

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

September 25, 1918

\$1.00 per Year



In the "Third Line Trenches"

Circulation over 50,000 weekly

MICHELIN

Twelve Tire Tests

No. 12

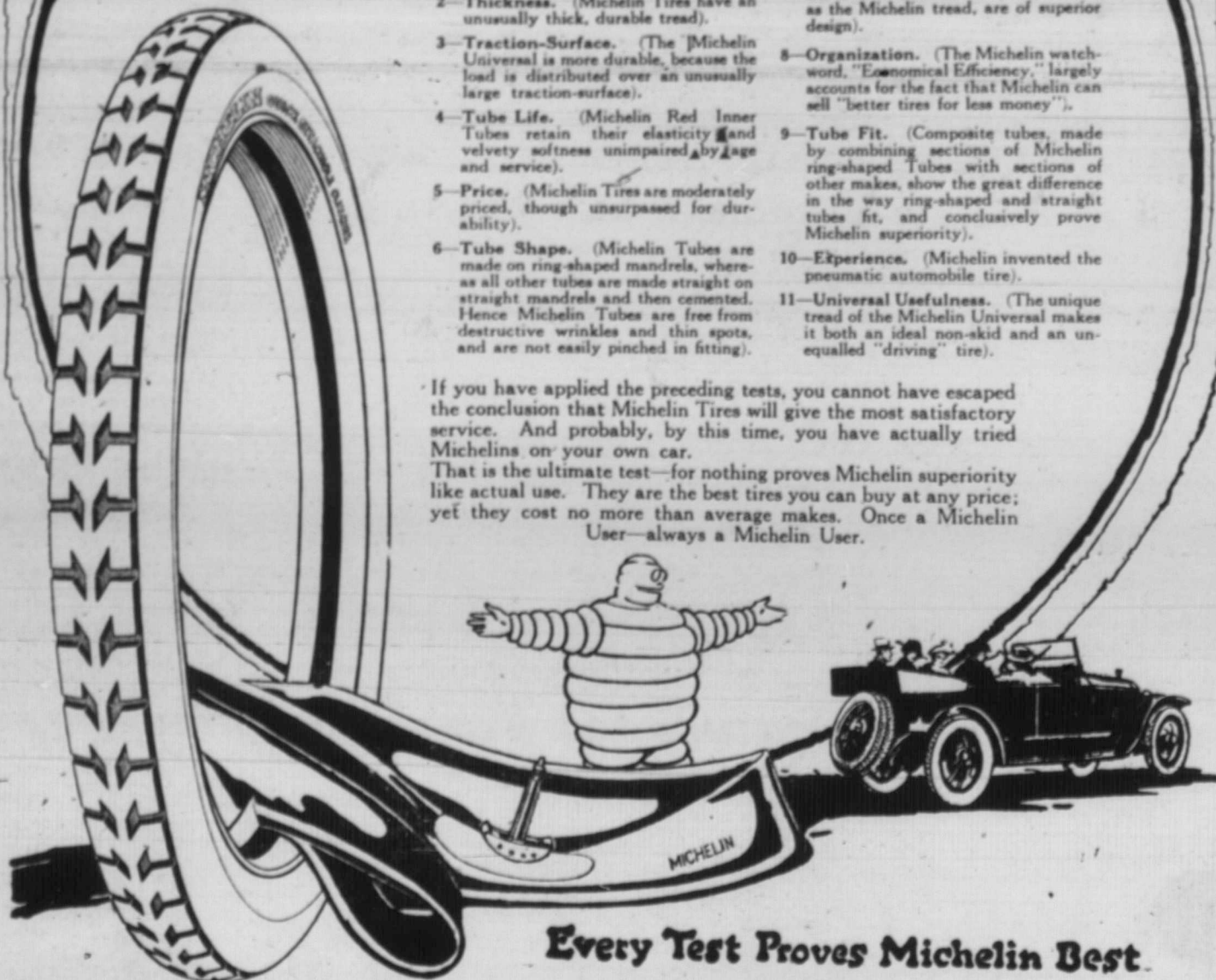
This series of twelve tire tests has been published to take the uncertainty out of tire-buying by helping the motorist determine beforehand what mileage he may expect from the various tires he is considering. This and much additional information is contained in the "Tire-User's Guide". Send for a free copy.

Your Experience

In the talks which have preceded in this series, we have described eleven tests by which to determine the value of tires before you buy them. These are:

- 1—Weight. (Michelin Tires weigh 12 to 15% more, because they contain more rubber and fabric of highest quality).
- 2—Thickness. (Michelin Tires have an unusually thick, durable tread).
- 3—Traction-Surface. (The Michelin Universal is more durable, because the load is distributed over an unusually large traction-surface).
- 4—Tube Life. (Michelin Red Inner Tubes retain their elasticity and velvety softness unimpaired by age and service).
- 5—Price. (Michelin Tires are moderately priced, though unsurpassed for durability).
- 6—Tube Shape. (Michelin Tubes are made on ring-shaped mandrels, whereas all other tubes are made straight on straight mandrels and then cemented. Hence Michelin Tubes are free from destructive wrinkles and thin spots, and are not easily pinched in fitting).
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- 8—Organization. (The Michelin watchword, "Economical Efficiency," largely accounts for the fact that Michelin can sell "better tires for less money").
- 9—Tube Fit. (Composite tubes, made by combining sections of Michelin ring-shaped Tubes with sections of other makes, show the great difference in the way ring-shaped and straight tubes fit, and conclusively prove Michelin superiority).
- 10—Experience. (Michelin invented the pneumatic automobile tire).
- 11—Universal Usefulness. (The unique tread of the Michelin Universal makes it both an ideal non-skid and an unequalled "driving" tire).

If you have applied the preceding tests, you cannot have escaped the conclusion that Michelin Tires will give the most satisfactory service. And probably, by this time, you have actually tried Michelins on your own car. That is the ultimate test—for nothing proves Michelin superiority like actual use. They are the best tires you can buy at any price; yet they cost no more than average makes. Once a Michelin User—always a Michelin User.



Every Test Proves Michelin Best.

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A WORD TO THE
 The editors hope you will see improvements made. We will determine the status of the reconstruction of the magazine to whether our readers are satisfied with the present or if they are not, we will be glad to place our attention on the part of the magazine that has been created. Every far-seeing motorist should have a copy of the Guide in every farm home. Send your name to the Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, 782 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal, Canada. The yellow address label on other receipts is issued. Remittance should be made by registered mail, bank or express note.



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The GRAIN GROWERS' WINNIPEG, M.B.

A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal yoke of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period. Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue. The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what date your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued. Remittances should be made direct to The Guide either by registered letter, postal note, 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.

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.



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The **GRAIN GROWERS' Guide**
WINNIPEG, MAN.



A "Close Up" (to use the expression familiar in the movies) of the Union Government, by one of the oldest members of the parliamentary press gallery, is printed in The Guide this week. It gives a view of Canada's national executive, as seen through the somewhat cynically tinted glasses, through which experienced members of the press gallery at Ottawa usually contemplate, at close range, the personalities of the rulers of the Dominion's destinies for the time being—glasses which are usually without bias, but not at all of the kind to give a hero-worshipping point of view. There is shrewd appraisal and comment in the article; needless to say, allowance will be made by the reader for the lack of some of the seriousness with which a subject of such serious importance should be written about.

"Women and Their Gas Wagons," by Mary P. McCallum, is a timely article in The Guide this week, which will interest not only women readers but men readers as well.

Titles and some allied topics are discussed on Mr. Pepps' page this week, which begins with the record of a talk with R. L. Richardson, M.P., who tells what Lloyd George said to him about titles. Mr. Pepps comments on the coming marriage of a lady of royal blood with a private in the ranks, from Aberdeen; and goes on to speak of the aristocratic system, and of titles in Canada.

Don't Use Your Car on Sundays, save and except in cases of unavoidable necessity. The Guide puts forward an

appeal to all its readers who are automobile-owners to heed the urgent exhortation of the Dominion Deputy Fuel Controller, Charles W. Peterson, calling upon them to help win the war by helping to conserve the supply of that absolutely essential war material, gasoline. It is calculated in Toronto, that in Ontario alone, as the result of the response made by automobile owners to that appeal, \$75,000 worth of gasoline was saved last Sunday. It is not easy to estimate what amount was saved in the West; but it may be said with entire confidence that in this Sunday saving of gasoline the West, until the requisite conservation of the supply has been effected, will be found to have done its duty to the full. It is for every Western automobile owner to realize his duty in this connection, and do it.

