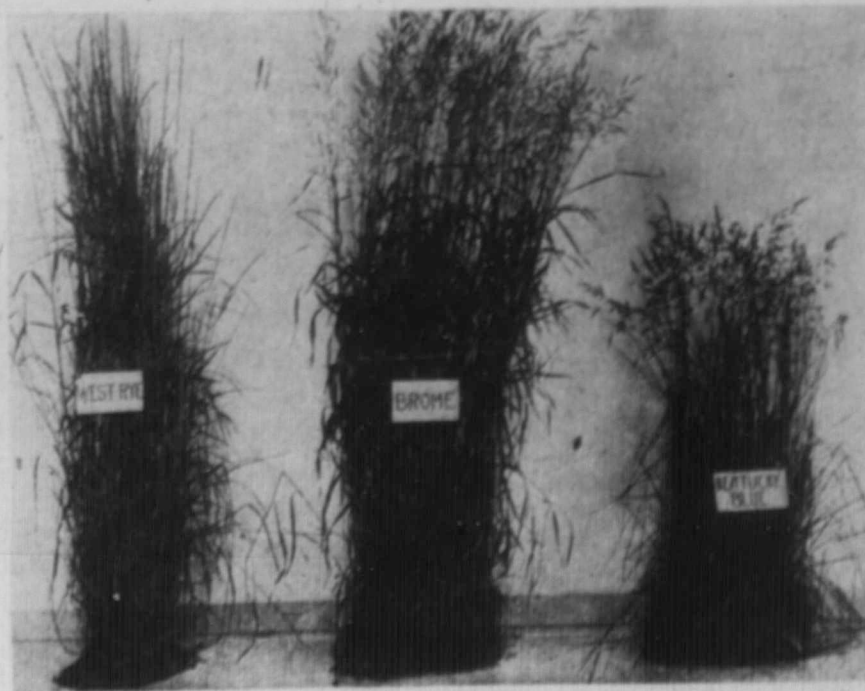


Timothy, Red Top and Meadow Fescue are Important Forage Grasses

But neither our common leguminous forage crops nor grass crops yield well on the plains. And so the problem of finding a way out is most difficult, yet it must be found.

Hindrances to Mixed Farming

The chief hindrances to the more general adoption of mixed farming are the unstable market conditions of the past and the high overhead charges. The livestock commission we hope will find some correction for the marketing difficulties. But aside from this the introduction of livestock requires a large financial outlay for fencing, buildings, stock and other equipment. As long as these are high



Western Rye Grass, Brome Grass and Kentucky Blue Grass are also Important for Western Growing.

priced, and labor as expensive as it is, and interest rates as high as they are, shall we blame the individual farmer who exploits the soil when it is the only thing that is cheap among all the factors of production.

The establishment of a more permanent system of agriculture can be aided and advanced more effectively at this time in our history by making the financial disabilities under which our pioneer farmers are working less onerous than they are today. If the state is concerned about its future, let it see

does not include the concentrates, or threshed grains. Forage crops may be subdivided into: (1) hay crops—the small strawed crops that are cured by drying; (2) pasture crops—these harvested by the animals themselves; (3) soiling crops or "green feed"—crops cut green and fed to animals in the fresh succulent condition; (4) root crops—those crops the roots of which are used for animal food; (5) ensilage crops—those preserved in a succulent condition by the exclusion of air, and (6) fodder

Canada than patronage for e greater part re that the sort root the system sin-spoken, un- arvell seems to yncial govern- ned attitude as ment of Public d Canada will out which an t.

Appeal

the Red Cross manitarian ser- war than that

At home, in the front—in all t up to the very elping hand of extended to the n atmosphere of aki have learned knowledge. The itary authorities ons by the King, gallant workers g occasions have ng much-needed the trenches.

has 121 military ts. These men in ounded soldiers. etic and musical alions when they hey supply letter riting equipment. the war began, 0,000 letters and -card messages been written and l in Y.M.C.A. huts and dug- . In short, the .A. has been a friendly agent as the medium en the folk at and the boys in rmy.

is organization extends its ser- for Canada from over to Europe back again to the ary hospitals, is aring to ask the le of the Dominion 2,250,000 to aid in maintenance of its work. The Red

ngle Fund which is inancial support of Y.M.C.A. in its ary activities, will e its first nation- appeal to Canada May 7, 8, and 9, no cause was ever e deserving of sup- from Canadians.

Guide will be glad ecore and acknow- e all donations to fund and will for- d them to the pro- authorities. Make checks payable to Grain Growers' de.

he Kaiser laid bare hand when he an- nced that he would p Belgium and rthern France as t of the spoils of r.

The Double-Walled Secret

The Mystery Solved

By EDWIN BAIRD

CHAPTER VI.

"I just had to see you," repeated Kelcey, smiling up into her piquant, serious face.

On any other girl of his acquaintance Kelcey could have foreseen the effect of his pointed words. He would have known beforehand exactly how she would act and almost exactly what she would say. But Bonnie was different. He believed she would do the unexpected thing—and he was not mistaken.

"In that case," and she spoke coldly and distinctly, "I see no reason why we should continue our acquaintance."

"I see a very good reason why we should," said he.

She looked down at him casually and leaned forward to speak to the ex-convict, who turned as she touched him, and glanced at them over his shoulder.

"Wait!" said Kelcey, sharply. "Don't go yet. I know as well as you that you don't really want to get rid of me."

For an instant she was startled and confused. The bullet-headed man continued to regard her inquiringly, and, speaking briefly in his native tongue, she bade him wait.

"Well?" she asked, resuming her chilly manner. "I can easily see," said Kelcey, "that you are in serious trouble, and I want to help you. Won't you let me help you?"

She looked away from him wistfully and he saw that her fingers were nervously picking at her dress. "I am in great trouble," she said in a low voice, "but you can not help me. Nobody can."

"Don't be too sure of it," he encouraged. "I generally accomplish the things I set out to do."

"You mean with your money?" she assumed, bringing her level gaze back to his face. "Well, this is one time when your money is of no use."

"I never yet heard of a thing," said he sententiously, "that money could not buy."

"Yes, you have, too," she corrected him. "I have just told you of something that all the wealth in America can not buy."

"But you weren't very explicit," he demurred. "Won't you please tell me exactly what the trouble is?"

She shook her head wearily, and her eyes, as they lingered on his, looked rather sad and tired. "No," she said, "I can not. I think," she added, "that we had best say goodbye, Mr. Kelcey."

Before he could more than touch the hand she held out to him, a horse galloped around the bend in the road ahead and came toward them.

"It's Toto," she said and Kelcey, remembering the evil eye of the hideous little hunchback, felt all at once alarmed, not for himself, but for her. He feared that what might befall her should she be found with him.

"I'll be here at this hour tomorrow," he breathed, and, pressing her hand in parting, he turned and sped toward his biplane. But before he could mount into the air Toto saw him.

As Kelcey expected she did not meet him the following day. Instead, her father and five of his henchmen, all armed with rifles, came to meet him. But he had also expected this and, having avoided their ambush, he kept beyond the range of their bullets.

Tiring at last of the sport, he sailed away toward home, feeling rather spiritless and sick at heart. It was nearly a week before he went back again, and in the meantime he had been harassed by doubts and fears and, above all, by the mystery and uncertainty that surrounded her. The little that he knew made the rest seem horrible. His imagination ran riot. He was convinced by this time that her father was a madman, who fancied himself a dupe of society, but as to what form his madness would take he could only conjecture.

Of one thing he was positive: there was some underlying motive in her father's self-imposed exile which she feared to reveal. It was also patent that at times she approved of her father's secret, whatever it was.

"I'm a fool to keep chasing after her," thought Kelcey savagely.

And yet when he swooped to earth that day, and saw her waiting for him in the automobile, there was no such thought in his mind. He was conscious only of a thrilling delight that she was there to meet him—alone.

CHAPTER VII.

"I'm glad you came," she said, when he stood before her, and he saw that her face was a little paler, a little more wan, than usual. There were purplish shadows beneath her eyes, and her body seemed to droop in every slender line. Only her hair retained its virility. It seemed as if its roots had sapped all of her glowing young strength. "Because," she went on, as he started to speak, "this is to be our last meeting."

"No!" he declared, holding her hand. "It will take more than six rifles to keep me away."

She did not smile, but looked over her shoulder, back along the road, as if fearing pursuit.

"You don't understand," she said, withdrawing her hand. "It is really good-bye this time."

He stepped into the automobile and sat beside her on the front seat. "We'll park this car in that lane yonder," he said easily, "and then perhaps we can talk without keeping our eyes open for interruptions." To his surprise she made only a feeble protest, and as he guided the motor into the lane ahead she scarcely spoke. Her spirit was low indeed that day. She was too apathetic, too listless, to object to anything.



Farm Buildings and Home of Capt. A. R. Gillies, Clover Bar, Alta. These buildings are all equipped with Electric Light, and all other Modern Conveniences and Labor-Saving Devices.

He jumped to the ground as he brought the car to a standstill and, facing her, said happily: "Now for a stroll in Arcadia! Come, Bonnie," with a wave of his hand, "let's explore that woods over there." She stood up, looking down at him pensively, then stepped out and stood beside him.

"You don't understand," she smiled, dully. "I am trying to say good-bye. We can't go on like this—"

"Why can't we?" he challenged.

"Because I am going away."

"Going away—when?"

"Tonight."

"Where?"

"To—England." He saw that she was in deadly earnest and for several moments was unable to speak. After a little silence he said quietly: "In that event, I shall have to persuade you not to go."

Kelcey prided himself on knowing her variable moods rather well by this time, but he was totally unprepared for what followed. In a flare of passion, she whirled upon him, her arms outflung, small white fists tightly clenched, her body shaken from head to foot with the emotion that surged through her, wave upon wave.

"You can't—you can't! Tonight—everything ends! I've got to go. We've all got to go. And you—oh, I almost wish you had never come!"

And then (Kelcey was never quite sure how it happened) she was in his arms and he was holding her closely and she was sobbing—sobbing—sobbing, as though her heart would really break.

"You're not going away," he said, gently.

"Do you really love me enough to—die with me, Tom?"

He smiled down into her earnest, upturned face, then bent and kissed her on the lips. He felt her arms tighten convulsively on his neck and when he lifted his head he saw that her eyes were again wet with tears.

"If we stay here," and her lips were quivering, "it will mean—death for both of us."

He saw she was verging on another collapse and he knew it would be folly to reason with her or to try to get at the meaning of her singular words; so he caressed her and humored her strange mood, much as if she were a child. And all the while, in the back of his brain, he was pondering upon the mystery which appeared to be drawing its web about them both.

Presently he said: "Have you ever been up in an airplane?" She shook her head.

"Then here's where you begin." He led her through the meadow to his biplane and started the motor. The girl hesitated. But he took her hand and helped her into the seat, and his eyes so plainly said, "Courage—trust me!" that her fear departed.

When he took his place beside her Kelcey was thinking of her father's villainous retinue. In another minute the biplane surged down the meadow with a mighty rush and rose beautifully into the sky. Again she was afraid, but one look at his serene, confident face comforted her. Then she looked down—down, and clutched his arm with real terror.

CHAPTER VIII.

They were 500 feet in the air before Kelcey had time to look at the girl beside him. She was leaning against the back of the seat, her feet braced, her eyes big and frightened. The roar of the motor forbade speech, but with his eyes he comforted her. Soon she nestled closer to him, partly forgetting her fears in her admiration of his coolness and masterly handling of the biplane.

They sailed on and on and higher and higher into the blue sky; although, when she leaned forward and looked down it seemed as if the airship stood still and the earth receded. Above the incessant hum of the propellers and the deafening reports of the engine it was impossible to carry on a conversation, and it was largely for this reason that he had suggested the trip—he wanted to lift her out of her brooding.

But with the passing of her first ecstatic thrill of confidence he saw he had failed. The sparkle in her eyes was replaced by inward fear, and it was not the sort of fear he would have seen in any other girl he knew, under similar circumstances. It was too profound, too dull, too melancholy, to be actuated by any present or immediate concern. He reflected that her apprehension must be powerful indeed to override the sensation of this her first aerial adventure.

He went as far as Lake Michigan, flying at an altitude of 2,000 feet, skirted the shore for a mile or two, then turned back inland and took a diagonal course toward their starting-point. As they dipped gradually toward the ground she saw her father's house in the distance, and with a start she awoke from her brooding abstraction.

"Don't go too near!" she cried, with her lips close to Kelcey's ear. Even then she did not divine his purpose.

"I'm going down," came his answering shout above the roar of the machine. She read the words on his lips, rather than heard them.

In vain she mutely pleaded with him, pressing closely to his side, her white face uplifted, very earnest, very tragic, her gestures easy to understand. He had made up his mind to get at the bottom of the mystery surrounding her father, and he was resolved to go to the source.

But an unforeseen happening turned his plans awry in a horrifying fashion. They were within 800 feet of the house, and she was still clinging to him entreatingly, still warning him of his danger, still begging him to turn back, when he saw some men running about near the double wall as though maddened to a frenzy. Some waved their arms frantically about their heads, and some fell screaming to the ground, where they lay as if dead. Others fired revolvers and turned and ran, firing over their shoulders. One—a huge African—stood with his back to the stockade, clawing at something that apparently clung to his neck. All at once he sank to his knees, then plunged, face downward, into the grass.

Continued on Page 40



A Group of Well-Grown Western Canadian Percherons

Selecting Percheron Mares for Breeding

A definite knowledge of the right kind of mares to select for a foundation stud determines very largely the success a man will make as a Percheron breeder or a breeder of any other breed of horses. He may have money to purchase the greatest sire of the breed, but without matrons of the right stamp, real constructive breeding cannot be accomplished.

Present day breeders are somewhat disagreed on the right pattern for a Percheron mare. I have always contended that there is but one ideal type for a draft mare and the sooner the Percheron people select a uniform type, the better off they will be. My idea of a good brood mare is one from a producing family, weighing 1,700 to 2,000 pounds in good condition, and standing 16 to 17 hands high. She must be absolutely sound and of feminine type. I like a big horse if made right, but the tall, overgrown mares we see about the country are not producing the best colts, in fact some of the greatest producing dams of high class stuff in early Percheron history were the rather short-legged kind, thickly muscled. Those with a bit more length of leg are more popular now, for they have a longer stride and better action. The big coarse mares, lacking in femininity, are usually not very regular breeders. They are poor feeders and their feet and legs won't stand the wear and tear, as a rule, like a full-made, wide, deep bodied mare of medium height. Quality in head, neck and ear all bespeak a breediness so essential in a real high-class dam. The old Scotch saying, "Feet and legs, bone and feather; top may come, but bottom never," ought to have a greater meaning to Percheron breeders than it apparently has. I believe more emphasis should be put upon the underpinning than upon the weight, as the feet and legs largely determine the usefulness of a horse. Whenever the legs give out, the horse is done as a work animal.

Importance of Feet and Quality

In selecting a brood mare I pay particular attention to her feet. I want a big, round foot, wide at the hoof head, moderately deep at the heel—not boxy—and with horn of good texture, so that it will wear well. Directly above the hoof comes the part of a draft mare's anatomy which should be given very careful consideration. Steep pasterns foretell premature lameness from sidebones. Either mare or sire with steep pasterns is very likely to beget that conformation in its offspring. There is no one thing which Percheron breeders should guard against more strongly than that of breeding steep pasterned horses. Forty-five degrees is about the correct set for a pastern. It should be long, so as to give the body a slight spring as the animal steps. I insist upon a brood mare having plenty of bone, but it must be of good quality. Percheron hocks are frequently not what they ought to be, and so I would counsel inexperienced buyers to get the right kind of hind legs under their mares if they wish to be heard from later as breeders of high-class stock. The hock should be wide, deep and clean. It should be free from meatiness so that the skin fits the bony structure as neatly as a glove fits a lady's hand. Avoid hind legs which are nearly straight from the body downward. On the other hand badly crooked hocks are likely to throw curbs. The ideal standing position for a horse is to have the hocks slightly together and the toes turned out a bit; with the point of the hock showing distinctly and the leg so set that if a line were dropped from the point of the buttock, it would just touch the point of the hock and fall parallel to the edge of the cannon bone. A mare with the set of feet and legs, height, weight and general conformation such as I have described has much to recommend her.

The fretful mare never does well. She isn't a good feeder. The average man will not get along with her satisfactorily if he works her; she isn't likely to be a regular breeder, and if she is, she is likely to step on her colt or kill it in some manner through her nervousness.

Blacks or grays are the preferred colors. Although some of the best individuals I have ever seen were bays and sorrels, these off colors should always be discouraged. If a high-class appearing band of

mares is desired, the breeder must insist on the true Percheron color, so that no one would be tempted to ask him to what breed the odd colored one belongs.

Quality Instead of Numbers

It is far better to buy only one top mare than to purchase three or four mediocre mares. Success as a Percheron breeder does not depend upon the number of animals produced, but upon the quality bred.

I have in mind two Percheron breeders, one in Ohio, and one in Illinois, who are considered second to none. Each of these men started 20 years ago with only one high-class mare. Every colt now bred by these men traces directly to these two mares, and brings from \$1,000 to \$1,500 at two and three years of age. The Ohio breeder in fact never purchased another animal in the 20 years, but simply kept his best fillies and bred them to a high-class sire. It doesn't take one good producing mare long to give the breeder the right kind of reputation.

The cost is only of secondary consideration, if the proper sort of mare is obtained. Some are dearer at \$500 than others at \$2,000. The way to judge the value of a Percheron mare is to consider first her individuality, secondly her breeding, and thirdly, her ability to reproduce. Does she breed



Sara Belle, 131957, Champion Percheron Mare, Edmonton Spring Show, 1918. First Prize Futurity Filly, Iowa State Fair, 1917. Owned by Robinson Bros., Ferintosh, Alta. This is an unusually beautiful young Percheron Mare.

the good kind regularly, or if she is not old enough to have produced colts, does she come from a mare that threw the right sort of offspring? If she has all these qualities in a promising degree, one can afford to pay almost any price within reason and still have a money-making investment. The amount a mare makes depends upon the way she is handled.

The inexperienced will save both money and regret if he will seek the wise counsel of a reliable breeder when selecting high-class, pure-bred mares. Money invested in the wrong kind of mares puts the breeder up against a difficult proposition. It is hard to sell them and more embarrassing to continue trying to produce something good for them.

The average man goes on trying to make the best of it, and as a result never gets anywhere as a constructive breeder. With the right kind of mares he would probably make a splendid success in the business. Occasionally we see a breeder do pretty well by breeding an ordinary sort of mare to a high-class sire. That is to be encouraged only if money is the limiting factor. Success comes more quickly if enough money can be spared to get the best kind of mares.

Show Mares Not Always Desirable

The show mare is not always to be selected as a brood mare. She may have won prizes at some show and still not be nearly as good an individual

as some mare that never saw a tanbark, but is demonstrating her merit in the harness and by raising colts. Show ring awards ought to set a standard, but unfortunately they do not always. A filly may be out of a show mare, and still not be a prize-winning prospect herself. The only safe rule to follow in buying aged mares is to select those which produce regularly colts of desirable stamp. If the purchase is a filly, she should be a good individual and out of a dam of merit. If the filly is the get of a well-known sire of high-class stuff, then all the better. Perhaps I insist more on ancestry than most breeders do, but I have seen so many men fail because of carelessness in this respect, and I know positively from my own experience of over 20 years that blood will tell every time.

Percheron people emphasize blood lines, but the majority fail to apprehend the true meaning of breeding. The French breed is criticized severely—and rightly so—by adherents to other draft breeds, for not being able to produce similarity in the animals. The trouble is not with the breed, but with the ideas people have of what constitutes good breeding. The greatest Percheron sires in this country are all well bred and they are leaving a uniform lot of colts. Uniformity, of course, is the thing for which we are all looking. It is the plainly-bred stallion almost invariably that throws one colt of one kind and another of an entirely different stamp. The stallion that fails to sire an even lot of good colts ought to be castrated, for every such horse is a detriment to the breed and to his owner if left entire. I have yet to find a high-class Percheron sire that does not carry the best of breeding close up in his pedigree. Some men are satisfied if they have a pedigree that traces to Brilliant III, Besigue, Villiers, Venelon or Voltaire in the fourth or fifth generation. These are too remote to do much good at the present time, unless the succeeding sires have left or are leaving their impress on their offspring. These old noted sires undoubtedly had great influence on the horse stock of their time, but breeders to-day want to use the stallions that are siring the best stock right now. If breeders will select mares and a sire having such horses in the first and second generations, they need not worry over producing offspring with uniformity in type.—T. B. Howman, in the Dakota Farmer.

GROWING HORSES IN PEACE RIVER

I came to the Peace River country from Eastern Montana in 1910 with 30 head of horses and to-day I have still about the same number. We sell them as they grow old enough. We grow draft horses from well-bred grade mares, weighing from 1,250 to 1,700 lbs. These horses are sired by pure-bred Percheron stallions. In the last eight years we have lost several with swamp fever, but since we have plenty of good timothy hay and oats our loss has ceased. We blamed the loss to horses grazing on the sloughs in early spring. But now the horses are acclimatized and go after the timothy meadow and upland pastures the loss is practically nothing. We let the horses run out all the winter with the cattle. We have a herd of cattle consisting of 300 head, mostly Shorthorns, sired by two pure-bred Shorthorn bulls. We feed the cattle, and the horses come and eat with them in the willows and poplar bluffs, which make the best of shelter. The horses paw out most of the time, the mares and work horses together.

We figure it costs about 27 cents a day to winter a horse, as they get all they can eat and are always fat and ready for work. We work most of them summer farming and cutting timothy hay, and also wild upland hay, which makes the best of feed. Horses or cattle do not do well grazing out alone without some feed from December to April. I bought an iron horse this fall, a 12-25 gas tractor. It cost me nothing to winter it, but I do know what it will cost to feed it this summer as I am going to use it to plow with. It burns kerosene. I know that it will not increase in value, however, while the horses will. We feed straw and hay to horses and cattle and have had very good luck.—Keith Bros., Peace River.

FARM LABOR SITUATION

The following reports came to the Central office regarding the labor situation in the province—

R. S. Law, president of the Claresholm local U.F.A., reports that the wages vary in that district from \$60.00 to \$90.00, according to the experience of the man. Claresholm local recently held a meeting regarding the fixing of a maximum wage for farm help, but after full discussion it was decided that this would not be practicable. The qualifications of farm help vary so greatly that it is difficult to fix a set rate of wages. As Mr. Law points out, the man who has been with you for two or three years is worth from 50 to 100 per cent. more than a new man who may be a good average worker.

W. D. Trego, of Gleichen, second vice-president of the U.F.A., was in Calgary this week looking for men, and reports a shortage in his locality.

A statement appearing in the press regarding the operation of the provincial government labor bureau is to the effect that these labor bureaus have already handled 2,500 men. A general summing up of the situation regarding the wages of farm help shows that the wages vary very considerably in different sections. Also reports indicate that farmers and their families are undertaking more of the actual farm work this year than ever before, owing both to the scarcity of help and the high rate of pay demanded.

FEE FOR RESOLUTIONS

There appears to be some confusion among secretaries in regard to the 50 cent fee which was required to accompany resolutions which were to be printed in the resolution program for the annual convention. It is not necessary to send this fee when sending resolutions which are intended to come before the attention of the Central office, for the Executive or Board of Directors. The ruling requiring the 50 cent fee refers only to resolutions which are intended to come before the annual convention and which therefore require to be printed in the convention program.

Some local secretaries are sending their reports of meetings direct to The Guide. This should not be done, as under existing arrangements the reports have to be returned to the Central office at Calgary and then sent on to The Guide again. The Central office requires to keep a record of all returns from locals and this cannot be done where reports are sent direct to The Guide. Very little delay, if any, is occasioned by sending the reports to the Central office, where all copy for The Guide is assembled and sent to The Guide complete ready for publication.

Local secretaries will please bear this in mind.

AN ACTIVE U.F.A. WORKER

M. W. Molyneaux, formerly secretary of the Leduc U.F.A. Co-operative Association, is now engaged in special organization work with the United Grain Growers Limited. We understand that Mr. Molyneaux is meeting with considerable success, and we are glad to note also that he is retaining a very active interest in the U.F.A. work. Reports coming in indicate that Mr. Molyneaux, in addition to organizing for the U.G.G., is also assisting in organizing locals for the U.F.A. His last report refers to the revival of the locals at Beaverlodge and Halcourt.

BONUS FOR FARM HELP

R. S. Law, Claresholm, Alberta, is a fine vigorous type of U.F.A. worker. Mr. Law, in addition to being president of the U.F.A. local at that point is also manager of the Co-operative society. Although a very busy man, he finds time to engage in various campaigns. During the past week he has been in Calgary in connection with the Red Triangle Y.M.C.A. campaign, and is also a welcome visitor at the U.F.A. Central office.

By the way, Mr. Law is a business farmer. Since he took over the management of the Co-operative society he has had to run his farm by proxy, but has found no difficulty in obtaining the services of a capable manager. Mr. Law has put into operation the bonus system on his farm. His manager gets 10 cents to the bushel on every bushel over 30 bushels of wheat to the acre

raised on summerfallow and the same amount on every bushel over 15 bushels of stubble or spring plowing. Those who have tried the bonus system find it works wonders in retaining efficient and loyal help.

LONEBUTTE LOCAL

The Lonebutte U.F.A. local held their third meeting of this year on March 30. The meeting showed an increasing interest in the work of the local and after the reading of the minutes and some letters of correspondence in regard to the labor problem a number of new members were enrolled and many of the old members renewed their membership for another year.

The first business brought before the meeting was a request for help by a couple of new locals which were about to organize at Normandale and Wheatfield and after a short consideration it was decided that they would render all the help possible in the organization of these locals, and a motion was passed that their president and secretary, along with as many other members of the locals as possible, be appointed to attend meetings at these two places on Saturday, April 6.

A resolution was then presented to the meeting asking for amendments in regard to the Divorce Act of Canada, and after considerable discussion it was decided that the local endorse the action of the U.F.W.A. at the Calgary convention.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to Mr. Halliday for his efforts on their behalf in pushing forward the construction of the branch line of the Canadian Northern railway from Bonar as far south as the Red Deer river and to have it ready in time for the moving of this year's crop.

Another resolution was passed asking that all local coal mines should be kept open the year round and not allowed to close down at times when coal is most needed, as has often been the case with many of the local coal mines.

The question of holding a picnic during the coming summer was then brought before the meeting and after it had been discussed for some time it was decided that the local ask the Red Cross society to co-operate with them for the purpose of holding a picnic at Lonebutte school on June 28.

The binder twine problem was then brought up and discussed for a short time, after which a motion was passed that the local secretary take orders for twine and that the twine be handled by the Hanna Co-operative Exchange, providing they get organized in time to handle such business.

MIXED FARMING WINS

Colinton local union, of which J. C. Williamson, of Colinton, is secretary, reports that the past winter has been a busy and profitable one. On New Year's eve they held a box social in aid of the hospital in Athabasca, and cleared \$40. In February a debate on Government versus Private Ownership of Public Utilities took place. The local schoolhouse was packed to overflowing, and after a spirited debate the judges awarded the decision in favor of Government Ownership.

On March 13 they had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Molyneaux, the United Grain Growers' organizer, who gave them a plain straightforward speech on the work of the U.F.A. and the benefits to be derived from co-operation.

On March 30 another debate was held, the subject being "Resolved, that mixed farming is more profitable in Western Canada than grain growing," the decision being decided in favor of mixed farming.

To wind up the entertainments for this winter a concert and dance will be held on April 12, the proceeds to go towards making up a deficit owing to their doctor for the year 1917.

They find that their school is too small to accommodate all the people who come to the entertainments, and a

movement is on foot to build a U.F.A. hall.

Through the efforts of the Colinton local a stock pen and loader was built at Colinton station last fall, and is a boon to those shipping livestock, and at the present time they are endeavoring to get one of the banking companies to open a branch at their centre.

The antagonism of their storekeepers they feel is gradually dying away, and the storekeepers are competing among themselves to secure their business.

THROUGH SNOW-DRIFTS

F. W. Smith, director for Victoria constituency, sends the following:—

Respecting the organization meeting at Round Hill, this was arranged for on Monday, April 1. This place is 24 miles over the hills from Camrose. The trip had to be undertaken in a blizzard and took all day. I engaged an auto, and the chauffeur went half way and threw up the job. He was afraid to go further in case he could not get home again, so left me about six miles from Round Hill. I almost thought of coming back with him as it was blowing a hurricane. I phoned to Round Hill and as they were expecting me I had to find some one else to take me further, and the whole auto trip cost me \$20 on account of the bad roads and the blizzard. I was shovelling snow waist deep to get the auto along. Well, I got through and organized a local at Round Hill with a president, secretary and nine members, all of whom paid up. You will hear from them in due course; if you do not, let me know. There will be a good local there. The weather was bad, but they arranged another meeting, so that about 30 members are expected to join at once. I have cleaned up my book, I am pleased to say, until something further comes in.

CRITICIZE EDUCATION DEPT.

Harry M. Pike, secretary of the Earlie Local Union No. 607, at Earlie, in a letter received, says that once again he must write in praise of the ladies of the Earlie Red Cross Society for the good work they are doing. On March 27, they held a sale of work in the afternoon at Earlie hall, with a concert in the evening followed by a dance, which was a great success. Thomasville Glee Club entertained them with music and songs. The school children of Thomasville helped to pass a pleasant hour with their singing, finishing up with a scarf drill which was exceptionally good. The hall was crowded to the full capacity. The sum of \$164.50 was realized for the benefit of the Red Cross.

At their last meeting the following resolution was passed: "That we deplore the inefficiency of the Department of Education at Edmonton." They are trying to get a school built there. The site happens to be on the south-east corner of the south-east section, and the Department of Education have not got a plan of a one-roomed school with one entrance, which the Board of Trustees require. The Department have four plans only, and only one plan to suit this particular site, which is a more elaborate school with a cottage roof and with two entrances, which will be an unnecessary expense to the Earlie school district.

The president of the local, H. King, is working hard, and has been very successful in organization work. He has organized a local to the west of Earlie local, called "Crystal Valley," starting off with a membership of 13, which has since increased to 25, and they hope soon to have a still further increase. Mr. King addressed a meeting at Kinnaird school with the idea of organizing a local there, but they preferred to come in with Earlie local, so they are having alternative meetings at Earlie hall and Kinnaird school. The result they hope will double their membership. They have already passed last year's mark of thirty paid-up members

Rocky Coulee No. 105 have sent an

other generous contribution to the War Relief fund, amounting to \$295.00. This is to be divided up as follows: \$50 from F. Parker, \$30 to Red Cross Fund and \$20 to Belgian Relief; \$10.00 from F. McLaughan for the Red Cross, and \$225 from C. Blunden for the Belgian Relief. Mr. Blunden states that \$135 of this amount represents pound fees collected by him, and remarking at the same time that he can never forget what the Belgians have done for us in holding up the Germans until the British and French were ready to meet them.

The local has also sent a contribution of \$10.00 to the testimonial which Mr. Rice-Sheppard is getting up for our late secretary, Mr. P. F. Woodbridge, as a small token of their appreciation of the splendid services which he rendered the U.F.A. during his term of office.

EYE HILL ACTIVE

A very successful box social and dance was held by the Eye Hill union on April 5. There was a large number in attendance, many of whom came from a considerable distance. The hard work of the committee, Messrs. J. P. Muir and Adolf Herzog, Mrs. Buck, Mrs. Besson and Mrs. Zender was amply rewarded. They find there is nothing quite so good as a dance for breaking down all stiffness and bringing all elements of the community into happy social relationship. The proceeds amounted to \$164. The secretary, Arch. C. Muir, was busy during the evening trying to increase the membership, and pushing the views of the organization, with the result that fifteen new members were added to the roll, making a total of 62 to date for this union. They intend to continue their meetings fortnightly during the summer.

U.F.A. BRIEFS

The spirit of competition between High River and Nanton locals runs high. Since the new year the amount sent in to the Central office for new members by the two locals is very close, and it is impossible to say which will be the winner.

At a well attended meeting of the farmers of the Foreina district in connection with organizing a local union of the U.F.A. some very good addresses and interesting topics were discussed by the following gentlemen: J. Higginbotham and H. C. Sim, of the Lonebutte district; Albert Sanders and A. Sim, of the Red Rose district.

A new local union of the U.F.A. under the name of Girouxville No. 816 was organized at Girouxville on March 23, starting off with a membership of 17. A. B. Belanger, of Girouxville, was appointed to act as secretary for the union.

The secretaries of the Canadian Red Cross Society and the Belgian Relief Fund, in acknowledging receipt of donations to the respective funds from our local unions recently, write as follows:—

I am in receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, enclosing the splendid donation of one hundred and twenty-one dollars and thirty-five cents (\$121.35) to the general funds of the Red Cross Society, being subscriptions received by you for our society.

With grateful thanks and with kindest regards, I remain,

Yours faithfully,
M. PINKHAM,

Honorary Treasurer and Joint Secretary Alberta Provincial Branch, Canadian Red Cross Society.

We acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. enclosing cheque for \$225, representing subscriptions received at your office for the Belgian Relief Fund. Would you be kind enough to convey to those who so kindly contributed our grateful thanks and we also beg to express our thanks to your organization for so kindly forwarding these subscriptions to us.

Yours truly,

A. J. DeJardin,
Secretary, Belgian Relief Fund,
Winnipeg.

A BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Notice has been given by the Hon. C. J. Doherty in the Federal House of a resolution providing for the creation of a Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the establishment of which will be at event of the utmost importance to the future of Canada.

Let us take the vital statistics as an example. An efficient system of registration would show the rate per thousand of the population of births, marriages, and deaths in every section of the Dominion, and in view of the great decimation of the man power of the country in the terrible war in Europe the importance of this should be apparent to every one.

How lax we have been in this respect has just been revealed by Doctor Bow, Medical Officer of Health of Regina. In a recent statement Dr. Bow informs us that from ten to fifteen per cent. of the births which take place in Regina are either not registered at all, or not until after the lapse of a year or more, notwithstanding that the law requires all births to be registered within thirty days.

Every failure to record a birth is an injustice to the child, which is very likely to result in serious difficulties to the individual in after years. Every failure to record a birth results in an error in the birth rate and also in the infant mortality rate of the city. When these errors are multiplied many times our vital statistics become inaccurate, unreliable, and hence of little or no value to the community.

What Doctor Bow here says of the city applies with equal force to the province, and to the Dominion as a whole, and a Dominion Bureau of Statistics should make impossible such laxity as Doctor Bow points out. If medical men are not reporting births as they should, or if, having been reported, registration does not follow within the prescribed period, the law should be brought to bear upon the delinquents, whether these be medical men or parents.

Let us take again the matter of the census. Who knows at present with any degree of definiteness what is the population of any of our larger towns or cities? No sooner is the result of the census announced than we have a whole sheaf of denials of the official figures. This again is due entirely to laxity and

want of method in the taking of the census.

What is wanted is a system similar to that adopted in Great Britain. To be of any real service the census should be taken throughout the Dominion on a given date. A form to be filled in by the recipient, containing separate columns for each item of information required, should be distributed so as to be in their hands at least a day or two before the date of the census. One of these forms should be handed to every householder, and every occupier of rooms in a block or other building used as a residence, and also to every employer of labor throughout the Dominion.

If a satisfactory census is to be taken some such plan as this is absolutely essential, and the correct filling in of all papers should be compulsory under penalty.

FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN

One of the most striking results of the war is the way in which women have come to the front in national affairs. In view of the awful destruction of man power this was inevitable, and the longer the war continues the larger will be the place in the national life that woman must fill. One of the strongest arguments against the franchise of women before the war was that they could not undertake the defence of the country, but even that argument has had to go down before the stern necessity of a victory for democracy, for women are performing very many of the duties previously carried out by men even right up to the firing line.

(1) Every female shall be entitled to vote at a Dominion election who (a) is a British subject; (b) is of the full age of twenty-one and upwards; (c) has resided in the constituency in which she seeks to vote for a period of at least three months preceding the issue of the writ for the election, and (d) is not disqualified on account of race, blood or original nationality to vote at elections for members of the legislative assembly of the province in which such female person seeks to vote.

(2) For the purposes of this Act a female person shall be deemed a British subject: (a) if she was born a British subject and is unmarried, or married to a British subject and has not become a subject of any foreign power; (b) if she has herself been personally naturalized as a British subject and has not since become the subject of a foreign power; (c) if, being a married woman and previously an alien, she has become a British subject by marriage or by the naturalization as a British subject of her father while she was a minor, and in either case has done nothing, other than in the second case of marriage, to forfeit or lose her status as a British subject, and obtains and presents to the official in charge of the preparation or revision of the voters' list of the said constituency, a certificate under the signature of a judge of any Court of Record or of any Superior Court, certi-

Saskatchewan

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

fyng that such female person is of the full age of twenty-one, and has resided in Canada a sufficient length of time and is possessed of all the requirements necessary to entitle her if unmarried to become naturalized as a British subject, and that she has taken the oath of allegiance; (d) if notwithstanding she is married to an alien she was at the time of such marriage a British subject by birth and has not herself sworn allegiance to any foreign power.

Provided, however, that this paragraph shall not apply to the wife of an alien enemy.

COLONSAY LOCAL

The farmers of the Colonsay district realize their opportunity, and are coming right along, is the heartening message from the local secretary. They are coming in, not as prisoners of war, but as comrades who are going to share all the advantages of comradeship. It is a splendid sign that the local is waiting for the formation of a woman's section, and before this appears in print a meeting will already have been held by Mrs. Christie for this special purpose.

The local branch of Colonsay Grain Growers' Association held a social and entertainment in the town hall, Colonsay, on February 28, at 8 o'clock, which proved to be an enjoyable evening. The program consisted of instrumental music and singing, and the delegates gave their report of the annual convention. Mr. H. Nelson, a returned soldier, gave a short talk on "Over the Top" which was very interesting.

We are waiting patiently for a lady organizer to form a Women's Section of our local, which we are sure will be a great help in stimulating the G.G.A. around Colonsay, and we hope the neighboring towns.

We now have sixty paid-up members, more than twice the number we ever had before, and they are still coming. The farmers around Colonsay seem to realize that this is their opportunity, and are coming right along. I believe if we had a speaker here some afternoon to give us a good start we could handle a trading department.—Yours truly, N. Nelson, secretary.

FINE PATRIOTIC SALE

Kinley farmers have evidently a way of their own in doing things, and doing them magnificently. To raise over \$3,200 in a district which is of a limited extent, and in which many farmers last season had serious losses by hail, is no mean achievement, and we have pleasure in giving publicity to the following excellent report of the proceedings by the secretary of the Dreyer local. It should be stated, however, that the sale was not confined to the Dreyer local, the members of all locals in the district having participated in the event. The report follows:

On Friday, March 15, the people of Kinley district made a great effort to swell the funds of the various patriotic and relief societies by a large patriotic auction sale.

A meeting of the leading men of the district was called to discuss ways and means of raising funds for Red Cross and other work, when the suggestion of a patriotic auction sale was made. This was enthusiastically received, and a subscription list was started among those present, gifts of horses and cattle heading the list.

A committee was formed to canvass the district, a township being allotted to each two members to work together. It was also decided that each subscriber should state the fund to which the proceeds of the article given should be applied. In this way it was hoped that any objections which might be made to any single fund, would be overcome. This proved to be a wise move, as everywhere the canvassers were well received, and a magnificent list of donations was obtained.

The day of the sale was an ideal one from every standpoint. The weather was mild and sunny, and large crowds gathered from all parts of the district. An excellent system of sale had been arranged by which the articles donated were numbered as brought in and placed in five divisions by a committee in charge of each. The divisions consisted of horses, cattle, hogs, poultry, seed and feed grain, implements and miscellaneous articles.

The ladies of the Kinley Red Cross sustained their reputation for doing things. They served a hot lunch in the village hall, besides conducting a sale of work, and a cake raffle, and realized nearly \$200 from these sources.

The total proceeds amounted to \$3,278.10 and are to be divided according to the wishes of each individual donor as follows—

Canadian Red Cross Society .. \$2420.40
Canadian Patriotic Fund 642.00
Military Y.M.C.A. 87.50
Armenian and Syrian Relief .. 66.20
Belgian Relief 62.00

The success of the event is due first to the donors who gave liberally, also to the ladies of the Red Cross, Mr. R. J. Wells who was auctioneer as well as chairman of the committee, Mr. Ed. Unsworth, the secretary-treasurer, Mr. Wm. Angus and H. R. Earl who acted as clerks, and to the balance of committee, Messrs A. B. Wilde, W. T. Turner, A. Young, A. Miller, Jos. Cowley, A. P. White, J. McKenzie and A. Kendrick. Everyone worked with a real patriotic fervor and the result is very gratifying, especially when realizing the very limited territory of Kinley and the fact that a large percentage of the farmers to the north were hauled out last summer, showing that many made a real sacrifice in giving.—H. R. Earl, sec.-treas., Dreyer G.G.A.

FORMS WOMEN'S SECTION

A Women's Section of the Victor G.G.A. was formed at a meeting of the local held on April 5 last, with 18 members, the election of officers resulting as follows: President, Mrs. F. Hembrow Smith; vice-president, Mrs. W. E. Gray; secretary, Mrs. Meyers; directors, Mrs. M. J. Harris, Mrs. A. J. Pahl, Mrs. T. Magill, Mrs. F. W. Berkner, Mrs. H. B. Sommerfeld and Mrs. E. W. Heyr.

These ladies are to be congratulated on their action in forming themselves into a women's section. There is a wide field of work open to them, and not the least important part of this work is the training of the farm boys and girls in the principles of grain growerism. There are also many problems peculiar to farm women awaiting solution, and the women of the Victor local can be a great help.

The total number of members of the Victor local is now 71 being an increase of 22 since December last.

HORSE LAKE LOCAL

This local has been holding very enthusiastic meetings in the Horse Lake and Eastward Districts. We have now more than doubled our membership and have more than 50 members. We are looking forward to a highly successful season, with a great rally and picnic to be held in June.

At our last meeting we passed resolutions favoring the Nationalization of all Canadian Railroads, the closing of all pool rooms, and total abolition of the Liquor Traffic.—Fred Ironside, secretary.

Ed. Note.—We are glad to note the great success which is attending the efforts of the Horse Lake local. We are also pleased to know that, so far from confining their attention to a mere increase in numbers, they are devoting themselves to a consideration of the great national and moral and social problems of the day. We wish them every success in this work.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS

From May 1, the Central Office of The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association is located on the Third Floor, New Bank of Hamilton Building, Main Street, Winnipeg.

All correspondence should be addressed as above.—W.R.W.

PREPARING FOR JUNE

A good many are thinking and a considerable number are planning what is to be done in June in the way of association work. Dates are being set. Branches or districts that desire help from the Central office should be getting in their applications. Kownay has secured the 4th of June and Goodlands the 14th which indicates an opportunity for other places west of Brandon to secure other dates in the first week and places in the south to get other dates in the second week in order to economize time and travel. If you want a date and a speaker, or if you have a series arranged or to be arranged—write soon. And if it is after May 1, note the new address.

THE IDEAL LOCAL PRESIDENT

While it has come to be commonly expected that the local secretary is the executive man par excellence of the association it must not be forgotten that the president ought to be par excellence the representative man of the association. A self-respecting association recognizing this will never stultify itself by electing a nonentity or an inefficient to the president's chair. It will carefully choose as its representative man, as its First Minister, so to speak, a man worthy to represent it and able to represent it on all occasions.

He will be a man who in his everyday life takes and makes the movement one of the first interests. He will be a good farmer, efficiently conducting the practical operations and the business affairs of his farm, but he will be a man intensely interested in and constantly concerning himself about the progress of the movement. He will be well informed about what it has done and about what it is doing and his interest will be so practical and so obvious that every one who knows the man will know also that he is a grain grower and an active one. The movement will be a vital part of his existence.

He will be a man who is familiar with the ordinary procedure of a public meeting and well capable of conducting not only the ordinary meetings of the members but also any public meetings that may be required. He will have gumption enough to know that every meeting requires some preparation and planning if it is to be a success. If he wants certain men to do certain things he will consult them in advance and secure their co-operation. If he has a resolution in mind he will arrange for its presentation. He will be aware that a motion must be moved and seconded before it can be "put" and that it is not disposed of until it has been "put," amended or withdrawn. He will be a man quick of comprehension readily following the course of a discussion and fitted to hold evenly the scales of justice between various contestants in a discussion.

The ideal president will be strong on co-operation. He will be a master in the art of securing helpers. If he is not, then he is not the man for president. He must be able to draw out the best abilities of his directorate and to work with each of them in his sphere. And he will cultivate the most intimate and fraternal relationship with the secretary since upon them as a team the responsibility for success especially falls. If a time arrives when the president and secretary do not harmoniously and cordially assist each other then the time for revision of the organization has come.

And the president must take the responsibility of representing his local association in district and provincial work. He should be ready—every local president should be ready—at the call of the district director to give of his time and ability as his circumstances may permit to the strengthening of the work in adjacent communities. If every president were required as a part of the duties of his office to visit at least three other locals in a fraternal way

in the year, it would impose no great hardship and the stimulative effect might be of the very first importance. Such a rule is perhaps scarcely to be expected, but if every president would voluntarily undertake such service for the good of the cause the same gratifying result would be attained. It's up to the presidents.

In conclusion it ought to be recognized that as a body our local presidents measure up well to the standard, but in these days of forward movement we must endeavor to bring every local into line and to cultivate the highest ideal for the officers of our organization. Our future must be better than our past and in a special sense our officers are responsible for what we shall be in time to come.

HAZELRIDGE LOCAL MEETING

Hazelridge Grain Growers are busy seeding but not too busy to attend an association meeting. They turned out to the number of 25 or 30 on Monday evening of last week to hear an address by E. E. Bayne, of the United Grain Growers. Mr. Bayne spoke on the farmers' movement as being a great and worthy cause deserving the active and loyal support of every rural citizen. He dealt at length with the relationship of mutual support and co-operation between the association and the company, and the value of that relationship to both. He gave in some detail the history of the company, the difficulties it has had to face and the advantage already secured to Western farmers through its operation. He emphasized the fact that it is essentially and absolutely a farmers' company, and that in its recently re-organized form, it

the local workers to the fullest extent. The impression left by her address left no doubt as to the wisdom of the choice which secured her services to the association, and will lead to her career being watched through years to come with the confident expectation that she will make good as a devoted and efficient servant of the association.

The last address of the evening was given by R. A. Hoey, of Dugald, the district director of Springfield. Mr. Hoey spoke on the collapse of the old civilization and the demand made upon the individual by the present unparalleled world situation. The old civilization fell because it had in it certain elements operating toward disintegration. It was man-made. The new civilization must be made by men and women together. It was competitive and therefore prolific of antagonisms. There were racial and economic, and political and religious antagonisms and collapse was inevitable. It was national, narrowly exclusively, selfishly national. The new civilization must be broad as the race, and must seek economic justice, democratic progress and satisfying conditions of life for all mankind.

In the face of the present situation everything depends upon the resolve one makes now. Is our future to be a drifting with any tide that may sweep us into the flow? Shall we not rather take the manful resolve that we shall give ourselves, devote ourselves, to the utmost to the support of the great constructive forces that are beginning to operate? Shall we not enlist in such a cause as that of this great rural life movement in order that the future of our country and of the world may be redeemed from the things that have

SHE COULDN'T HELP HER HUSBAND!

She understood so little about what the Grain Growers' meant to the farmer and still less of how farm women were affected or could help in this work. Now she is president of the Women's Section in her local, and is doing just as important work in her field as he is in his. How?

If you want to know what the Women's Section of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association is, what it stands for, how sections are organized, and what they are already doing, write to Miss Amy J. Roe, Provincial Secretary W.S.G.G.A., 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Man.

is no less under the control of its rural shareholders than before. He predicted that there is before the company a great future, especially in the handling of lumber, livestock, etc., departments which today are only at the initial stage.

After brief remarks by Miss McCallum, of The Grain Growers' Guide, and W. R. Wood, of the Central Office, Hazelridge was honored in being the first association to hear Miss Amy J. Roe, the recently appointed provincial secretary of the Women's Section of the association. Miss Roe spoke briefly, but very effectively, disclaiming any expert knowledge of the details of the movement but expressing her earnest wish to be of some service to the cause. She emphasized the value of organization and of numbers, urging the necessity of securing a large aggregate membership, not as a destructive force but as a power to prevent the operation of destructive forces, and to promote the nobler constructive activities of our people. She referred to the brave work of the soldiers at the front and the necessity of those at home, showing the same fidelity in creating and maintaining a type of life worthy of their sacrifices. She spoke of the need of enlisting the youth of our rural communities if the association is to have the buoyancy and the optimism and the energy it ought to have. The women's work is no less essential. There must be full sympathy, clear understanding and complete co-operation for the best results. As a social and educational force the movement is worthy of all support. In closing, Miss Roe pledged her most earnest help in promoting the cause and in assisting

brought the whole of mankind into the Valley of the Shadow, redeemed to life worthy of men and women who believe in a wise and beneficent God.

CO-OPERATIVE COMPETITORS

One of the methods which have not been widely adopted in association work but which have yielded very satisfactory results where they have been tried is that of a competitive canvass for membership. Two bodies of canvassers are constituted and each sets out to add the largest possible number of members to the local association within a given time. Sometimes individuals work alone, sometimes they go in pairs, but the community is covered. Everybody is invited. Everybody is given a chance to belong to and to support the great cause, to be a unit in the greatest movement of the 20th century.

It is suggested that if Manitoba is to keep pace with the other provinces, not only those West but East of us, this plan might be taken up in every branch during June. If it resulted in a gain of only ten members on an average per association it would be well worth while, and the results achieved in a number of places during recent months warrant the conclusion that there are few branches where double that number could not be added by a real live competition.

If you have been discouraged with other methods or if you have never tried any well thought out method, get your people to divide into two competitive co-operative groups and each to do the utmost possible to secure a larger number of new members than

the other. Prepare beforehand and make June a month of it.

TOBACCO CREEK ORGANIZES

On March 21 the Tobacco Creek community got together in the schoolhouse to consider organizing a local association. Mr. Andrew Graham was chairman and Mr. W. G. Wier secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Peter Wright of Myrtle, was the first speaker. He dealt with the practical advantages secured in Western Canada by the organized farmers, instancing the loading platforms, the car order provision, the enactment of prohibition of the liquor traffic, the inter-municipal hall insurance act, woman suffrage, rural credit legislation, and the better terms secured in dealing with railways and banks. He took the ground that the fundamental objective of the association is the betterment of rural life, making it comfortable and satisfying, intelligent and efficient, so that those who live and labor on the land shall take their rightful place in the social, economic and public life of the nation.

Mr. Graham, following, spoke of the special seed grain and breeding cattle freight rates operated through the farmers' associations. He remarked upon the great power which is already wielded by the association, in business and in public life, making it plain that millions of dollars have actually been saved for the farmers and that no legislature fails nowadays to give respectful consideration to proposals formulated in the provincial associations. He dwelt upon the imperative necessity for enlisting the ladies, the young people, and so far as possible the children.

The meeting then proceeded to organization, which issued as follows: President, W. G. Wier; vice-president, Mrs. J. F. Sanderson; secretary, Frank L. Brown. Directors: Mrs. Lawrie, Mrs. Kyle, Mrs. Wier, John Burnett, J. C. Park and F. H. Sylvester. The membership fee for the year was fixed at \$1.50 as a stepping stone toward the provincial \$2.00 rate which becomes operative for 1919. The new association starts with every prospect of increasing its members and being an effective unit in the general organization. A membership contest was arranged before the meeting separated and a hearty vote of thanks accorded the speakers of the day.

SPRINGHILL COMMUNITY SALE

The Springhill local association undertook a new community venture on March 25 in inaugurating a community sale. Horses, cattle, hogs, poultry, machinery, household goods, etc., were listed with the secretary and a deposit of three per cent. of the value of the animal or article offered was deposited as a guarantee that the same would be offered for sale, the understanding being that the auctioneer would be paid two and a half per cent. and that one half of one per cent. should be retained by the association to cover expenses. The sale was a success, the total proceeds being about \$1400, and the opinion is freely expressed that it will become an annual community function.

An important feature was the co-operation of the Red Cross society with the association. The ladies provided lunch for the occasion and this, with the proceeds of certain sales, which were donated to their work, brought into their funds \$222. One goose is reported to have been sold and resold till it has brought into the Red Cross exchequer the handsome sum of thirty-six dollars. The auctioneer, Mr. James Dempsey, of Neepawa, in making a brief statement regarding the necessity of supporting the beneficent activities of the Red Cross, announced that it was a pleasure for him in the interests of the work to contribute his services without charge. He was tendered a hearty vote of appreciation and thanks by the ladies.

It is a curious thing that while we will not permit any one to operate on the body of the humblest citizen without long and scientific training as a surgeon, we elect legislators to operate on the body politic without any scientific training and without any adequate knowledge of social science, or even of the principles of legislation.—J. Murray Clark.

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ORGANIZES
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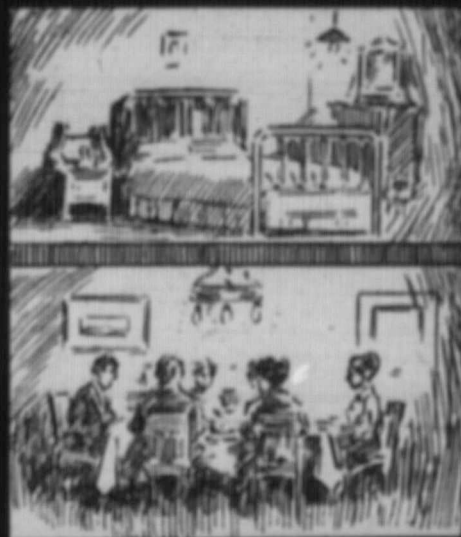
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COMMUNITY SALE
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HEATS ALL THE HOUSE



THE Acme FURNACE

The construction of the Acme embodies strength, durability and simplicity, and it is a furnace that is perfect in operation.

Note the exceptionally low price.

To those who are about to install a new heating plant the Acme Furnace will be of special interest.

This is a furnace par excellence, and our price is far below the present factory cost.

READ THIS OFFER

Here is our offer: Upon receipt of a plan or drawing of your home, we will prepare free of charge an estimate for a complete Acme Hot Air Heating Plant. Please have the drawing show all doors, windows, partitions and the location of chimney, drawn on a scale of 1/4-inch to the foot. It is also necessary to state on which side of chimney the furnace is to be located and which way the furnace is to face for fitting the smoke pipe collar.

SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION

Our Acme Furnace is truly the acme of perfection, as it is made of high-grade, smooth castings, which are extra heavy to withstand hard and constant use. The design embodies the very latest and most advanced ideas in furnace construction. The heavy cast iron two-piece firepot permits of contraction and expansion without warping, while the heavy triangular roller grate bars do away with the racking and poking—an objectionable but necessary operation with many furnaces. These grate bars can be easily removed, if necessary. All joints are properly fitted and cemented, making them absolutely gas tight.

BURNS DIFFERENT FUELS

The Acme Furnace burns hard coal, soft coal or wood. The dampers give absolute fire control. The fire door is large enough to admit a good-size piece of wood—when it is necessary to use wood for fuel. A clean-out door is fitted at the back of the radiator. The fire travel is exceptionally long, and when the direct draft damper is closed the fire has to travel completely around the radiator before reaching the chimney.

CAPACITY AND DIMENSIONS OF THE ACME FURNACE

Cubic Feet Heating Capacity	Diam. Measurements		Radiator	Height with Casing	Weight with Casing	Weight without Casing
	Upr. Casing	Pot				
8,000	38 in.	18 1/2 in.	31 in.	63 in.	540 lbs.	485 lbs.
12,000	42 in.	20 in.	36 in.	65 in.	745 lbs.	690 lbs.
Order No.	Winnipeg Price with Casing	Winnipeg Price without Casing	Saskatoon Price with Casing	Saskatoon Price without Casing		
45C219	52.50	41.00	55.50	43.50		
45C121	68.50	56.00	73.00	60.00		

Don't postpone. Let us have a Plan of your Building right now. Two days are required to fill orders for complete Heating Plants.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

There is a message for you on every page of this book. A message of economy on wearing apparel for the entire family for the coming summer months. A message on household goods, farm machinery; in fact almost every need for the Western Canadian farm can be filled by this book. Have you received your copy? If not,

SEND FOR IT TODAY
A POST CARD IS SUFFICIENT





Your After-Supper Job

When the big day's work is over, and the little odds and ends are cleared up—that's about the only time you have to look after your records—to attend to those matters of cost and expense keeping that are pointing the way to more profits in modern farming.

And when these papers and records are kept in a convenient place—a place where you know they'll be where you want them—won't it economize you to have them up-to-date instead of putting the job off till another time?

An "Office Specialty" Half Section Book is ideal to put alongside your desk, writing table or lock case. In it there's a place for your letters, your machinery, seed and vegetable catalogs; a place for your bills and produce receipts, labor and expense checks; there's a place for every thing and in each "get-it-able" form.

Half Section Books, built in sections to fit your needs, are furnished in rich, warm oak. In besides serving a useful purpose they fit appropriately into the furnishing scheme of your home. Simply return this ad with your name in the margin and we'll send descriptive folder with prices.

The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Limited
Filing Equipment Stores at:
Toronto Montreal Ottawa Halifax Hamilton
Winnipeg Regina Edmonton Vancouver
Home Office Newmarket Canada

OFFICE & SPECIALTY FILING SYSTEMS



Wear Neither stiff nor tight but as tough as hickory **NORTHERN Shirts & Overalls**

Made for Western Canada Farmers and grade as good as the wheat,
No. 1 NORTHERN
THE NORTHERN SHIRT Co. Limited
WINNIPEG



Palmer's Summer Packs



THE shoes for aching feet—light in weight, durable, roomy, comfortable and waterproof. Made from selected Skowhegan leather with water-proofed leather sole and heel and solid leather insoles. The ideal shoe for farmers or others working on the land.



Also specially suitable for woodmen, trackmen, millmen, sportsmen, laborers—all who require strong, easy fitting footwear.

Get a pair of Palmer's, "Moose Head Brand" footwear from your dealer. They will give you foot comfort and great wear.

JOHN PALMER CO., Limited
Fredericton, N. B., Canada 31

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow a free discussion of all questions that are worthy of answer. Up to the limit of space allowed will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, though not necessarily for publication. Usual letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

A WORTHY CASE

Editor, Guide: I wish to draw the attention of your numerous readers to the arbitrary measures adopted by the Department of Education in regard to Consolidation of Schools.

On February 27 last, a poll regarding Consolidation was taken in the following school district, the proposed school to be situated in Sedgwick:

	For	Against
Sedgwick	126	4
Fairgrove	22	35
Wheatland	17	11
Caledonia	—	12*
	159	62

*Only part of S. D. included in this. You will notice by the above figures that the country districts as a whole turned it down by a majority of 19 or 59 per cent. of the vote. But for all this, the minister of education has formed these districts (otherwise than Caledonia) into a consolidated area, without any further notice.

Now, I should like to know:—

- (a) Is this a free country?
- (b) Is not a Britisher's vote his prerogative?
- (c) Do the minority rule the majority?
- (d) Does the Premier of Alberta hand out votes for woman with one hand and members of his executive annul them?
- (e) Do the villages or towns rule the country?
- (f) The village vote in our case was 124, and the country vote only 97, so that if the votes of the town and villages are to be counted against the country districts, the country districts must of necessity always be beaten—Edwin Snowsall, Sedgwick, Alberta.

CANADA'S DANGER

Editor, Guide: "But I appeal to your judgment in the face of the experiment of the last 15 years under the system which was introduced by the Conservative party which was dubbed the National Policy to-day if that system was not vicious in principle iniquitous in its terms and dangerous in its consequences." Sir W. Laurier, from the official report of Liberal convention at Ottawa, June, 1893.

There is not in all the world such an incongruity to be found in politics as that presented by Canada at the present time in the great drive for a greater production of the food and the maintaining of a tax which prevents the production of agricultural products which the British Empire and her allies so much need at this time.

We, as a nation, are surely the source of great fun to our enemies. Nothing could please the Kaiser better than to see those who profess to be loyal British subjects—the Industrial and Financial Magnates of Eastern Canada—crying out to the western farmers—produce, produce, produce and at the same time holding the end of a rope with a noose around the neck of that producer on which they at intervals give a jerk which is calculated to choke that animal any time he shows the least sign of independence or resistance. A seven-and-a-half per cent. jerk was made on the rope just after the war began. This is the first time in our history when the appeal of world politics made itself heard in Canadian affairs as a vital issue. Now then, shall we rise united in response to it, or, by our actions at this time, declare ourselves still unfitted for the great family of nations that shall make a still wider British Empire in the years to come—an empire that will be based on equality as between one part and another—one class and another and one subject and another; or shall we continue to show to the world that our participation in this great world struggle with the sacrifice of our noble men is only a blind as far as the whole

nation is concerned, to "camouflage" the devilish ambitions of greed and power of those few who now hold the whip hand over the industrial workers and agricultural classes.

The allies will need to keep them from starvation—to say nothing of having plenty—250,000,000 bushels of wheat more in 1918 than they got in 1917. Surely this is no time for class consideration in the legislation of our country. Every vestige of class privilege must now be abolished. The demand is for a moulding and a merging of the men and women of Canada—all their personal and public resources—their energies and intelligence into such a unity of action and sacrifice for a work that is in importance to us hitherto, beyond all measure or imagination. We must now show to the world that we are in reality a commonwealth and worthy to take our place as a free unit of the British Empire and not of the system misnamed the National Policy.

The farmers of Canada can be relied upon now in the Empire's crisis to do all there is in their power to maintain our armies in the field and feed the civilian population of Britain and our Allies; but is it not time that the agricultural class shall be freed from the strangle hold of our manufacturers, seeing that on the production of food depends the defence of everything we hold as sacred to the rights of humanity? There is not in any other part of the British Empire today such a spirit to be found as was displayed by our Canadian Manufacturers' Association voiced by their president, S. R. Parsons, of Toronto, in their protest against the suspension of the customs tariff tax on small tractors so that the farmers of Canada would be better able to meet the call of Empire for more food. That a body of men who believe themselves to be representative of the leading industries of the country saw fit to subordinate the needs of Empire and humanity to the selfish ambitions of keeping a strangle hold on the one industry of the country that is the main source of wealth is the displaying of a spirit so selfish and unscrupulous as should for ever in the future bar them from any special consideration. It is evidence to the people of Canada that the words of Sir W. Laurier, in 1893 have been more than verified—that the system is vicious in principle, iniquitous in its terms and dangerous in its consequences.

It is conclusive proof that the "infant" we have so tenderly nursed for 50 years has become a selfish gaint, as ruthless and destructive as the one we are sending our armies to resist in Europe today. Never before in the history of our country has the mailed fist of special privilege so plainly shown itself.

If our Union Government is going to be Union in anything more than name it will now abolish entirely all legislation that makes for division of classes and industries and show to the world that Canada is worthy yet to be classed as British with all that that great name stands for, and that the cry reaching us from the old land is of more importance than the selfish childish whine of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Even then, should the plea for fair play as between one class and another fail to attract the ears of the government, surely the call of Empire and hungry, suffering humanity in Europe cannot be disregarded.

It is the immediate, imperative duty of the government to take every tax of agricultural tools and machinery as a measure essential to the winning of the war. The preventive tax on the production of food should at once be removed without any consideration for a class who has shown by its actions that it would prefer to see the dominance of

Germ-Hun Kultur than to privileges it has so long on a system—that to give it it is nothing more than Bri law. There are signs aloo question is receiving some Ottawa.

The great Achilles of pr have something to do to defend any longer this svs story plunder which is re a spirit in our midst of assistent only with what w ages of the world and German Kultur as display today.—John Evans, Nutai

RETURNS TO FAR

I read with interest th President S. R. Parsons dian Manufacturers' Ass also your able and excell various items in his adve doubt he means well, but not serious when he air farmers and their profits. conversant with farmi tions, generally more a otherwise, can truthly ever got more than was when it came to profits challenge anyone to say got an honest and fair r grain—until last year. T have come then, had the g been forced through whe standardize the price an the time being speculation on the wheat market. Ca tell me of any class or ki which has been subjected to more juggling and s bery than the farmers' called wealth—wheat! Th seldom certain of the f labour—until it's in an sold Canadian manufac same. They have their in and weak out, even t the profits appear small. wise with the farmers, many districts that I k frost, hail, rust and played a prominent part years.

Possibly Mr. Parsons sider these things in th Personally I'd advise a views of the president to with other districts, wi- conditions are not so ibe sons depicts.

The buggy case cited, good to the uninitiated gentleman like the pr Manufacturers' Associat buggies are not the onl have advanced over 10 price.

I am sure the farm would not have minded high price for the buggy had only taken a rease Have they, Mr. Manufa man who cleared his crop, The Guide speak saying it cost much to p speaker of. It was not is one thing which ough tr everyone's mind at cost of the production wheat. Almost every been discussing 'his pr have made it their busin question. In consequ interested have some mers' profits. There ha publicity for it to be o

Now, are the manufa to open their business in the press and tell us to manufacture a shirt, buggies, binders, plow Why not? What's go is of course good for I'm quite certain th manufacturers are no profit then I'm mistal and ready to admit th turers are public bene assuredly merit the l heaven.

One can scarcely in turers being in busines their health any more for bank borrowings, c know that in many cas farm, stock and mac the bank as security enough to borrow a fev on even that security cent. interest to pay

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Germ-Hun Kultur than to forego the privileges it has so long enjoyed under a system—that to give it its true name—is nothing more than Brigandage by law. There are signs already that this question is receiving some attention at OTTAWA.

The great Achilles of protection will have something to do to adequately defend any longer this system of statutory plunder which is responsible for a spirit in our midst of which is consistent only with what we call the dark ages of the world and in accord with German Kultur as displayed in Europe today.—John Evans, Nutana, Sask.

RETURNS TO FARMERS

I read with interest the appeal of President S. R. Parsons of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and also your able and excellent reply to various items in his advertisement. No doubt he means well, but surely he is not serious when he airs his views on farmers and their profits. No sane man, conversant with farming, its conditions, generally more adverse than otherwise, can truthfully say that we ever got more than was coming to us when it came to profits. Indeed, I challenge anyone to say that we even got an honest and fair return for our grain—until last year. This would not have come then, had the government not been forced through wheat shortage to standardize the price and cut out for the time being speculation and juggling on the wheat market. Can Mr. Parsons tell me of any class or kind of industry which has been subjected in past years to more juggling and systematic robbery than the farmers' source of so-called wealth—wheat? The farmers are seldom certain of the fruits of their labors—until it's in an elevator and sold. Canadian manufacturers say the same. They have their returns week in and week out, even though in case the profits appear small. This is otherwise with the farmers, especially in many districts that I know of where frost, hail, rust and drought have played a prominent part in the past five years.

Possibly Mr. Parsons does not consider these things in the farmers' lot. Personally I'd advise anyone sharing views of the president to get into touch with other districts, where profits and conditions are not so ideal as Mr. Parsons depicts.

The buggy case cited, of course, looks good to the uninitiated, but surely a gentleman like the president of the Manufacturers' Association knows that buggies are not the only things which have advanced over 100 per cent. in price.

I am sure the farmer in question would not have minded paying such a high price for the buggy if other things had only taken a reasonable advance. Have they, Mr. Manufacturer? As for man who cleared his land with one crop, The Guide speaks the truth in saying it cost much to produce the crop spoken of. It was not all profit. There is one thing which ought to be brought to everyone's mind and that is the cost of the production of a bushel of wheat. Almost every newspaper has been discussing this problem and many have made it their business to study the question. In consequence, most people interested have some idea as to farmers' profits. There has been too much publicity for it to be otherwise.

Now, are the manufacturers prepared to open their businesses for inspection in the press and tell us how much it costs to manufacture a shirt, a pair of boots, buggies, binders, plows, and so on? Why not? What's good for the goose is of course good for the gander; and I'm quite certain that if these same manufacturers are not making some profit then I'm mistaken in mankind and ready to admit that the manufacturers are public benefactors and will assuredly merit the Pullman car to heaven.

One can scarcely imagine manufacturers being in business for the good of their health any more than we are. As for bank borrowings, does Mr. Parsons know that in many cases farmers place farm, stock and machinery down in the bank as security and find it hard enough to borrow a few hundred dollars on even that security and with 9 per cent. interest to pay on their borrow-

Continued on Page 15

Puncture Cure

Will end your Puncture Troubles

Farmers are finding Puncture Cure to be the most effective tire trouble-proof accessory they have ever used. It saves time, trouble and worry, and banishes tedious delays when running to town on urgent business. You do not have to stop and take the tire off to mend a puncture with Puncture Cure in your inner tubes before hand.

It instantaneously seals punctures. It does not impair the resiliency of tires. It does not damage rubber, fabric or metal.

It prolongs the life of tires.

READ WHAT A PUBLIC ANALYST SAYS OF PUNCTURE CURE:

(Copy)
 Milton Henry Co. Ltd.
 Public Analysts,
 54 St. Asaph St., Montreal.
 Report:
 The Puncture Cure Sales Co.,
 509 MacLean Bldg., Calgary.
 Dear Sirs,—Referring to boxes of Number 21st, we have had under test your Puncture Cure for three months and find at the end of that time that there is nothing in the material which will injure the inner tube or the cover of an automobile tire, either when mixed with water or with road alcohol and water in the proportions of one part of alcohol to three parts of water as directed in your instructions.

Yours very truly,
 Milton Henry Co. Ltd.
 (Sgt.) Robert Job, Vice-President.

A USER'S TESTIMONY

High River, Alta.,
 April 11, 1918.
 Puncture Cure Sales Co.,
 Calgary.
 Dear Sir: Please send me C.O.D. enough Puncture Cure for five cars of the No. 1 size and the same for larger cars.
 Yours truly,
 (Signed) J. M. THORNE.
 P.S.—Have worn out three sets of castings with your Puncture Cure in them using the same tubes. Find it O.K.

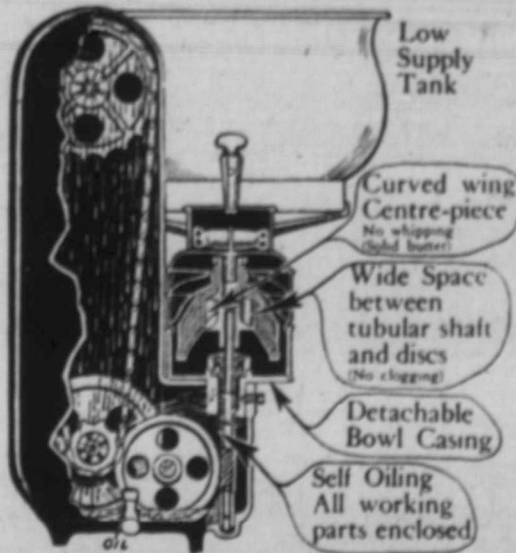
Puncture Cure Company
 509 MacLean Block Sole Distributors CALGARY, ALTA.