Guide Readers should keep in mind The Guide Seed Fair to be held in Winnipeg, November 12 and 13, as this promises to be the largest and best affair of this kind that will be held in Canada. Over 2,500 people are eligible to enter samples. Dr. James Robertson has contributed a gold medal that will go to the person securing the highest score on a sample of wheat, and \$500 of cash prizes will be distributed. Every person who secured seed from The Guide during the winter of 1917-18, with a reasonably good sample of grain, should arrange now to send an exhibit. The first prize for wheat is \$100; second prize, \$50; 10 other prizes; the first prize for oats, \$35; for barley, \$15; for potatoes, \$18. It will be worth while having your name mentioned as being represented at The Guide Fair.

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If its about something you saw advertised maybe that somebody is us. We try to keep track of all these things. Give us all the information you can and we'll try to supply the rest.

Put It Up to the Men Who Know

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when he grows up? What will his life's work be? How much will he contribute (not in money, but in intelligence) to the great future of Canada? Will he be a "Captain of Industry"—a successful farmer?—a leader in his community? Will he be a genuinely worth-while citizen of Canada? This greatly depends upon the kind of mental food you feed him. The magazines of the day contain little nourishment for the mind of a child—the encyclopedias with their hard words and dull articles were not written for him—the newspapers ruin the mind of the child. *The most perfect and the most simple system of education for the child is*

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Answers every question a child can ask

This great gift of the ages to childhood has come to show and explain to the child of today the whole wonderful world in

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"The Book of Knowledge" will prepare the child for life; it will store his mind with wonderful interesting information; it will teach him to observe; it will help him to find his place in the work of the world. Many times the wise parent will be able to decide upon the future of the boy by the measure of his delight in reading one or another of the great departments of "The Book of Knowledge."



This Boy Has

a sure foundation upon which he will build a strong, useful and brilliant life. Through his daily use of "The Book of Knowledge" he knows more about the earth and the life on it than the wisest men knew a few generations ago.

Not the least valuable section of this work contains the answers to hundreds of everyday questions such as the following:

- Why does thunder follow lightning?*
- Why do autumn leaves change color?*
- Why do we dream?*
- Why does the outside of a glass containing ice cream get wet?*
- Why does not heat run along a stick?*
- What is the force in lightning that kills a man so quickly?*
- Why has water no taste?*
- Why does steam always come when water is hot?*
- What happens when you get tired?*
- What does a hen make her eggs of?*
- Why do we count in tens?*
- If snow is frozen rain, what is hail?*
- What is it that causes earthquakes?*
- How many words do most of use?*
- Why does hair turn grey?*
- Have fishes any feeling?*

Test your boys and girls with these wonderful commonplace things.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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The Tribune Bldg., Winnipeg

Please mail me free descriptive book "The Child and the Book of Knowledge," explaining the use and the meaning of the work and containing clear and simple answers to the above questions.

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ADDRESS _____

G.C.G. Sept. 25th.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 25, 1918

Parsons Consigns Us To Hell

It is not often we get a letter consigning us to Hell, but here we have it from no less an individual than S. R. Parsons, of Toronto, late president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, president of the British American Oil Company, of Toronto, and a gentleman prominent in Methodist church circles. Under date of September 10, he writes as follows, and requests us to publish it:—

Editor, Grain Growers' Guide: In your first editorial in issue of September 4, you say in speaking of Mr. Beatty's bet, "We called a similar bet by the President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association for \$100, but we have not seen the \$100 yet."

I am aware that you have referred to this matter before, and, notwithstanding my unequivocal reply at the time, you still try to make it appear that I backed away from my position. This is absolutely untrue, as you must know, for the Secretary's letter to me from which I quoted, not only gives the whole statement, which is a complete vindication of the charge which the publication of only part of the statement made possible, but avers that he did not correct the report in the papers at the time, as he had learned, thus early in his career, that it was futile to attempt to clear up any half statements or incorrect views attributed to him in the papers. Mr. Murray's veracity is unimpeachable.

In this connection let me call attention to a very commendable editorial in the same issue of your paper in which you state:—

The power of the press in shaping public opinion is mighty and subtle; and it can work in many ways. To say nothing of actual falsifying of news and the printing of editorials designed to serve not the public welfare but some personal or party purpose, a newspaper can color the news it spreads before its readers. By an omission here and a skillful emphasis there, by suggestion and by insinuation, it can so present the news about public affairs, which is the raw material of public opinion, as to mislead its readers into false thinking.

Surely I need add nothing more except to refer you to another New Testament quotation than that you use, viz.: "Physician, heal thyself." If you are disposed to be fair and honest and apply your own editorial views to the case in point, you will apologize to me for trying to make it appear that I did not keep my word. I have as little respect for the man who directly or indirectly tries to misrepresent another as I have for the man who seeks to evade an obligation. Both are fit subjects for reserved seats in that lowest hell which Dante pictured for those who "sit on the fence" on moral questions.—S. R. Parsons.

Mr. Parsons' finer feelings were evidently wrought up when he wrote that letter. No doubt, however, he experienced a feeling of great satisfaction after his scriptural exploration, and a deep feeling of comfort settled down upon him after he had carefully disposed of us by consigning us to a reserved seat in Hell. Mr. Parsons evidently is not familiar with another divine injunction which says, "Judge not that ye be not judged." Possibly this text does not appear in Mr. Parsons' version of the scripture.

The circumstances of Mr. Parsons' \$100 bet are as follows: Some months ago I. T. Lennox wrote a letter to the Farmer's Advocate, of London, Ontario, replying to Mr. Parsons' speech. Mr. Lennox stated in his letter that some years ago the secretary of the Manufacturers' Association had declared that the C.M.A. could, if it chose, close down the factories of Canada and bring millions of people to the verge of starvation. Mr. Parsons immediately declared that he had never heard of this statement and would donate \$100 to charity if it could be proven. The Grain Growers' Guide immediately reproduced the report of a speech made by G. M. Murray, secretary of the Manufacturers' Association in Winnipeg. The report appeared in the Manitoba Free Press, of February 3, 1910, as follows:—

The re-organized Canadian Manufacturers'

Association is like a young giant, ignorant of its own powers. By the exercise of these powers it could, if it chose, bring several millions of people to the verge of starvation, or paralyze the industries of the whole Dominion.

This is the way the report appeared in the Winnipeg Free Press the next morning after Mr. Murray made his speech. Mr. Parsons replied again, stating that he had spoken to Mr. Murray, who had denied that it was a correct report of his remarks. But in his letter to Mr. Parsons, Mr. Murray stated that he really spoke on that occasion as follows:—

I stated that were the Manufacturers' Association as thoroughly organized as some people gave it credit for, were it responsive to the leadership of unscrupulous men actuated by selfish motives, it could, if it chose, by ordering the closing down of the factories of all its members, bring millions of people to the verge of starvation and paralyze the industries of the whole Dominion.

Now, the question is, whether Mr. Murray's memory is quite accurate, and whether he used all those "ifs" and "weres" in making his speech. The reporter who wrote the report of his speech listened to him, and certainly could have no ulterior motive in misquoting him. Furthermore, this report of his speech was published broadcast and commented upon throughout the West for eight years before he took occasion to correct it. It should not be overlooked that Mr. Murray's speech was made at a brilliant banquet where probably everybody was in particularly good spirits and the speakers not liable to weigh their every word. If, after eight years, Mr. Murray is able to tell exactly, word for word, what he said at the banquet speech he has one of the most remarkable memories on record.

In regard to Mr. Parsons and his bet of \$100. We are quite willing to leave it to the court of public opinion as to whether or not he should put up the \$100. He must please himself in the matter. He is not the first individual to consign to Hell those who do not see things as he does. We would not think of such a ghastly thing as consigning Mr. Parsons to Hell simply because we do not agree with him. On the other hand, we hope that Mr. Parsons will live for many, many years. We hope he will be spared to carry on his church work and pursue his study of the scriptures with great profit to himself and his associates. And we further hope that as time mellows his spirit he will permit people to view things differently from himself and still leave them a chance for the Better Land. The only other suggestion we would make to Mr. Parsons, for his own peace of mind, is that in the future when he makes a bet, in all friendliness, we would advise him always to bet on a sure thing.