Sold On MONEY-BACK Guarantee

We guarantee that if used as directed PUNCTURE CURE will not injure or stick to inner tubes or castings. Neither will it be affected by heat or cold in the operation. Anyone used to a car can follow the directions. The price is low considering its usefulness and faithful service. Further particulars will be furnished to any reader of The Guide gladly. Write us today. Don't wait for the inevitable puncture and then regret you did not accept our invitation to explain the merits of this wonderful guaranteed non-injurious preparation.

More Cream and Better Quality



"During the past two years," writes one of the principal creameries of Canada, "the quality of our products has risen in a surprising way, and we can obtain a higher price for our butter. The reason for this is undoubtedly due to the increase in the number of

Renfrew

Cream Separators in use among the dairy-men supplying us with cream."

The above is an extract from a letter reproduced in the Renfrew Catalogue. On page 11 of the latest Renfrew Catalogue you will find positive proofs, repeated over and over again, that the Renfrew skims down to .01 per cent., losing only one-tenth pound of butter-fat per 1,000 pounds of milk skimmed. These proofs are from tests

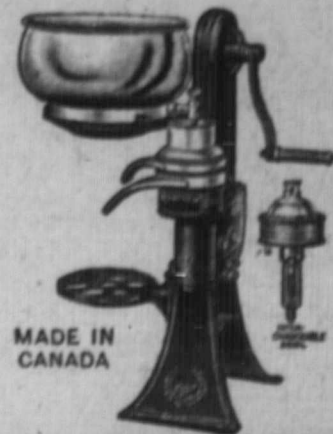
made at Government Dairy Schools. Many machines lose a whole pound—enough, if you have eight or more cows, to pay for a Renfrew in a short time.

Maximum quality cream is secured, because—let us quote from the Creamery again—"the machine is sanitary and all parts which come in contact with the cream are readily sterilized, which, as a rule, is not true of other machines." Further, the curved wing bowl centre, an exclusive Renfrew feature, distributes the milk to the discs evenly and without whipping; the globules of butter-fat remain intact and the result is firmer, superior butter—more profits.

There are no milk or cream tubes to clog. The simple Renfrew bowl can be taken apart and quickly cleaned. The discs do not clog because there is an extra-wide space between the tubular shaft and the discs. The self-oiling system adds to the perfect cleanliness and to the sanitary features of the Renfrew.

All these splendid advantages, besides many other exclusive features, are fully described in our literature. Write for it to-day.

Cockshutt Plow Company Limited
 Winnipeg Regina Calgary Saskatoon



MADE IN CANADA

PERCHERONS—BELGIANS—SHIRES

As a producer of Champions this herd has no superior. My 5-year-old 2250 lb. stallion won First and Grand Championship over all ages at the 1917 Nebraska, South Dakota and Iowa Inter-State Fairs. This is a dependable farm to come to for young stallions to grow into money, mature 2000 and 2200 lb. stallions ready for heavy stand, strong registered mares in foal to Champion sires. My stallions and 15 mares for sale. FRED CHANDLER, RT. CHARITON, IOWA. Direct Sales St. Paul.



LABELS

Livestock Labels for cattle, sheep and hogs, manufactured by the Ketchum Manufacturing Co. Ltd.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Box 501, Ottawa. Write for samples and prices

Farmers Financial Directory

FARMERS

Make Your Bank Manager
Your Financial Adviser

Let him help you to shape your affairs so that the Bank will be warranted in giving you all the floating credit you need to operate your farm efficiently

Then Pay Spot Cash for Your Goods and Insist on the Right Cash Discount

If you want to buy Livestock of any description for Breeding or Feeding don't hesitate to put your proposition before your Banker. If you are the right kind of Farmer and you have the right kind of Banker you will get the right credit.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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



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

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

TOTAL ASSETS \$344,000,000

\$2.21 WHEAT and STANDARD TRUSTS FARM "SPECIALS"

- 2,500 acres, Brandon district, 1,500 cultivated, large summerfallows, ready for seed, excellent buildings, water, etc. Only \$27.50 per acre.
- 800 acres on Brokenhead river and adjoining Lydiatt station; large cultivation with buildings and fencing, 25 miles from Winnipeg on "cut off." Only \$35.00 per acre.
- 640 acres, four miles from Otterburn, 35 miles from Winnipeg; fine house, stone foundation, large barn, flowing well, 130 acres in summerfallow ready for seed, cheese factory across road. Only \$20.00 per acre.
- 30,000 acres fine "bottom" drained land close to Beausejour, suitable for colonization, on easy terms. Only \$15.00 per acre.
- 8,000 acres on block in Southern Alberta; a snap at \$18.00 to \$20.00 per acre
- 980 acres, east of Penfold and Red Deer, North Alberta, partly improved. Only \$15.00 per acre.
- 14 sections at Invermay, Sask., ideal for mixed farming. Only \$18.00 per acre.
- 480 acres at Killarney, Man., highly improved, cut to \$32.50 per acre.
- 1,900 acres, close to Junlata, Sask., all cultivated and ready for seed, ideal farm. Only \$35.00 per acre.

The Standard Trusts Company

Standard Trusts Building, 346 Main Street, Winnipeg

Bacon Hogs Wanted

Millions of men in the trenches—scores of millions abroad and on this side—want Canadian Bacon.

This world-wide demand assures good prices for the hogs you can raise.

Buy more brood sows—select registered stock—fatten more pigs.

If you need money for any of these purposes, see the Manager. The Merchants Bank is always ready to make loans to progressive farmers.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal OF CANADA Established 1854.
with its 19 Branches in Manitoba, 21 Branches in Saskatchewan, 51 Branches in Alberta, 3 Branches in British Columbia, 123 Branches in Ontario and 22 Branches in Quebec serves Rural Canada most effectively.
WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

NORTHWESTERN LIFE POLICIES

Head Office: WINNIPEG "PERFECT PROTECTION"

Representatives Wanted Everywhere. Farmers Preferred.

Business and Finance

The Income Tax Law of the United States at the present time is governed by two Acts. The Income Tax Act of 1916 provides for a normal tax of two per cent, commencing at incomes over \$4,000 for married persons and \$3,000 for single persons. Under this Act there is a graduated surtax scale, in addition to the normal tax, which commences on incomes over \$20,000. The other Act is the War Income Tax Act of 1917 which imposes an additional normal tax of two per cent, commencing on incomes over \$2,000 in the case of married persons and \$1,000 in the case of single persons. Under the latter Act there is also a graduated surtax scale which commences on incomes over \$5,000. It will be seen, therefore, that in the case of incomes up to \$4,000, nothing is to be calculated but the normal tax of two per cent, on the amount not exempt. On incomes ranging from \$4,000 up to \$5,000, two normal taxes must be calculated, although on different amounts. On incomes from \$5,000 to \$20,000 three items make up the tax, namely, the normal tax under the old law, the normal tax under the new law and the surtax under the new law. On all incomes over \$20,000 four items make up the tax, namely, the normal tax and the surtax under each Act.

Under the Canadian Income Tax Act, the normal tax is four per cent, on incomes above \$3,000 for married persons and \$1,500 for single persons with a surtax scale which becomes operative on incomes over \$6,000. The net result is, roughly, that the Income Tax payable in the United States and in Canada is approximately the same up to incomes of about \$50,000, but, on incomes above that amount, the surtax under the Canadian Law is not so heavy and on the very large incomes a considerably heavier tax is payable in the United States than in Canada. On the other hand in the U.S. unmarried persons with incomes between \$1,000 and \$1,500, and married persons with incomes between \$2,000 and \$3,000, pay a tax, whereas in Canada they do not.

Case of Married Persons

Under the United States Law, where husband and wife live together, only the one exemption is allowed and where each has an income the exemption of \$2,000 is divided between them. This practice appears to be more logical than the Canadian practice of allowing the full exemption to both husband and wife, because the reason for allowing an exemption is to provide, free of Income Tax, a reasonable sustenance margin, and a married man is allowed more than a single man on the presumption that he supports his wife.

Under the American Act no distinction is made between unearned incomes and earned incomes for the purposes of taxation. The Canadian Act follows the Act of our neighbors in this respect and not the British practice, under which unearned incomes are taxed at a higher rate than earned income. Earned income consists of interest from mortgages, dividends, rents, etc., that is, amounts not realized as the direct result of the labor or personal effort of the recipient.

The American Law in arriving at the amount of taxable income allows the taxpayer to deduct contributions to religious, charitable, scientific and educational organizations. No such exemptions are allowed under the Canadian Act other than gifts to approved patriotic objects. Our Act and that of the United States are the same, in that one's income from business, profession or calling cannot, for taxable purposes, be reduced by losses incurred in outside operations or investments. Interest on personal borrowings may, however, be deducted from income in the U.S. but this is not so in Canada.

Tax on Profit.

The United States Act provides that profits on the sale of real or personal property shall be treated, in the year in which they are realized, as income for that year and, for the purpose of

calculating the amount of the profit, the actual original cost is deducted from the selling price. If, however, the property was acquired prior to March 1913 when the first Income Tax Act came into force, then, for the purpose of arriving at the profit, the cost is presumed to be the market value as of March, 1913. Similarly, realized losses are calculated, and realized losses in any one year may be deducted from realized gains in the same year, in arriving at the net profit which is taxable as income. A profit of this nature is not treated as income in the British Act but is considered an accretion to capital and does not come under the operation of the Income Tax Law. The Canadian Treasury Department in this respect is evidently following the British practice. It would appear that under financial and economic conditions which exist in Canada that the American practice would be preferable, would produce greater revenue and be more equitable.

Dwelling Houses

It is interesting to note the difference in the Law with respect to dwelling houses occupied by the owner. Under the American Act, the owner is not required to calculate as income, the rental value of the house owned by him and which he occupies, and in addition he is allowed exemption to the extent of taxes paid on his house other than Local Improvement Taxes, and is also allowed as an exemption interest on money borrowed against his house. Under the British practice, the rental value of the residence must be returned as income, while under our own Act, the rental value is not returned as income, and the owner is not entitled to exemption for taxes or carrying charges paid. The most equitable arrangement with reference to dwelling houses would appear to be that the rental value of the house must be treated as income but that as against the rental value the owner ought to be allowed exemption for taxes, interest charges, repairs, etc.

The administration of the British Income Tax is unquestionably the most efficient in the world, but it is probable that so far as the provisions of the law itself are concerned, that in framing future amendments to our own Act, more assistance can be gained from the American precedents because of the fact that financial, commercial and economic conditions in the United States more nearly resemble those of Canada than do those of Great Britain.

SIR THOMAS WHITE'S BIG JOB

Sir Robert Borden last week announced in the House of Commons that Sir Thomas White, the federal minister of finance, whose health has been reported to be broken, and who was in California for several weeks, has gone to Washington as Canada's financial comptroller. Sir Thomas has gone to the centre where Canada's big and complex financial problem for this year is to be solved. He will be in conference with Hon. A. K. MacLean, acting minister of finance at Ottawa, and probably with Sir Joseph Flavelle, chairman of the Imperial munitions board, and F. K. Jones, chairman of the war trade board.

The problem with which Sir Thomas will deal is that which was discussed in these columns last week, namely, the adjustment of Canada's unfavorable trade balance with the United States. He will have to solve the big problem of finding credits this year for upwards of \$800,000,000 of purchases in the Dominion of Canada, on British account. These purchases by the British Government will be represented in food, munitions, etc., and at the same time, activities in ship construction, military expenditures, railway expenses such as meeting \$78,000,000 of C.N.R. obligations, have to be maintained. The enormous extent of the financial task ahead of the Dominion for the current fiscal year may be realized by the fact that the total obligations which have

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Capital (Paid Up) \$1,431,200
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to be provided for, not covered by revenue, approximates \$1,250,000,000.

The biggest item is, of course, the \$800,000,000 for continued credits for British or Allied purchases here. It is obviously impossible for Canada to shoulder this burden under present circumstances and in view of the hundreds of millions already advanced during the past two years. At the present time Canada is advancing a monthly credit of about \$25,000,000 to the Imperial Munitions Board for munitions' contracts here on British account.

The agreement reached by Sir Robert Borden and Hon. A. K. MacLean with the British and American representatives at Washington during the mission of the Canadian envoys to the United States capital some weeks ago, was that a part of the United States loan to Great Britain for purchases on this continent should be applied on Canadian account. Just how much will be so applied is as yet not divulged, but it is probable the amount will run up to \$405,000,000, according to the absolute Canadian shortage in meeting credit requirements.

A SUCCESSFUL YEAR

The forty-sixth annual statement of the Bank of Hamilton reveals a balance at the credit of Profit and Loss account amounting to \$209,556, and a balance of profits carried forward into reserve of \$232,421.80. The capital stock of the Bank of Hamilton, paid in, is now \$3,000,000, and the amount of the reserve fund is \$3,300,000. The total assets of this bank now exceed \$66,500,000 as against liabilities of about \$60,000,000. During the past 15 months the Bank of Hamilton has paid its five quarterly dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

A VALUABLE REPORT

The President of the Lethbridge Board of Trade, G. R. Marnoch, has long since earned the reputation of issuing each year about the best annual report that comes out of any district in the West. Mr. Marnoch's review of the past year, which has just been received, is no exception to the rule, containing as it does much interesting information and useful advice. Lethbridge was one of the three or four western centres, which four years ago established a co-operative arrangement with the farmers of their respective districts in financing purchases of livestock. Mr. Marnoch now reports on this scheme and on the whole condition of mortgage credits as follows:—

The fund of credit supplied in 1914 by some sixty of the citizens of Lethbridge to enable farmers whose financial standing prevented their getting means through ordinary channels for purchasing livestock appears to have outlived its usefulness. All of the money borrowed for this purpose has now been repaid. The plan fulfilled an excellent function while it was in operation, and there is considerably more livestock in this district than there would have been if this means had not been available. All the farmers who got credit are highly appreciative of the assistance given, and are in much better circumstances than they would have been without it.

The Chartered Banks have been enabled by Parliament to lend money for this purpose and to take security on the animals; the Banks were not able to do this before.

Additional facilities in this direction are also provided by the "Cow Bill" of the Alberta Government, under which groups of five farmers may pledge their individual and joint credit for \$2,500, so that each of them may get \$500 worth of cattle. The interest payable under this plan is six per cent. per annum.

The tendency during the last year or two has been perhaps rather to reduce the amounts out on loan on farm mortgages in this district; but there is still considerable business being done by mortgage companies in lending to farmers who are opening additional acreage, increasing their livestock and improving their homes. The farm mortgage plan proposed by the Alberta Government has wisely been left in abeyance until it is seen what course the price of money settles down to after the war; it may be expected then



Turn to the Right!

THE Insurance Times of New York is one of the best authorities in the world on the subject of Life Insurance. In its issue of February, 1918, in commenting upon the fact that another of the large American Companies had adopted the mutual principle, the following words are used:—

"The Mutual idea is unquestionably the highest ideal in Life Insurance service. Co-operation, collective bargaining and distribution are the order of the twentieth century. All Life Insurance must ultimately come to be written as well as conceived on a purely mutual basis. Genuine mutualization—mutual in fact as well as in theory—will be called for in the coming years, and the company that does not limit its mutual program to its principles, but makes its practice and its policies concretely mutual, in the company that will be most in accord with the spirit of the coming generation, which before all things will be social-minded and democratic. Mutualization is the sign-board 'Turn to the Right,' and it is the road that all life insurance will eventually take."



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Waterloo, Ontario

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Numerous quarter-sections, half-sections and full sections, especially adapted to stock raising and mixed farming, from 12 to 20 miles from Calgary, at prices ranging from \$15 to \$22 per acre. Terms on this class of land \$5.00 per acre cash, balance on terms at 6 per cent.

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46th ANNUAL STATEMENT

of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the
Fifteen Months Ending 28th February, 1918

Bank of Hamilton

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

SIR JOHN HENDRIE, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., President.
CYRUS A. BIRGE, Vice-President.
C. C. DALTON ROBT. HOBSON W. E. PHIN
I. FITBLADO, K.C. J. TURNBULL W. A. WOOD

J. P. BELL, General Manager.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1917	\$309,564.57
Profits for fifteen months ended 28th February, 1918, after deducting charges of management, interest accrued on deposits, rebate on current discounts, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts	536,522.94
	\$846,087.51
Appropriated as follows:	
Five Quarterly Dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum	\$450,000.00
Pension Fund, Annual Assessment	\$ 12,104.81
Special Contribution	10,000.00
	22,104.81
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation	27,500.00
Patriotic, Red Cross and Relief Funds	18,850.00
Bank Premises Account	\$6,000.00
	575,454.81
Balance of Profits carried forward	\$270,632.70

Hamilton, 18th March, 1918.

GENERAL STATEMENT

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
To the Public:		Current Coin	\$ 901,257.15
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	\$ 5,127,111.00	Dominion Government Notes	6,024,951.90
Deposits not bearing interest	\$16,771,649.63	Deposit in Central Gold Reserves	2,500,000.00
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	\$4,588,211.43	Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	157,900.00
	\$20,486,971.06	Notes of other Banks	389,297.00
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	44,154.69	Cheques on other Banks	1,546,132.53
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom	948.30	Balances due by other Banks in Canada	335,559.97
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	1,191,467.61	Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	1,059,602.77
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	194,917.27		\$13,216,799.57
	\$22,873,859.93	Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	2,295,775.22
		Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian	7,541,280.22
To the Shareholders:		Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	674,841.02
Capital Stock paid in	3,000,000.00	Call and Short Loans (not exceeding thirty days) in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	3,487,456.12
Reserve Fund	\$3,300,000.00	Call and Short Loans (not exceeding thirty days) elsewhere than in Canada	1,400,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward	222,421.80		\$29,616,152.26
	\$3,522,421.80	Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	32,134,198.55
Dividend No. 118, payable 1st March, 1918	\$0,000.00	Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)	575,196.00
Former Dividends unclaimed	\$99.00	Real Estate other than Bank Premises	407,428.84
	\$3,622,520.80	Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	2,145,485.13
		Other Assets not included in the foregoing	292,590.26
		Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	194,917.27
	\$66,541,680.71		\$66,541,680.71

JOHN S. HENDRIE, President. J. P. BELL, General Manager.

AUDITORS' REPORT

In accordance with the provisions of Sub-sections 19 and 20 of Section 54 of the Bank Act, we report to the Shareholders as follows:

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers at Head Office, and with the certified returns from the Branches, and we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and in our opinion the transactions which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

We have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office and at several of the principal Branches during the fifteen months covered by this statement, as well as on February 28th, 1918, and have found that they agreed with the entries in the books of the Bank with regard thereto.

In our opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

Hamilton, 18th March, 1918.

C. S. SCOTT, Chartered Accountants.
E. S. READ, Auditors.

that the present movement to utilize more of our excellent farming land will be greatly accelerated, and that there will be considerable demand for money to aid in development. In the meantime the companies engaged in such business appear to be able to supply the demand for mortgage money, at the rate of eight per cent., and in some cases at slightly less than that rate.

COST OF VICTORY LOAN

The cost of floating the last Victory Loan, according to the statement made in the House of Commons by Hon. A. K. MacLean, acting minister of finance, was almost \$5,000,000, or one and a quarter per cent. of the entire amount raised. The expenses were as follows:—

Organization expenses	\$ 376,000
Publicity campaign paid to Dominion Publicity Committee	163,000
Canadian Press Ass'n.	207,000
Remuneration to brokers	750,000
Commissions to canvassers	1,140,000
Remuneration to bankers	984,395
Total	\$3,620,395

These expenses Mr. MacLean added, did not include printing and other expenditure, which would probably bring the total to approximately \$5,000,000, or about one and one quarter per cent. of the allotment.

Mail Bag

Continued from Page 15

ings. It would be interesting to know exactly how much money is borrowed each year from the banks by actual farmers.

Taking them on the whole, the farmers have less chance for profiteering than anyone else unless, of course, the working classes, and in favor of which I'd like to say a few words. These classes are chiefly the cause of the unworthy form of socialism spoken of by Mr. Parsons and into which he thinks we are drifting. Like The Guide, I think the sooner and the quicker we drift into this unworthy socialism the better it will be for the masses. Indeed, to the working classes today, socialism in any shape or form is preferable to capitalist control as we have it today and for too many years past.

No doubt the masses are receiving more wages today than they ever did, but we also know that living costs considerably more too and the fault cannot be attributed to the working classes either. Everyone, rich and poor, realize the changes which are coming, and it's but right that the old system of wealth domination over the masses should cease.

"Unworthy socialism," as depicted by Mr. Parsons, does not exist. The only plunder that socialists wish to share in is that which is taken by way of huge profits and holed up in banks, estates and much of it again spent in luxury, ease, so-called enjoyment, banquets costing thousands to the giver, a few hours' pleasure to the guests and bitter pangs among people down-trodden, shoeless and hungry.

The manufacturers must realize their duty, capitalists also, and that duty is to mankind as well as to God. This greed of gold whilst the multitude have poverty and want is un-Christian-like, for much of it can be avoided by better wages and conditions of life altered. Perhaps this is plunder-sharing suggested by Mr. Parsons.

No doubt, as Mr. Manufacturer says, the one who can make money is a valuable asset to the country, but at the same time money made by exorbitant prices amounts to almost theft and the huge profits made, whilst the laborers eke out an existence with poor wages and high cost of living, is a crime, as mentioned before—against the Creator of all things, besides an injustice to humanity.

In conclusion, let me remind the president of the Manufacturers' Association that the principal objectors to socialism are the capitalists, and consequently anything pertaining to their interests or pockets would be deemed an unworthy form of socialism. With every respect for The Guide, more power to it and also us farmers.—Colin G. MacBride.

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Hiring Contracts

Suggestions as to How to Avoid Litigation—By H. Davison Pickett, B.C.L.

The questions of contracts, of hiring or the employment of farm labor is among the important subjects that are demanding attention of the farmers and farm laborers at this season of the year and some general information along the lines of the advantages of such contracts may keep either party from the pitfalls of litigation.

Contracts of employment of farm help, as in other cases of contracts, if possible, should be in writing and witnessed, if a witness is obtainable. This contract should contain all the terms which are agreed upon. For instance, the class of work, the length of time the employment is to last, and the sum to be paid for the period, or per month as the case may be. A verbal contract of course is equally good so far as its legality is concerned if it can be proved, that is if there were witnesses present who can prove to the satisfaction of the court what were the agreed terms. This explanation, however, should be borne in mind that in the case of a contract which is not to be performed within a year from the date of the making, while it is a valid contract as far as the rights of the parties to make it are concerned, yet no suit can be brought upon it unless it is in writing, and signed by the party against whom the claim is being made.

Three Methods of Hiring

The next thing to consider is the term to be covered by the contract and there are three methods of hiring. First, a contract for a definite time a definite sum, for example, six months at \$300; the second contract for a number of months at a stated sum per month, for example, six months at \$50 per month; and third, a certain number of months at a stated sum but with the condition that the money should not be paid until the term of the hiring has expired, for example, six months from the first day of May at \$50 a month payable on the 31st of October.

Now, in the first case, if a man be dismissed by his employer without just cause before the end of the period he may claim the full wages for the entire period, and so if the employee quits his master's service without good cause before the period is up he can recover no part of his wages because he had not completed the contract.

In the second case, while the definite number of months is stated, yet as the pay is so much per month, the law holds it to be a hiring by the month so that either party may end the contract upon giving a clear month's notice. Such notice must be given at least one month before the end of the last complete period, that is, if a man is hired from April first to the first of September, at so much per month, he might lawfully leave or be dismissed from his employment on August first by a month's notice given on the last day of June. If the notice was given in July the service would not lawfully be terminated until the first day of September, because each hiring period is complete in itself and so he must complete that in which the notice was given (July) and also complete the next hiring period. So in this case an employee can claim his wages for the completed months, that is to say, for each completed hiring period, whether it actually started on the first or some other day of the month, and even if he quits his employer's service without good cause he may still recover for the completed monthly periods. Should the contract be terminated by the employee without notice and without just cause, he would not be entitled to be paid for the broken period, and he must lose also one month's pay in lieu of notice; in the same way should the employer dismiss the employee without notice and without just cause he must pay not only for the unexpired portion of the broken period but for another month in lieu of notice.

The third case is rather a combination of the two first mentioned forms of contract and the legal effect of such contract is that, should the employee quit during the period at the end of

which he is to be paid, though he be entitled to be paid ultimately for the completed month's work, yet the employer cannot be compelled to pay therefor until the agreed payment date arrived at, even though the employee gave the full month's notice of his intention to quit. And so, an employer who dismisses his employee "for cause" cannot be compelled to pay for the completed hiring period until the agreed payment date. But otherwise if the man was not dismissed "for cause."

A very recent case decided by the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan holds this third case to be the same as the first, thus altering somewhat the law so far as that province is concerned.

What Constitutes "Just Cause"

But the question of what constitutes "cause" for dismissal or for quitting employment is a question of fact to be decided in each case. However, should an employer dismiss his employee for a cause which would not have been insufficient alone, and subsequently to the time of the dismissal should learn of a sufficient cause which would have justified the dismissal, he may in any action brought by reason of such dismissal, defend on the ground which he subsequently had discovered.

In making a contract for hiring, the parties should avoid indefinite expressions which might not be clear to either party. Such expressions as "till freeze up," or "till the end of the season," or "till the fall work is done," are fruitful sources of litigation, and should not be used in drawing a contract.

Make your contracts for a definite period at a stated sum or, if you prefer, at so much per month, in which case fix the hiring period and then the contract will hold the employer and the employee until the stipulated time "except of course for good cause shown," and the farmers will not be left without help at a critical time nor the employees without work. The proper time to draw your contract is when the arrangement is made and the terms are agreed upon and not after causes of friction have arisen between the employer and the employee.

The provisions of the various Provincial Statutes dealing with "master and servant" vary in different provinces and the local statutes would have to be referred to in connection with proceedings in any of the provinces but the decisions in all three prairie provinces follow the same line and there is no difficulty in reconciling the decisions of these Courts.

FOR EARLY POTATOES

To speed up the spring potato crop, home-gardeners may sprout the seed tubers before planting. This results in quick growth after planting, produces an earlier crop and also a higher yield than is obtained when ordinary dormant seed are planted. The seed should be obtained two or three weeks before planting time. Only sound healthy tubers should be used, but the size makes no difference. These tubers should be spread out in a single layer on the floor of a light room, or on the bottom of a hot-bed where they can receive full light. Often a flat or shallow box can be placed in a living-room window, where a peck or two of seed can be sprouted. Under the influence of the warmth and light, the tubers start to grow, turning a dull green, and sending out stubby sprouts from the eyes. If the room is too warm or poorly lighted, these sprouts become long and slender. Such sprouts are likely to be broken off in planting, and for this reason are not so desirable as short stubby sprouts.

The seed should be planted when the sprouts are about one-half inch long. Cut the tubers in the usual way, with one sprout on each piece. These should be planted by hand, with the sprout pointed upward. Plants from sprouted seed reach the surface 10 days earlier than from dormant seed and grow rapidly. A better stand is generally secured from sprouted seed, and more tubers are formed on each plant.

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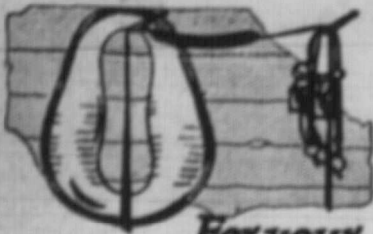
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How to Build the Pen

The structure rests upon three skids or pieces of six-inch by six-inch cedar. For this purpose, dressed cedar poles may be used to advantage. The walls consist of 12 two-inch by four-inch studs, covered outside with one-inch boarding. At the top of the stud is a two-inch by four-inch plate. The studs

may be tacked over the opening along the top. This covering the pigs may readily move aside when entering, the weights causing it to fall into position once more.

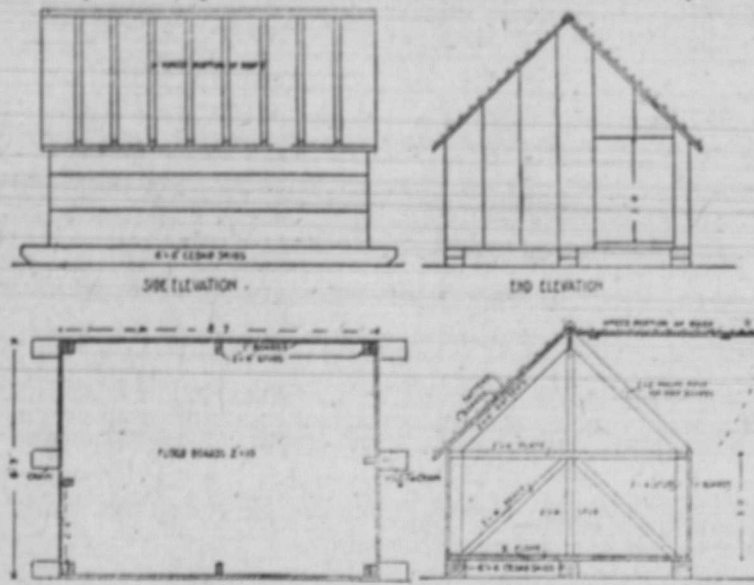
Dimensions

This structure is six feet seven inches by eight feet seven inches, with a three-foot post, and is capable of holding four or five aged pigs and six or seven younger pigs very comfortably. It must be clearly understood that a cabin of this size is too large and cold for one or two sows, especially if young.

The lumber list at the bottom of this column is suggested where all material was purchased. In many cases much of the lumber, as for example, the skids or runners, might be obtained on the farm.—G. B. Bothwell, R.S.A., Assistant Dominion Animal Husbandry.

BRANDING AND MARKING LIVE STOCK

The branding of cattle is such a simple operation as to need very little elaboration in the way of explanation or instruction. The difficult part of the operation is usually to catch and hold the animals. On the open range



Plan of Portable Cabin recommended by the Dominion Experimental Farms. This plan is for a cabin 8 feet 7 inches by 6 feet 7 inches.

are braced by two-inch by four-inch braces placed diagonally between them, as shown. The flooring consists of two-inch plank laid across the six-inch by six-inch skids.

The roof is built with two two-inch by four-inch rafters at each end of the cabin. A two-inch by two-inch or two-inch by four-inch purlin may be used if necessary to carry the one-inch roof boards which may be battened at the joints, or the boards may be laid four or five inches apart and the space covered with a second row of boards, on top, thus making battens unnecessary and providing a stronger, more weather-proof roof.

When the cabin is to be used for summer housing, a section on one or both sides of the roof should be hinged at the peak, as shown. This allows of the section being raised a foot or so, providing a good circulation of air. With a closed roof, the temperature inside the cabin becomes so unbearable that the pigs will lie in the sun rather than in the cabin,—a condition to be avoided.

The door opening is two feet two inches wide and three feet high. A door hinged at the top may be added, or heavy sacking, weighted at the bottom,

this is usually done by roping by the neck and by the hind legs. Then, by pulling in opposite directions the animal is thrown and stretched out in the position that it is impossible for him to make much of a struggle when the iron is applied. This method has the advantage of requiring no corrals or chutes, but is slow; and is hard on both the calves and the horses. It also requires some skill in roping, although if the operator is used to handling a rope, it may be about as easy to get the rope on as to get it off. Considerable branding is done by a method that is similar except that a stout corral and snubbing post are used. The animal is roped by the neck or horns and snubbed to the post in the centre of the corral. Then a rope is put on the hind legs, usually by throwing it over the rump when the animal can be made to move around a little so that he will soon step into the rope. Then with a flint and a quick jerk the rope is dropped down around the hind legs and drawn tight. By a strong pull with a horse, the hind legs are pulled from under the animal and he is thrown and held while being branded. This method is not at all difficult, the only trouble being that if the rope is not properly managed, when it is

	Ft. B.M.
Skids, 3 pieces 10 ft. x 6 in. x 6 in.	90
Plate, 2 in. x 4 in. 30 lin. feet	20
Studs, 13 pieces 3 ft. x 2 in. x 4 in.	26
Rafters, 4 pieces 4 1/2 ft. x 2 in. x 4 in.	12
Braces, 2 pieces 4 ft. x 2 in. x 4 in.	5
Roof Boarding (1 in.) 49 1/2 square feet	49 1/2
Wall Boarding (1 in.) 110 square feet	110
Floor, 2 in. plank 56 square feet	112
Nailing Boards for roof boarding, 2 pieces 8 ft. 3 in. x 2 in. x 4 in.	5 1/2
Battens, 16 pieces 5 1/2 ft. x 2 in. x 1 in.	15
Battens for hinged part of roof, 2 pieces 3 ft. x 1 in. x 3 in.	1 1/2
Nails, Paint, etc.	

Two coats of good paint would add considerably to the life of the structure.

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dropped down off the hips, the animal may kick out of it with one foot, if not with both. The method is not very fast and is hard on the animals, causing much excitement in catching, and also "wooling" them around more than is desirable. It is, however, convenient for the farmer who has only a few to brand and is about the only method for castration.

The modern method of branding, however, is with a "mash" or chute with movable sides. This method of branding is faster and easier on the animals than the roping process, although it depends largely on the conveniences that have been arranged for getting the cattle into the chutes. If the corral is large and only a short

The Right Kind

The essential point branding irons is the simple and the iron plated designs are and even if they are long hair soon covered, cannot be read. A above all things be that cannot be read or sheared is an abomination be large and simple applied, the brand should year round. The actual on various things, but letter, if letters are seven or eight inches W's even larger. Th the brand is made the three-eighths to one-half face. The depth of important, but it is the heat will be retail is by far the best no irons, since it holds better than iron. It ever, and if the heat good and the brand with extreme rapidity copper will answer rapid work several is used. For heating the forge is the best, but ways readily available sometimes used and The common method open bonfire, which is troublesome and dry wood.

Temperature

The temperature o to do with making Long-haired cattle ter iron than short-h cases the iron must make a good bliv touches, which usu red. There is ver having the iron to danger of not hav The injury to the greater with the n since it is often b some time, and alti not be much affecte to penetrate to the neath and do more the animal more s skin was burned t most instantaneous white-hot iron. T well illustrated in erinarrians know t a horse's foot sel application of a seorching warns t away, but the se when the shoe is to seorch, and is tact with the foot heat to penetrate sues below, thus y lasting injury. W is applied almost cattle the iron mu for a moment si time for the hair the iron is very h is performed as se through the hair, satisfied, however only affect the ha but in the fall th

Another very in ing a brand legibl is held. If held a he cannot jump iron to slip, a goe but if he can mo to result. One o favor of the chu is that the ann securely so that blurred brands.

When

The common l are the hips, thig Of these the hij the best. Betwe ence is for the h are running out on the side can t

wing of twenty-five or thirty feet is used, there will be much difficulty in persuading the meaner cattle into the trap; but if a larger wing is used, and especially if it is divided with one or more stop gates, the cattle can be put in as fast as the iron can be applied.