Austria Waves the White Flag

The Germans have been driven back in a month and a half out of the 3,000 square miles of France which it took them four months to capture in their greatest offensive since the war began. Their general staff had confidently planned that offensive to be a triumphant rush to the Channel ports and to Paris. Those plans having been turned to defeat by the valor of the Allied armies directed by the military genius of Foch, Berlin has now launched a peace offensive.

Just as when the general staff had everything ready, Austria was ordered in July, 1914, to precipitate the war by the ultimatum to Serbia designed at Berlin for that purpose, so now Berlin has ordered Austria to wave the white flag—which in this case

is a symbol of more ruthless treachery than was ever a pirate's flag with skull and crossbones. Meanwhile, certain newspapers in Germany print radical utterances designed to be quoted by the newspapers of the free countries of the world. The plan is to deceive people in the free countries into imagining that Germany is experiencing a change of heart and is turning towards democracy. This is one of the many forms of German poison gas. The free peoples are on their guard against it.

Register Land Power

On June 22, the Dominion government called for a complete registration of the man and woman power of Canada. That was done with a view to marshalling the resources of the country, and developing a higher degree of efficiency in our prosecution of the war. To effect that most desirable result, however, it becomes necessary to do more than merely take a census of some 5,000,000 men and women in Canada.

One very important phase of Canada's war problems, for instance, is the planning of ways and means at this time of providing employment and livelihood for returned soldiers and for the thousands of munition workers who will be thrown into idleness when peace is declared. Problems of reconstruction are becoming quite as vital a part of the nation's participation in the war as the recruiting and sending of men overseas.

The richest and most approachable of Canada's natural resources is agricultural land; and yet, at the present moment, as everyone knows, the "slacker" acres comprise the larger part of our arable areas. It should be just as essential to have a complete registration of land power as of man power. Not only do the needs of food production during the war demand such action, but the questions of land settlement and rural reconstruction, as integral factors in a Canadian national policy after the war, also cry aloud for immediate answer.

There should be a demand made at once for a comprehensive registration, of all the idle lands—agricultural, mineral and timber—within the different provinces of Canada. Particularly in the provinces west of the Great Lakes, where so much of the public domain has been alienated into private hands, is this registration necessary. On a certain fixed date, and under the auspices of a Federal Lands' Board, registration should be demanded not only of the legal descriptions of idle areas of agricultural, timber and mineral areas, but also of the values at which the registered owners would be prepared to sell.

Co-operation with the municipal authorities in the municipalities of the different provinces would greatly facilitate such a registration of natural resources; and where the owners of lands are distant in other countries, special treatment could be given in securing the registration of their holdings. The important point is that the Federal government should lose no time in establishing some sort of basis for its land settlement policy, whatever form that policy may take.

The Guide understands that Mr. Calder, the Minister of Immigration and Colonization is at present in the West conferring with provincial authorities about land settlement. We should like to commend to him the idea of a Registration Day, or even days, or weeks, on which, or within which period, all owners of idle lands in Canada

would be obliged to register their holdings and at the same time list their selling prices which would also be their assessable value for purposes of taxation, if necessary. Certainly, some immediate action in connection with a land settlement policy for Canada is necessary.

The Federal government of the United States, through its Department of Agriculture, is now working out a plan of land settlement for that country, where they have almost as many idle acres as Canada has. Mr. Brougham Villiers, in his recent book, "Britain after Peace," also sets forth the plans of rural settlement for Great Britain, whose problem will be much more difficult than that of Canada or the United States. There is no doubt, as Mr. Villiers emphasizes in his book, that the Allied nations now engaged in the war will be faced with revolution when peace is declared, unless adequate plans of reconstruction are prepared now. Canada cannot afford to run the risk of a social revolution. Reconstruction, even with drastic measures is more preferable.

Imperial Ring-fencing Projects

On another page of this issue will be found the Manchester Guardian's criticism of the proposal that there should be Imperial protection-preference in the form of a tariff ring-fence round the vast and varied portions of the world's surface which make up the British Empire—the British Isles, whose traditional policy for three-quarters of a century has been against a ring-fence, the self-governing Dominions, which have now their separate and individual ring-fences, and the great tropical and sub-tropical British territories, which have never known any such ring-fencing.

This is one of the great outstanding after-the-war questions which have already emerged above the horizon, and are daily looming larger; and in which, as H. W. Wood, the president of the United Farmers of Alberta, has said in the first of his series of thoughtful and penetrating articles now appearing in The Guide, "are involved all the old questions which have been growing more acute for the last few years and are yet far from being settled."

As to the policy of an Imperial ring-fence, "a clearly worked-out scheme" is said to have been prepared by a committee, presided over by Hon. Walter Long, who holds the portfolio of Colonial Secretary in the present British Cabinet; but no details of any such scheme have been revealed. It is important in this connection to remember that Premier Borden, speaking in London only a few weeks ago, on the eve of his return home, said:—

It should be clearly understood that neither the Imperial War Cabinet nor the Imperial War Conference has had under consideration this year the question of preference.

In the same speech, Premier Borden stated that "Canada claimed and exercised the right of absolute control of its own fiscal policy." It is also to be remembered that Premier Borden has proclaimed Canadian adherence to the idea of a League of Nations for the preservation of peace; and that Lloyd George, in addressing a deputation of British manufacturers a fortnight ago, said:—

There are two considerations, at least, that delay declarations on the part of the government as to their final views. First of all, there is the one which I mentioned—that our time has been absorbed, especially during the last few months, by the demands of the great battle. The second is, that we must necessarily, in whatever policy we proclaim, keep in touch and be in complete accord, first of all, with our Dominions; and secondly, with our Allies. There is a good deal of discussion about a League of Nations, and I am certainly one of those who believe in it. But there are two Leagues of Nations which are already in existence; the first is the British Empire, and the second is the great

Alliance against the Central Powers. And whatever decision we come to must be one in which we can march hand in hand and side by side with those two great Leagues of Nations of which we are members.

The idea of a League of Nations bristling with the bayonets of hostile tariffs against one another in a "War after the war," does not commend itself as an altogether thinkable idea to Lloyd George. And the Manchester Guardian, which stands second to none of the newspapers of Great Britain in character and ability, and has a long and honorable record as a staunch exponent of free trade, makes it plain, that there cannot be a tariff ring-fence round the Empire and at the same time a League of Nations.

Protectionism at Ottawa

In a certain weekly, published in a certain city in Ontario, we read under the headline, "Brazil Solid for a Protective Tariff," in heavy, black type, an enthusiastic article setting forth that "Brazil is going to give her manufacturers—war conditions notwithstanding—ample protection," and that "practically every leading statesman of Brazil has declared and voted for a stiff protective tariff." We quote two more sentences from the first paragraph:—

Formerly many Brazilians were satisfied with the importations of large supplies of goods, though there was a large part of the population who believed in a protective tariff. Today, a free trader in Brazil is as rare as a German pacifist.

The article goes on to say that "Brazil is wide awake," and that "not only has the country gone over to the protection theory absolutely, but she has likewise gone over to the subsidy theory."

You might imagine, gentle reader, that the weekly publication from which we have been quoting is published from the headquarters of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in Toronto. In this, gentle reader, you would be wrong. The article, from which the foregoing extracts are taken, is the last week's issue of The Weekly Bulletin of the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce, over which Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, G.C.M.G., is the presiding minister. It has the Dominion's coat-of-arms, with the lion and the unicorn fighting for the crown, on its cover. It is printed at the Government Printing Bureau, in Ottawa, like all the other government publications.

Is it right that the people of Canada should be made to pay for the carrying on of a protectionist propaganda?

The new income taxation levied in Canada this year for the first time, will raise between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000, it is estimated. Which is only a beginning of what it will have to do later on.