The Right Kind of Iron

The essential point in regard to branding irons is that the design be simple and the iron large. Small, complicated designs are easily blurred out, and even if they are put on correctly, long hair soon covers them over so they cannot be read. A good brand must above all things be legible. A brand that cannot be read until the animal is sheared is an abomination. If the iron be large and simple and properly applied, the brand should be legible all the year round. The actual size will depend on various things, but in general each letter, if letters are used, should be seven or eight inches high and M's and W's even larger. The stock of which the brand is made should also be large, three-eighths to one-half inch across the face. The depth of the stock is not so important, but if it is an inch or more the heat will be retained better. Copper is by far the best material for making irons, since it holds the heat much better than iron. It is expensive, however, and if the heating facilities are good and the branding not carried on with extreme rapidity, iron instead of copper will answer very well, or for rapid work several iron brands may be used. For heating the iron, a large hand forge is the best, but they are not always readily available. Old stoves are sometimes used and quite successfully. The common method, however, is the open bonfire, which does very well, but is troublesome and takes a lot of good dry wood.

Temperature of the Iron

The temperature of the iron has much to do with making a permanent brand. Long-haired cattle require a much hotter iron than short-haired cattle. In all cases the iron must be hot enough to make a good blister everywhere it touches, which usually means a good red. There is very little danger of having the iron too hot, but much danger of not having it hot enough. The injury to the animal may be greater with the moderately hot iron, since it is often held to the skin for some time, and although the skin may not be much affected, the heat has time to penetrate to the tenderer tissues beneath and do more damage and cause the animal more suffering than if the skin was burned to a crisp by the almost instantaneous application of the white-hot iron. This same principle is well illustrated in horse-shoeing. Veterinarians know that serious injury to a horse's foot seldom comes from the application of a red-hot shoe, for the scorching warns the shoe to take it away, but the serious injury comes when the shoe is not quite hot enough to scorch, and is therefore left in contact with the foot long enough for the heat to penetrate into the tenderer tissues below, thus producing serious and lasting injury. With horses, the brand is applied almost instantly, but with cattle the iron must be held to the skin for a moment since it takes a little time for the hair to burn through. If the iron is very hot, however, the work is performed as soon as the iron strikes through the hair. One should not be satisfied, however, with brands that only affect the hair. They look all right, but in the fall they cannot be found.

Another very important factor in making a brand legible is the way the animal is held. If held absolutely solid so that he cannot jump around and cause the iron to slip, a good brand can be made; but if he can move at all a blur is sure to result. One of the strong points in favor of the chute method of branding is that the animal can be held more securely so that there is less danger of blurred brands.

Where to Brand

The common locations for the brand are the hips, thighs, sides and shoulders. Of these the hips and side are by far the best. Between the two the preference is for the hips. When the animals are running out in the open, a brand on the side can be more easily seen; but

when crowded together in a corral or cutting pen, the hip brand is more convenient. If the brand is placed on the side it must be well up toward the backbone, for otherwise it cannot be seen when the animals are crowded. A larger brand can be placed on the side than on the hip, although a brand larger than can be put on the hip is seldom necessary. The shoulder presents an excellent surface on which to put a brand, but the animal must stand broadside toward you and there must be no other animals in the way or the brand cannot be seen. The thigh brand also cannot be seen when the animal is in a bunch. This is a very important consideration, since it is essential that the brands be in view when the cattle are corralled for cutting out and separating. The whole object of branding is so to mark the animals that their ownership may be known at all times, and to accomplish this it is necessary that the brand be large and plain and on a spot where it may be easily seen when the cattle are bunched together. In making the brand legible, then, the essential points are a large iron of simple design, made of good, wide stock, applied red hot when the animal is held so as to be absolutely immovable.—E. L. Potter, author of "Western Livestock Management."

DOMINION CARLOT POLICY

The Dominion Department of Agriculture, livestock branch, announces that the following revised statement of its carlot policy will become effective May 1, 1918. Under this policy the Dominion livestock branch will pay reasonable travelling expenses of a farmer residing in Canada or authorized agent of farmers residing in Canada who purchases one or more car loads of breeding stock (cattle, sheep or hogs), cattle under the following conditions:—

(1) Assistance under the policy will be confined to purchases of female breeding stock (cattle, sheep and hogs), or of feeding and stocker cattle made at any of the stockyards in western Canada at which a representative of the livestock branch is located.

(2) No assistance under this policy will be allowed when the stock is purchased for speculative purposes.

(3) A carlot shipment must include not less than 20 head of cattle, 40 sheep or 40 hogs. In a mixed shipment, two sheep or two hogs will be accepted as equivalent to one head of cattle in fixing the minimum for one car.

(4) Any person desiring to take advantage of the policy must make formal application to the representative of the branch at his nearest stockyards, and, before commencing to purchase, must receive from him a certificate authorizing assistance under the policy. This certificate will indicate the stockyards at which the purchase must be made if the benefit of the policy is allowed. In all cases the certificate will direct the purchaser to his nearest stockyards unless, in the judgment of the representative of the branch, the conditions of the market at the time warrants an exception being allowed.

(5) Expenses will be allowed covering railroad transportation from the home of the purchaser to the stockyard at which the purchase is made, also hotel expenses for a reasonable time required to make the purchase.

(6) Parties purchasing female breeding stock under the terms of the carlot policy and who comply with the terms of the free freight policy of the branch will be entitled to the benefit of both policies on one shipment.

(7) If desired by the purchaser, the services of the representative of the branch at the market will be available in an advisory capacity. The actual purchasing must be done, however, by the buyer himself or by his authorized agent. Under no circumstances will any responsibility in this connection be assumed by any officer of the branch. The markets representative of the branch at the different stockyards in western Canada are as follows:—

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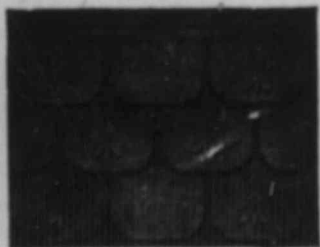
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The Australian Wheat Situation

Lack of Shipping and Government Mismanagement Have Caused Deplorable Conditions

Last week The Guide published a letter received by Secretary McKenzid of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, from T. J. Campbell of the Farmers' and Settlers' Association of New South Wales, which referred to the difficult position of the Australian farmers in disposing of their surplus wheat. The following letter, received by Mr. McKenzie from the same source, goes more fully into the question. It answers several questions asked by Mr. McKenzie, the nature of which may be inferred from the replies. The letter was written last summer. Mr. Campbell writes:—

Your letter came duly to hand, but I have been prevented by a variety of circumstances from replying earlier. I was hoping I would be able to furnish you with more definite information on our wheat problem, but I regret to say that instead of getting clearer, the position daily grows more obscure and complicated.

I am enclosing an outline of the Pooling Scheme, which will perhaps make more clear the system adopted in Australia. The scheme as a conception is an admirable one, but unfortunately it has been made a matter of experiment by politicians, and it would now appear that the whole affair has got into an almost hopeless muddle through incompetent management and political expediency.

Small Advances Received

In reply to your questions:—
1. The government of Australia has not purchased the wheat crops, it has simply assumed control and appointed a political board of control, and this board has the assistance of representatives from some large shipping firms as an advisory committee. The whole of the work and administration is being charged against the pool, and the agents appointed by politicians are paid a commission of 7½ cents per bushel, as you will see referred to in the outline of the scheme. For some mysterious reason the owners of the wheat are not allowed to have any representation on the board controlling the handling and disposal of the wheat.

2. The wheat of 1915-16 and 1916-17 pools is separate but managed by the same board.

3. On the 1915-16 wheat the farmers have received advances of 60 cents per bushel on delivery (December, 1915, and January and February, 1916). In the following August a further advance of 12 cents per bushel was made, and in April, 1917, a further advance of 10½ cents was made, bringing the net amount so far paid to farmers for delivery at railway station 82½ cents. A further advance of 12 cents is "promised" next month.

From the 1916-17 wheat a net advance of 60 cents per bushel has been made at country railway stations, and it will be a considerable time before any more will be paid as against this pool.

4. The wheat was received promptly as delivered at country railway stations, but the red tape methods apparently inseparable from government control created harassing delays and inconvenience before the farmer got his money.

5. The agents who received the wheat on behalf of the pool were supposed to be responsible for the delivery of the wheat in good order and condition. It was early apparent to the farmers as owners of the wheat that these agents were not safeguarding the wheat stacks in a reasonable manner and that many of the stacks must show a considerable loss through the culpable carelessness of those who were in control. Our protests on behalf of the farmers were futile. The politicians in control regarded the farmers as a hostile faction and carried out their operations with callous indifference to the farmers' interests and resolutely refused them representation on the controlling board.

After the lapse of 18 months the position is that only two-thirds of the 1915-16 wheat has been marketed and the remaining third and practically the whole of the 1916-17 wheat is now in the hands of the government agents awaiting shipment.

In December, 1916, a sale was made to the Imperial government of 3,000,000 tons of wheat at \$1.14 f.o.b. The British government were to provide the ships and it was expected that the wheat would be cleared a year ago. The submerging of so many ships has presumably upset all calculations, but the fact remains that only a small portion of the wheat has yet been removed.

Our troubles have been aggravated by a calamitous mice plague. The wheat is stacked largely in the country wheat centres at the railway yards. There is a little shed accommodation and under our "bag system" the wheat is simply stacked about 20 bags high and covered by a temporary roofing of galvanized iron. Under ordinary conditions the wheat, if well stacked and covered, was fairly safe, but the event of the mice plague has completely altered the situation. The mice are in countless numbers and have destroyed the bags, with the result that the stacks have collapsed and the roofing not being independently supported is now a danger and is simply running the water into the wheat stacks and the loss that will be occasioned is frightful to contemplate. The labor union interested in the wheat stacks has seized the opportunity to advance exorbitant demands for the rebagging and restacking that is now necessary. Their demand is for \$4.80 cents per day for wheat stackers and \$3.84 per day for bagging the loose wheat. The ugly features about the business is that having got these rates conceded they are now systematically adopting "go slow" methods, and many of the men declare that they will make the job spin out until Christmas. The position has got so acute and the whole business is now in such an apparently hopeless tangle that the politicians in control have at last seen fit to make an urgent appeal to the farmers to "save wheat." Were it not so tragical it would be grimly humorous that this is the only recognition the farmer has so far received.

Decrease in Production

In reply to your inquiry as to whether the government action has tended to increase or decrease production, I regret to say that the direct result has been a considerable decrease in area. The farmers of Australia have endeavored to meet their obligations to the Empire and I have no hesitation in saying will continue to do so in every possible way. The cause for decrease in area is easily and clearly defined.

First, finance. As I have stated the amount so far paid for the 1915-16 wheat is 82½ cents per bushel. This just about clears the cost of production and delivery at the seaboard. Of this amount the farmer only received 60 cents between December and March, 1916, and nothing further until the following August. The preliminary 60 cents per bushel had to finance the farmer through his 1915-16 harvesting expenses and also the putting in of his 1916-17 crop. A fair amount of wheat is put in by men under what is called the share system. These are men with very limited capital but possessed of working horses and farm implements and who make arrangements with a landowner to cultivate and harvest an acre and share the proceeds. The deferred system of payment adopted by those controlling the pool operated harshly and cruelly on these men, and many of these were unable to continue their operations and many had to sell their horses and plants to meet their liabilities.

The season for 1916-17 turned out abnormally wet and harvest operations were greatly prolonged. Our wheat harvest is generally completed in December and January and rarely goes far into February, but this year the harvest, through continuous wet weather, dragged into April. This has been a factor in further curtailing our wheat area this year. The greatly lengthened harvest operations were at the same expense of the new season's work, and the mice plague visitation greatly retarded the new season's sowing operations and also destroyed the seed wheat the farmers had reserved.

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decrease of nearly 30 per cent. in the wheat area of N.W., as against the area cultivated in 1915-16.

A serious factor in reducing the wheat area is the response by our farmers' sons to the Empire's call. The best farm workers have also enlisted in large numbers and our labor unions have seized the opportunity of making their unreasonable demands and endeavoring to coerce farmers into complying with their demands for increased pay and limited hours and conditions.

The result of our recent general elections, both state and federal, also gives ground for fair expectation that the labor menace is likely to be controlled by the advent of our national government. The opportunity is theirs to stimulate and encourage the primary producers. The response will be prompt and the production under average conditions will be far reaching in the Empire interests.

I receive The Grain Growers' Guide fairly regularly and am always interested in the information therein and your branch reports.

ABOUT MECHANICAL MILKERS

Undoubtedly the most aggravating feature of the dairy farming business at present, is the labor proposition—more annoying and serious than the comparatively low price of milk and high price of feed. Fortunately a remedy has grown up through gradual process of development and improvement during the past few years, to aid in taking care of just such a contingency. I refer to the various makes of improved mechanical milkers now on the market. Doubtless there is still plenty of room for improvement in their construction and operation—they are perhaps, far from perfect, as such devices depending for success upon the uncertainty and unreliability of the human factor in their operation, must always necessarily be. But, if conditions do not improve, and maybe if they do, the milking machine will soon be indispensable in any plant milking 20 or more cows—the larger the plant, the more indispensable.

A careful canvas of the mechanical milker situation seems to indicate that the better and more improved makes are well enough in themselves, and if properly and intelligently operated will do good work and save considerable help at milking time, without increasing the proportion of udder troubles above the usual average. Such abuses as applying too much power; failure to strip out clean by hand, immediately upon removal of teat cups; unclean methods and practice, etc., resulting in damage or dissatisfaction, are hardly chargeable to the device itself—rather to incompetent operation. However, whether good or bad, perfect or imperfect—the mechanical milker has become a necessary dairy farm adjunct, and without any doubt in the world, one come to stay.—Irving M. Avery.

COW TESTING RESULTS

In 1917 a herd in the neighborhood of Oxford Mills, Ont., had an average yield of 9,008 pounds of milk and 281 pounds of fat, an increase from 1917 of 4,097 pounds of milk and 114 pounds of fat; or considerably more than twice as much. This is attributed to weeding out, better care and better feed. One cow produced as much milk as two of the best cows the year before simply by being better fed and cared for.

In the second herd, six cows gave an average of 11,218 pounds of milk and 369 pounds of fat; the increase is from 6,338 pounds of milk and 199 pounds of fat in 1915, or nearly double. This is the result of feed and care and a high class sire. One cow in this herd in 1915 gave 8,817 pounds of milk and in 1916 her record was over 19,000 pounds; she took a high standing at the Ottawa winter fair. Herd record work leads to good results.

It will evidently pay to keep track of what cows are doing now, and note then what they can be induced to do. Write to the Dairy Division for milk record forms, they are free, and get full satisfaction and better returns from improved cows. Test the herd, make each cow pay.

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The Grain Growers' Guide Book Department Winnipeg, Man.



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She is right! She doesn't want you to take such chances. Strychnine is dangerous stuff to handle. She ought not to let you mix it anywhere on the farm.

She would very well go a step farther and insist that you use poison you can depend upon to kill the gophers. She would save you big losses, if she could induce you to use Kill-Em-Quick, the poison that is guaranteed to kill the gophers.

Mother wouldn't use a baking powder that might or might not raise her biscuits. No sir! She doesn't want to take all that trouble of making them and then have them turn out no good and be wasted. She doesn't take chances.

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Field Crops

DEPTH OF PLOWING

Q.—My land is in a valley and is light and sandy. It grows good crops when we have plenty of rain, which is not always the case. What depth should it be plowed? Will it stand drought better if plowed shallow? Would extra harrowing help? What grain seed would do best on this kind of land?—Subscriber, Rablin, Man.

The experience of the writer, both at the experimental farm at Indian Head and at the college farm at Winnipeg, has been that deep plowing will increase the yield provided the land is packed sufficiently after plowing to prevent the soil from drying out to the depth plowed. Summerfallow, which was plowed up to eight inches deep, increased in yield for every inch deeper plowed until eight inches was reached; after this the yield decreased with each inch deeper plowed. The following year, however, the land was all plowed about four inches deep and the yield increased according to the increase in depth of plowing the year previous. I would say, however, that the land in your case should not be plowed deeper than eight inches, and should be followed immediately after the plow with the subsoil packer, after which it should be thoroughly harrowed or cultivated. A summerfallow worked in this manner should give you good results even if you did happen to have dry seasons in your district. Extra harrowing helps to conserve the moisture by keeping a mulch on the surface and thus preventing evaporation. The land should not be plowed deep where the surface soil is shallow. The light-colored subsoil should not be turned to the surface. Where soil of this nature is encountered the subsoil could be loosened up to the depth of eight inches with the use of the subsoiler.

There are two types of grass which would give good success on this land, depending upon the purpose for which they are intended. For hay production, Western rye could be used to advantage. For pasture, brome grass would give the best results. These grasses should be sown without a nurse crop at the rate of about 10 or 12 pounds per acre, some time between May 15 and June 15. The growth of weeds that comes up from the summerfallow can be cut off with the mower two or three times during the summer.—T. J. Harrison, Manitoba Agricultural College.

ERADICATING COUCH GRASS

While there are many who may not agree with me, I think the worst weed in my district is couch, quack, or twitch grass, or, as some erroneously call it, brome grass. They may contend that wild oats are the worst, but they can be done away with, "creeping on them before daylight," as Pat has put it. I will go one better and say that you can't catch couch grass even in the dark. We have learnt how to kill wild oats. They can be eradicated, but couch grass can only be removed by the "sweat of the hour." I don't care how many preach "smothering it out with barley." We have tried that way and it failed. The results of our experiments are that the roots must all be pulled to the top and either sun dried or drawn off. They can be sun killed in a dry season.

Couch came to our district in brome grass seed. We had at one time placed brome in the rotation and now we have couch permanently in all those fields as well as in the rotation and our neighbors have it likewise. Up to the present very little attention has been given to it because it has only been in patches. Many believe it to be brome, but it is couch, as they are quite different. The easiest way of distinguishing them is by the panicle or head. The brome is open and spreading like oats, while couch is closed like wheat heads.

As I said before, we have tried barley, and unless we gave the land an awful shaking up with cultivator and harrow before seeding it was of no use. When we did this, barley proved effective, but where the roots were not brought to the surface they were not killed.

The best method, we find, is the summerfallow, and this is how we do it. We plow shallow the fall before. The land should never be plowed deep, as this tends to put the roots too deep. If

possible, we give some cultivation with the narrow toothed cultivator before the freeze up. Immediately after seeding the following spring we plow again about five or six inches deep. The coulters must be set low, as low as the bottom of the share, or the plow is liable to clog up. Patience is a necessary virtue in one who is endeavoring to kill couch grass. If you do not possess it you will learn to swear on the first round.

After plowing we harrow and cultivate alternately, beginning by cultivating shallow and putting the teeth in a little deeper each time. It will clog if you try to put it too deep on the start. We also cross cultivate it alternately. We try to keep it at all summer, especially in a dry time. The roots we sometimes rake up and burn, but usually let them dry on the top for a few days before cultivating again. A poor year for grain is a good year for killing couch. In the fall we plow again in order to let the frost at any roots which still happen to be alive.

I will not even guarantee this treatment to always kill it, because a wet spell may spoil operations, and again, some farmers are liable to become weary in well doing and partially neglect it. But I will guarantee success to be in the same proportion as the amount of labor spent upon it.—J. H. Tolton, Man.

ERGOT ON COUCH, RYE AND TIMOTHY

There are often found among grains of rye, rarely among those of wheat, and abundantly among the seeds of some grasses, blackish or purplish solid bodies, commonly called ergot. Fresh specimens are of a waxy or oily consistency, purplish white inside. They are the storage organs or resting stage of a parasitic fungus belonging to the genus *Claviceps*. Ergot grains vary in size and form, according to the species of grain or other grasses on which they develop. Each of these solid bodies is called a sclerotium (plural sclerotia), derived from a Greek word skleros, hard or dry, in allusion to their nature. They are a part of the vegetative system, the "spawn" of the fungus, in a resting condition, but capable of growth in the spring under such favorable conditions



of warmth and moisture as they get when sown with crop seed, or when lying on the ground at the bases of the stems on which they were formed the previous summer. In the spring small toadstool-like bodies, on violet stalks, with round orange-colored heads, about the size of mustard seed, are produced from the sclerotia lying on the ground. These develop enormous numbers of microscopically small spores (organs analogous to the seeds of higher plants), at the time when grasses and grains are in flower. The minute spores, carried by currents of air or by insects, lodge in the flowers of the grasses and grow; in a short time they completely destroy the seed and form from them the horn-like sclerotia. During the summer spores are formed on these horns; at the same time appears a sugary secretion very attractive to insects, which carry off on their bodies many of the summer spores to the flowering heads of other grasses and thus spread the infection. Late in the summer the production of spores stops, and the sclerotia or storage organs begin to lay up a kind of starch found only in fungi and known as fungus starch, as well as oils, to serve as food

for the growth of it to be sent out the. They then harden up, and fall to the ground away with the grass sclerotia occur on rye and wild rice, being on rye, and are also and other cultivated. They all contain violent poisons. Cereals are usually in the grain. Some under the name of made from flour because a disease known animals which feed taining ergot may be poisoned, as is some our western plains well known result, ergotized grain. H. ergot should not grain should be and the sclerotia de an ergotized crop st any other can be p

PROTECTING BIRDS

This may seem but more care should be put into putting out gopher considerable damage poisoning birds. In placing the poisons. The gopher to the surface.

Every care should be our greatest to worms and harm found this plan to Take a barrel with Bore a hole in the barrel in two, the the hole. Place ground well under. The holes allow Four tubes placed straw stacks should can be placed with near the building enter under the t the poison from rains or high wind painted white to gophers.—E.J.C.

IRRIGATION

The annual convention Canada Irrigation to be held this late in July. The announced. Men have already visitation purposes. Auld, deputy minister Saskatchewan, F government commissioner Robert J. C. Steing secretary of others. A local convention completed at N.

WEIGHT

Q.—Directions treatment for smut by weight. We at one pound to 40 to 13 ounces or 16 malin!

A.—There are of formalin.

SMUT-I

In some seed been found the become contain stinking smut fall-sown wheat may become in peculiarly on cases beneficial from the elimination summerfallow; from early or wheat is not

DEPTH

The depth a largely on the is found. When near to the gives the best found in 1915 that seeding v than two-and prepared clay. From one-and inches appear depth. His observations however, that where the surface is best to err

for the growth of the fruiting organs to be sent out the following spring. They then harden up, turn dark purple, and fall to the ground or are carried away with the grain or hay. The sclerotia occur on rye, wheat, barley and wild rice, being especially common on rye, and are also found on timothy and other cultivated and wild grasses. They all contain an alkaloid and other violent poisons. Those produced on cereals are usually broken when found in the grain. Some are used in medicine under the name of ergot of rye. Bread made from flour containing ergot may cause a disease known as ergotism; and animals which feed on grain or hay containing ergot may also be severely poisoned, as is sometimes the case on our western plains. Abortion is one well known result of cows feeding on ergotized grain. Hay containing much ergot should not be fed. Ergotized grain should be thoroughly screened and the sclerotia destroyed. Seed from an ergotized crop should not be used if any other can be procured.

PROTECTING BIRDS FROM GOPHER POISON

This may seem but of small importance but more care should be taken when putting out gopher poison, as there is considerable damage done in the way of poisoning birds. There is danger even in placing the poison deep into the holes. The gophers will scratch it up to the surface.

Every care should be taken as birds are our greatest help in destroying cut-worms and harmful insects. I have found this plan to be very successful: Take a barrel with the heads left in. Bore a hole in the side and then cut the barrel in two, the cut running through the hole. Place the poison on the ground well under the upturned tub. The holes allow the gophers to enter. Four tubs placed around granaries and straw stacks should be sufficient. One can be placed with safety in the garden near the buildings. The birds will not enter under the tubs. This also keeps the poison from being swept away by rains or high winds. If the tubs are painted white it will help attract the gophers.—E.J.C., Sask.

IRRIGATION CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association is to be held this year at Nelson, B.C., late in July. The exact date is not yet announced. Members of the executive have already visited Nelson for organization purposes. These include F. H. Auld, deputy minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan, F. H. Peters, Dominion government commissioner of irrigation, Robert J. C. Steel, of Calgary, the acting secretary of the association, and others. A local organization has been completed at Nelson for handling the convention.

WEIGHT OF FORMALIN

Q.—Directions for using the formalin treatment for smut always refer to formalin by weight. We are told, for example, to use one pound to 40 gallons of water. Are there 12 ounces or 16 ounces in a pound of formalin?

A.—There are 16 ounces in a pound of formalin.

SMUT-INFECTED SOIL

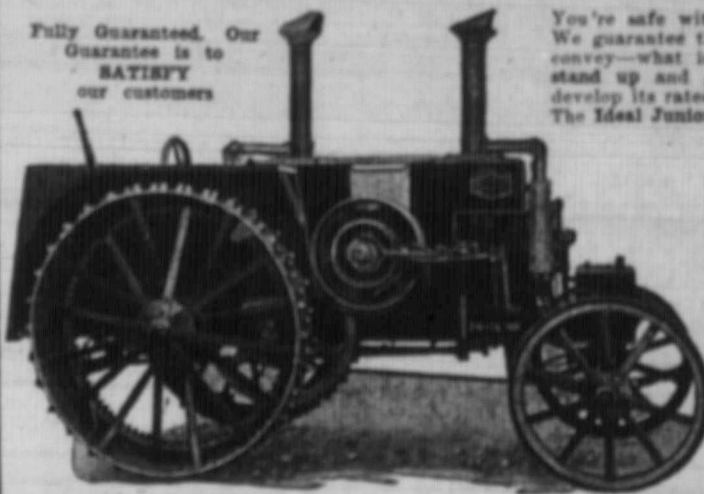
In some sections of Oregon it has been found that the surface soil may become contaminated with spores of stinking smut at threshing time, and fall-sown wheat, though properly treated, may become infected from the soil, especially on summerfallow. In such cases beneficial results may be expected from the elimination or replotting of summerfallow; from crop rotation; or from early or late seeding. Spring wheat is not subject to soil infection.

DEPTH OF SOWING

The depth at which to sow depends largely on the depth at which moisture is found. Where the moisture comes near to the surface shallow seeding gives the best results. Prof. Braeken found in 1915 and 1916 at Saskatoon, that seeding wheat to a greater depth than two-and-a-half inches on well-prepared clay loam fallow was too deep. From one-and-a-half to two-and-a-half inches appeared to be the optimum depth. His observations led him to say, however, that on drifting soil, or where the surface is loose and dry it is best to err on the side of sowing too

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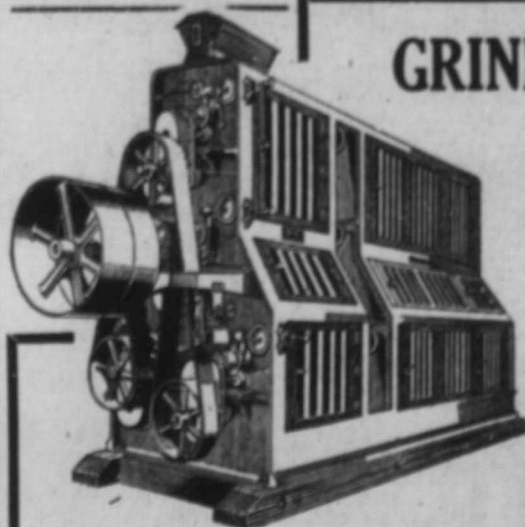
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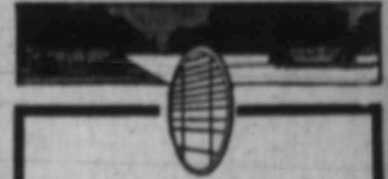
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deeply than too shallow. One thing to be kept in mind is that the seed should be placed into, and not merely on the moisture if it is within three inches of the top. In the semi-arid districts seeding to a depth of at least two-and-half inches is recommended. When the seed is sown too deeply the plant develops a second or perhaps more, root systems above the level at which the seed is placed. One of the benefits of good cultivation with a view to the conservation of moisture is that it permits of seeding at the depth at which most rapid plant development will take place.

SOIL INFECTION

Professor Bolley announces that the latest experiments at the North Dakota Experiment Station have made it clear that the chief causes of deterioration in cereal crops, especially wheat, is not due to lost fertility but is largely due to parasitic troubles which are transmitted by way of the seed and the soil. Fresh barnyard manure, which contains the chaff and straw used in the bedding of the crop on which there are parasitic organisms which attack that particular kind of plant. Many of these are well suited to living on the decaying refuse of the crop on which they are parasitic. The wilt and canker diseases of flax and the root rots and blights of wheat are among the examples given. The latter are stated to be the chief causes of tip-burning and sun scalding of the leaves of the young wheat plant, including the shrivelling of the seeds and the blighting of the heads. Prof. Bolley recommends that manures be well rotted before they are placed on the land or where fresh manure is applied, it be spread on pasture or hay lands so that the harmful organisms may die out before the land is sown with the particular crop which they attack. The single crop system of growing wheat after wheat is an insanitary procedure. It introduces into the land all the diseases which wheat is heir to. Rotation of crops is necessary in maintaining sanitary soil conditions.

TUMBLE WEED

In the autumn of the year,
When the leaves are brown and sere
And the wind it sighs and sobs, and
Sighs like saddened souls in pain;
There's a spectre in its flight,
Scuds across our startled sight,
'Tis the tumble weed a-tumbling o'er
The plain.

Like coyote fleet and grey,
Prowling after plaintive prey,
So this waif of wanton willy wag
Comes wandering weird and fain;
Lingering in single file,
Maddly massing, mile on mile,
Thus the tumble weed goes rumbling
O'er the plain.

But, by simple, slender span,
Product of the hand of man,
Devastation—weed dominion—is denied
In our domain;
Or in pyramidal pyre
Fashioned for a funeral fire,
So the tumble weed goes grumbling
Off the plain.

O'er the harried fields of France,
Fertile, but for foe's advance
Sowing slaughter and servility, war,
Wastage, woe and bane—
Militarism, gone to seed
Like some noxious, vicious weed,
Is the tumble weed that decimates
The plain.

Lives of heroes, seek no truce!
Soldiers of the soil, produce!
Stay its scattering, balk its sowing,
Hold its lust to rule in rein!
Civilization's sons afire,
With the fervor of their ire,
Will expurge this wandering weed
From off the plain.

GERMANY'S BURDEN

The German Imperial budgets of the war period reported \$45,000,000 as the annual interest charge on the debt for the fiscal year 1914-15, \$299,300,000 for 1915-16, \$582,500,000 for 1916-17, and \$872,300,000 for 1917-18. For the fiscal year now beginning, the budget estimate is \$1,477,000,000.

MASTER MECHANIC OVERALLS

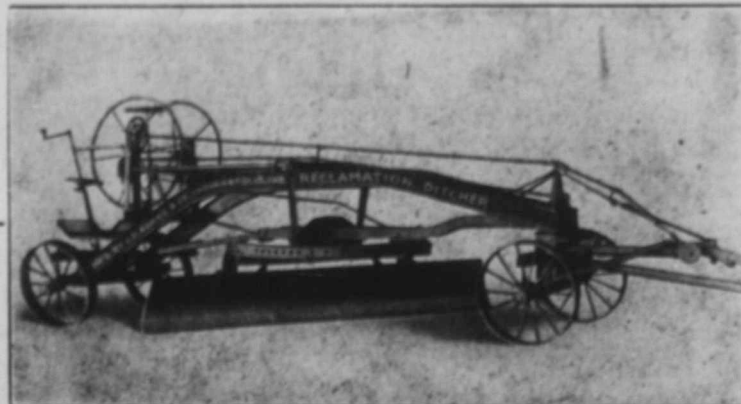


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JOHN Na

They are Fighting-Dying-for YOU! What are You Doing for THEM?

IF only you could be in France, close to your boy, think of the comforts you could send him into the lines, how you could hearten him for the supreme ordeal of battle, shield him by your advice, from temptation, comfort him in pain, help him turn his eyes, not always downward into the chaos of war, but upward to the Right we fight for, and to the higher things he learned on your knee

But no—thousands of miles separate you! Not for you are his furloughs, no visits to camps for you, no privilege of visiting your boy in hospital, if need be. Few and far between are the comforts you can send across the wide seas!

Would that you had a friend over there to perform these offices for you! Thank God, **you have that friend.** The Y.M.C.A. is ever at your boy's side, from the day he enlists to the day he doffs his uniform—in camps, trains, boats, in the streets of the big city, in hospital, behind the firing lines—and often right into the trenches—everywhere.

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Said Lord Northcliffe, "I do not think the War could be fought without the Y.M.C.A.!" A general declared, "The benefit to the troops is beyond all calculation." In the words of Ralph Connor, "The Y.M.C.A. is nearer to the boys than anything else."

Think of the tremendous cost of building and maintaining hundreds of huts with all the thousand and one comforts that must be provided. What will you give to show that you care for your boy's welfare? At least \$2,250,000 is needed for 1918. For the sake of your precious boys, be Generous!



War-Work Summary

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89 branches of Canadian Y.M.C.A. in France.
74 branches in England.

More than 60,000 cups of hot tea and coffee distributed daily in France—free. Estimated cost for 8 months, \$48,000.

150,000 magazines distributed free every month. (Estimated cost \$15,000).

\$125,000 used in 1917 to build huts in France.

Thousands of soldiers decide for the better life.

Y.M.C.A. sells many needful things to soldiers for their convenience.

Profits, if any, all spent for benefit of soldiers.

Service to boys in Camp hospitals.

Red Triangle Clubs for soldiers in Toronto, St. John, Montreal and other places. Centres in Paris and London for men on leave.

Out of Red Triangle Fund, \$75,000 is to be contributed to the war work of the Y.W.C.A.

Y.M.C.A.

Red Triangle Fund

\$2,250,000, May 7, 8, 9

Canada Wide Appeal

Dozens of Y.M.C.A. dug-outs in forward trenches under fire.

Over 1000 Y.M.C.A. workers overseas.

\$100,000 needed for athletic equipment (helps morale of soldiers).

Y.M.C.A. saved hundreds of lives at Vimy Ridge by caring for walking wounded.

Over 100 pianos in England and France, also 300 gramophones and 27 moving picture machines.

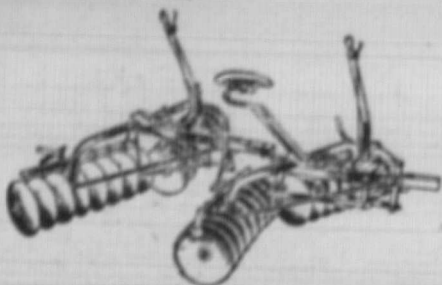
National Council, Young Men's Christian Association

Headquarters: 120 Bay Street, Toronto

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Heavy types for use with tractors

IN CHOOSING A HARROW

INVESTIGATE THE GANGS

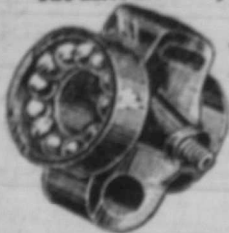
Whenever Disk Harrow gangs crowd, you have trouble. In most Out Throw Harrows they bump together, rock and sway; they are heavy on the horses and when the land is tough or hard, they rise out of the ground. Bissell Disks are a different construction from others. The gangs do not butt together. They have no rocking motion. The draught is steady and even. The team will travel faster, do more work and do it easier. Bissell Disks will work land which is too hard for any other make to handle and have wider field of usefulness. They do not fall where the most work is required.

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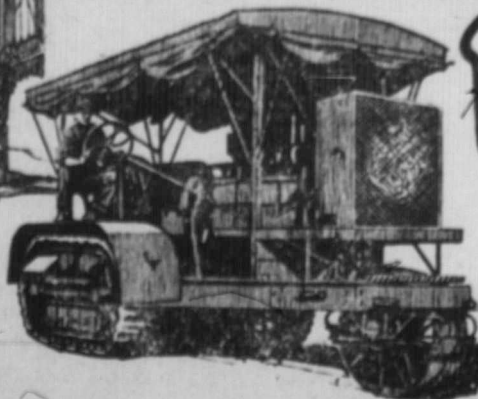
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The Crops of Permanence

Continued from Page 7

crops—the roughage from threshed grains, grasses and legume, and from dry cured corn stalks.