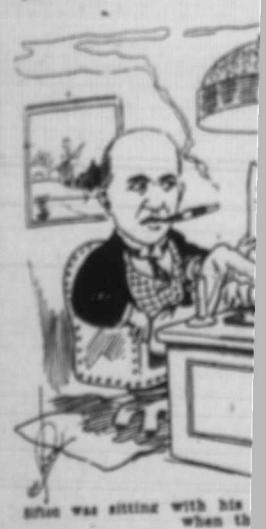
The new Imperial War Council is not an executive body. It provides machinery for the expeditious exchange of views, but it makes no decisions which are binding on the Dominions until their own governments and parliaments give their consent. Circumlocution and red tape are cut out by the decision that while the war continues the Premier of each Dominion will communicate with the Premier of Great Britain directly, instead of through the Governor-General and the Colonial Secretary in London, as in the past.



AUSTRIA DOES ITS MASTER'S BIDDING

A "Clo

THERE are three kinds of men: those who have greatness and those who come cabinet ministers. Government is largely composed of cabinet ministers. Travelling in a private car



What was sitting with his when th

pockets stuffed full of pat cabinet minister can roll native village and create a somewhat akin to that m Queen of Sheba on a cert occasion. But viewed "clo day by day, this persona to a plain person and in m a very ordinary person. advantage a press gallery under is that he sees this U next every day and "clo if this appraisal "lacks ent will bear with me. It might also be well to at the start that the pres logs not to the heavens earth beneath nor the wat earth. It just sits there the procession move by achieves greatness, yet m daily; it mingles with wea shares in it. It sees a c day member of Parliament Cabinet, swell up like a to sees the halo sprout from his hair. It sees others and burn the incense of f him. And then, when t resignation comes, it sees out of the balloon, the hal fatters vanish. If yo examples take Sir Sam Hu Bob Rogers. Since Sir t the uniform and the spec he doesn't have to dodg keep his name out of the does Hon. Bob have to ti to keep the "welcome" s worn off his doormat. only a few short mont two statesmen found hardly big enough to tal tire persons. Run down the list of resigned Ministers of the and note how they have then you will understand of the old press galler remarked: "Those Minis ing on us. We have ability to hold our jobs. accidents." And if t could bear the running on their daily walk ar by those who know the low their actions most good guess that they either a greater cont gallery or a smaller ide importance. With these few word does Sir Robert Borden made Union Government his present cabinet is u but name is an open qu it has stuck together.

A "Close Up" of Union Government

Our National Executive as Seen from the Press Gallery

By J. K. Munro

(Illustrated by Lou Skuce)

From Maclean's Magazine

There are three kinds of great men: those who have been born great, those who have achieved greatness and those who have become cabinet ministers. It will be generally admitted that the Union Government is largely composed of cabinet ministers.



Borden was sitting with his feet on Doherty's desk, and smoking when the pressmen called.

ockets stuffed full of patronage, the cabinet minister can roll into his native village and create an impression somewhat akin to that made by the Queen of Sheba on a certain historic occasion. But viewed "close up," and day by day, this personage dwindles to a plain person and in many cases to a very ordinary person. The disadvantage a press gallery man labors under is that he sees this Union Government every day and "close up." So, if this appraisal lacks enthusiasm, you will bear with me.

It might also be well to explain right at the start that the press gallery belongs not to the heavens above, the earth beneath nor the waters under the earth. It just sits there and watches the procession move by. It never achieves greatness, yet mingles with it daily; it mingles with wealth yet never shares in it. It sees a common everyday member of Parliament, called to the Cabinet, swell up like a toy balloon. It sees the halo sprout from the roots of his hair. It sees others bow the knee and burn the incense of flattery before him. And then, when the inevitable resignation comes, it sees the wind go out of the balloon, the halo fade and the flatterers vanish. If you want recent examples take Sir Sam Hughes and Hon. Bob Rogers. Since Sir Sam discarded the uniform and the special train habit he doesn't have to dodge reporters to keep his name out of the papers. Nor does Hon. Bob have to tip the hall boy to keep the "welcome" sign from being worn off his doormat. And yet it is only a few short months since these two statesmen found the spotlight hardly big enough to take in their entire persons.

Run down the list of discarded or resigned Ministers of the last ten years and note how they have all shrunk and then you will understand the attitude of the old press gallery denizen who remarked: "Those Ministers have nothing on us. We have to have some ability to hold our jobs. They're only accidents." And if those Ministers could hear the running fire of comment on their daily walk and conversation by those who know them best and follow their actions most closely it is a good guess that they would contract either a greater contempt for the gallery or a smaller idea of their own importance.

With these few words let me introduce Sir Robert Borden, the man who made Union Government possible. That his present cabinet is union in anything but name is an open question. To date it has stuck together. But how could

it do otherwise when it is propped up on north, south and west, by the crisis in Europe and on the east by Sir Wilfrid Laurier! If the props should break, Union Government would exit with all possible despatch. Even as it is the rumblings that come from the Council Chamber taken with echoes from various parts of the country give every promise that the next session of the House will be lively and that the Ginger

Group will not furnish all the excitement. Sir Robert Borden will be the last man to find this out. Probably no man in Canada is so thoroughly immune to public sentiment. If you wander into

Ottawa on a hot day in summer—and it can get hot in Ottawa when it tries—and ask if there is a cool spot anywhere in the city, the answer is almost sure to be: "Yes, up in Borden's office." For you could hardly call the Premier genial. He admits also that he does not read the newspapers, except such selected passages as his secretaries clip for his perusal. It is safe to assume that those selections are not such as will hurt his self-esteem. Nor are his intimates, if any, of the kind to communicate to him much of what the masses are thinking. A thrifty person himself—he is the richest Premier that Canada ever knew—he rather prefers the company of men who make, and know, the value of money. For instance, you would hardly look to Sir George Perley as an interpreter of the public mind.

Sir Robert is not a politician. That may be the reason some people have concluded that he is a statesman. He has a sort of genius for doing the right thing at the wrong time or vice versa. Neither is he an orator. He can make almost any subject uninteresting. Moreover, he mumbles his words, always appears to have a clove or something like that in his mouth and punctuates his orations with so many extracts from printed documents that "Borden readings" have become a by-word in the House. But there are occasions, far separated though they be, when he appears to shed his books, his clove and the marcelle wave in his hair and stand forth an orator and a statesman. When he announced his conscription policy his oration was so eloquent and courageous that his followers were enthusiastic. The real Borden for whom they had vainly searched for years, had at

last appeared. But the enthusiasm waned when, apparently forgetting the boys at the front for whom he had put forward such a pathetic plea, he spent almost the entire summer looking for this Union Government we now have. The next time he showed to advantage was almost a year later when he repelled the farmer invasion of the capital last May. That time he did not arouse the same admiration. His followers could not help wondering where they would be next day.

But the Premier's pursuit of Union Government marked him as persevering and determined, you say. Well, perhaps. It is well, however, to remember that one or two others wanted Union Government just as much as did Sir Robert. One of these was Sir Clifford Sifton. Another was Sir Joseph Flavelle. Both are in the habit of getting what they go after. Each has a certain amount of determination. With one of them prodding on each side Sir Robert Borden would have been a much stronger man than he is had he turned either to the right or to the left.

But you probably ask, if Sir Robert is not a strong man and is neither a politician nor orator, how did he arrive? And it may be that if a Cabinet Minister is an accident, a Premier is a victim of circumstances. Sir Robert



When Union Government goes on the rocks Jim Calder will be found on the best provisioned life raft.

was born in Nova Scotia and is consequently a statesman as naturally as a Kentuckian is a colonel. Boys down that way are said to be divided in their ambitions. Some want to be premiers, others to be brakemen on the Intercolonial. Sir Robert's family have already filled several pages of the country's pay roll and he followed the family inclination, paving the way by studying law. He is still a high-class constitutional lawyer. Of course, he came to Parliament in the natural course of events. When disaster overtook the Conservative party, his fine appearance, his nice wavy hair, his natural dignity and his knowledge of constitutional law made him leader. He tried to escape once or twice and failed. Then his opponents adopted reciprocity and made him Premier. Ever since it has been

reported more than once that he meant to retire. But he didn't. In the words of an old Conservative wheel-horse now in the Senate, "He likes the position; and he likes the honor." Conscription, ably assisted by Sir Clifford Sifton and Sir Joseph Flavelle, finished the job.