Forage Crops Classified

Forage crops may be classified according to their effect on the soil under: (1) annual grass crops—oats, barley, rye, etc., which take out plant food and leave little root fibre; (2) perennial grass crops—Western rye, brome, timothy—which take out plant food and leave much root fibre; (3) perennial legume crops—alfalfa—which takes out plant food but leave much root fibre and nitrogen; (4) annual intertilled crops—which take out much plant food, and leave little root fibre but much moisture and available plant food.

Winter rye has much the same effect as the annual grain crops and sweet clover an effect similar to the perennial legumes. These are the only biennials likely to be used extensively here in the near future.

Long-Lived Crops for Hay and Pasture

Under semi-arid conditions long-lived or perennial crops do not yield as well as the shorter-lived annuals and biennials. This is explained by the fact that much more frequent opportunity to store moisture and develop plant food is given in the case of annuals and biennials than with a crop which lives several years. At the same time we must keep in mind that perennial crops cost less to produce since there is no charge for soil preparation, seed

able practice when seeding down to grass, but alfalfa should always be sown alone.

Fall sowing is not followed, for the reason that the autumn months are usually quite dry and poor germination is probable. In addition, the plants have not time to make sufficient growth to thoroughly establish themselves before winter sets in. As a consequence, there is less likelihood of their living over this part of the year. Seeding in June, preferably in the early part, has been found most satisfactory, although some men sow the hardier grasses, such as timothy and rye grass at the same time the wheat is sown.

Drilling rather than broadcasting the seed is the general rule. The surface soil is often too dry for good germination and not infrequently high winds are apt to blow away many of the lighter seeds if sown by the "broadcast" method. In a dry climate the moisture conditions necessary for germination are controlled much better by drilling. Some men still broadcast the seed and harrow it in, with very favorable results if the moisture conditions are favorable.

Perennial Crops

The hay and pasture crops that live longer than two years and that are best suited to western conditions are of two kinds—grasses and legumes. The three best grasses are Western rye grass, brome grass and timothy. Three grasses of lesser importance are Kentucky blue, red top and meadow fescue. The best legume is alfalfa.



A Field of Irrigated Timothy in Southern Alberta

and seeding, after the first year.

It is our opinion that in the drier portions of the west greater reliance must be placed on the short-lived crops than on the long-lived ones. Yet the latter are essential for such permanent or semi-permanent pastures as it may be found advisable to use. It would seem, however, that we should plan to get the bulk of our hay from annual crops and depend upon the perennials for some early spring pasturage, some hay, and a reserve pasture for horses or other stock when the annual crops may not be ready for pasturing. Where weeds or drifting soils are serious a large proportion of perennials is desirable. The more humid the district the more successful perennials will be, the drier the area the more annuals must be depended upon. The proportion of each must be determined by the climatic condition and the system of farming followed.

Culture Under Dry Conditions

In growing grasses, clovers and alfalfa, there are several practices now quite firmly established that differ somewhat from those in vogue in more humid areas. We look upon sowing these small seeds with a nurse crop as precarious in most places having less than 16 inches of precipitation. Yet a thinly seeded nurse crop has considerable value in that it helps to lessen soil drifting and to smother weeds which may develop before the small plants of the slow-starting forage crops get established. But where moisture is the limiting factor in crop yields, a heavy "nurse crop" instead of being a protection, actually robs the young plants of the moisture necessary for their growth and often leaves them in such a weak condition that a severe winter may cause their death. The use of a thin "nurse crop" to be cut early for hay, has in many parts proven a desir-

Western rye grass is a hardy, perennial drought resistant, native grass. Owing to its short root stocks and more or less bunchy growth it is known locally as one of the "bunch" grasses. It is a strong, upright grower, having relatively few leaves and a rather stiff, straight stem. The seed is carried in the form of a spike or head.

Western rye is one of the best grasses for general use. It is essentially a hay grass, but is often used for pasture. For the latter purpose, the quality of the pasture is much improved by mixing with the rye grass a small quantity of alfalfa, Kentucky blue grass, or both. If used for hay, rye grass should be cut as soon as the plants start to bloom, otherwise the forage will be found to be coarse and woody. It equals the yield of brome grass in the drier parts. On the heavier soils of the more humid regions, it is approached in yield by timothy. Seed forms readily on Western rye grass and can be easily saved. The straw from the mature threshed hay is, however, of little value.

In sowing, 12 to 14 pounds of seed is used per acre. On account of the loose, bulky character of the seed, it is difficult to sow with the ordinary drill unless a small amount of some heavier seed, such as oats, is used to make it run out evenly. This difficulty causes many to sow it broadcast when otherwise drilling, the most desired method of sowing, would be followed. It produces from 300 to 500 pounds of seed per acre under favorable conditions.

Brome grass is a hardy, drought resistant perennial grass that was introduced here from West Central Europe in the late nineties. It has a creeping root stock which sends up new shoots from its joints, thus forming a thick, even growth of grass and a dense mat of roots. It is this character which makes it at once drought resistant and hard to control. It is a strong, upright

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grower, having many leaves and a long, slender stem. The seeds are carried in the form of a loose, open panicle.

In the drier areas it vies with Western rye for first place, usually yielding as much hay and more and better pasture. In many places it is considered a pest, owing to its persistence and the difficulty experienced in eradicating it. Its use is not recommended in the more moist areas, and only in the drier parts after its objectionable characteristic has been made known. The hay being more leafy is more difficult to cure than Western rye grass, and it is looked upon with less favor by horsemen.

Brome grass is sometimes sown in a mixture with alfalfa, either for hay or pasture. Used in this way it gives large yields, but on account of its tendency to become "sod bound" after being down two or three years, most men prefer to sow the more expensive alfalfa seed by itself. It is an excellent pasture grass, starting early and giving a good aftermath. Even when sod bound it produces a thick, though short, growth of leaves. The first crop is usually the best, and each succeeding one is lighter.

It can be renewed by plowing shallow in the rainy season and cultivating lightly through the summer. The succeeding crop is generally a heavy one. The sod is broken up, or the grass eradicated, by plowing and backsetting or by plowing in the dry season after the grass has been pastured off or cut for hay. It forms seed freely, often producing 300 to 500 pounds per acre. The straw from the threshed hay is of fair feeding value. The same difficulties are experienced in seeding brome as Western rye and the same amount of seed is used per acre.

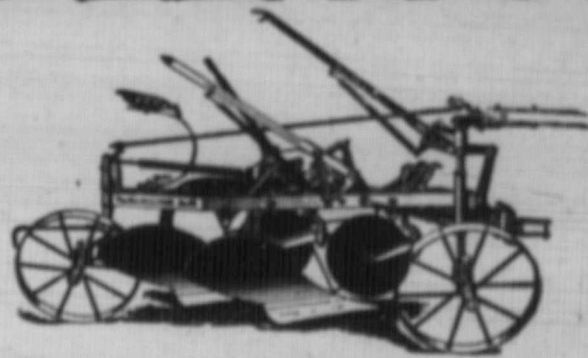
Why Timothy is Popular

Timothy is a hardy perennial grass, but one that is unsuited for dry areas. It is a "bunch" grass, having a shallow root system, and does best in heavy soils in humid regions. It makes excellent hay for driving horses, but is not a good pasture grass except for use in mixtures. It is grown in parts of northern and eastern Saskatchewan, but there are few places where the Western rye does not surpass it in yield. The most favorable reports concerning this grass come from the humid parts of Manitoba, the foothills of Western Alberta, the more humid parts of Northern Alberta and from the Kerrobert Moose Mountain and other local areas in Saskatchewan.

The ease with which seed can be secured, its relative cheapness, the reputation of the hay for feeding to driving horses, and the adaptability of the crop to the heavy soils of the moist areas, are reasons for its popularity. In its favored climate it is often sown with red clover and alsike for hay, the fields to be used later for pasture. The clovers have not demonstrated their usefulness here yet but alfalfa might very well replace them in this mixture in Saskatchewan. A small amount of timothy seed is often added to the hay or pasture mixture even in the drier parts. When sown alone 6 to 8 pounds of seed are used per acre.

Kentucky blue grass is, next to brome grass, one of the best to use in mixtures where pasture is desired. It has creeping root stalks and forms a close, dense mat on the surface of the soil. Ordinarily it does not grow high enough to give a good yield of hay. It should seldom be sown alone, even for pasture. When sown with Western rye or timothy, it increases the pasture value of these crops. It starts earlier than most of our other grasses, and continues to grow as long as the moisture in the soil permits. Being shallow rooted, its growth is seriously checked by prolonged periods of drought. It is eagerly sought for by animals and is of high feeding value. When sown alone, 18 to 20 pounds of seed are used per acre.

Red top is essentially a low land pasture grass. It is suited to wet acid soils and to low lying valley lands. It is a hardy perennial having a creeping root. It, too, forms a close sod which stands tramping well. The growth is generally short and thick. The pasture is liked by all kinds of stock, but is not so palatable or so nutritious as Kentucky blue. Alsike and white clover are sometimes used with it for pasture.



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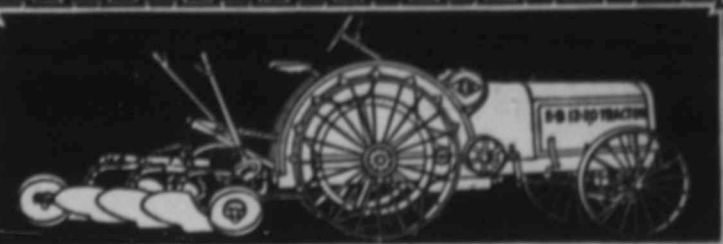
We ask your special attention to such features as the length and strength of front and rear wheel standards; the long dust-proof wheel bearings; the strong beams and bottoms, the well-braced bar steel main frame. These are all features that insure long life as well as good service. Then note the ease with which the bottoms are adjusted and handled; the provisions made for close adjustment; the shape of the plow point and share; the strength of the frog, and you will see why so many farmers are buying and using Hamilton plows.

In the Hamilton line are disk gangs, sulkies, walking plows and tractor plows—a plow for every farm—all of the same high quality of construction. See the local dealer, or write the nearest branch house for full information about Hamilton plows.

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It is only fair to you and your car that I should tell you that up to now it has given no trouble nor has it had any replacements except one plug and the carbon removed. The oil we are getting not always the best.

This statement is correct and will bear any investigation. Have had such pleasure with the car, compared with others, suggested it to me that I should write you this note, which may be of some use.

Yours sincerely,
CHAS. P. BAILEY,
s/c. Corporal.

The letter and photograph is a copy made from the original sent from somewhere behind the lines.



SEE THE McLAUGHLIN LINE AT THE LOCAL SHOW ROOMS

Western rye and timothy are also often mixed with it to give bulk to the pasture or for hay. Red top should seldom be sown alone but if this is done 15 pounds or more of seed should be used per acre.

Meadow fescue is used both for hay and pasture. In the drier parts it does not yield well. In moist seasons it compares favorably as a pasture grass with Western rye but in dry ones it is not productive. It is very much inferior to brome for pasture. It is a hardy perennial, but not drought resistant, and produces a fair yield the first year, but succeeding crops are often disappointing. For this reason it is not popular and when used it is in mixtures with other standard sorts. When sown alone, 20 to 30 pounds of seed are required to sow an acre.

The King of Legumes

Alfalfa is better suited to the climatic and soil conditions of Western Canada than any of the other legumes. Recent experimental work has demonstrated that it can be grown on almost any soil and in practically every part of the present settled portion of the West. It is a drought resistant perennial and certain varieties are very hardy. It gives good yields when properly cared for and the quality of the forage is unsurpassed. It makes an excellent soiling crop and furnishes good pasture for all classes of stock. It is, however, in common with clover and rape, apt to cause bloating, unless pastured with care. Animals should not be allowed on it when hungry nor when it is damp or frosted. Serious losses have occurred with cattle and sheep from this practice. The greatest value of alfalfa is in its use as dry cured fodder or hay.

The type that has been found most satisfactory is that having variegated blossoms. The best variety of this type is Grimm. Other good ones are Cossack, Baltic and Ontario Variegated. The yellow flowered type recently introduced is very hardy and may yet be found to have a place here. Most of the purple blossomed sorts are too tender for our winters.

Land intended for alfalfa should be free from all creeping rooted grasses, since these are among the crop's worst enemies. A stand of alfalfa can best be secured by sowing it after a hoed crop or on summerfallow, but fall or spring plowing well worked down is quite satisfactory on all except very light soils and in very dry areas. Under these conditions it is desirable that alfalfa be seeded after a fallow or hoed crop.

The seed should be sown early in June, at from 2 to 15 pounds per acre, without a nurse crop. Inoculation is generally necessary and always advisable. A crop is seldom taken the first year, but the plants are usually clipped back in order to destroy the weed growth.

No cultivation should be given after seeding the first year. It is desirable that a growth of 10 to 15 inches be left to hold the snow and protect the young plants during their first winter. In the following and succeeding springs, surface cultivation with disc and harrows is commonly practised, the purpose being to form a mulch to conserve moisture and to aid in keeping down grasses and weeds.

The first crop should be cut when about five to ten per cent. of the plants are in blossom, or immediately after the new sprouts appear at the base of the plant. Two crops are often taken in one year and occasionally three have been secured. In the drier areas it is probable that one crop is all that should be taken, since it is advisable to leave a considerable growth for winter protection, and this cannot be expected from a second crop. In the more humid sections of the West, two crops are generally taken from "dry lands" and three from irrigated lands each year.

Alfalfa is not suited to short rotations because of the high cost of the seed and the difficulty of plowing the alfalfa sod. It reaches its greatest usefulness on the irrigated lands of Southern Alberta.

Native Grasses

The native grasses are largely used for hay and pasture in all new districts. "Prairie wool" and "Slough hay" constitute the greater part of the for-

age used in the early history of the farms. When cut before the native vegetation makes hay, but when allowed to ripen, and particularly after it has been frozen, the quality is poor. The native hay used in addition to numerous other varieties of native legumes with the protein content of the greatly improving it in quality as the supply of native hay there is usually little cultivated perennials. The right time and place for hay does not differ much in value from that produced from grasses.

Mixtures for Hay

Under some conditions grasses, or of grasses and clover larger returns than constituent crops grown per se at Saskatoon out this contention has been cut for hay. It is that where pasture is desired both hay and pasture mixtures will give satisfaction than single crops.

The following are a few that are likely to be satisfactory in different parts of the West:—

1. Western Rye 8 lb
2. Western Rye 10 Blue 6 lbs.
3. Western rye 10 lb
4. Western Rye 10 lb
5. Brome 8 lbs. Alf
6. Timothy 5 lbs. Alf
7. Western Rye 8
8. Western Rye 5 lb
9. Timothy 2 lbs., Alfalfa
10. Western Rye or Alf Top 4 lbs., Alsike Clov



Professor J. Bracke

Those containing found most products for hay two cuttings in order to secure the mixture contain or brome and alfalfa give the best pasture.

The mixture in which predominates will be in the greater part while those containing either alfalfa or K will be found best some suitable soils it may replace a part of the rye. When planted without difficulty place Western rye.

Mixture No. 9 is low lying soils that are slightly alkaline. It should also be found to be of the other crops and the alsike omit.

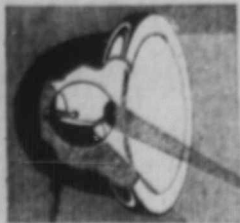
Under favored conditions a pound each of red clover and perhaps white an equal weight of timothy the clovers mentioned considered commercial is probable that so a suitable environment province where they are tried. They are heavy soils and in Saskatchewan.

Biennial

The biennial crops parts of each of two

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age used in the early history of prairie farms. When cut before it is ripe, this native vegetation makes very nutritious hay, but when allowed to become dead ripe, and particularly after slough hay has been frozen, the quality is very poor. The native hay usually includes, in addition to numerous grasses, a number of native legumes which increases the protein content of the whole, thus greatly improving it in quality. As long as the supply of native hay is abundant there is usually little need for sowing cultivated perennials. When cut at the right time and properly cured this hay does not differ essentially in feeding value from that produced from the cultivated grasses.

Mixtures for Hay and Pasture

Under some conditions mixtures of grasses, or of grasses and legumes, produce larger returns than any one of the constituent crops grown singly. Our experience at Saskatoon has not borne out this contention when the crop has been cut for hay. It is our opinion that where pasture is desired or even where both hay and pasture is expected that mixtures will give rather better satisfaction than single crops.

The following are among the mixtures that are likely to be found satisfactory in different portions of the West:—

1. Western Rye 8 lbs. Brome 6 lbs.
2. Western Rye 10 lbs. Kentucky Blue 6 lbs.
3. Western rye 10 lbs. Timothy 3 lbs. lbs.
4. Western Rye 10 lbs. Alfalfa 3 lbs.
5. Brome 8 lbs. Alfalfa 5 lbs.
6. Timothy 5 lbs. Alfalfa 5 lbs.
7. Western Rye 8 lbs. Kentucky Blue 4 lbs. Alfalfa 3 lbs.
8. Western Rye 5 lbs. Brome 3 lbs. Timothy 2 lbs. Alfalfa 3 lbs.
9. Western Rye or Brome 8 lbs., Red Top 4 lbs., Alsike Clover 3 lbs.



Professor J. Bracken and a Group of School Inspectors inspecting a Sweet Clover Plot on the College Farm at Saskatoon

Those containing alfalfa will be found most productive, but when used for hay two cuttings may be necessary in order to secure the greatest yield. The mixture containing brome grass or brome and alfalfa are likely to give the best pasturage.

The mixture in which Western rye predominates will be found best for hay in the greater part of the plains region, while those containing Western rye and either alfalfa or Kentucky blue grass will be found best for pasture. On some suitable soils in this area timothy may replace a part or all of the Western rye. When brome can be eradicated without difficulty it might replace Western rye.

Mixture No. 9 is recommended for low lying soils that are subject to flooding. It should also be found useful for slightly alkaline areas. Where the alsike is found to kill out the amount of the other crops should be increased and the alsike omitted.

Under favored conditions one-half pound each of red clover, alsike, alfalfa, and perhaps white clover might replace an equal weight of the other seeds. While the clovers mentioned are not considered commercially successful here, it is probable that some of them may find a suitable environment on parts of the province where they have not yet been tried. They are likely to do best on heavy soils and in northern and eastern Saskatchewan.

Biennial Crops

The biennial crops live two years or parts of each of two years and then die.

To this class belong red clover, alsike clover, white or Dutch clover, sweet clover, winter rye and rape.

Red, alsike and white or Dutch—are very little grown in Saskatchewan. They are not well suited to our climate. None of them are drought resistant, and most strains of red and alsike are not hardy enough to live through our winters. Their best use at the present time is to form a small proportion of mixtures for hay and pasture in the more moist parts of the province. White or Dutch clover is hardier and is much used for lawn grass purposes in a mixture with Kentucky blue grass. Alsike has seemed rather hardier than red clover with us. It is rather better, also, for low lying soils. Some strains of red clover recently introduced from Siberia promise greater hardiness than any heretofore tried. White clover is so short that it is unsuitable for hay purposes. It is, however, sometimes used with standard grasses to form permanent pastures. These crops should never be sown alone in Saskatchewan except for experimental purposes. Under these conditions 10 to 12 pounds of red clover, 7 to 10 of alsike and 6 to 8 of white clover per acre is sufficient to sow.

Sweet clover is a tall growing, biennial plant, having coarse branching stems which bear white blossoms, and except when young, carry relatively few leaves. It is a "legume," but not a real clover. Nevertheless, it has the power, in common with clover, alfalfa and other legumes, when inoculated with suitable bacteria, to gather nitrogen from the air.

Sweet clover has several very undesirable qualities. It is bitter, coarse, hard to cure, of doubtful value as hay, apt to become an impurity in alfalfa seed, and in waste places may become a weed.


Among the redeeming qualities of

sweet clover are, first, its suitability to the climate; second, its high productivity; third, its biennial character; fourth, it is a "legume," fifth, it may be grown as an intertilled crop, and sixth, it does well on light soils that are inclined to drift and where other forage crops often do very poorly.

Sweet clover grows nearly a month before corn is up and generally remains green for a month after corn freezes in the fall. It is seldom seriously injured by spring or fall frosts. It is a crop peculiarly suited to the short growing season and the severe temperature conditions of Western Canada. At Saskatoon, sweet clover, when sown in rows, has yielded more than any other forage crop, and rather more than corn during the last two seasons.

In most seasons the crop will grow from one to three feet high the first year. This may be either pastured off or cut for hay as desired. The following year the first crop is generally ready to cut the latter part of June, and the second crop the latter part of July. From four to 15 pounds of seed, depending upon the width apart of the rows, should be used per acre.


At present the probable usefulness of sweet clover in Western agriculture seems to lie in its value as: first, a two season pasture crop; second, a possible hay crop if cut early; third, a possible silage crop, which, either alone or mixed with winter rye or corn, may be found of value. If use can be made of the coarser growth from the wide rows intertilled, this method of growing will probably be found the best under semi-



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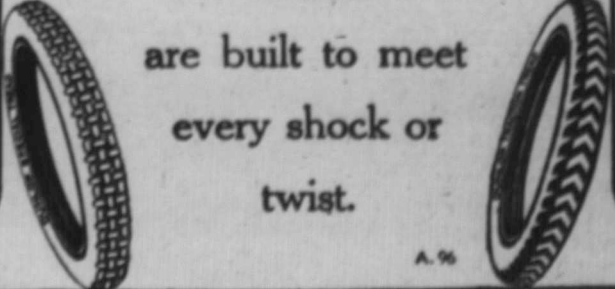
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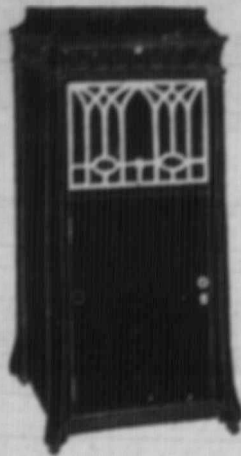
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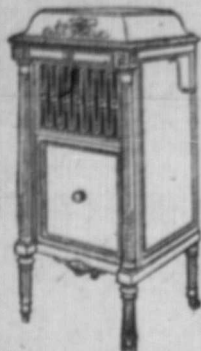
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arid conditions. It will at the same time produce some of the desirable effects of an intertilled crop.

It should not be forgotten, however, (1) that sweet clover is bitter, particularly in the later stage of its development, (2) that it is coarse in texture and therefore unpalatable, and in the mature condition relatively indigestible, (3) that it is hard to cure on account of its large moisture content, (4) that it may become an undesirable plant in alfalfa seed growing centres, and (5) that much more information must be obtained concerning it before it can either be rejected as being worthless or as being more harmful than beneficial, or accepted as a forage crop suitable for general use.

Sweet clover has many good qualities and some very bad ones. If the latter can be overcome the crop will have a very important place in our agriculture. If they cannot be overcome it will occupy only a very limited sphere of usefulness. Investigations now under way should give such added information as is necessary to determine the relative value of sweet clover among our cultivated crops.

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE HOUSE

The American Co-operative Association, with over 20 retail branches in operation and with service branches located in Chicago, St. Paul and Everett, Washington, has launched its campaign for a Co-operative Wholesale Supply House, to be located in Chicago. The new enterprise is meeting with favor with not only its present stockholders, but also with outside co-operative organizations and numerous subscriptions have already been received, the subscriptions are void if the entire amount is not secured.

With its own wholesale and the number of retail branches being rapidly increased, the American Co-operative Association will become one of the most influential business enterprises of the country.

Aside from supplying its farmer customers with what they need the association also markets all kinds of farm produce, through its Chicago branch as high as 30 car loads of produce have been sold in one week, besides a large number of local shipments consisting of poultry, eggs, butter, veal, etc.

Another venture, the success of which is practically assured, is the establishment of a large seed house, where farmers can ship their seeds for cleaning and testing or for sale.

The association's main office is at Wausau, Wis., and with three years of successful growth is meeting the present disturbed business conditions without faltering. Purchases now are made in large quantities, to take care of its own branches as well as its other co-operative customers. The business of this association exceeds one-half million per month.

QUEENSLAND LAND SCHEME

Queensland, Australia, has adopted a measure which reserves for returned soldiers and other settlers large tracts of public lands. The lands are not to be sold to the settlers, but leased only. The rent, for a few years at least, will be less than the rental value. So there must still be opportunities for unearned increment. For the first three years there will be no rent. Then for the next 12 it will be 1 1/2 per cent. of capital value, and after that it will be fixed for periods of 15 years by the rent court. Transfers of leases are restricted in various ways in the hope of preventing speculation. Provisions are also made for a school to teach farming to settlers and to pay them wages while learning. A fund is provided for loans on improvements or to assist building. Interest to civilian settlers will be five per cent. Soldiers will be charged but three and a half per cent. the first year, but must pay half per cent. more each year until the rate reaches five per cent.

If your order of nursery stock comes before you are ready to plant, heel it in for a few days. Cut the bundle open and spread out the plants in a trench, packing the dirt well about the roots. It is a good plan to cover half or two-thirds of the shrub in order that it may not dry out.

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DR. W. A. CLUFF, Specialist Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Bank of Hamilton Building, 2nd Avenue, Saskatoon. Phones: Office, 2385; House, 2382.

DOCTOR JOHN JACKSON, M.D., C.M., Surgeon and Gynaecologist, late of New York, Chicago and Mayo Clinics. Women's Diseases, Suite 601 Tegler Block, Edmonton, Alberta. Phones: 1421-71107.

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L

MARKETING WOOL
Much wool is damaged taken from the sheep wool is much higher in or gray, so get rid of gray sheep and send their place. The wool to raise.

The health of the quality of the wool, low in vitality for a of the wool grown is likely to be weak in fibre, and the p accordingly. The v may be reduced and fleece lessened by t housing. Sheep do cold, so long as they draughts.

Another defect in it is full of chaff as sheep to feed from stacks or feeding practice, as the wool the sheep will soon considerably reduce fleeces of sheep the ground fill with dirt particles of the soil d will be well for sheep all tags or dung for before turning the spring. This v cleaner and increase

Dock the tails if there will be no long tailed sheep away of dung locks, w wool value.

Catching

Do not catch sh wool. Seize the s jaws or flank, pre the sheep is runn it by the hind leg, then place your s jaw. Do not wash after shearing. It because of the los bility to secure a p of price.

Do not shear sh wool is dry; also afterwards. Dam ultimately turn y value. Mildew n impairs the tensile Dampness greatly wool. Shearing n the weather is v May 20th is usual

Never shear sh Dirty or chaff y value. Wool bu straw. The straw to them, but it a the wool. Select clean floor. Put centre of this spa with a large ca making a soft pa may be set while comfort which t will cause it to s ping. Having ca on its ramp, lea your knees. The over by the left ing is done with ing up the wool clip so that the both ways. As cut off the fleec wards, finishing Keep the fleec duly.

Before rolli lightly so as to All heavy tags should be remo fleece, skin side The outer edge and, after that, and neck ends, "Tags" (th dung adhering separately. If the fleece, part be stained and

Ty

Never use bi The binder ty wool and cann at, considerable fibres will no made from su

Livestock

MARKETING WOOL PROPERLY

Much wool is damaged before it is taken from the sheep. White, bright wool is much higher in price than black or gray, so get rid of the black and gray sheep and secure white ones in their place. The white ones are as easy to raise.

The health of the animal affects the quality of the wool, and if a sheep is low in vitality for a time, the portion of the wool grown during that period is likely to be weak. Such wool is weak in fibre, and the grading is lowered accordingly. The vitality of the sheep may be reduced and the value of the fleece lessened by too close and warm housing. Sheep do not suffer from the cold, so long as they are protected from draughts.

Another defect in some wool is that it is full of chaff and dirt. Permitting sheep to feed from overhanging straw stacks or feeding racks is very bad practice, as the wool on the backs of the sheep will soon gather chaff which considerably reduces its value. The fleeces of sheep that run over plowed ground fill with dirt, and the alkali properties of the soil damage the wool. It will be well for sheep owners to remove all tags or dung locks from their sheep before turning them out to pasture in the spring. This would keep the wool cleaner and increase its value.

Dock the tails from all lambs, and there will be no long tailed sheep. Long tailed sheep always bear a large crop of dung locks, which means loss in wool value.

Catching a Sheep

Do not catch sheep by grabbing the wool. Seize the animal either by the jaws or flank, preferably the former. If the sheep is running from you, catch it by the hind leg, above the hock, and then place your other hand under its jaw. Do not wash wool either before or after shearing. It never pays to do so because of the loss of weight and inability to secure a proportionate increase of price.

Do not shear sheep except when the wool is dry; also keep the wool dry afterwards. Damp wool in storage will ultimately turn yellow, lessening the value. Mildew may attack it, which impairs the tensile strength of the fibre. Dampness greatly reduces the value of wool. Shearing may be done as soon as the weather is warm enough. About May 20th is usually right.

Never shear sheep on a dirty surface. Dirty or chaffy fleeces are lowered in value. Wool buyers want wool, not straw. The straw is not only valueless to them, but it also spoils the value of the wool. Select a smooth, well swept, clean floor. Put a bundle of hay in the centre of this space, and cover this over with a large canvass or blanket, thus making a soft pad upon which the sheep may be set while handling. The relative comfort which the sheep will thus enjoy will cause it to struggle less while clipping. Having caught your sheep, set it on its rump, leaning backwards against your knees. The head may now be held over by the left elbow, while the shearing is done with the right hand. Opening up the wool of the neck and belly, clip so that the fleece divides and falls both ways. As the process proceeds, cut off the fleece from the neck downwards, finishing up one side at a time. Keep the fleece from falling apart unduly.

Before rolling the fleece, shake lightly so as to remove all loose dirt. All heavy tags or badly discolored locks should be removed. Then spread the fleece, skin side down, on a swept floor. The outer edges are then folded over, and, after that, commencing at the tail and neck ends, roll up compactly.

"Tags" (that is wool with some dung adhering) should be packed separately. If rolled into the middle of the fleece, part of the good wool will be stained and injured.

Tying Fleeces

Never use binder twine to tie fleeces. The binder/twine fibres get into the wool and cannot be taken out, except at considerable cost. As the vegetable fibres will not take wool dye, cloth made from such wool is damaged. It

has been customary, with the longer types of wool, to draw out the neck wool, making a rope of it, and thus tying the fleece with a portion of itself. This rope becomes very difficult to untwist, and consequently this method of tying depreciates the value of the wool. The best method is to tie with special paper twine, such as may be had from the departments of agriculture. If other string is used, it must be hard and smooth, not made from sisal. Be sure to tie fleeces. Untied fleeces fall apart in shipping and handling and far too great a proportion of such wool, because it cannot be kept in shape to classify, has to be put into low grades.

FITTING LIVESTOCK FOR EXHIBITION

In the training and feeding of livestock for show, the first and most important step is to select the right kind of individuals. They must have the desirable conformation, quality and breed type. Should there be any doubt in the mind of the intending exhibitor as to the ability of an animal to fill these requirements, it had better be eliminated at once. However, if the individual does possess the above prerequisites, one must lose no time in helping it to attain the highest degree of perfection.

In all show animals the feet and legs must be well set under the body and perfectly straight. The bone must be strong, clean cut, and the joints well defined. The shoulders should be smooth and well knitted, so as to leave no depression behind them which would indicate coarseness or lack of heart girth. The ribs should be long and well arched so as to insure width of back and depth of body. The loin must be broad and the flanks well let down, while the hind quarters should be strong, broad and well carried down to the hock. The skin and hair must indicate quality and be pliable to the touch, while the carriage must be graceful and easy.

In fitting show animals the object should be to present them before the judge in the highest possible bloom on the day of the show. In these times of high-priced concentrates and roughages, one cannot afford to feed so heavily, and so bring them out in such high condition as formerly. One should attempt at the present moment to show breeding stock in breeding condition. Always use a variety in the rations. Variety stimulates the appetite and eliminates the monotony of the diet. The ration should be such, too, that it does not consume too much time in mastication, because the time saved in eating is time added to the rest—a most important consideration in fattening all livestock. The feed boxes must be kept scrupulously clean, especially in warm weather, otherwise they will sour. If any sluggishness or dullness of the appetite is noticed, the feed must be cut down at once and the individual brought back gradually to full feed. Irregularity and overfeeding are usually the causes of animals getting "off feed." In such cases a dose of linseed oil for horses and cattle, epsom salts for hogs, and castor oil for sheep is a most effective method of combatting such trouble.

Some people cook the feed of show cattle. This is sometimes necessary and practical, but it seldom pays for any other class of livestock.

Exercise an Important Factor

Exercise is a most important factor in conditioning show stock. If not properly exercised, the animals get stale, their appetites pall and they soon begin to fall off in flesh instead of thriving. Horses should be exercised regularly. Cattle should be turned out over night, and hogs should be exercised by being compelled to walk from a quarter to a half a mile daily. Sheep require exercise to make their flesh firm to the touch. Horses and cattle, too, should be thoroughly groomed, especially during the last two months of feeding. Sheepmen begin to trim the fleece for three or four months beforehand. Hogmen usually begin to wash their animals about a month be-

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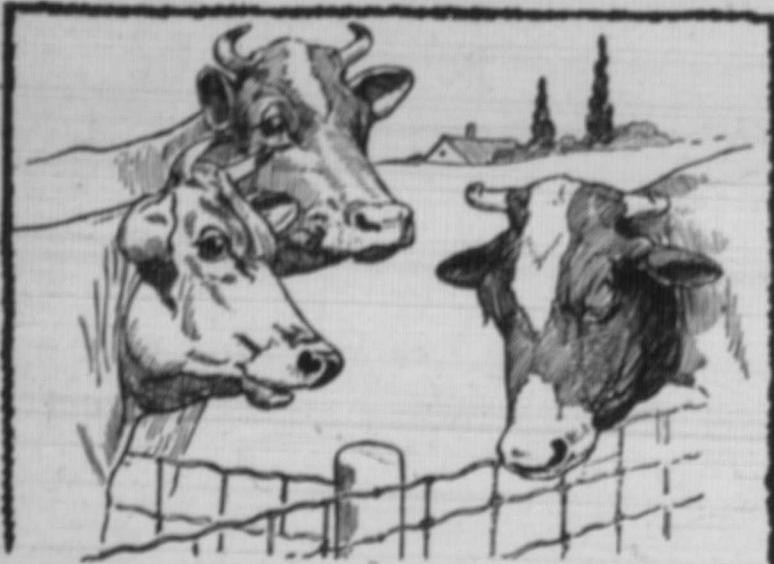
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TISERS
GUIDE



IF COWS COULD TALK

"Good morning, Mrs. Fawncoat. I hear that all the cows in the county are joining the 'Win-the-War' Club."

"Yes, Mrs. Starface, the Dominion Government authorities say we must increase the production of butter-fat, and we cows have all promised to do our 'bit.'"

"There's one thing I want to say right now," spoke up Mrs. Black. "The farmers have got to back us up in this movement. I'm with the rest of you, heart and soul, but what chance have I got?"

"Why, Mrs. Black, what's the matter? You have a fine warm barn and plenty to eat and drink."

"Yes, I know; but what can I do as long as they use that old cream separator on the place? It never was any good, anyway, and now it wastes so much cream I'm just plain discouraged."