If you leave it to Sir Robert to name the most distinguished members of his Cabinet he will probably say Hon. Newton Wesley Rowell and Hon. Arthur Meighen. He has been known to say as much. But the majority of his followers don't believe him. Neither do the Opposition nor the disinterested spectators in the galleries. If you want to go still further, neither does Hon. Newton think it of Hon. Arthur nor Hon. Arthur of Hon. Newton. Mr. Meighen was teacher's pet before the days of Union. Then along came Mr. Rowell and put his nose out of joint. The latter may not be popular in the House, as a matter of fact is very much otherwise, but he knows how to be nice to the Premier—and to get his own way too. For instance, after the prohibition order-in-council was promulgated, Sir Robert found his desk piled high with telegrams of appreciation from clergymen all over Canada. Naturally he experienced feelings of virtuous elation and felt grateful to the lieutenant who had suggested legislation that brought such a spontaneous outburst of approval.

What he did not know was that Hon. Mr. Rowell had stage-managed the whole proceeding—that the wires were sent at his suggestion. By little things like this, attached to a deferential manner, Mr. Rowell has gained and largely held the ear of his chief. So largely that there must be moments when Hon. Arthur wonders if he was not wasting his energies when he worked so hard to bring about the union Sir Robert and the others longed for. For Hon. Arthur sacrificed not a little of his popularity with the old Tories when, at the behest of his chief, he helped fill the front benches with his old-time enemies. When he first came in from the Prairies under the wing of Hon. Bob Rogers, young Arthur was the infant prodigy of the House. His argument was strongly partisan and the old hidebound Tories would gather in the House when he spoke and cheer his every sentence. He began to loom up as the Tory leader of the future and whether he wanted to break from the Rogers' leading strings or the older man recognized a dangerous rival for the Western leadership in young Arthur can only be surmised. What can be told with certainty is that whenever a nasty deal had to be defended on the floor of the House, the young Solicitor-General got the job. From champion of the extreme Tories he became the champion hair-splitter and when he turned in as assistant Union-Maker to Sir Robert Borden, while Hon. Robert Rogers stood out as the leader of those utterly opposed to Union, he moved yet further away from those who were loudest in his praises.

So, as Hon. Newton is busy watching Hon. Arthur, and Hon. Arthur is busy watching Hon. Newton and neither has any following worth mentioning in the



Hon. Mr. Reid took a chair in the Borden Kitchen and sat down.

House, they can safely be dismissed when figuring futures. Both are clever lawyers but Parliament is full of clever

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Red Polled Have Made Good

A Dual-Purpose breed---Originating From a Cross of the Suffolk and Norfolk Polled Cattle.

By Geo. P. Grout, M.S. in Agr.

President Minnesota Red Polled Cattle Breeder's Association

SINCE it seems to be rather generally known that we have given considerable attention to the breeding of hornless, ruby, kind of stock, the subject of Red Polled cattle has been suggested to me, and while it is not a subject of my own choosing, my interest in the breed prompts me to consider with you the origin and present merits of these beautiful red cattle. We cannot here go into the early history of the breed other than to state that it sprang from the Norfolk and Suffolk polled cattle of England, and dates back with some degree of certainty to the eighth and ninth centuries.

History reveals the fact that in 1809, John Reeve attempted to hybridize the Norfolk and Suffolk polled cattle to retain the deep milking qualities of the Suffolk and improve fleshing qualities by an introduction of Norfolk blood. "East Anglia, the name applied to the Norfolk and Suffolk area, is almost an island. Its cattle thus were, down to the early years of the 18th century, less likely to be a mixture of breeds than in most other parts of the kingdom. There was also strong opposition to a mixture of bloods, and cattle descended from these early herds were called 'Home-breds'."

In a general treatise on cattle, written in 1805, by John Lawrence, a farmer who lived near Bury St. Edmund's, he speaks thus of the Norfolk Home-breds: "No cattle are said to make better proof or to bear a higher character with the Smithfield salesmen, than Norfolk Home-breds. They are found to graze earlier and quicker than either the Scots or Welsh. Mr. Marshall, a Yorkshireman of special agricultural training for his day, writes as follows in 1787, concerning the native cattle of Norfolk. "They are a small, hardy, thriving race, fattening as freely and finishing as highly at three years old as cattle in general do at four or five."

The best early description of Suffolk Polled cattle is doubtless found in General View of the Agriculture of Suffolk (1792). "This is the description of some considerable dairymen. Udder large, loose, and creased when empty; milk veins remarkably large, and rising in knotted puffs to the eye." The best milkers were either red, brindle or yellowish cream colored, sometimes called "dun." The Suffolk cattle were larger than the Norfolk stock, more loosely made and much rougher. Both had the reputation of being good milkers but the Suffolk cattle were far superior in this respect as they were used exclusively for dairy purposes, and, according to Young, many yielded eight imperial gallons of milk, or 80 pounds per day, while on good pasture, and whole herds average five gallons each 24 hours. Young further remarks: "I cannot recommend any cross for the Suffolk breed with a view to improvement in the dairy." They had the reputation of being the heaviest milkers in England for their size, but they were not as large as the modern improved Red Polled cattle.

From all accounts and the information that we can glean in going over the early history of these cattle, the Suffolk strain did not need improvement

in dairy production. In establishing the Red Polled breed, improvement was evidently sought in the quality of the milk, size of carcass, deep fleshing as well as early maturing qualities, and to this end, John Reeves attempted to hybridize the two strains noted previously. After those two breeds were hybridized the next step was careful selection to carry out what we now know as Mendel's law which gives a certain percentage of animals having the desired qualities and a certain percentage that revert to each of the former types. There are those who do not believe there is such a thing as a dual-purpose breed, but Red Polled stock having been hybridized and selected for dual qualities now carry these characters more firmly fixed than in any other breed.

The fact that the Red Poll breeders were the first to keep authentic yearly records is abundant proof that they have had dual character in mind since establishing the breed. As early as 1885 whole herd records have been kept, and up to date some 2,150 yearly records have been published in England and America. Up to the death of the late Henry F. Euren, the writer was in constant correspondence with him, the founder of the English Red Poll herd book, who probably was the best informed Red Polled man in England. I furnished him with the information concerning Red Polls in America, while he in turn supplied me with data which he has set down as early history of the Red Polled breed.

In this breed as in all others there are a few animals to which we can trace most of the desirable stock, and it is noteworthy that many of the high producers carry the blood of "Troston," No. 423, through his two daughters, No. 1939, "Wild Rose of Kilbourn" and No. 1523 "Floss II." "Wild Rose of Kilbourn" was a great cow in her day, winning first prize at the English Royal for milk production, and is reported as making nine pounds of butter per week all the year round. Her sister, "Floss II," milked up to 70 pounds per day, and is said to have been capable of making 100 pounds with good care and feed. In the Jean Du Luth herd, 50 of whose official records average 468 pounds of fat, every high record cow, with the exception of one, carries the blood of these two foundation cows. The world's champion, "Jean Du Luth Beauty," who made 20,289 pounds of milk, 891 pounds of fat, or 1,114 pounds of commercial butter is line bred to this "Wild Rose" blood. Among the early sires who carry this blood we find "Able Risky," No. 4722, who sired one 9,000-pound-of-milk cow and one 7,000-pound cow;

"Bosco," No. 4763, one 9,000-pound cow; "Buffalo Bill," No. 5349, one 10,990-pound cow; "Blondie," No. 982, one 8,500- and one 9,000-pound cow; "Comely Roger," No. 3856, who sired four, 8,000-pound cows and two others that averaged over 7,000 pounds for eight consecutive years; "Confidence," who sired one cow who averaged 9,000 pounds for eight consecutive years; "Riskey Rouge," No. 6578, who sired one cow that averaged 8,000 pounds for seven years and another cow who averaged 9,000 pounds for seven years; "Solomon VI," sired one cow who averaged 7,000 pounds for three years; "Sweet Lad" sired two cows with 8,000 pound record and three cows with a 7,000 pound record; "Suffolk Tomy," No. 1085, sired one cow with an average of 8,000 pounds for four years; "Wild Frank," No. 961, has one 8,000-pound cow; "Why Not," No. 1101, has one 9,000-pound cow; "Wild Ruler," No. 779, one 8,000-pound cow; "Wild Roger," No. 605, one 10,000-pound cow and one 8,000-pound cow; he son "Solomon," No. 940, sired "Sappho" with a record of 9,716 pounds of milk in 354 days. We have found 77 records published in England from descendants of "Wild Rose" blood that averaged 8,642 pounds of milk. A careful study of the pedigree of the world's champion Red Polled cow shows that she traced 96 times to the "Duke of Norfolk," 32 times to the "Tenant Farmer," 13 times to "Red Jacket" and 13 times to "Herroff Newcastle." This blood seems to have formed a very favorable nick for "Wild Rose" breeding.

The bull, "Paul," No. 20994, weight 2150, who has been several times first at the Chicago International Livestock Show, and who was shown with success through Western Canada last season, has nine "Wild Rose" crosses. The secret of success in building dual character in the Red Poll breed seems to have been in hybridizing two strains of Poll cattle and then line breeding and selecting animals having desirable characters both for milk and deep fleshing qualities.

If we may be permitted to refer to the work done in the Jean Du Luth herd during the past seven years, we might say the average production of all the cows in milk or those who have been on test for a year's time is higher than the highest record when this work was taken up in earnest by the writer. We have also increased the average weight per animal 250 pounds.

In this herd all the world's Red Poll records are held excepting one, and every combination from seven days to seven years. Most of the champions are daughters of the leading A. R. sire of the breed, "Proctor Knott," No. 12092,

who in turn is a son of "Imported Corporal," No. 4313, bred by Garrett Taylor, Whittingham herd, Norwich, England. The world's champion long distance Red Poll cow, "Pear," is a half-sister to "Proctor Knott," both being by "Imported Corporal." Some of the world's records for the breed are as follows:--

World's Champion Long Distance Red Polled Cow, No. 24888 (2793-C)
"Pear," A. R.

1910.—9183 pounds of milk and 445.6 pounds of butter fat.

1911.—7616 pounds of milk and 338.6 pounds of butter fat.

1912.—9544.6 pounds of milk and 419.89 pounds of butter fat.

1913.—13160.6 pounds of milk and 603.66 pounds of butter fat.

1914-15.—9177 pounds of milk and 407.17 pounds of butter fat.

1915-16.—8183.1 pounds of milk and 372.2 pounds of butter fat.

1916-17.—10684.3 pounds of milk and 507.46 pounds of butter fat.

Total for seven consecutive yearly official tests: 67,548.60 pounds of milk and 3094.51 pounds of butter fat; official score 96.

World's Champion Red Poll Cow for Two Consecutive Yearly Official Tests, No. 28991 (2843-Canadian)
"Jean Du Luth Pear"

1914.—12536 pounds of milk and 546 pounds of butter fat.

1915.—16598.4 pounds of milk and 707.24 pounds butter fat.

Total for two consecutive years: 1254.24 pounds butter fat.

Three Cows Living and In Milk in 1918

The following three cows owned and developed in one herd are still living and in milk in 1918:--

31725 "Jean Du Luth Beauty" (2836-Canadian), 29280.6 pounds of milk and 891.5 pounds fat.

28991 "Jean Du Luth Pear" (2843-Canadian) 16598.4 pounds of milk and 707.2 pounds fat.

24888 "Pear" (2793-Canadian), 13160.6 pounds of milk and 603.6 pounds fat.

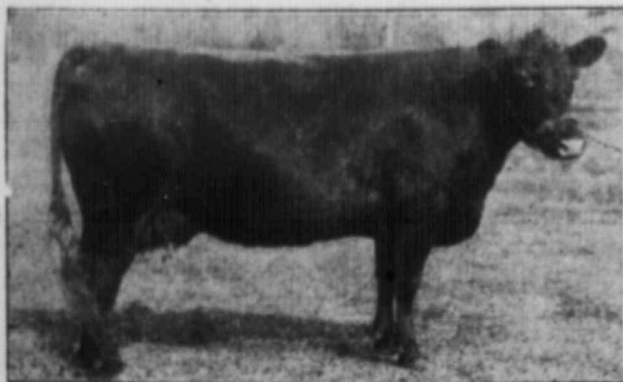
As an illustration of how the owners of the farm intend carrying on the breeding so that the good qualities will not be lost, an in-bred son of "Proctor Knott" fills his place, and it is of interest to know that he carries one hundred per cent. the same blood as "Jean Du Luth Beauty." On the daughters of "Old Proctor Knott" and those of his in-bred son "Proctor Knott IV," "Pilot Lee," a son of "Old Pear," has been bred and developed for use. The next step in line-breeding is the development of "J. D. Paul," a son of "J. D. Pear," who holds the world's record for two consecutive yearly official tests. This cow is the daughter of the world's champion long distance cow "Pear."

The success in Red Poll breeding depends on carrying two characters instead of one as is usually the case in the special purpose breeds, and to insure proper mating it is just as necessary to consider type as it is to consider production at the point.

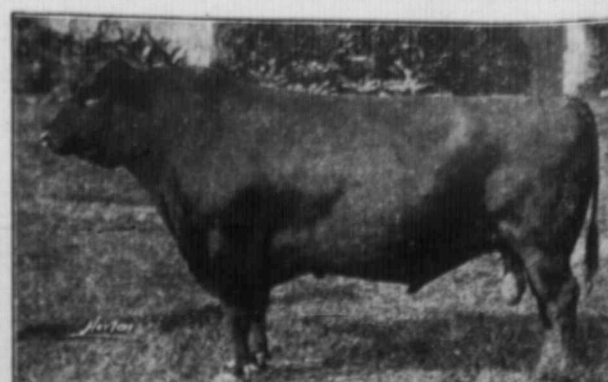
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"Jean Du Luth Beauty," weight 1,750 pounds in milking form. A splendid type of a dual-purpose cow.



"Jean Du Luth Parity." As a three-year-old "Parity" has just completed a record of better than 500 pounds of butterfat.



Red Polled Bull, "Paul." Gold Medal First Prize Winner at Edmonton Fair, 1917, and three times first at Chicago International. Weight 2,150 pounds.