"Well, you're not so badly off as some cows, where they haven't any cream separator at all."

"I don't know about that. There's a lot of cream separators in this county that are only 'excuses'—not much better than none at all. I tell you, Mrs. Fawncoat, with butter at present prices and our Allies begging every one to save fat, it's almost a crime to waste butter-fat the way some of these farmers do."

"That's one thing I'm thankful for," said Mrs. Fawncoat. "there's no cream wasted on this farm. We have a De Laval Cream Separator and everybody knows that the De Laval is the closest skimming machine."

"Well," said Mrs. Starface, "we never used a De Laval on our place until last fall and supposed one separator was about as good as another; but, honest, the De Laval is the first cream separator we've ever had that gave us cows a square deal."

P.S.—Of course your cows can't talk—but if they could you'd never have a moment's peace until you got a De Laval Cream Separator.

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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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

fore show time. Show cattle are best not to be washed too often before show time, because their hide and hair get harsh. Likewise the legs of horses suffer (lose their freshness) by too frequent washing. The horns of beef cattle should always be polished when the animals are shown, so as to present a neat and attractive appearance. In the scraping and polishing of horns, care must be taken so as not to expose the core, and thereby cause bleeding. The shell should never be scraped and polished until a red appearance shows through it. If the horn is too long, it should be shortened by cutting a piece off with a fine tooth saw. Then file the horns at the points to their natural shape. Later use a piece of emery paper and apply some oil. The hoofs should also be cleaned before entering the show ring. A piece of oily flannel is perhaps the best for that purpose.

In exhibiting livestock, one should always aim to make an animal stand naturally. If the animal makes a good showing, it is due to its having been trained for months ahead of time at home. One must study the idiosyncrasies of each animal. Some animals show better with their heads high. Some animals show better with their heads low. The best showmen are those who keep their eyes on their animals and on the judge at the same time. It is not well to try to deceive the judge by hiding some fault. As a rule, when one hides one fault, one exposes two or three others on the animal.—Wm. Hislop, Animal Husbandman, State Experimental Station, Pullman, Wash.

SASKATCHEWAN MARKETING WOOL

The Co-operative Organization Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture will again conduct a wool marketing project in 1918, and is extending its marketing facilities to all wool growers in Saskatchewan who wish to take advantage of it.

Last season this department handled 623 consignments, aggregating upwards of 223,000 pounds and obtained an average net price of over 60 cents per pound.

The following are the conditions upon which the wool will be marketed:—

1. The producer must agree to prepare and forward his wool in accordance with directions to be issued by the branch.
2. The Department will supply at cost, paper twine for tying fleeces and suitable sacks for shipping. (This will cost approximately five cents per fleece, the cost of sacks having greatly increased during the past year).
3. All of the wool must be shipped to Regina, between June 24 and July 25. When received it will be weighed and graded by an expert grader.
4. An advance payment at the rate of at least 35 cents per pound will be forwarded as soon as the wool is received and when the wool is sold a final payment will be made which will return to the producer everything realized from the sale of his wool, less the actual cost of twine, sacks, storage and handling expenses and local freight to Regina, if this has not been paid by the shipper; no charge whatever will be made for the marketing services rendered by the branch.

It is essential that the Department know at an early date, approximately, the quantity of wool which it will have to handle as the necessary supply of sacks, twine, etc., must be purchased and forwarded to be on hand at shearing time and it is asking to be advised accordingly.

BUYING A BULL

The following valuable suggestions on buying a bull were recently made by the Editor of the Shorthorn World. While applying in a few places to Shorthorns only the article is generally applicable to all breeds and should prove most instructive to all cattle men.

What are the most important considerations in selecting the sire of your Shorthorn calves? First of all, he should be a good individual. He should have a strong, strictly masculine head denoting prepotency and breed character. He should have large well set eyes indicating tractable disposition. His horns should be thick at the base in keeping with the good bone that goes

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A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splick, Sweeney, Capped Neck, Strained Tendons, Fomoles, Wind Puffs, and all lamenesses from Spavin, Ringbone and other long lamenesses. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

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

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

Registered Bulls
Twenty young registered Durham Bulls.

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SHETLAND PONIES FOR SALE

One Stallion, 4 years, black and white	\$150
One Stallion, 3 years, chestnut	100
Bred Mares, 4 years, bays, blacks and browns	100
Year-Olds, well broken to saddle and harness	50

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Has just received an importation of very choice young, Registered Percheron and Belgian Stallions with size and quality, coming two and three, and up to five years old. Inspection invited.

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Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Puff Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is a **SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE**

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.50 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Dook 5 R free.

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with a strong sire, and gradually tapering to show refinement of breeding. He must have a well modelled neck and thoroughly masculine crest. His withers should indicate strength and breadth, be well and smoothly set, and, above all, he should have great heart and lung room. His loin should be wide and deep. His spring of rib should be great enough to enable him to carry easily and smoothly the maximum of the most valuable flesh. His top line should be level with tail, head neither prominent nor dropping away too suddenly. He should come down well in the flank and twist. His feet and legs must show ample bone to carry his maximum weight and while denoting great strength should also be shapely and free from undue thickness at the joints. The legs should be short and so set as to show at a glance that they will be able to properly and easily perform the function of supporting a deep thick body under all circumstances. The under line should be good and free from a tendency to accumulate flesh that is least desirable from the butcher's standpoint. His flesh covering over the ribs and loins should be deep and smoothly laid on, for here is where the Shorthorn should naturally excel, as his mission is to transmit quality that will insure the greatest yield of high priced meat at the minimum of cost. The hide is of very important consideration. If mellow and soft to the touch then the thicker the better. If ease of handling is the result of thinness—which rarely is the case—it denotes too much femininity and probably lack of vigorous constitution. While the growth of hair is often largely a matter of climate or care, a thick coat is always desirable. It usually goes along with the rest of the good things a discriminating buyer or breeder wants to select in a real bull.

The Color Question

Then comes the color. When the senior editor of the Shorthorn World first became interested in Shorthorns forty years ago a white male calf promptly got the knife. Perhaps that was one reason why in the early days of the Chicago Fat Stock Show there were white steers that swept everything before them year after year. In those days even the present day favorite color of a rich dark roan was not any too welcome. "Cherry red" hit the average fancy. One was reminded of the fireman's choice in the decoration of his favorite machine—"paint her any color, so it's red."

By following the charmingly written and highly instructive articles by Mr. Frank D. Tomson on the breed's great sires, one will learn, as he may from other authoritative sources, that neither red nor white nor the happy blending of the two can claim a monopoly of masterful performance. See what the dark red Lavender Viscount, bred by that constructive breeder and graceful author S. F. Lockridge from the Senator Harris Linwood foundation, has done. No less an authority than William Hartnett says he has never seen a greater herd of breeding cows than were sired by this bull on Capt. Charles E. Leonard's farm in Missouri. Then look over the record of performance by the white bulls Whitehall Sultan and Cumberland's Last. Have they not spread the name and fame of Harding and Saunders wherever Shorthorns are known? And as for the roans one only needs to mention the name of Avondale to bring up a flood of evidence of outstanding greatness. Of course, scores of other examples for the three colors could be cited in North and South America and Europe. The matter of color is a matter largely of fancy and fickle fashion.

If one has a good herd of red or very dark roan cows he will be likely to favor a white bull, other things being equal. If his broodstock includes a larger percentage of whites and light roans he could use to excellent advantage a sire of the dear old cherry-red color. No matter what his predominating herd color may be the right kind of a roan is always desirable.

His "Kinsfolks"

And now after you have picked a compact, thick meated, short-legged, smooth bull of ample scale and strong



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Don't think of buying a Cream Separator of any kind or from anybody without first getting my Special Money Saving Proposition which is good only until May 1st, 1918.

I have a big stock of my New Galloway Sanitary Cream Separators on hand that were built before the big rise in price, and I am going to not only give you the benefit of the old prices, but a Special Money Saving Proposition if you will send in your order now or before May 1st, 1918.

Now this is a straight business proposition. I have the machines on hand ready for immediate shipment. If you are needing or going to need a Cream Separator in the next six months, it will pay you to send in the coupon below and get my Special Money Saving Offer that will really save you cash money in your purchase.

But remember my offer is only good until May 1st, 1918, or so long as my present stock lasts, so it will be wise for you to write me at once, as it will not cost you anything to find out what my special offer is, but I guarantee it will save you actual cash money if you buy.

You must mail this Coupon if you want My Special Offer

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Besides the Special Money Saving Offer I will send you my latest Catalogue of "Everything Needed for the Farm." If you are interested in Gasoline Engines or Manure Spreaders, check the squares in the coupon so that I can send you my special literature and latest confidential price list on same.

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What this means to farmers is: less horse power; better tilled land; stubble grass and weeds turned under; longer life of machinery; no lost time, and entire satisfaction.

This is the only spring scraper made in Canada and is sold on its merits.

In ordering state the make of the plow and the year it was made, round or square shank, so that the scraper will be assembled with the proper shank ready to put on. Price, \$5.75 each.

Order Now as Price is Likely to Advance. Agents Wanted.

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

breed character your greatest concern should be to look up his "kin." There have been bulls that would in themselves answer to practically all of the desirable qualifications that were the product of such heterogeneous ancestry as to be unable to pass along anything like a desirable type. Show rings of all lands have borne testimony to the fact that the most successful individuals are sometimes more likely to hark back in their progeny to the defects than the points of excellence in their progenitors. In selecting a mature bull his calves are his best recommendations, though some very great bulls have had their qualities hidden by being mated with females that could not possibly demonstrate their worth. In picking a young bull, besides getting acquainted with grand parents, his "daddy" and "mammy," you can't know too much about "his sisters and his cousins and his aunts." Lord Ogilvy of Colorado, in addressing a meeting of the Chicago Short-horn Cattle Club, said that he would rather pick a breeding animal when only a few days old. Later on he said the elements of either stunting or stuffing might easily develop appearances that would be misleading. However, not many of the world's most famous cattle disclosed their inherent greatness at any such precocious age, though the doughty captain may be correct in arguing that in such cases the fault was with those who had eyes and saw not.

Better Breed Him

Robert Ogilvie holds that the best way to get a great bull is to breed him after a careful study and use of blood lines that by the law of heredity as well as averages is most likely to carry forward the qualities most desired.

The question of pedigree, after all these other matters have had consideration, is a most vital one. It is one, however, that like the changing fancy on colors—needs to be kept a little nearer the middle of the road. It is bad business to endanger the breed chariot of progress by swinging violently from side to side. When the Booth and Bates cult was in full swing and men of two continents were battling for the possession of the most favored strains, J. H. Sanders and later his distinguished son, Alvin H. Sanders, took up the claims of Cruickshank and his followers and demonstrated their high merits. The Laird of Blairgowrie, who has ever been a staunch upholder of the breed, has said to the writer that the Sanders, both father and son, advocated the early maturing, easy feeding, and wonderful fleshing characteristics of Scotch cattle at a time when it could only be done at the risk of ostracism and loss of business. But they stuck to it and won. Now the question of whether the pendulum has not swung too far again is one that thoughtful men are discussing. The question of pedigree for the young man or the beginner is largely one of economics. Which line of breeding will enable him to get most for his calves? If the general public is daffy on either side can he afford to hew to the line of his personal conviction regardless of whether he can find good buyers for his annual crop? Men of established reputation could do it and have done it. As a rule the novice who starts out on the academically correct theory that he will not cater to fads, fancies or popular whims is in danger of having his good cattle sell for very much less than individually inferior cattle that are bred along the lines current craze may demand.

CHOLERA INFECTION CARRIERS

Pigeons, sparrows and crows are active hog cholera infection carriers, according to the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. Crows are especially dangerous because of their habit of feeding upon the carcasses of dead hogs. By smearing their bodies with the blood or tissue juices, they carry this infectious material to healthy hogs and set up a new outbreak of cholera. The only effective method by which crows can be kept away from the premises is by avoiding those things which attract them to the place. Car-

The HIRED MAN
that works without pay

You don't have to board or pay wages to an Empire Milking Machine—yet, it does the same milking as the hired men you've been forced to keep. With

EMPIRE MILKING MACHINES

your saving in time, money and labor is enormous.

Mr. W. Gifford of Eboraco, R.C., says: "Owing to the scarcity of farm help, I decided last spring to investigate the different milking machines as I had made up my mind that it was either a Mechanical Milker or sell the cows. The Empire looked good to me, and I placed my order for a double unit. We have been using it now over five months and am so well pleased that I intend increasing my herd of cows and getting another double unit".

Detailed information about Empire Milkers sent free on request. Ask for Catalogue Q.

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N.B.—Extra War Tax Stamps are required on Blacklegoids (P. D. & Co.), 4 cents for each \$1.00 worth. This amount should be remitted in addition to the order.

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"JOINTINE"

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Ground FEED Whole
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cases or other food matter be left exposed to them.

The dog likewise is a rier. Since by nature being animal, he feeds upon of dead hogs and when appetite is satisfied, he lably gathers up pieces of meat and carries them to is of utmost importance cholera is in the immediate hood to confine the dog to prevent strange doing on the farm.

Human beings are also tion. The person who possibility of infection and clothing will refrain the hog lots of his there are or have been will also see that person farm for any purpose out of his hog sheds there is any hog cholera munity. In exchange neighbors or in transplants, farmers some carry infections home

FOR WORMS

The popular opinion possesses preventive properties against worms testinal parasites has experiment, carried out States Department of proven false. Hogs for a period of two and according to the of infestations increase course of the experiment.

The department further since soda lye has no in the comparatively tract of hogs, in the tary canal of cattle opportunity to influe further lessened.

A safe and effective worm remedy is offered by Missouri College Sal Soda, 3 pounds; 1 pounds; Copperas, 3 1 pound; Charcoal, 4 mon Salt, 3 pounds.

Mix thoroughly and in a conveniently dry herd is seriously inf it is well to use 80 Calomel, 4 grains, weight of hog. Fee after hogs have had or two.

In the event that 8 obtained, satisfactory expected from finely Sulphate, at the rate spoonful to the 100 hogs, given in the me for the use of t Calomel.

It is advisable to for a period of two administration of t limited quarters apa hog lots. After the from the pen the li expelled by the tree troved by a strong or a coating of fres prevent reinfection.

It is a good pract lots and sow to ra crops, at least once An abundance of v thus procured and t furnishes condition cleanliness to that

FOR SWITC

Farmers are bot at times by the e tails when milking fly time so I am device which we time and found et of a piece of wir and a piece of e long passed throu hook and the end single strand of wire fencing is a g hook from.

To operate: Gra middle, allowing e the hand, then dra as to form a slip or tassel of the ec and draw tight.

carcasses or other food material should not be left exposed to them.

The dog likewise is an infection carrier. Since by nature he is a meat eating animal, he feeds upon the carcasses of dead hogs and when his immediate appetite is satisfied, he almost invariably gathers up pieces of the diseased meat and carries them to his home. It is of utmost importance therefore if cholera is in the immediate neighborhood to confine the dog, and undertake to prevent strange dogs from trespassing on the farm.

Human beings are carriers of infection. The person who understands the possibility of infection on his shoes and clothing will refrain from visiting the hog lots of his neighbors where there are or have been sick hogs. He will also see that persons visiting his farm for any purpose whatsoever stay out of his hog sheds and pens when there is any hog cholera in the community. In exchanging labor with neighbors or in transferring farm implements, farmers sometimes unwittingly carry infections home to their hogs.

FOR WORMS IN HOGS

The popular opinion that soda lye possesses preventive and remedial properties against worms and other intestinal parasites has, by a recent experiment, carried out by the United States Department of Agriculture, been proven false. Hogs were fed soda lye for a period of two-and-a-half months and according to the report the extent of infestations increased during the course of the experiment.

The department further points out that since soda lye has no effect on parasites in the comparatively simple digestive tract of hogs, in the complex alimentary canal of cattle and sheep its opportunity to influence parasites is further lessened.

A safe and effective hog tonic and worm remedy is offered by the University of Missouri College of Agriculture: Sal Soda, 3 pounds; Glauber's Salts, 3 pounds; Copperas, 3 pounds; Sulphur, 1 pound; Charcoal, 4 pounds; and Common Salt, 3 pounds.

Mix thoroughly and keep in a trough in a conveniently dry place. When the herd is seriously infested with worms it is well to use Santonin, 6 grains; Calomel, 4 grains, per 100 pounds weight of hog. Feed in a thin slop after hogs have had no food for a day or two.

In the event that Santonin can not be obtained, satisfactory results may be expected from finely powdered Copper Sulphate, at the rate of a level teaspoonful to the 100 pounds weight of hogs, given in the manner recommended for the use of the Santonin and Calomel.

It is advisable to confine the hogs for a period of two days following the administration of the drug, in rather limited quarters apart from the regular hog lots. After the hogs are released from the pen the live worms and eggs expelled by the treatment may be destroyed by a strong stock dip solution or a coating of freshly-slacked lime to prevent reinfestation.

It is a good practice to plow the hog lots and sow to rape or other forage crops, at least once during the season. An abundance of wholesome forage is thus procured and the fresh soil surface furnishes conditions almost equal in cleanliness to that of a new hog lot.

FOR SWITCHING COWS

Farmers are bothered more or less at times by the cows switching their tails when milking, especially during fly time so I am sending in a little device which we have used for some time and found effective. It consists of a piece of wire bent into a hook and a piece of cord about 18 inches long passed through the eye of the hook and the ends tied together. The single strand of wire from barbed wire fencing is a good size to make the hook from.

To operate: Grasp the string near the middle, allowing end to fall back over the hand, then draw the two strands so as to form a slip nooze, place the end or tassel of the cow's tail in the noose and draw tight. Then pass the hook

between the legs from behind and bring around to the outside and hook on to the hook. If the cow is a determined switcher it may be wise to take an extra half hitch on the tail. The apparatus is both light and small and may be carried in the vest pocket to be handy when wanted.—J. L. McKeivy, Man.

HOW TO FEED YOUNG PIGS

Feed, sunshine and exercise are the three essentials for success with young pigs. The fastest and cheapest gains are made on a pig before weaning time, so that ordinarily it will pay to keep the small pig growing as rapidly as possible. The sow should, of course, get some good milk producing feed and she should be fed to her full capacity as soon as the pigs are old enough to take all the milk she will give. It will not pay to limit the feed at this time, since the pigs make the most economical gains from feed fed through the sow. When the pigs are about a month old, they will be able to use more feed than that obtained from the sow, even though the sow is properly fed and a good milker.

As soon as the pigs will eat, which is usually at four or five weeks of age, they should be fed separately from their dam. A creep should be made so that they have access to a small pen where the sow cannot get their feed. Skim milk fed in a shallow pan is very good for them. The pigs may also be

taught to run into the creep for feed by allowing them some crushed oats. As soon as they begin to eat well, a slop made of milk, some shorts, a little bran and some linseed oil meal or tankage fed along with the oats, will make a ration which with proper exercise will not cause thumps or scours.

A good ration for young pigs is composed of skim milk and middlings. Soaking or scalding the middlings will tend to prevent digestive troubles. Scalding the middlings is especially useful where no skim-milk is to be had, as it makes the little pigs like the feed better. To scald the middlings it is best to pour boiling water over them, cover the vessel and allow to stand for several hours or from one feeding to the next. When the pigs are first weaned it is best to feed four times a day, giving only a small quantity of feed each time and taking care to keep the trough clean. When well started they may be changed to three feeds a day.

Perhaps the most common trouble caused by improper feeding and care of young pigs is scours and thumps. Scours are usually caused by changing the feed of the sow, by over-feeding, by dirty pens and troughs, or by exposure of either the sow or pigs to cold rain or to cold weather.

Changing from sweet to sour milk, or feeding too much high protein feeds, such as tankage or linseed oil meal when the animals are not accustomed to it, may cause the trouble. If the sow is fed too much her milk flow will be greatly stimulated and the young

pigs will receive more than they can utilize, thus causing scours.

The first treatment in the case of scours is to cut down the sow's feed and clean her quarters. A tablespoon of sulphur in her feed for two days will also be beneficial. Scalded milk or a good physic, such as Epsom salts, is helpful. A teaspoon of castor oil or Epsom salts should be given to the pigs. Charcoal is sometimes used; White scours, which is contagious, may be treated by cleansing and disinfecting the pens and by giving a good physic.

Lack of sunshine and exercise, together with excess feeding, cause thumps. A remedy is to cut down the mother's feed and force the pigs to take exercise in the sunshine. Thumps in large pigs which have been weaned is usually caused by some affection of the lungs or of the bronchial tubes.

PASTURE CHEAP FEED FOR PIGS

Pasture is a cheap pig feed while grains are high-priced. A pig pasture will mean more than ever this year. Alfalfa is of the very best pasture crops. It starts early and keeps on sending up new tender shoots and keeps green throughout the summer. Sweet clover is also very good. In case neither of these are available then some crop as barley can be sown. Rape is another good plant for this purpose. Peas planted by May 15 will be ripe by August 15 and makes a good hog feed. This will cut down on both the labor and feed cost.

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The Doubled-Walled Secret

Continued from Page 8

Bewildered, Kelsey turned to Bonnie for enlightenment. "What is it?" he shouted.

"Higher!" she motioned, leaning forward and scanning the air.

He steered upward into the air, wondering if she, too, had gone mad. When he glanced beneath him he saw several of the men lying motionless on the ground. The others were surging in a headlong, disordered rush toward the house.

Then he saw, close at hand, the outline of a swift flying thing—a horrid, bat-like thing with venomous eyes—a thing that seemed flying straight at Bonnie. Before he could move it dashed past her face—missing her by a miracle—and was instantly churned to pieces in the propeller; but in that

instant he knew it was something he had never seen before, a something uncanny, menacing, loathsome. But he had noted that its body was black and shiny, that its wings were pointed and very powerful, and that it had a murderous beak that made him shudder.

"Higher! higher!" she waved, excitedly, and the plane shot upward and away.

CHAPTER IX

They soon had flown several miles to the west, and while he could not grasp the full significance of what he had seen, he kept the biplane sweeping on as if fearing pursuit. It was nearing sunset when finally he turned back—all because of one word from her—"father!"

They found the place unnaturally still. There was no sign of life anywhere. He circled in big figure 8's

back and forth above the double wall and at last ventured to alight. As he stepped cautiously forth she shuddered and followed. Not ten-feet away he came upon the body of one of the hideous bat-like things. A little farther on he found the body of another, and nearby lay two of the Africans.

Then they found her father. He lay with his face to the sky and his skin was quite black. A dagger, clutched in one hand, was buried to the hilt in the body of the thing that had slain him.

Kelsey managed to get poor Bonnie to the house finally. The door was opened by Toto, who evidently had watched them from a window. Behind the hideous little hunchback crowded several of the ex-convicts, and behind these stood three of the Africans. Most of them were armed. But as he followed Bonnie inside he was agreeably

surprised to see that none of them made a hostile sign. Indeed, their welcome was as sincere as it was cordial. He soon perceived this was because of their master's daughter, for whom they would have done anything, braved any danger.

From their rambling, excited talk Kelsey learned that only four of the deadly flying things had escaped, and these because of a bungling African, who had paid for his carelessness with his life. The rest were still securely locked behind the double wall. And from Bonnie he heard, between her sobs, the following astounding story—

Her father, a confirmed man-hater, had conceived a desire to destroy all human life in America and thus avenge the wrong that had been done to him by society. He had learned that in the interior of Africa there was a species of vampire whose bite was as venomous as that of a cobra. He went there and, after a lengthy hunt, he captured a pair of the creatures and brought them in a cage to Wisconsin, where he began to breed them. Free of all natural enemies, the things multiplied with frightful rapidity. The giant cage—the grating-covered double wall—that Kelsey had seen was the incubator, and it was crowded to the utmost capacity. It was expected that when free they would propagate far faster than they could be destroyed, and that their swiftness, ferrency, and ability to attack at



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These Boys Believe in Breaking in the Oxen Early

night, would enable them to kill everything in sight. Stryker had estimated that in three years, or five at the most, America would be a desolate waste.

"We were to have left tonight," she ended, "and the cage was to be opened by a clockwork device the day we sailed from New York."

"It looks," said Kelsey, feeling as if he had listened to the narration of a nightmare, "as though your father had changed the date—"

"No, no!" she cried. "It was a blunder—an accident."

An hour later she stood on the porch with Kelsey and watched the men carry bales of waste-paper and cans of kerosene to the long double wall where so much death and destruction was stored. Then when the wooden cage burst into flames that soon destroyed everything within it, they, with their arms around each other, watched the red glare melt into the dusk. And when they turned and looked into each other's eyes they saw no shadow of parting there.

THE END.

HUNGARIAN BIRTHS DECREASE

The following statistics were read by the Karolyist deputy, Lodovico Hollo, to the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, at the session of January 16, 1918:—

(1) Births.—Before the war 765,000 children a year were born in Hungary. In the first year of the war, 1914, the number of births was reduced by 18,000; in 1915 only 481,000 children were born—that is, 284,000 less than in time of peace. In 1916 the number of births was 333,000—that is, a reduction of 432,000. In 1917 the births amounted to 328,000—that is, the reduction was 438,000. Therefore our losses (in Hungary alone) behind the front reach the number of 1,172,866 individuals.

(2) Deaths.—Whereas in time of peace infant mortality, for a period of seven years was 34 per cent.; in 1915 the proportion was increased to 48 per cent., and in 1916 to 50 per cent.

"These facts," said Hollo, "prove what sacrifices Hungary is making, to the prejudice of her own people, to continue the war."

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"My wife wate closely."

"Speculating?" "Is a small wa it's high and pays

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Back instantly I would; would y

"One dollar, j test.

"Bgt., protest sign reads: 'Pa and now you wa

"Certainly," "You remember so this does not do painless extr advertise, but y painless an so l One dollar, pleas

"Is there any motion machine?"

"I guess there the red tie. "I my store that v lions if I coul motion."

"What is it?" "A cash regi



A teacher w boys on the su ing received questions abou wings, he put it a bird can do?"

"Fly," was get. For sev thought, but g one held up hi "Well, my l "Lay an eg

Outside it v teacher consid her charges.

"Boys and ful to avoid said solemnly brother only he went out sled and cam in and in thr

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"Why, for "Yes, I k "but what e "Why"—

"for a thous "Yes, yes, is, what did "Why, I' a thousand



"Won't y Grandfather "Croak l wildered man!"

"Because when you thousand d

Humor

"My wife watches the sugar market closely."

"Speculating?"
"In a small way. She borrows when it's high and pays back when it's low."

A "funny man" thought he would break up a suffrage meeting, so, from the audience, he called out to the woman speaker: "Say, Madam, would you like to be a man?"

Back instantly came the reply: "Yes, I would; would you?"

"One dollar, please," said the dentist.

"But," protested the patient, "your sign reads: 'Painless extracting free,' and now you want a dollar."

"Certainly," replied the dentist. "You remember that you yelled a bit, so this does not apply in your case. I do painless extracting free, just as I advertise, but yours evidently was not painless and so I make a charge for it. One dollar, please."

"Is there any money in a perpetual-motion machine?" asked the inventor.

"I guess there is," said the man with the red tie. "I have a little machine in my store that would bring me in millions if I could keep it in perpetual motion."

"What is it?" asked the other.

"A cash register."



A teacher was questioning a class of boys on the subject of "birds." Having received correct answers to the questions about feathers, bill, feet and wings, he put the question: "What is it a bird can do that I am unable to do?"

"Fly," was the answer he hoped to get. For several moments the boys thought, but gave no answer. At last one held up his hand.

"Well, my lad, what is it?"
"Lay an egg, sir," said the boy.

Outside it was snowing hard and the teacher considered it her duty to warn her charges.

"Boys and girls should be very careful to avoid colds at this time," she said solemnly. "I had a darling little brother only seven years old. One day he went out in the snow with his new sled and caught cold. Pneumonia set in and in three days he was dead."

A hush fell upon the schoolroom; then a youngster in the back row stood up and asked:

"Where's his sled?"

Two doctors met one day, and one said to the other: "I hear you operated on Smith yesterday. What did you do that for?"

"Why, for a thousand dollars."

"Yes, I know," replied the other; "but what did you operate for?"

"Why"—with some impatience—"for a thousand dollars."

"Yes, yes, I know; but what I mean is, what did Smith have?"

"Why, I've told you twice already—a thousand dollars."



"Won't you please croak like a frog, Grandfather?" asked Willie.

"Croak like a frog?" asked the bewildered grandfather; "why, little man?"

"Because I heard Daddy say that when you croaked we would get five thousand dollars."



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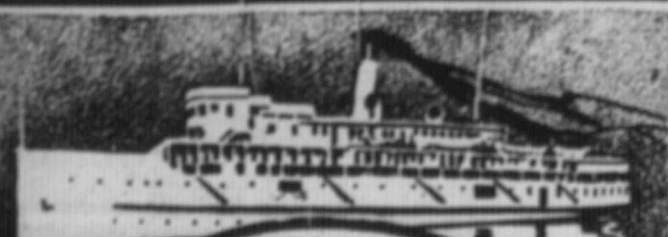
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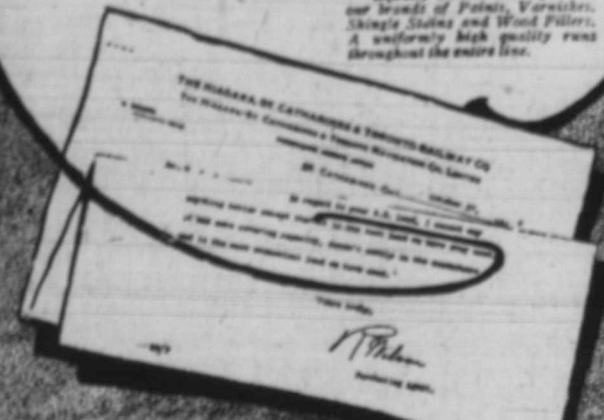
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The Deeper Life

Some Suggestions for Bible Study

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

For profitable Bible study second only to the right temper of honesty, earnestness and reverence, is the recognition of the historical setting. The Bible is unique in the depth and inexhaustibility of its ideas, the way in which under new conditions old ideas flash out into new meaning.

The original historical application of one of these great principles is not the only one. There is no other literature which shows such a capacity for, as it were, renewing its youth. But historical seeking under which a religious or ethical idea was first expressed is the decisive factor in determining the nature of the idea. Men are sometimes wiser than they know, and utter truths that have a wider sweep than they suspect, but the first and most important step in appreciating any idea worth study is to find out as precisely as we can just what the one who first uttered it meant by it, and to ascertain this we must know as fully as we can the circumstances which surrounded him and which prompted the utterance.

The suggestions that follow, are meant then to guide in this study of the books of the Bible in their historical setting. The first requisite to such study is an edition of the Bible that will give the books as nearly as we know in this historical order. This can be found in the Everyman's Library edition of the Old and New Testaments (Old Testament, Nos. 253-256, New Testament, No. 93), the authorized version is used with some emendations. This edition will enable one to discover the place the different books hold in the long and unique development of the religion of the Hebrews and its child, Christianity. The old theory of verbal inspiration and inerrancy is no longer tenable but it is difficult to see how anyone can study the steady ascending movement the Old Testament records without recognizing in it a divine inspiration.

A companion volume, not giving the historical order so accurately but showing the character of the books by presenting them in modern literary form is The Modern Reader's Bible by Professor Moulton of the University of Chicago. It is of great value in interpretation. Professor Moulton uses the English revised version. If one has his book that will be enough. If not, one should get a modern translation of the Bible. The best is the American Revised Version, rather less hampered than the English Revised by undue conservatism.

Along with it it will pay any New Testament student to get a thoroughly modern and free and unconventional translation of the New Testament. Weymouth's New Testament in English speech, is scholarly and reliable, but Dr. Moffatt's translation is a work of genius. Anyone not able to read the New Testament in the original Greek but also wants to know how it read to those who first read it should get Dr. Moffatt's pungent and scintillating translation.

Dr. Moffatt's translation is a commentary in itself. But commentaries are valuable as well. Here it may be well to utter the caution that in no branch of science has there been more progress than in Biblical exegesis. Consequently, though commentaries written a generation ago may have some incidental features of value it is a mistake in general to buy or to read any not written in say the last 25 years. By all odds the best commentary in English is the International Critical Commentary. Usually there is a volume for each book of the Bible. This at \$3.00 a volume makes it rather expensive for some and many might

find it too scholarly and exhaustive, but those who are willing to buy it and use it will be repaid. One need only buy a volume at a time for the particular section of the Bible one is studying.

A modern and scholarly but more popular and less expensive commentary in the whole Bible is the Century Bible, arranged somewhat as the International but the volume is smaller. Still cheaper but excellent is the one volume commentary on the whole Bible by Dummelow.



Dr. BLAND

Hasting's one volume Dictionary of the Bible might be suggested to those unable to buy the larger dictionary in five volumes with the Dictionary of Christ and the Gospels in 2 volumes.

May I suggest, in addition, that the two pre-eminently interesting subjects of the Bible for study today are the personality and teaching of Jesus and the teaching of the Hebrew prophets? For the study of the character and teaching of Jesus, amid the bewildering richness and variety of the books offering I would venture to suggest in addition to Everyman's New Testament and Moffatt's translation of the New Testament, Stalker's Life of Christ and Sanday's Life of Christ. Fosdick's Manhood of the Master, T. R. Glover's Jesus of History (both illuminating but the latter most fresh and unconventional and profoundly interpretative), and lastly, Dr. Bruce's Parabolic Teaching of Jesus.

The mind of the Church is being focussed on Jesus as never before since the first century and with an insight deepened by eighteen Christian centuries. No one can forecast the profound transformation this altogether recent study of Christ Himself is destined to effect on our whole religious, social, political and industrial life.

For the glorious line of Hebrew prophets, second only to Christ Himself in the originality and sublimity of their teaching, anyone can at least make a good start with Moulton's Modern Reader's Bible and the four volumes of the Expositor's Bible by Dr. George Adam Smith on Isaiah and the Twelve Prophets. These noble works of Dr. Smith's have done more, I suppose, than any other books written, perhaps, in any language to disclose to the popular mind the sublime and undying message of these only less than the greatest religious teacher.

"Only he that uses shall even so much as keep. Unemployed strength steadily diminishes. The sluggard's arm grows soft and flabby. So, even in the lowest sphere, the law is inexorable. Having is using. Not using is losing. Idleness is paralysis. New triumphs must only dictate new struggles. If it be Alexander of Macedon, the Orontes must suggest the Euphrates, and the Euphrates the Indus. Always it must be on and on. One night of rioting in Babylon may arrest the conquering march. Genius is essentially athletic, resolute, aggressive, persistent. Possession is grip, that tightens more and more. Ceasing to gain, we begin to lose. ceasing to advance, we begin to retrograde. Brief was the interval between Roman conquest of Barbarians and Barbarian conquest of Rome. Blessed is the man who keeps out of the hospital and holds his place in the ranks. Blessed the man, the last twang of whose bow-string is as sharp as any that went before, sending its arrow as surely to the mark."—Hitcheock.



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Celery has durability during the year but for not find it as good as was also the vegetables. Growing with a view to reducing its and making it more profitable stable to grow. old way, has down from father to son, was to plant it in a trench, used to sow at the middle of May in boxes. The plants would be ready to pick out in from about the first of June. Then a June 10 we would transplant trenches from to 12 inches depth, keep until the ground caused quite a thousand plants.