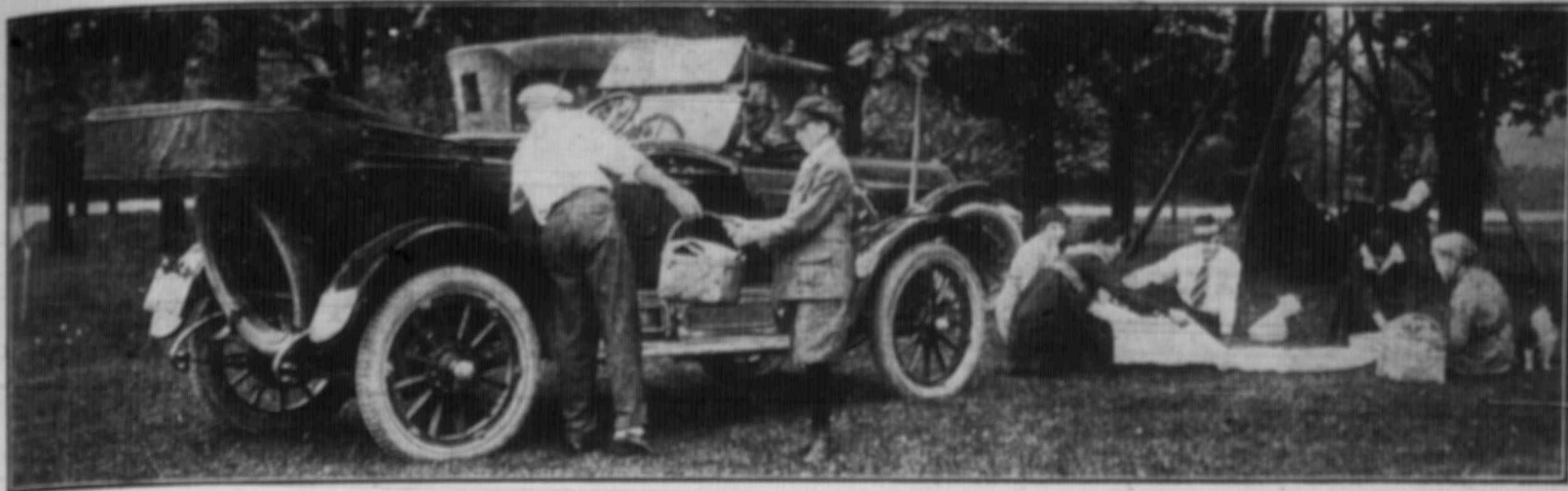
The Automobile Brings the Dis

Wo

"SAY, Jessie, the broken down. Ca town for repairs? stay with the time ready by the time And this was bake-day. lay in the week. But a work of the farm would delayed if she said she w ga. Fortunately she had bread in the pans and it hour before it was ready f "Why yes, Jack, I can the bread is preparing f The baby is so cross to ride in the open air will d And the woman of the donned her coat and hat was ready to be off. This is a common in homes these days. Any country one may see w their cars. It is an astor lence to stand on the m say of our small wester note the number of wom into town on farm busin ago I sat on the verand our small town hotels an observation. It was the came in. The train reti the day to the city. In hours eight cars came int by women. They unload and egg crates at the s were a number of emptie form and these were put be taken home. Two blacksmith shop for r called at the local garag and gasoline put in the e women to all appearance into town for mail and s There were at least cars among the eight. from the Ford touring passenger Studebaker. Overlands and two McI parently the common m sented no special diffi woman driver. A num had self-starters. In that were not self-start seemed to have no diffi the women had small ch dren in the car with the Two were middle-aged. fact, one of the wom was past middle-age. E dence would lead one believe that age was' handicap in driving a e

Useful for Many Reaso

All these casual observations led one to thi that here was a field investigation among farm women themselv. A number of women w written to and their plies leave no doubt t women are good cha feurs. They were s ally requested to their experience v breakdowns, and to tel what value to farm operations their man



The Automobile Brings the Distant Picnic Ground within Easy Reach of the Farm Family. An Afternoon spent like this is rejuvenating after the hard work of the busy season.

Women and their Gas Wagons

Some Experiences of Women who Drive their own Cars

By Mary P. McCallum

"SAY, Jessie, the engine has broken down. Can you go to town for repairs? I'd like to stay with the thing and get it ready by the time you return."

And this was bake-day, the busiest day in the week. But she knew the work of the farm would be seriously delayed if she said she was unable to go. Fortunately she had just put the bread in the pans and it would be an hour before it was ready for the oven.

"Why yes, Jack, I can go now while the bread is preparing for the oven. The baby is so cross to-day that the ride in the open air will do him good." And the woman of the house hastily doffed her coat and hat and veil and was ready to be off.

This is a common incident in farm homes these days. Anywhere in the country one may see women driving their cars. It is an astonishing experience to stand on the main street of any of our small western towns and note the number of women who drive into town on farm business. Not long ago I sat on the verandah of one of our small town hotels and indulged in observation. It was the day the mail came in. The train returned later in the day to the city. In less than two hours eight cars came into town driven by women. They unloaded cream cans and egg crates at the station. There were a number of empties on the platform and these were put into the car to be taken home. Two called at the blacksmith shop for repairs. Three called at the local garage and had air and gasoline put in the cars. The other women to all appearances simply came into town for mail and shopping.

There were at least four makes of cars among the eight. They ranged from the Ford touring car to a seven-passenger Studebaker. There were two Overlands and two McLaughlins. Apparently the common makes of car presented no special difficulties to the woman driver. A number of the cars had self-starters. In cranking those that were not self-starting the women seemed to have no difficulty. Two of the women had small children in the car with them. Two were middle-aged. In fact, one of the women was past middle-age. Evidence would lead one to believe that age was no handicap in driving a car.

Useful for Many Reasons

All these casual observations led one to think that here was a field for investigation among the farm women themselves. A number of women were written to and their replies leave no doubt that women are good chauffeurs. They were specially requested to tell their experience with breakdowns, and to tell of what value to farming operations their manage-

ment of their cars had been.

Mrs. Haight, who until recently has been president of the Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers, writes: "We live only two miles from town and a car is not an absolute necessity, but it is a great convenience and a great pleasure. In an emergency we can

supper often refreshes us all and we go to bed and sleep and rest a great deal better than if we had retired exhausted and over-heated. I think the general health of country people has improved with the coming of the farm car, for it enables the whole family to get out now.



Getting Repairs is only a matter of a few minutes when the Farm Woman can drive her Car.

crank the car and be in town in less time than it would take to harness or hitch a horse, and we can go without bothering the busy men or taking a horse off the work. And in these times, when feed and help are so scarce, there are few extra horses.

"Then, as a pleasure we can get between while, a car cannot be surpassed in the country. We can visit a neighbor, attend the W.S.G.G.A. or the Red Cross and be home in plenty of time for supper. And a short spin after

"Nearly every member of our family can drive our car and it is about the only pleasure there is in the country. It brings the cities nearer and makes it possible to attend picnics, celebrations, and fairs at a distance which without the car would be out of the question."

Last fall I was entertained at Mrs. Haight's home. Among other papers I saw on her library table were a couple of moving-picture magazines. When I expressed surprise at seeing them in a home 35 miles from the nearest town

where moving-picture theatres abounded she said, "We always take a motion-picture magazine so we can know what good pictures are being produced, and when something that is good is advertised for the Moose Jaw theatres we take the family in to see them. We don't mind a run of 35 miles when we know we are going to see a good show."

Miss Mae Lloyd, of Neepawa, a farmer's daughter, tells us she wouldn't care to be without a car. But here is what she says, "Before my two brothers went overseas I did not have an opportunity to drive our car very much. Since then I have used it a good deal. I have never had an accident, for I always remember a remark our minister once made. He said, 'You may be a good driver, but the one you are meeting, for instance, may not.' I can manage tire trouble very nicely, and can judge by the sound if all is well with the engine, etc."

"It falls to my lot to do the shopping, take cream to the creamery, meet trains, etc., and when the men are working on the other farm, to take their dinners, or if they have had an accident, go into town for repairs. I cannot imagine how any woman can know there is a car on the place and not learn to run it. There is a peculiar pleasure connected with driving, especially if there is someone along to open gates. Then also we would sometimes miss church and the different meetings during the week if I were not able to drive our car."

Miss Lloyd makes the following remark that sheds light on a new enterprise in which women are interesting themselves, "I have used the tractor one day for plowing and quite enjoyed it."

Miss Marion Allen, another farm girl, writes: "Since learning to drive our car I have been of great benefit in assisting father in farm work. Quite often I take the cream to town, and market other products. In harvest time and threshing I often have to make a hurried trip to town for repairs. In short, I have made many trips to town that would otherwise have taken my father off the land. I have never, however, made any lengthy trips alone. Some weeks I have averaged from 125 to 150 miles, and so far have been very fortunate not to have any breakdowns other than tire trouble. As we always carry a spare tire and I have become quite handy at changing tires.

"Very often I take mother and other neighbor women to our Women Grain Growers' meetings at Forrest. We are able to attend the missionary meetings as well. I might say that mother and I would have to stay at home many times if I



Cleaning and Polishing isn't Work to the Woman who Drives her Car.

Continued on Page 35

MR. PEPYS IN THE WEST

He Meets Mr. Richardson, M.P.—Lloyd George on Titles—Canada Wants No More of Them



WINNipeg, September 23.—On my way down town this morning I went into a Tobacco shop on Portage Avenue, to buy me a canister of English Tobacco, for I find that I can smoke none other with relish. And on coming out, I met my old friend, Mr. R. L. Richardson, who is one of the Parliament men at Ottawa; and he is but lately home from a visit he made with sundry other journalists to Great Britain and to Flanders; and many mighty interesting things he has to tell thereof. As we walked along, he came to speak of Lloyd George. I asked him if he found Lloyd George much changed since the last time he saw that great little man when he was in London six years ago. He said that Lloyd George's hair is become white, and that he shows signs of the strain he has been under all these years, but that he is still full of the old fire and energy.

A Commoner to the End

"I sat by him for near an hour," said Mr. Richardson, "and we talked, among other things, of titles. As the mover of the resolution in our Parliament last session to end all the title business in Canada, I was naturally interested to have his latest views of that whole question. Promptly and with all the emphatic vigor of the old days when he was bringing in his great Budgets which were measures of such sweeping fiscal and social reform, he declared his opposition to all hereditary titles. But he said that he thought a life title might without harm to the State be conferred for conspicuous public service performed. I jestingly hinted that peradventure it might some day be my duty, as a newspaper man, to edit a despatch by cable from London telling that he had entered into 'the charmed circle' of the titled ones. 'Nay,' quoth he, 'you can set your mind at rest on that score, my friend! Never will it become your duty to edit any such paragraph about me. Lloyd George will continue until the end of the chapter to wear the name which he proudly inherited from his father—that name, and none other!' Right glad I was to hear him say it with so much emphatic decision in his voice."