We now sow a level surface apart. About in an average to sow the seed to ten days before drill for sowing able to mix the stance about 1 I have used 1 Mix the seed of the same proportions of celery as with we are inclined. The difficulty drill is that lining at all it. With celery, if one plant every drill will drop I shall give with all seed I have found open I can stalks with 100 under the

When

On a rich soil sow thin. When the plants are 10 inches high, inches apart until ten or there has been gin to bank. If the weather one day before least one gallon be better. That is, if the use 100 gallons with about 1 side, pressing plants. This moisture for son's growth ing. It is on the stalk from row to of soil for

Growing Celery Without Trenches

And Producing Better Stalks With One-Tenth the Labor

By Samuel Larcombe

Celery has deservedly grown in popularity during the last few years. I have found an increased demand year by year but for a number of years did not find it as profitable to raise celery as was also the case with many other vegetables. I tried other methods of growing with a view to reducing labor and making it a more profitable vegetable to grow. The old way, handed down from father to son, was to grow it in a trench. We used to sow about the middle of March in boxes. The plants would be ready to prick out in frames about the first week in May. Then about June 10 we would transplant in trenches from 10 to 12 inches in depth, keep well shaded and watered until the growth had started. This caused quite a lot of labor if several thousand plants were grown.



A Five-and-a-half Pound Root of Celery Grown in Northern Alberta

We now sow in open ground and on a level surface, in rows about six feet apart. About the first week in May in an average season is a good time to sow the seed. It will take from six to ten days to come up. We use a drill for sowing which makes it advisable to mix seed with some other substance about the same weight and size. I have used salt, baked before using. Mix the seed and any other mixture of the same size and weight in the proportions of one ounce to ten. With celery as with almost everything else we are inclined to sow much too thick. The difficulty perhaps with a garden drill is that in order to get seed running at all it will run much too fast. With celery, for instance, we only want one plant every four inches and the drill will drop 30 seeds in that distance. I shall give substances to be mixed with all seed sown in another article. I have found that in sowing in the open I can now grow 1,000 heads or stalks with less cost than I could grow 100 under the trench method.

When Grown on the Level

On a rich plot of a good depth of soil sow thinly in rows six feet apart. When the plants are from two to three inches high, thin to from four to five inches apart. Then let them grow until ten or 12 inches in height. If there has been plenty of moisture begin to bank up for blanching purpose. If the weather is dry, water thoroughly one day before banking up. Put at least one gallon of water, two would be better, to every foot of the row. That is, if the row is 100 feet in length use 100 gallons of water or more. Bank with about six inches of soil on either side, pressing closely to the growing plants. This banking will now hold moisture for the balance of the season's growth. Never water after banking. It is almost sure to produce rust on the stalks. By growing six feet from row to row you will have plenty of soil for banking up. It will need

much more when sown on level than when transplanted into trenches. Besides it will generally grow from four to six inches longer.

Celery differs from almost every other plant. In growing in trenches we have to transplant twice. At each move, even if we shade and water, new rootlets have to form so that growth as far as the stems are concerned is checked. They may not show this if kept shaded but the result is the same. In eating celery we use, or should use, the outer as well as the inner stems but when grown in trenches the outer stems will be found harder and not nearly as crisp as the inner stems or what we sometimes call the heart. The cause is that when transplanted growth has at, at least, two stages been checked, while when sown in the open the growth has been continuous. There is really no comparison in flavor and crispness between a stem of celery transplanted and one grown where the seed was sown. I have often found it necessary to take off two or four of the outer stems when grown in trenches, to get a crisp and tender stem fit for use, not so when grown continuously from seed in the drill. Every stem is crisp and tender which means a large saving to the crop in general.

White Plume the Best Variety

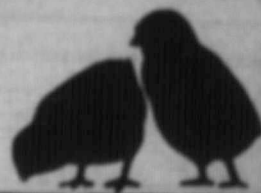
As to varieties, to my mind the one outstanding variety is White Plume. The Paris Golden may perhaps be just a little more crisp but this is scarcely noticeable. If White Plume is grown the way I have suggested it is a sure cropper and will be free from going to seed. I have been asked if the difference is so striking with celery grown without transplanting, what about cabbage and cauliflower? There is the difference: The head of the cabbage and the flower of the cauliflower are produced long after transplanting has taken place; the same will apply to any other transplanted vegetables but I shall have something to say about these at another time.

STRENGTHENING RHUBARB GROWTH

Q.—My rhubarb is not doing well. The growth is weak and the yield stalks spindly. How can I improve it?—Mrs. G. M., Sask.
A.—Probably the best method would be to plow the soil away from the sides of the rows this summer and fill in with well-rotted barnyard manure fairly close to the roots, then pull the soil back to cover the manure. Rhubarb is a very greedy feeder and requires liberal supplies of plant food. By following a similar treatment to this one farmers in the Kildonan district, near Winnipeg, have been able to produce large quantities of rhubarb every year.

Use plenty of well-rotted manure in the garden this year.

There's a Pure Copper Coil Heating System in this U.G.G. Incubator



Pure copper coils—that sounds expensive, doesn't it? But then, you want your incubator to last more than one year. Galvanized iron pipes will eat themselves out in no time. Even heat being the biggest part of any incubator, it pays to get the best system.



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The 120-egg size sells at Winnipeg for \$25.00; Regina, \$25.00; Saskatoon, \$25.70; Calgary, \$25.90; and there are also 60-egg and 240-egg sizes.

Size 120-egg Besides providing the right heat, the egg chamber in this incubator is made of two thicknesses of white pine and filled with a good wood packing. This chamber has an extra good height—11 1/2 inches inside—which gives plenty of air and the best of ventilation.

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P. BURNS & CO. LTD.
VANCOUVER CALGARY EDMONTON

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

Cheese and

Many women are compelled while they are ready and glad substitutes and help general ration, the men folk object to in the menu and want meat 1 day as usual. As a woman in other day in speaking of the Winnipeg: "They had white bread both on the table but the men almost invariably white bread." We are so used to meat and potatoes three times a day it is hard to change our ways. We have to make the substitutes palatable as possible and use it as we can without utterly upsetting our men folk.

As far as food value goes better meat substitute is Cheese has nearly twice as much weight for weight, as beef composition, and twice as and unlike meat and fish, it without waste. For this reason be used with grains and vegetables supply the diluting and wanting in cheese. Cheese should be cooked at a low temperature nothing that is quite as is cheese that is cooked at a high temperature.

Welsh Rabbit

- 1 tablespoon butter
- 1 cup cheese
- 1/4 teaspoon pepper

Toast

Put the butter in the to boiler, when it is melted add cream and when that is melted add cheese, salt pepper and over a slow fire until the become thick, smooth and hot buttered toast on a pile cheese over this, sprinkle with red pepper and serve at once.

Figs and Cheese

Whole fish
Cress
Make small incisions in are desired and fill with moistened with a little beaten till soft. Nice for W. W. S.

Cottage Cheese

1 Gallon Clabber
Salt
Into a strong muslin bag jelly-bag put a gallon of fir up the bag at the top and in a cellar or some other a deep vessel underneath to which will drip from the morning the curds in the quite firm. Place them mash thoroughly, salting and working in the cream has become smooth and

Welsh Rabbit

- 1 1/2 cups cheese, cubed
- 2 eggs
- 2 1/2 teaspoons flour
- 1/4 teaspoon salt

Mix ingredients in the double boiler top. Add hot water until thick and on toast or crisp crackers

Cheese Potatoes

- 5 large potatoes
- 2 egg whites well-beaten
- 1 teaspoon butter
- 1 1/2 teaspoons salt

Rub potatoes over with then bake till thorough halves lengthwise, scoop mash till all the lumps the butter, milk, and sea fluffy, add the egg whites potato-shells, smooth, at each a thin slice of Canada turn to oven to brown potatoes, and serve at once.

Cheese Pie

- 1 1/4 cups grated cheese
- 1 cupful cracker-crumbs
- 2 cups rich milk
- 2 eggs
- 1/4 teaspoon salt

Soak crumbs in the milk while the other ingredients are being prepared; add the eggs well beaten, the seasonings, butter and cheese, and the soda dissolved in a little hot water. Bake an hour in a

HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNTS

Farmers are finding out the necessity of keeping accounts now that the income tax is being levied. Those who have been in the habit of keeping accounts found little difficulty in filling out the government forms. Those who had no accounts were in many cases in a hopeless muddle. The agricultural press and the agricultural colleges have long been advocating the keeping of accounts on farms, but it has taken the financing of a world war to make farmers realize the lack of business in failing to do so.

There ought to be a moral in this for farm women also, since a farm woman is a business person as well as the farm man. There are many account books to be had, but the farm woman can rule an ordinary book and make it fit exactly her own particular circumstances. It is quite unnecessary to make the accounts a burden. It is necessary to keep accounts in order that the farm woman may see where her money has gone and what proportion her respective expenditures bear to the whole outlay and to each other. There are many farm women who cannot tell us whether it pays to keep hens or not. They have never kept any account of the capital expenditure and maintenance and compared it to the income those hens yield. When it is found that the poultry on many of our farms are a bill of expense then we may expect that farm people will try to make the poultry end of the farm business pay. They will pay more attention to breeds, care and feeding. This has its direct bearing on other farm operations, and tends to bring farming to a higher plane of business and science.

Accounts are not difficult to keep, and mean little work on any day except market day. The bother, if so it is considered, in keeping accounts, is more than offset by the satisfaction of knowing exactly that one is a partner in a paying business concern. If accounts demonstrate that any branch of the business does not pay, then there is an opportunity of finding out what is wrong and of attacking it on a different basis.

RED CROSS DRIVE

As the Homemakers Page goes to press many days before it reaches our readers it is impossible to keep right up to the minute in news. We should like to be able to tell you the result of the recent Red Cross Drive in Canada. As it is, the results from the country have not reached the city. Winnipeg is likely indicative of what the rest of Canada has done. Winnipeg was asked for \$300,000. To-day the City of Winnipeg has contributed \$612,904. This is more than double. The Canadian Red Cross asked for \$4,000,000. Manitoba asked for \$600,000, Saskatchewan for \$600,000, and Alberta for \$250,000. Is it safe to assume that the rural part of Western Canada at least rivalled, if not out-classed, the urban centres? We think so.

It is like patting ourselves on the back to say we did well. It was our duty to give. Our giving, even those who gave most, was little enough sacrifice. But it is a satisfaction to know that those who are at home did well the duty that was asked of them. These last few weeks are anxious weeks. The war news to date is not such as relieves the strain under which the Allied nations are laboring. The line is not yet broken, but it is bent almost beyond recognition. Every bend means hundreds of cases for the Red Cross. The Red Cross is deserving of every extra effort of which we are capable.

EXIT PATRONAGE

The daily papers of a few days ago would lead one to believe that patron-

age was really and truly a thing of the past. We heard a great deal about the abolition of the patronage lists during the pre-election campaign. We were a little afraid, however, that that issue might have gone the way to oblivion like so many other excellent pre-election issues. But here it is again, and the clear light of "after election times" doesn't seem to have made it fade a bit either. On April 12 some interesting correspondence between Hon. F. R. Carvell and A. E. Fripp, senior member for Ottawa, was tabled. The correspondence plainly demonstrates that the government is in earnest when it says it has abolished the patronage lists.

The correspondence in question dates from as far back as October 16, 1917, and continues at intervals until February 12. Mr. Fripp wrote the minister asking that the firm of McFarland and Douglas be placed on the patronage lists. Mr. Carvell replied that in future there would be no patronage list. On January 3 Mr. Fripp again wrote Mr. Carvell and sent a memorandum he had transmitted to Hon. N. W. Rowell, suggesting that with regard to some 1,000 mechanics employed in the dredging branch and the ship-yard someone should be appointed to deal with applications for work. He further sug-

gested David Rice for the position. He described Mr. Rice as an ex-alderman of Ottawa "who knows the laboring classes very well." "During the last election," he said, "Mr. Rice was secretary for the Unionist Win-the-War Association, and displayed a good deal of tact in dealing with the two parties that comprise the association."

In replying to this letter on January 4 Mr. Carvell stated plainly that his time was too valuable to be given up to consideration of matters of patronage. He said, "I hope you will take this letter in the spirit in which I am writing, but I simply cannot and will not have my time taken up with small matters of patronage, and I think you will be well advised if you take the same stand."

The correspondence also shows that on February 12, Mr. Fripp wrote to the minister asking that a number of Ottawa concerns be given an opportunity of tendering for the new departmental building. The minister in reply said in part: "Every contractor, not only in Ottawa, but in Canada, will be given an opportunity to tender."

The persistency of the said Mr. Fripp in applying for patronage, not once, but many times, makes one think too that possibly the ministers of the crown were not the only offenders in the days gone by. There can be little difference between the man who gives patronage

GIRLS' CONFERENCE

Next week we shall try to have a short account of the recent Girl Leaders' Conference in Edmonton. The program is to hand and I am sure those who see it will wish they were girls again or that they had had such conferences in their girlhood days. The attractively made-up program is filled with suggestions of good things from beginning to end, and 'teen age girls have reason to be proud of their first conference. Here is a little outline of some of the good things: A Call to Leadership, by Miss Una Saunders; Books for Girls and Leaders of Girls, by Miss Jessie Montgomery; Canadian Girls in Training, by Miss Una Saunders; The Four-square Life, by Miss O. I. Ziegler; The Girls' Call to the Colors, by Mrs. Arthur Murphy; Choosing a Vocation by Mrs. McKinney, M.L.A.;

The women's societies, particularly the United Farm Women of Alberta, have advocated this since their organization, and the hearty co-operation of all women societies will be assumed.

ALBERTA SOCIAL SERVICE

The Searchlight for February and March, the organ for the Social Service League of Alberta, has just come to hand with a detailed account of the recent Social Service convention held in Calgary. The entire issue is given over to the report of the convention. It is a number every person in Alberta interested in Social Service should have, and a little notice on page four says, "Anyone who desires a copy of this paper may obtain same by writing to the League office." Such communications should be addressed to A. W. Coone, Editor Searchlight, Rooms 713-714, Tegler Building, 101st Street, Edmonton.

According to reports it must have been a convention very much worth while. The secretary's report shows a year's work of astonishing progress. So greatly increased has the work become that two new secretaries have recently been appointed. There is now a Child Welfare secretary, Rev. E. S. Bishop, of Red Deer. Mr. Bishop is well known in Alberta, having been the pastor of churches in Calgary, Nanton and Okotoks. The committee which recommended the appointing of a Child Welfare secretary suggested that the work of such secretary might include the giving of an illustrated lecture tour throughout the province; research work into conditions surrounding child life in the province; the establishing of a Baby Welfare week in every city in the province; the securing if possible the establishment of permanent free clinics for babies and children; the compiling of a text-book on motherhood and infant care with practical demonstrations such as are given by the little mother's league, such book to be added to the curriculum of public schools for use of girls from and including the eighth grade.

The other secretary is to be known as sex hygiene secretary. He is W. L. Clark, of Lenington, Ontario. The Searchlight says, "His position is only a temporary one, but he will initiate the work in connection with sex hygiene and venereal diseases. Mr. Clark has had eight or ten years experience in the work in eastern Canada and the United States, and comes well qualified to undertake this delicate task. It is expected that he will commence his work early in April.

This illustrates how the work has grown, and is only one phase, while the secretary's report gives many evidences of growth. Mrs. L. A. McKinney, M.L.A., gave a splendid address, as did also Magistrate Emily Murphy, of the Woman's and Juvenile Court in Edmonton. Dr. Salem Bland, of Winnipeg, was another of the chief speakers.

The work of the Social Service throughout Canada has grown in scope and following. The Women Grain Growers of Saskatchewan and the United Farm Women of Alberta are affiliated with their respective provincial Social Service Councils. This practically doubles the working membership while avoiding duplication. In Edmonton, from July 3 to 5, the annual meeting of the Canadian Conference on Public Welfare will be held. Many persons of note from Eastern Canada and the United States are expected to be present. This is a conference that all who possibly can should attend. A special effort is being made to have the leaders from among our farm women in attendance as well as many who may not be official delegates. Keep the date in mind and be there if you possibly can.



Provincial Red Cross Headquarters for Manitoba. Your Red Cross supplies are sorted out and packed here for distribution. Here also are packed all the cases of goods for overseas. Every article you make for the Red Cross in Manitoba passes through this depot. Mrs. J. H. R. Bond, the provincial president is the white haired woman at the table, and nearest the camera.

Books and Music in the Home, by Mrs. Spencer; The Making of Womanhood, by Miss Una Saunders.

The conference is designed to present to girls the four-fold standard, physical, intellectual, religious and service. Four speakers in a short address present the work of each standard. Our own Mrs. Parly speaks on Home-making as a part of the service standard, and we suspect that the Mrs. Spencer mentioned is the former vice-president of the U.F.W.A. But next week or the next there will be more.

MEDICAL INSPECTION

The Minister of Education in Alberta has given out an announcement, which is received with great enthusiasm by all the public-spirited people of that province, and that is that medical inspection of rural schools will be inaugurated this term, and that two doctors and several nurses will be appointed to begin work at once. This will mean that every child attending school in Alberta is going to have a chance for success in life, if medical skill can give it to him, for his physical defects will not be left to the caprice or whim, or perhaps inability of the parent to remedy, but the province will assume the responsibility. It will take some time to operate the scheme thoroughly, but the start will come at this season of the legislation.

Cheese and Fireless Recipes

Many women are complaining that while they are ready and glad to use meat substitutes and help generally in conservation, the men folk object to the change in the menu and want meat three times a day as usual. As a woman remarked the other day in speaking of the restaurants in Winnipeg: "They had white and brown bread both on the table but I noticed that the men almost invariably took the white bread." We are so used to eating meat and potatoes three times a day it is a bit hard to change our ways. We will just have to make the substitutes as tasty and palatable as possible and use them as often as we can without utterly upsetting the tempers of our men folk.

As far as food value goes there is no better meat substitute than cheese. Cheese has nearly twice as much food value, weight for weight, as beef of the average composition, and twice as much fat, and unlike meat and fish, it is practically without waste. For this reason it should be used with grains and vegetables as these supply the diluting and waste elements wanting in cheese. Cheese should always be cooked at a low temperature, there is nothing that is quite as indigestible as cheese that is cooked at a high temperature.

Welsh Rabbit

- 1 tablespoon butter
- 1 cup cheese
- 1/4 teaspoon pepper
- 2 tablespoons milk
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 teaspoon mustard

Toast

Put the butter in the top of a double boiler, when it is melted add the milk or cream and when that is hot put in the cheese, salt pepper and mustard. Stir over a slow fire until the mixture has become thick, smooth and creamy. Have hot buttered toast on a plate, spread the cheese over this, sprinkle with a very little red pepper and serve at once, or it will become tough.

Figs and Cheese

- Whole figs
- Cream cheese

Make small incisions in as many figs as are desired and fill with cream cheese, moistened with a little sweet cream and beaten till soft. Nice for lunches.—Mrs. W. W. S.

Cottage Cheese

- 1 Gallon Clabber
- 1/2 pint cream

Into a strong muslin bag made like a jelly-bag put a gallon of firm clabber. Tie up the bag at the top and hang it all night in a cellar or some other cool place, having a deep vessel underneath to catch the whey which will drip from the bag. In the morning the curds in the bag should be quite firm. Place them in a bowl and mash thoroughly, salting to suit your taste, and working in the cream until the cheese has become smooth and soft.

Welsh Rabbit with Milk

- 1 1/2 cups cheese, cubed
- 1/2 cup sliced eggs
- 2 ta. spoons flour
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 teaspoon mustard
- Few grains paprika
- 2 cups scalded milk
- 2 tablespoons butter (omit if desired)
- 1/2 teaspoon pepper

Mix ingredients in the order given in a double boiler top. Add milk and stir over hot water until thick and smooth. Serve on toast or crisp crackers.

Cheese Potatoes in Jacket

- 5 large potatoes
- 2 egg whites well-beaten
- 1 teaspoon butter
- 1 1/2 teaspoons salt
- 1/2 teaspoon pepper
- Cheese
- 1 cupful rich milk or cream

Rub potatoes over with melted butter, then bake till thoroughly done. Cut in halves lengthwise, scoop out potato, and mash till all the lumps are out. Beat in the butter, milk, and seasoning, and, when fluffy, add the egg whites. Then refill the potato-shells, smooth, and place on top of each a thin slice of Canadian cheese. Return to oven to brown for about ten minutes, and serve at once.

Cheese Pudding

- 1 1/4 cupfuls grated cheese
- 1 cupful cracker-crumbs
- 2 cups rich milk
- 3 eggs
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 teaspoon dry mustard
- Few grains red pepper
- 1/2 teaspoon soda
- 1 1/2 tablespoons melted butter

Soak crumbs in the milk while the other ingredients are being prepared; add the eggs well beaten, the seasonings, butter and cheese, and the soda dissolved in a little hot water. Bake an hour in a

moderate oven, serving in the dish in which it is cooked.—Mrs. S. H.

Cheese Sandwich

- 1/4 pound cheese
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- Dash red pepper
- 1/4 cup cream
- 1/2 teaspoon pepper
- 1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce

Mix and spread on thin slices of un-buttered bread.

Cheese and Greens

This makes a fine supper or luncheon dish and contains all the nourishment necessary for the main dish of a dinner.

- 6 peck spinach or other greens
- Eggs
- Tablespoon butter
- Grated cheese
- Salt and pepper

Cook the greens until tender in boiling salted water, drain, chop fine and season with butter, pepper and salt. Spread on a buttered shallow baking dish and make seven depressions in the greens. Sprinkle each nest with one-half tablespoon grated cheese, slip an egg on top of this, sprinkle with more cheese and one and one-half tablespoons white sauce. Bake until eggs are set.

Chicken Hungarian

- One 2 to 4 pound roast
- 1 egg chicken
- 1 large onion
- 1/4 cup butter
- 1/4 teaspoon paprika
- 1 1/2 teaspoons salt
- 1 can tomatoes
- 1/2 cup thick soup cream
- 1/4 cup drippings or other fat

Melt the fat and butter and brown the onion in it. Remove the onion. Disjoint the chicken as for fricassee and brown in the fat; then add the paprika and salt. Transfer to a fireless cooker utensil; add tomatoes and let boil for ten minutes before putting in the cooker. Use one radiator; cook from four to five hours for a fowl, two hours for a chicken. Stir in the cream just before serving. If desired the gravy may be thickened.

Jellied Beef

- 5 or 6 pounds of shank of beef
- 2 teaspoons salt
- Cold water, near to cover
- 1/2 teaspoon pepper

Chop the bone into medium-sized pieces. Almost cover with cold water. Bring to boiling-point, let it boil for ten to fifteen minutes, and cook for four or five hours in the fireless cooker. Chop the meat in small pieces, reduce the liquor to one and one-half cupfuls, add the seasonings, combine with the meat, and pack into molds or jars. Set in a cool place until solidified. If desired a tablespoonful of vinegar and one teaspoonful of onion-juice may be added to the cooking water.

Corned Tongue, Horseradish Sauce

Wash a corned tongue, put in kettle and nearly fill kettle with cold water. Bring slowly to the boiling point and let boil thirty minutes. Put in fireless cooker over one radiator and cook overnight. Remove skin and roots and serve warm with

Horseradish Sauce

Melt one-fourth cup butter, add one-fourth cup flour and stir until well blended; then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, two cups milk. Bring to the boiling point, add one-fourth cup grated horseradish root, and season with salt.

Breakfast Cereal

Soak one cup cracked wheat in five cups cold water two hours. Put over flame and bring to the boiling point. Add one teaspoon salt, and let boil three minutes, stirring constantly. Set pan containing cereal in larger pan containing boiling water, and cook in a fireless cooker overnight. Serve with sugar and thin cream.

Graham Pudding

- 1/2 cup butter
- 1/2 cup molasses
- 1/2 cup sweet milk
- 1 egg
- 1 1/2 cups graham flour
- 1/2 teaspoon baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoon soda
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup raisins, seeded

Melt the butter, add the well-beaten egg, the molasses and the milk. Mix the dry ingredients, and add to them the liquid mixture. Pour the mixture into a well-buttered one-quart mold or into several smaller molds, filling them not more than two-thirds full. Place the molds on a rack, such as a perforated can, in the cooker pan; pour warm water around the rack, bring the water quickly to the boiling point, and allow it to boil for thirty minutes if a large mold is

Please Send in Your Three Best

Recipes for saving wheat, sugar and beef. For the best set of these three conservation recipes The Guide will pay \$3.00; second prize, \$2.00; third prize, \$1.00. All recipes must be received before May 15. Address The Country Cook, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

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The basis is a dish of Quaker Oats with garnishings. Then a dish of fruit and a cup of some hot drink.

The oat is the supreme food. In energy units it yields 1,810 calories per pound—twice as much as round steak, more than twice as much as eggs.

It is the recognized food for growth. It is rich in minerals. All needed elements are in it and in the right proportions. It has a wondrous flavor.

At this writing, Quaker Oats costs but one-seventh what meats or eggs cost—for the same nutrition.

Seven abundant meals can thus be served at the cost of one average meat meal.

Reduce the cost of living by using more Quaker Oats. Make it the entire breakfast. Mix it with your flour foods. A multiplied cost can buy no such nutrition, no such delights, without it.

Quaker Oats

Flaked from Queen Grains Only

In Quaker Oats you get all the oat nutrition, plus exquisite flavor. And without extra price.

They are flaked from queen grains only—just the rich, plump, flavory oats. By discarding the small, insipid grains we get but ten pounds from a bushel.

35c and 15c Per Package Except in far West

The Quaker Oats Company

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA SASKATOON, CANADA

1922

used, or for fifteen minutes if small molds are used. Place the pudding in the cooker for five hours. If sour milk is available, omit the baking powder, and add an extra one-fourth teaspoonful of soda.

Beef Stew with Dumplings

2 cups cooked beef, cut in cubes	1 teaspoon salt
2 cups potatoes, cut in cubes	1 cup flour
1 cup tomato juice	1 tablespoon parsley, minced
1 onion, sliced	2 cups water
4 tablespoons fat	

Make a brown sauce of the fat, the flour, the seasoning, and the water. Add the vegetables, the meat and enough water to almost cover the stew. Place the dumplings on the top. Boil the stew for five minutes, and cook it in the fireless cooker for one and one-half hours.

Dumplings for Stew

2 cups flour	3 teaspoons baking powder
2 teaspoons salt	Milk, about 1/2 cup

Steamed Pudding

1 cup sweet milk	1/2 cup raisins or currants
1 cup molasses	1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
1/2 cup butter	1/2 teaspoon ginger
1/2 cup flour	1/2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon soda	

Stir the soda into the molasses, add the milk and the melted butter. Add the flour sifted with the spices and the salt, and lastly the raisins or the currants dredged with some of the flour. Turn the mixture into a buttered mold, place it in a kettle of boiling water, and boil it for thirty minutes. Transfer the kettle to the cooker, and allow the pudding to steam for five hours.

If one is roasting meat or baking pies, cakes or bread it is necessary to use two radiators, one below and one over the article to be cooked, and the meat is better seared on the outside before putting it in the cooker.

Baked Beans

1 pint navy beans	1 tablespoon minced onion
4 pints cold water	2 tablespoons molasses
1/2 teaspoon soda	1/2 teaspoon paprika
1 teaspoon mustard	1/2 pound salt pork
1/2 teaspoon salt	

The beans were washed and soaked overnight in the cold water to which the soda was added. They were then cooked in the same water for about thirty minutes, or until the skins slipped off easily. The remaining ingredients were then added, and the kettle was transferred to the commercial cooker. Two radiators were used. The beans were brown and tender at the end of six hours.

Scalloped Potatoes

Scalloped potatoes are very good prepared in the fireless. Peel and slice the potatoes, add a little sliced onion between the layers, and sift a little flour over each layer. Pour on milk until the potatoes are almost covered, season with pepper and salt and put in the cooker. These may be cooked with either one or two radiators. If only one is used the scallop will have to be set in a hot oven for a few minutes to brown. These will cook in the fireless in two hours.

Luncheon Eggs

Cut four cold-boiled potatoes and five hard-boiled eggs in one-fourth inch slices, crosswise. Arrange in alternate layers in a buttered baking-dish, arrange on each layer one-half onion, peeled and thinly sliced (which has been parboiled two minutes and drained). Melt four tablespoons butter, add three tablespoons flour, and stir until well blended; then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, two cups milk. Bring to the boiling point and add three-fourths teaspoon salt, a few grains pepper, and one-third cup grated cheese. Cook over one radiator from one and one-half to two hours.

Macaroni Hamburg

1 pound Hamburg steak	1/2 pound cooked spaghetti
1 egg	1 can tomato soup (undiluted)
1 1/2 teaspoons salt	1 teaspoon pepper
1 1/2 cups fried onions	

Mix together the meat, seasonings and egg, and put it in a well-buttered deep casserole. Place the onions over this in a layer, then cover with the spaghetti, which should be cooked; pour the soup over this, cover and bake about forty minutes between two hot plates. Grated Parmesan cheese may be served with this if desired.

The Country Cook.

Eggs, Potatoes and Live Poultry WANTED

EGGS—We are paying highest market price. Egg crates supplied on request.
Old Hens, per lb. 25c-30c
Ducks, per lb. 20c
Young Roosters, per lb. 20c-25c
Old Roosters, per lb. 15c
Turkeys, per lb. 20c
Geese, per lb. 15c

Old Birds in Good Condition
We are preparing crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan
Potatoes, 50c per bushel, Winnipeg
We are also supplying sacks on demand.

The prices quoted are for Poultry in Marketable condition.

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

MONEY ORDER MAILED DAILY
Standard Produce Co.
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Live Poultry WANTED

FARMERS Ship your produce to us. We give you a square deal. Highest Prices and Prompt Remittances.

Old Hens, in good condition, per lb. 25c
Ducks, in good condition, per lb. 20c
Choice Fat Hens, per lb. 25c

Above prices are F.O.B. Shipping Point
Turkeys, in No. 1 condition, per lb. 25c
Young Roosters, in No. 1 condition, per lb. 20c

Geese, in good condition, per lb. 15c
Old Roosters, in good condition, per lb. 15c
EGGS—Highest Market Price

Above prices are F.O.B. Winnipeg
We will express coops (charges prepaid) to your nearest station.

Saskin-Tannenbaum Grocery Company
465 Pritchard Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

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

Choice Fat Hens, per lb. 27c
Hens, any size, per lb. 25c
Ducks, per lb. 20c
Turkeys, in No. 1 condition, 7 lbs. up 25c
Geese, per lb. 15c
Old Roosters, per lb. 15c
Young Roosters, per lb. 20c-25c

These Prices Guaranteed Till May 1st from Date, F.O.B. Winnipeg. All these prices are for Poultry in Marketable Condition.

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

Potatoes

If there is a shortage in potatoes in your district drop us a line and let us know how many you want for seed, also for consumption till the new crop, and we will supply you same. You may co-operate with your neighbors and by buying a whole car can save a considerable amount on the freight. Wire, phone or write for prices.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.

91 LUSTED AVENUE, WINNIPEG

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

OUR NEW SECT

This week we introduce to two new members Mary W. Spiller, of the Farm Women and Miss the Manitoba Women Grain Growers' Association have thrown in their lot with the people's organizations I believe that through it all



Miss Mary W. Spiller
Sec. Alberta U.F.W.A.

their work the unbounded faith and optimism of a already shown themselves face of difficulties.

To take a responsible Association has been for these young women Spiller has for a number connected with the C of the U.F.A. In this gained an experience great value to the work as secretary.

well prepared for the ability. Miss Spiller has with the U.F.A., given the work of the association interest in and work as a whole has been Women's executive provincial secretary Miss Spiller's office Central office, Loughgary. The executive and the U.F.W.A. closer co-operation in office work of the tw it is felt that this Miss Spiller's appointment.

Miss Roe, is a M She was born at Astead which her father occupies. Her car received in a little Salisbury, four miles Later she attended Eage la Prairie and Winnipeg. Miss Roeber of years teaching both in Saskatchewan It is some time since

in The Grain tion and saw its Miss Roe believes obligation of every woman, to all farms to the farmers' organization now since that when opportunity should be taken. Miss Roe lives on Vaughan Street, Winnipeg.

The Guide joins in wishing the new and joy in their large and responsible of the best effort in the association. that the new secretary of the untiring faith of the association.

SUMMER

We have had meeting since the Roe as secretary, in shape to go on want you to feel the Women's Section reader your service That is my duty.

Why not have a tion in your district give a special women from your to attend one of your

Farm Women's Clubs

OUR NEW SECRETARIES

This week we introduce our club readers to two new secretaries, Miss Mary W. Spiller, of the Alberta United Farm Women and Miss Amy J. Roe, of the Manitoba Women's Section of The Grain Growers' Association. They have thrown in their lot with the farm people's organizations because they believe that through it all things for rural



Miss Mary W. Spiller
Sec. Alberta U.F.W.A.

betterment are possible. For those who study our rural life and know conditions on the farm it is inevitable that they will sooner or later enlist in our great organized farmers' movement. Not the least gratifying thing is that our new secretaries have accepted the inevitable very early in life.

Both bring to their work the unbounded enthusiasm, faith and optimism of youth. Both have already shown themselves fearless in the face of difficulties.

To take a responsible position in the Association has been the logical step for these young women to take. Miss Spiller has for a number of years been connected with the Central office staff of the U.F.A. In that position she has gained an experience which will be of great value to the U.F.W.A. in her work as secretary. She is especially well prepared for the greater responsibility. Miss Spiller has, during her work with the U.F.A., given unstintingly to the work of the association and her interest in and work for the association as a whole has been recognized by the Women's executive in appointing her provincial secretary of the U.F.W.A. Miss Spiller's office will be in the Central office, Loughheed Building, Calgary. The executives of the U.F.A. and the U.F.W.A. have had in mind closer co-operation between the Central office work of the two associations, and it is felt that this will be secured by Miss Spiller's appointment.

Miss Roe, is a Manitoba farm girl. She was born at Arden on the homestead which her father J. W. Roe still occupies. Her early education was received in a little country school, Salisbury, four miles from Arden. Later she attended High School in Portage la Prairie and Normal School in Winnipeg. Miss Roe has spent a number of years teaching in rural schools both in Saskatchewan and in Manitoba. It is some time since she became interested in The Grain Growers' Association and saw its great possibilities. Miss Roe believes that it is a moral obligation of every farmer and farm woman, to all farm people, to belong to the farmers' organization. It is some time now since Miss Roe determined that when opportunity offered her services should be given to the association. Miss Roe has offices at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg.

The Guide joins with the associations in wishing the new secretaries success and joy in their new work. It is a large and responsible work and deserving of the best efforts of the best minds in the association. We feel confident that the new secretaries will be deserving of the unstinted confidence and faith of the association in them.

SUMMER PLANS

We have had our first executive meeting since the appointment of Miss Roe as secretary, and now that we are in shape to go on with the work, I want you to feel that as President of the Women's Section I am willing to render you service in any way I can. That is my duty.

Why not have a W.S.G.G.A. convention in your district this summer or give a special invitation to a few women from your neighboring districts to attend one of your monthly meetings.

Prepare a good program, assure them a lunch will be provided, enthrone them with the work you are doing. It might be the means of having them organize a women's local in their own district.

Advertise your meeting in your own local paper and after having had a successful meeting tell the readers about it. Appoint a reporter other than your secretary. As far as possible give all your members something to do and in preparing your definite program for the year, assign some part of that program to every member so that you will have the satisfaction of knowing at the end of the year that every member has participated to some extent in the year's work.

In the prosecution of your war work you could by having a contest for the purpose of getting contributions, work in your membership campaign in connection with it. That brings in more workers and more workers means better results.

Now that the auto season is here drive out and interview a few of the women in the neighboring community. Urge on them the necessity of having a Women's Section. Five women can organize and bring in other members later. Tell them the farm women will have to keep up with the times if they are going to stand side by side with other women of the provinces.

My trip to the Ottawa Conference, and my visit to the W.S.G.G.A. Convention in Regina, helps me to confirm my opinion that we have been loitering in the past and that we will have to make extra strides to make up. Every farm woman who possibly can must get experience. The Women's Section is the cure. It is our training school for the purpose. If we had been organized in the past we would have been in a better position to deal more efficiently with difficult problems such as national registration, increased production, commercial and industrial pursuits, conservation of food, the further development of the spirit of sacrifice among Canadian people or any other problem in which women are particularly interested, all of which were discussed at the Conference at Ottawa, and all of which deal with war conditions. The women who had been longest organized were the ones most able to discuss these questions, with confidence, so let us speed up and be prepared for any emergency when it presents itself. The old maxim still holds good, "God helps those who help themselves." The burden of the war is giving us great responsibilities and giving us great opportunities as well. The getting closer together by means of Women's Sections will give us more experience, educate us more, will make us more able to rely on ourselves and make us more able to serve and serve efficiently. The getting together of women from all over the Dominion in the conference at Ottawa was to my mind a great experience and education. I expect every woman who attended felt doubly grateful for having had that chance, especially farm women, for agriculture was the dominant subject, and every other subject discussed emanated from it. Of course the reason was that as we all know the world's interest is centred on our occupation, for from it the food of the starving world has to be replenished, so let us show the world our determination to do our utmost. We have worked under trying conditions in the past and some of us at least have come out successfully, surely now that we are receiving some measure of consideration we will have a better chance for making good. May we have a successful year.—Janet Wood, President, Man. W.S.G.G.A., Oakville, Man.

DOMESTIC HELP ON FARM

Following up the circular sent to our clubs by Mrs. Pariby, recently, in connection with placing domestic help on the farms, we would like to ask our secretaries and members to get in touch with the Central office as quickly as possible and let us know where such

help is needed. The Great War Next-of-Kin Association has taken the matter up in Calgary, and several of their members are anxious to go out on to the farms and do this work so that they may be a real help to their country in the hour of its direct need. These are all women with husbands, sons or brothers in the trenches, who, realizing the tremendous need for increased production if this war is to be won by our Allies, and the extra work which this will mean for the women on the farms, are willing to sacrifice their own comfort and place themselves at the disposal of their country in the capacity which they believe to be the one in which they can render the most useful service.

Mrs. Grevette, president of the Next-of-Kin Association, and their vice-president, Mrs. Morley, are both women who have been raised on the farm and are thoroughly conversant with farm conditions. Mrs. Morley's husband was secretary of one of our U.F.A. Local Unions up to the time he enlisted for active service shortly after the war commenced. These officers have impressed upon the members who are willing to take up this work that they must be prepared for a certain amount of hardship, and have fully explained the difficulties which they will in all probability have to contend with in farm homes, especially under present conditions, so we do not think that those wishing to employ domestic help need have any fears that the women who will be sent out to them under the auspices of the Next-of-Kin Association will not be suitable for their requirements. No efforts are being spared to see that the help will be placed to the mutual satisfaction of employer and employee, and we trust that our farm women will avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them.

It would appear that in some way the impression has been given to farm women that these city women think that they are going on to the farms to take complete charge of their domestic affairs, and as someone said "to teach them how to do their work," but this is very far from being true, although we hope that it may be possible for each to derive a certain amount of benefit from the experience of the other. Remember that the city women are undertaking this work as a National Service, and are going out with the idea of making themselves as useful as it is possible for them to be to the already over-worked women on the farms. Although some of these women have been living in the city for a considerable length of time, they have been brought up on the farm, or have at least spent a portion of their lives there, and understand the conditions which exist.

We would suggest that our secretaries and members lose no time in taking up this matter, while the supply of help is available. If any woman who requires help will advise us at the Central Office, Loughheed Building, Calgary, with a reference from some reliable person, either the secretary or president of the U.F.W. Club or U.F.A. Local Union, or the clergyman, doctor or school-teacher in her district, together with an idea of what kind of help she required, whether there are young children; how many in family, and whether she requires help with dairy work, milking cows or looking after poultry, etc. Please give us the fullest possible particulars so that there may be no misunderstandings or disappointments, and with the assistance of the Next-of-Kin Association we will do our best to see that the right kind of help is sent you.—Mary W. Spiller, provincial secretary, U.F.W.A.

REGARDING FEES

Some of our clubs would appear to be experiencing a little difficulty in regard to the increased membership fee, and I am afraid that the circular which was sent out by our former secretary, Mrs. Barrett, has failed for some unaccountable reason to reach all of our secretar-

ies, although a copy has been forwarded to each. At the last annual convention the U.F.A. decided to raise their membership fee to \$2.00, commencing from January 1, 1918, and as women have exactly the same standing in the Association as men and are entitled to all its privileges, it was decided that the U.F.W.A. should raise theirs to the same figure. Your executive, however, realizing that in some cases this might come rather hard, especially where there are perhaps two or three women in one family who wish to become members, suggested that wherever a club considered it preferable \$1.00 only should be collected, the whole of which should be sent to the Central Office, thus fulfilling their obligations so far as we are concerned, and that the money needed to meet local expenses in carrying on your work should be raised by means of entertainments, socials or in any other way that your members are in favor of. This, we think, should overcome any difficulties which may arise in connection with the increased fee.—M. W. Spiller.



Miss Amy J. Roe,
Sec. Man. W.S.G.G.A.

MRS. PARIBY ILL

Members of the U.F.W.A. will be sorry to learn that our President, Mrs. Pariby, was taken seriously ill when attending the Girls' Conference in Calgary last week. She underwent a serious operation at the General Hospital this morning, and although the operation itself was successful, the doctors will not be able to pronounce her out of danger for a day or two. We can only hope for the best and trust that it will not be long before she is back amongst us once more.

The members of the executive of the U.F.A. who were in session in Calgary at the time, expressed sincere regret when they learned of her illness and sent her a beautiful basket of flowers with their best wishes for a speedy recovery. Another basket of flowers was sent her by our vice-president, Mrs. Ross, on behalf of the directors of the U.F.W.A.—M.W.S.

OUR W.G.G.A. AMBULANCE FUND

Previously Acknowledged	\$1,540.35
Mountain View W.G.G.A.	10.00
Woodleigh G.G.A.	32.00
Total	\$1,582.35

Kindly remit contributions for W.G.G.A. Ambulance fund to me: Mrs. John McNightan, hon. sec. W.G.G.A., Harris, Sask.

SPLENDID INCREASE

The Women's Section of the Myrtle G.G.A. held their first social evening, since organizing in February, in the school, Friday, March 29. About 65 were in attendance. The report of the greater membership contest was given by the respective captains, Mrs. Sloane and Mrs. Mason. Owing to bad roads and weather conditions the ladies labored under great difficulties. Mrs. Sloane giving in 36 names and Mrs. Mason 21, in all 57 names. Mrs. Sloane was declared the winner by 15 names.

When first organized the Women's Section started with a membership of 18, and since the greater membership contest, they now have a membership of 36, showing what a little effort can do. An address on "Education" was given by Mr. McLeod, of Morden. The speaker made a plea for a school syllabus more in accord with the needs of the rural schools. At present the books and lessons tend to educate the chil-

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We are in
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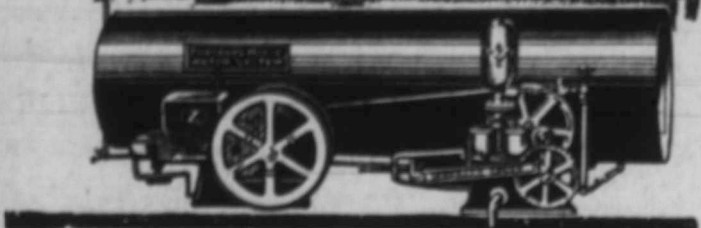
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give you running water anywhere on the farm—in the house, the barn, the milk house or in the field—and help to increase production.

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—has proved itself a wonderful friend to others. Let it help you. It will even do the washing! Handles the biggest or smallest wash, heaviest or daintiest clothes with no tearing or soiling. Pays for itself over and over! Made in three sizes. Write for particulars. MAXWELLS LIMITED, Dept U, St. Marys, Ontario 40

dren away from the farm and rural life. The speaker instanced the Teulon consolidated school as one which was trying out a more modern system of rural teaching with very satisfactory results. Mr. McLeod's address was much appreciated by all present. Coffee, ice cream and cake were served by the ladies. A collection was taken up to cover expenses, amounting to \$8.50.—Mrs. S. Awrey, press reporter for Women's Section Myrtle G.G.A.

HONOR WHERE DUE

In looking over the various reports of our women's meetings at our last G.G.A. convention, I notice that one important item was omitted. At one of our meetings special recognition was given to the three following local secretaries of women's sections: Mrs. C. Clewa, sec. Pangman W.S.G.G.A.; Mrs. Wm. Cripps, sec. Avonlea W.G.G.A. and Mrs. W. Hanson, sec. Trenton W.G.G.A., Davidson, for faithful service as secretary. These secretaries had promptly reported their various meetings, contributed items of interest concerning their sections, responded to various requests sent out by the provincial secretary through The Guide and other papers, and done every possible work that would contribute to the success of their respective sections. As a result three of the best annual reports came from their three sections.—Violet McNaughtan, hon. sec. W.G.G.A.

FAR AWAY FROM DOCTORS

The U.F.W.A. of Kinuso P.O., Swan River, Alberta, held their regular meeting at Mrs. Geo. Moore's on Saturday evening, while the U.F.A. held theirs in the school-house directly opposite. Owing to bad roads and long distances, only a small number were present. These, however, took a lively interest in the proceedings and showed such earnestness and willingness to do their bit in the work to be taken up, that it gives great encouragement. Among the correspondence read was a very interesting letter from our former provincial secretary, Mrs. R. W. Barritt, which also informed us of her resignation from the office which she has so admirably filled. Regret was expressed for her retirement and well wishes for her successor. Our plan for the organization is to have the first Saturday evening of the month utilized for discussions, debates and readings on interesting and instructive topics such as home management, care of children, choice of literature, in fact, anything that will tend to benefit and improve the locality. Our meeting through the month is held in the afternoon when the women will engage in Red Cross work for the benefit of our soldiers.

The topic of discussion chosen for the next Saturday evening meeting was the Home Medicine Chest, each member being requested to give some simple remedy for the treatment of sickness or accidents, or to read a paper on the treatment of some common disease. This topic we feel should be the more beneficial to us, as we have to depend solely on our own resources in time of sickness, there being no outside connection by wire or no doctor nearer than Peace River Crossing on the north, or Edmonton 190 miles south, to which places there are two passenger trains a week. After arranging the work and date for our afternoon sewing, the meeting was adjourned and the ladies went over to the school-house with the lunch they had prepared as a surprise for the men. While doing ample justice to this repast their minds and tongues were by no means idle and before the members separated a project was set on foot for building a hall to be utilized for all public services and which is greatly needed. Several members donated lumber or cash and a mass meeting was called to be held Saturday evening, April 20.—Flora M. Field, club reporter.

LIVE WORKERS

Mrs. A. M. Postans, secretary of Sunnyvale Local, U.F.W.A., sends an interesting account of a meeting held on March 7. Fifteen members were present besides four visitors and one new member was added to the roll.

Protect Your Teeth

FURTHER neglect may cause you all kinds of suffering and ill-health. IT is not necessary to pay big prices for dentistry these days. TAKE advantage of our long experience and let us end your teeth troubles at least expense.



Our Prices:

Bridge Work, per tooth — \$ 7.00
Gold Crowns (22K) — 7.00
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IF your false teeth do not fit see us — we know how to make perfect plates.
IF you break a plate our Emergency department will fix it at once and return it to you by return mail prepaid.

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Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off—no pain.

For a few cents you can get a small bottle of the magic drug freezezone recently discovered by a Cincinnati man.

Just ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezezone. Apply a few drops upon a tender, aching corn and instantly, yes immediately, all soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn so loose that you lift it out, root and all, with the fingers.

Just think! Not one bit of pain before applying freezezone or afterwards. It doesn't even irritate the surrounding skin.

Hard corns, soft corns or corns between the toes, also hardened calluses on bottom of feet just seem to shrivel up and fall off without hurting a particle. It is almost magical. Your drug store has Freezezone.



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The subject taken up was "Woman in the Home," and Mrs. Alfred Redmond contributed a splendid paper dealing with conservation of strength, etc., which was very much appreciated by those present, as was also a reading "Women we Want," by Miss Agnes Postans. This club seems to be taking hold of things in real earnest and every member has pledged herself to try and secure a new member during the year. Two committees were appointed to visit the sick—one for the northern part of the district, consisting of Mrs. Warnick and Mrs. Hanson, the other for the southern part, consisting of Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Moore. A concert was held on March 14, in aid of the Red Cross, at which the McCafferty Troupe put on their play "The Trustees." \$100 was taken in, and after all expenses are paid it is expected that there will be a balance of \$88 for the Red Cross.—M.W.R.

FOOD CONSERVATION

Another interesting report has come to hand from Mrs. Paul Carr, of Birds-holm, secretary of the Altorado U.F.W. At a meeting held on March 6, eight members were present, and five visitors who intend to become members in the near future. The subjects taken up were Easter Boxes for the Boys at the Front, Girls' Conference and Rural Church Service. Mrs. Carr states that the women are all enthusiastic workers and each member is "doing her bit" to help in the matter of food conservation.—M.W.R.

SCHOOL SPELLING BEE

A meeting of the Duhamel U.F.W. was held on February 14, at which 15 members were present and two visitors. The delegates to the Convention gave their reports which were very interesting. The principal business of the meeting was the appointment of a committee to make the final arrangements for a School Spelling Competition, and also a programme committee for their annual U.F.W.A. concert, to be held on March 22. At this concert the prizes for the spelling competition will be awarded. Later on we hope to be able to publish an account of this event which we are sure would be of interest to some of our other clubs. On March 1, this local held an executive meeting and outlined a programme for the next five months. They have also decided to defray the expenses of a girl leader to chaperon any number of girls at the Girls' Conference in Edmonton.—M.W.R.

A UNION MEETING

I have been very busy since coming home from the convention in Regina. We had a concert and welcome for a returned soldier at which I helped, and also a joint meeting of the Wolverine and Waterloo locals. At this large gathering the program consisted of recitations, singing, selections on the gramophone, reports from the recent convention—one from Mr. L. Biehn and another from Mrs. L. Biehn—and a debate. Resolved that the removal of all tariff restrictions would be more beneficial than otherwise. Mr. Mosiman, the president, was in the chair, and from time to time belivened the gathering with a good story or explained where explanation was necessary. The debate brought out the talents of our own local gentlemen and proved what material is at hand in our locals. The affirmative was taken by Messrs E. B. Crossman and C. Biehn, while the negative was ably handled by L. Biehn and J. Eldon Bergy. I gave an address.

A very pleasant and profitable and pleasant evening was spent, followed by an appetizing lunch, after which the evening's doings were concluded and all went home feeling more of such gatherings would be both profitable and helpful. Our W.G.G. Allies will meet tomorrow, the last Wednesday in the month, and we are all striving to bring one or more new members and look forward to having a large gathering. We also hope to impart some of our enthusiasm received from the convention to our sister members. I received word tonight of two possible Women's Sections.—Mrs. A. H. Wallace, district director, Guernsey, Sask.



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Young Canada Club



By DIXIE PATTON

OUR NEW CONTEST

Remember our new contest, "When I Want My School Vacation and Why." This ought to appeal to all our boys and girls for every one has his or her own ideas about when holidays should come. Our Blue Cross contributions have somewhat dropped lately. Remember boys and girls, that giving is the easiest of the duties asked of the world's boys and girls these days. Contributions are:—
 Edith Umphrey, Miami, Man. 50c
 Edith Gates, Holford, B. C. 55c
 Ernest Caveng, Stavely, Alberta. . 10c
 Margaret Stittle, Holar, Sask. 30c
 —Dixie Patton.

SPLENDID SUGGESTIONS

England has to depend on America and Canada mostly for her wheat, beef and bacon because they are the nearest countries. Argentine being farther away it takes longer to send food to England. The soldier needs good wholesome bread and that can only be made from the best white flour. We boys and girls can help them to get it by helping father put in the crop and harvest it, because help is so scarce and wages so high. They need bacon. This is another way we boys and girls can help by clubbing together and buying a pig and raising it and then giving it to the Red Cross. Think if all the children in Canada were to save their nickles and dimes and buy a pig instead of buying candy, how much it would help towards winning the war. Of course the soldier needs a certain amount of fat and sugar because this helps to keep him warm. Of course, we ought to help in raising beef too.

Then there is still another way we can help and that is by not eating more than we really need. I have seen boys at our school throw away pieces of bread which, if they had kept and taken home could have been fed to the

pigs or chickens. Then, if we only eat what we really need, it helps, because it makes less to buy from the store, which means less money to pay and a little more to help in the Greater Production campaign, which in the end means more to send to the soldiers. The boys and girls should eat only what we really need, and not throw away what we can not eat when at home or at school. We all should try and economize as much as possible and use what we save in helping in the Greater Production campaign.

When you are trying to help remember this verse:—
 Every bit of food we save
 Helps to feed a soldier brave,
 Who is fighting on a blood-stained battle plain
 To help save our fair domain.—Fred Carter, Senate, Sask.

A NEW CONTESTANT

In the struggle to keep the multitudes from starving, men are planning to produce more wheat and bacon. Boys and girls may help also in this campaign by making their idle time, and money spent for candy, help win the war. A boy's father perhaps allows

him from ten to twenty-five cents a week for his help about the farm. This boy saves his money and buys a small pig from his father in the last of March. He is very careful to feed his young pig regularly on separated milk. He also procures a bushel of wheat from his father, which he plants on a plot of vacant land. His pig and wheat flourish all summer and fall finds him with a nice fat one-hundred-pound pig and fifteen bushels of wheat. He feeds his pig on the wheat through the winter months and sells it for forty-five dollars. With that much capital he is able to run his business on a larger scale the following year.

This boy has a sister who is equally thrifty and patriotic. She is two years younger than her brother, but nevertheless wishes to help win the war. Her mother lets her have a hen with a brood of chickens. She takes care of them and feeds them with wheat and corn. Also she has a garden of her own and takes good care of it. When there is a collection taken for the Red Cross she sells the vegetables and donates liberally. Her brother lets her have some of his wheat to fatten the chickens on. When she sells them for eight dollars

she buys more hens for the following spring. I think any good thrifty boy or girl could do equally as well if they tried. The more that is produced will make the allies' cause look more hopeful. As this is my first letter to you interesting club I would be pleased to receive a membership pin. — Charles Hubbs, Irma, Alberta.

MANY DIFFERENT WAYS

"How are you going to help increase the food production, Roy?" Harry asked, after they came out of school. Their teacher had been explaining how the production of food had to be increased and she asked everybody who could to do something to help.

"Oh, Dad said he'd lend me money to buy a pig and feed it. I'll show it at our Boys' and Girls' club fair and then sell it. That will help out the meat question, and then I can make some spending money."

"Not a bad idea, but I was thinking of growing potatoes and onions. There's a vacant lot across the road, and I'll get it. It's been plowed, but never used. If I grow a few bushels of both it ought to help."

"Well," the other replied, "I'm going to see what I can do with peas and beans. I think we need them too. I can grow quite a large patch and sell them. Sis is going to grow some small table vegetables and learn to can, then we won't have to buy canned stuff."

Just then little Totty told her plan (She was barely six). "Well I can't grow nuffin', so I's jist goin to get thanks when I git brown bread and net say a word about not getting meat every day."

As she went down the street she met Clark, "I'm going to raise chickens papa said I could, and I'm going to get a bulletin from the college so I'll know how."—Rose Rendall, Dominion City, Man.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE DOO DOLLS

AT last the Doo Dads have allowed the artist to visit the hidden valley in the Wonderland of Doo. And just see what he found there! An old lady Doo Dad living in a shoe with a lot of girls Doo Dads. Don't they look shy and cute! They are called Doo Dolls. Here are some of them out with the old lady Doo Dad standing in a line in the garden while the artist draws them. The Doo Dads are all quite proud of the little Doo Dolls. Percy Haw Haw, the Dude is very polite, isn't he! He is actually trying to flirt with some of the Doo Dolls but is going to get into trouble for that young fellow who is always into mischief with his catapult is taking aim at him. Old Doc Sawbones, who is always hoping that someone gets hurt or falls sick, is looking at one little Doo Doll's tongue. Smiles, the Clown, is also trying to play the flirt. But he is not such a polished little gentleman as Percy Haw Haw. See how scared that little Doo Doll at the end is of him. The Doo Dolls must be as full of mischief as the Doo Dads. One of them has noticed Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, who is having his nap as usual, and is teasing him with a garden rake. Some of the Doo Dolls are too shy to come out and have their pictures drawn, and are staying close to the old shoe. But they are very curious and are peering out to see what is going on. Don't you think the Doo Dolls are cute little things! After a while they will not be so shy, and will be as fond of having their pictures drawn as the Doo Dads are.



Ottawa, April 19.—had another strenuous completed the first session. It can safely be parliament since Co accomplished so much days of a session. Over ment bills of more or have been given third siderable part of the voted, important new the Military Service endorsed, and the appropriation has been cussed and will soon b of. The two big rema debate, apart from pos developments, will reb and the railway situa week or thereabout f it is altogether probal will be able to dispos this side of May 24th.

The big developme week was the annou amendments to the Act, constituting pra power bill for Canad dored by both hou dentally, Parliament thrill on Wednesday, secret session of two hear inside informat as to the war situa statement issued s tained practically no has been decreed-t must not be told e happen to hear about

Amendments

The order-in-counci nounced, provided th exemptions have be spect to unmarried without children, of 23. It also provided Military Service ac liable for service m to be called upon h ister. When the l however, Sir Robert that a change had He said that under the Order-in-Counci consist of unmarried between 19 and 34 class 2, of married n He announced that Militia now propos the men from 20 to class one, both in might be obliged to should demand it, m of 19 and 23 years said it was estim men available in th called out there 10,000 physically f front. He went the new order wou the classes called o exemptions which v Military Service A other means by whi forcements could b the members of th "that the need i most imperative. this will interfere hope it will not se production, and I tion is necessary. will not suffice. A Allied nation to ov the field of battle.

Sir Wilfrid

Sir Wilfrid Lau to the proposal w have been produ way to amend the He regarded the ment as a serious rights of parliame tained that with voluntary recrui would have been the Military Serv. Vigorous speech amendments were Rowell, and Mr. whom claimed the tial thing, and th fully justified in add to Canada's quietest possible

Our Ottawa Letter

Military Service Act Amended—Regulations Adopted for Controlling the Press—
Mr. Creer's Appeal.

(Special Correspondence of The Grain Growers' Guide)

Ottawa, April 19.—Parliament has had another strenuous week which has completed the first month of the session. It can safely be asserted that no parliament since Confederation has accomplished so much during the first 30 days of a session. Over a dozen government bills of more or less importance have been given third readings, a considerable part of the supply has been voted, important new amendments to the Military Service Act have been endorsed, and the \$500,000,000 war appropriation has been thoroughly discussed and will soon be finally disposed of. The two big remaining subjects of debate, apart from possible unexpected developments, will relate to the budget and the railway situation. Allowing a week or thereabouts for each of these, it is altogether probable that the house will be able to dispose of its business this side of May 24th, Victoria Day.

The big development of the present week was the announcement of drastic amendments to the Military Service Act, constituting practically a new manpower bill for Canada, which was endorsed by both houses to-day. Incidentally, Parliament enjoyed a new thrill on Wednesday, when there was a secret session of two hours' duration to hear inside information from overseas as to the war situation. An official statement issued subsequently contained practically nothing new and it has been decreed that anything else must not be told even if one should happen to hear about it.

Amendments to M.S.A.

The order-in-council, as originally announced, provided that for the present exemptions have been abolished in respect to unmarried men and widowers without children, of the ages of 20 to 23. It also provided amendments to the Military Service act, so as to make liable for service men of 19, who were to be called upon immediately to register. When the House met today, however, Sir Robert Borden announced that a change had been decided upon. He said that under the new terms of the Order-in-Council, class one would consist of unmarried men and widowers between 19 and 34 years of age, and class 2, of married men of the same age. He announced that the Minister of Militia now proposed to call out first, the men from 20 to 22 years of age in class one, both inclusive. Later he might be obliged to call out, if the need should demand it, men in the same class of 19 and 23 years of age. Sir Robert said it was estimated that from the men available in this way, in each year called out there would probably be 10,000 physically fit for service at the front. He went on to explain that the new order would abolish so far as the classes called out are concerned, the exemptions which were provided in the Military Service Act. He knew of no other means by which the need for reinforcements could be met. "I can assure the members of this House," he said, "that the need is most urgent, and most imperative. It may be said that this will interfere with production. I hope it will not seriously interfere with production, and I realize that production is necessary. But production alone will not suffice. A task remains to the Allied nation to overcome the enemy on the field of battle."

Sir Wilfrid's Objection

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's chief objection to the proposal was that a bill should have been produced in the ordinary way to amend the Military Service Act. He regarded the action of the government as a serious infringement on the rights of parliament. Sir Wilfrid maintained that with a proper system of voluntary recruiting better results would have been achieved than under the Military Service Act.

Vigorous speeches in support of the amendments were made by Hon. N. W. Rowell, and Mr. F. B. Carvell, both of whom claimed that time was the essential thing, and that the government was fully justified in securing authority to add to Canada's reinforcement in the quickest possible manner.

Dr. Molloy, of Provencher, seconded by Capt. Read of Prince Edward Island, moved an amendment providing for "the exemption of those who are now actually and effectively engaged and urgently needed in the production of food stuffs upon the farms of Canada." Dr. Molloy declared that many of these young men were needed on the farms, and said, "this is taking the people of the country by the throat."

This amendment was defeated on the following division: Against, 118; for, 70; majority against, 48.

Dr. Molloy, who had voted on his amendment, requested that his vote be withdrawn, as he had been paired. The speaker announced that a vote having once been cast could not, under the rules of the house, be withdrawn.

Six Months' Hoist

Then L. A. Lapointe, St. James, Montreal, seconded by H. DesLauriers, St. Mary, Montreal, moved the six months' hoist of the resolution. This was rejected by: Against, 117; for, 62; majority against, 55.

Then came the vote on the main motion. It was carried by a majority of 49 on the following division: For, 114; against, 65 majority for, 49.

In both the two last divisions Duncan Ross, of West Middlesex; W. C. Kennedy, North Essex; A. B. McCoig, of Kent, voted with the government. Hon. W. S. Fielding voted with the government throughout.

Regulation of the Press

New and rigid regulations governing the publication of matter relating to the war and the expression of personal opinion detrimental to the cause of the Allies, were promulgated on Tuesday after a meeting of the Cabinet Council. The government, through the minister of justice, has explained that the new regulations have not been issued because of any general dissatisfaction with the newspapers and other publications printed in Canada. It is obvious that they are designed to give the government authority to deal promptly and effectively with the few publications whose conduct in the past has been more or less reprehensible.

The object aimed at by the government is clearly set forth in the preamble to the order-in-council which is in part as follows:—

"Whereas the ultimate constitutional authority, the people of Canada, have determined that the present war, in which Canada, with Great Britain and her Allies are engaged, is a just war entered upon for just causes and from the highest motives and one that should be prosecuted without faltering to a conclusion which shall insure the attainment of the purposes for which it was so entered upon;

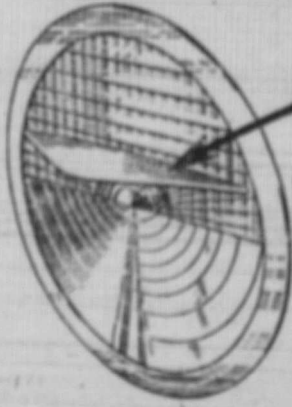
"And whereas the mind of the entire people should be centred upon the proper carrying out in the most effective manner, of that final decision, and that all questioning in the press or otherwise, of the causes of that war, the motives of Canada, Great Britain or the Allies, in entering upon and carrying on the same, and the policies by them, adopted for its prosecution must necessarily divert attention from the one great object on which it should be so centred, and tend to defeat or impede the effective carrying out of that decision.

And whereas the day for consideration and discussion has passed, and the day for united action in execution of an unchangeable decision has come, and it is therefore necessary to remove every obstacle and hindrance to such united action.

The order-in-council, makes it an offence "to print, publish or publically express any adverse or unfavorable statement, report or opinion concerning the causes of the present war, or the motives or purposes for which Canada or the United Kingdom of Great Britain or Ireland or any of the Allied nations entered upon or prosecutes the same, which may tend to arouse hostile feelings, create unrest or unsettled or inflame offences."

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lish or publically express any statement, report or opinion, which may tend to weaken or in any way detract from the united effort of the people of Canada in the prosecution of the war.

the injection of the patronage evil in the government service, and it is time, in my judgment, that it was eliminated from it." Mr. Crerar's amendments to the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, were also under consideration.

the real promoter of production, and the real and only promoter of wealth. There was no need he said, to give farmers' money to make them wheat miners.

limit, of our power, be sent. Their places at home must be taken by those who remain. "Despite the difficulties, we must produce more food than we have ever done before.

Advertisement for Peace River Seed Oats by Gillespie Elevator Co. Ltd. in Edmonton, Alta.

Various market reports including Winnipeg Futures, Interior Terminal, and Cash prices for various grains and commodities.

Stocks of Grain and Livestock tables. Includes 'FIXED W', 'Cash Price', and 'LIVESTOCK' sections.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, April 23, 1918.

Data.—A considerable bearish wave has been in evidence recently and prices have gone to slightly lower levels. Lack of buying support has been a feature of the local market, and as is generally the case, a break in prices produces heavier selling than steady markets. Cash demand has been limited and spreads for the various grades rather steady.

Table with columns: Date, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, Year ago.

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS
Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, April 17, was as follows:

Table with columns: Elevator, Grain, Rec'd during week, Ship'd during week, Now in store.

THE CASH TRADE

CORN.—Very limited demand. Prices were not sufficient to make sales. No. 3 yellow closed at \$1.45 to \$1.55.

OATS.—Flow: unchanged at 3c over May. No. 3 white closed at 85¢ to 86¢; No. 4 white oats at 82¢ to 83¢.

RYE.—Quiet; unchanged; no snap. No. 2 rye closed at \$2.53 to \$2.55.

BARLEY.—Fair demand at 2c lower. Prices closed at \$1.42 to \$1.50.

FLAX.—Strong demand and 5 to 6c over May. No. 1 seed closed at \$4.00 to \$4.08; on spot and to arrive. Limited oil shipments totaled 542,655 pounds; oil cake and meal shipments, 709,564 pounds.

STOCKS OF GRAIN IN CANADA

Table with columns: Year ago, 229, 234, 229, 217, 198, 167.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, April 16 to April 22, inclusive

Table with columns: Date, Feed, Wheat, 2CW, 3CW, OATS, Ev 1, Fd 1, Fd 2, Fd, BARLEY, 3CW, 4CW, Rej., Feed, FLAX, 1NW, 2CW, 3CW.

LIVESTOCK

Table with columns: Livestock type, Winnipeg April 20, Year ago, Toronto April 18, Calgary April 20, Chicago April 18, St. Paul April 18.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Table with columns: Cash Grain, Winnipeg, Minneapolis, 2 white oats, No. 31, No. 32, No. 33, No. 34, No. 35, No. 36, No. 37, No. 38, No. 39, No. 40, No. 41, No. 42, No. 43, No. 44, No. 45, No. 46, No. 47, No. 48, No. 49, No. 50.

Wheat in 1918, and with 23,210,000 bushels in 1917; No. 3, 9 per cent., or 215,000 bushels. Merchandise Quality of 1917 Crops.—The returns received from crop correspondents show that of the total wheat crop of 1917, 238,007,000 bushels were of merchantable quality, the proportion being 95 per cent., as compared with only 85 per cent. last year.

NEW U.S. WHEAT GRADES

Washington, D.C., April 15.—Revised standards which affect the grading of wheat which moves in interstate and foreign commerce on and after July 15, 1918, were fixed and established by order of the secretary of agriculture on Saturday, April 13, 1918, under the provisions of the United States Grain Standards Act.

The total wheat of other classes permissible is increased in every grade. No. 1 now permitting five per cent. and other grades ten per cent. Special limitations for certain classes of other grades now apply only to the first two grades. The total damaged wheat permitted has been doubled for grades No. 1. Small amounts of heat-damaged kernels are to be permitted in grades No. 1 and in increased amount in grades No. 2.

The sub-classes Red Spring, Nonchick and Soft Red have been eliminated from the standards, and grades for garlicky wheat added for all classes.

The Livestock Market

Winnipeg, April 20.—The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Ltd. reports receipts at the Union stockyards last week as follows: Cattle, 1,524; calves, 85; sheep and lambs, 9; hogs, 3,97.

The light run of fifteen hundred head caused prices to go up on most all grades except stockers and feeders which remained at the high figures of last week. There is not many really well-finished butcher cattle coming for ward at present.

Calgary, April 20.—The United Grain Growers Ltd. reports this week's Alberta stockyards receipts as: Horses, 269; cattle, 1,179; hogs, 2,169; sheep, 109. The corresponding week a year ago was: Horses, 420; cattle, 1,051; hogs, 2,452; sheep, 225.

900 to 1100 lbs. is good and they are selling from \$9.50 to \$10.50. Lighter stockers are brought from \$9.00 to \$9.15, good range cows are worth from \$71.00 to \$85.00, with common cows and heifers around \$70.00 per head. Good broody hens are selling from \$44.00 to \$45.00, with the common kinds \$10.00 lower. We quote choice fat lambs \$10.00 to \$11.00. The price of cattle a year ago \$10.00.

News of Herds and Flocks

GEORGE RICE SELLS HOLSTEINS
On April 4 at Lait Stilling, four miles north of Stonewall, Man., George Rice sold 20 grade Holstein cows and heifers for an aggregate of over \$1,800. Mr. Rice, was until four or five years ago, a resident of Grafton County, Ontario, and one of the best-known breeders in Canada of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

LACOMBE BULL SALE

The ninth annual sale and show of purebred beef bulls will be held at Lacombe, May 28, under the auspices of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association. Bulls entered for the sale will compete on the day before the sale without any formal entry. Prizes and ribbons only will be offered except special prizes. The Canadian Bank of Commerce donates a special prize of \$25 for the best Shorthorn bull, open championship. The sale will commence at 1:30 p.m. Entries close on April 29.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

Table with columns: Fund Name, Amount.

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the vege- ple. This trials car- the North This al- es in rows horse cul- ving only

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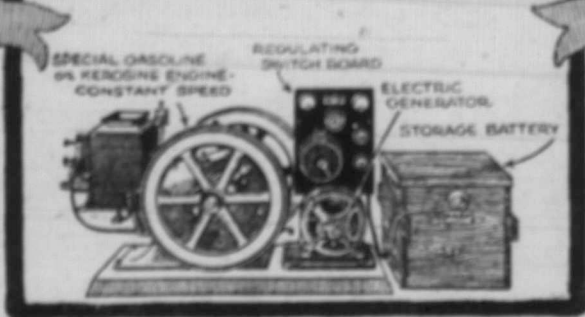
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