Right glad was I, too, to hear that Lloyd George doth not abate one jot of his democratic convictions; but will live in History among the other Great Commoners who have done such noble public service to the British Commonwealth. And after I parted from Mr. Richardson, I bethought me, as I walked on, of how it hath come to pass in Canada of recent years that certain of our multi-millionaires have hungered and thirsted for titles, and not content with being made Sirs, have yearned to be made Baronets, and Lords.

Canadian Titles in the Making

In truth, since the era of Bigg Money began in this Canada of ours, the millionaires and their families and those within the zone of Bigg Money have lived apart from the common people. The only interiors they know are the costly and luxurious interiors of their own palatial mansions and others of the same class, and their no less splendid offices and board rooms, and palatial hotels withal, and the most exclusive and costly Clubbes. What do

they know of the inside of the houses of ordinary people! When they go abroad in the streets, or forth to their country Clubbes, they go in costly and luxurious limousines, or in touring cars, driven by retainers in livery. They do not set foot in street cars, which carry the common herd. And when they travel by railway, it is never in the cars which the common people use.

Suppose you had lived a certain number of years in that way (said I to myself) cut off altogether from any actual participation in the common life of the Canadian people! Would you not come insensibly to believe that you were of a superior make to the common herd? And would you not come to believe in Wealth as the index of true Worth, and Money as the sole standard of Excellence and Value?

The Plutocrat's Point of View

Would not such a man come to think that he and those like him, whose true Worth and Excellence and Value stood proved by their Wealth, should have the chief say in shaping the publick policies of the country? Does he not feel that if there were any men outside his class entitled to have any say in determining how the country should be governed, especially in regard to fiscal policy, they would have given proof of their Worth by making a great deal of money, and entering the upper circle of Wealth, where he would meet them and know them?

And when in due course he had become a Sir, would he not, in the course of time, find that he needed some higher distinction, so that he could stand out more conspicuously among his associates, also Sirs, with whom he lunched every day at the Clubbe? And would not his wife want to outshine her dear friends, the wives of his Knightly associates, by becoming something more

I smoked my pipe, and looked over the newspapers of the past week, which I do keep on a fyle on my table. And in one of them I read the despatch from London telling of how the Princess Louise of Battenberg that was (daughter of Prince Louis of Battenberg that was, but is now, since German titles have been cast away in England, the Marquis of Milford Haven) and whose name is now Lady Louise Mount Batten (which is Battenberg, translated into English) is to marry a young Scotchman named Hall, a private soldier in the Army, who did orderly work in the hospital in France where Lady Louise was working, too. The despatch by cable says:—

He is a clever painter, good-looking and cultivated. His father is engaged in the fish trade in Aberdeen. It has been a most romantic love match. Fitz Hall has been received in Buckingham Palace, where King George has assented to the marriage. Lady Louise is a niece of the former Czarina and first cousin of the Queen of Spain. As an example of the obliterating effects of the war on caste feeling, this match is the most striking yet recorded, and was impossible in the days before the war.

Not only impossible, but unthinkable! I doubt not that the Lady Louise is a fine young woman, such as we have thousands of in Canada, thank God! And I am sure I wish her and her good-looking young husband-to-be every happiness, with all my heart, in their love-match; as I do wish every other happy pair of betrothed lovers.

But before the war, they might as well have lived on two different planets, for all the possibility there was then of their ever becoming man and wife. Truly the war is changing many things. Is it going to do away with class distinctions in the Old Land?

The Aristocratic System

I put this question to Snagsby, when



"Lloyd George will continue until the end of the chapter to wear the name which he proudly inherited from his father—that name, and none other!"

exalted than a plain Lady! Each one of his Knighted friends, and their wives, would, of course, have the very same yearning concealed under their exterior of dignified complacency. And so the scheming and planning for Baronetcies and Peerages has gone on apace.

Romance and Royalty

I was thinking this over to-night, as

he came in to smoke a pipe with me. "Snagsby," I said, "is the war going to do away with caste distinctions, and produce social equality in the Old Land? What think you?"

"Well," he made answer, "that is a question which I will reply to by reading you a couple of sentences from a speech of Gladstone's."

And he went over to my book-shelves,

and rummaged a bit until he found the book he wanted. "Do you not remember," he said, as he turned over the pages, "that in a passage of arms with Lowe, on the question of equality, Gladstone said that equality was so unattractive to the people of England and is equality was so dear to their hearts that to talk of making concessions to the cry for equality was absurd? Here it is:—"

There is no broad political idea which has entered less into the formation of the political system of this country than the love of equality. It is not the love of equality which has carried into every corner of the country the distinct undeniable popular preference, wherever other things are equal, for a man who is a Lord over a man who is not. The love of freedom itself is hardly stronger in England than the love of aristocracy.

Snagsby turned over the page. "Gladstone went on to quote the saying of Sir William Molesworth," he said, "that with the English people the love of aristocracy is a religion, and he concludes in his accustomed copious and eloquent way:—"

Call this love of inequality by what name you please—the complement of the love of freedom, or its negative pole, or the shadow which the love of freedom casts, or the reverberation of its voice in the halls of the constitution—it is an active, living and litigious power, which forms an inseparable essential element in our political habits of mind, and asserts itself in every step in the processes of our system.

It is a Changing World

"But why quote what Gladstone said more than forty years ago?" said I. "Much water has flowed under London Bridge since then. The England of today is not the England of forty years ago!"

"True," Snagsby agreed. "But even if the House of Lords were quite done away with as part of Parliament, the Peerage would still remain. Primogeniture and entail would continue, even if there were no House of hereditary legislators. Lloyd George once said that the eldest son of a family is not necessarily the ablest and best, any more than the first-born of a litter of puppies is. But a great deal of water has still to flow under London Bridge before primogeniture and entail are done away with in Great Britain, as they were done away with in France more than a hundred years ago. The Peerage and the whole aristocratic system in Great Britain is there to stay until long after our time. There are arguments to be found in favor of them, but they thwart human nature, and in the long run humanity, as it progresses, will break them down."

Past and Future

And Snagsby continued his argument at length, saying that titles are a survival from Feudalism. "This war," said he, "is essentially a life-and-death struggle between the Past and the Future—between what is left of Feudalism in the world and the spirit of Democracy on which all the hopes of human progress are founded—between the spirit of caste and privilege and the spirit of social justice. What else is the German Emperor, with his solemn prating about Divine Right and his shining armor and his mailed fist, but a figure out of the Thirteenth Century strutting around in the Twentieth, with power to cause such devastation and carnage as the world has never known before! In a different way the existence of Barons and other Peers in England is as much out of keeping with the spirit of the Future as a knight-in-mediaeval armor would be, with a plumed helmet, on a horse decked out in knightly trappings, too, advancing with lance and shield to take a hand in the fighting in Flanders."

"Well," quoth I, "you and I, Snagsby, must needs be content to let the people of Great Britain manage their own affairs. But as for the people of Canada, it is plain to any seeing eye that they do not want any aristocratic system, and that they regard titles as a growth which should not be allowed to make any headway in the soil of this democratic land."

W. J. E.

Mrs. Parliby's Resol

MRS. PARLIBY, the United Farm-bertha, on account and the absolute complete res- months, has sent in to the U.F.W.A. Board. the U.F.W.A., she was a of the U.F.A. Executive body she also sent a sta- resignation. The U.F.A. cepted this statement and chairman to write her a deep regret and sincere Mrs. Parliby is a woman and her withdrawal from ties is a distinct loss, a branches of the farmers but to the progress of so Her speedy and compl health will be devoutly the people of Western C

Livestock Shi

The secretary of the Local Union No. 101, Fine Creek, reports: I report that the Was union is making splendi our second year. The membership is not quite was at the end of last some of our members 'new locals which have near us, and some hav the district. We are ga bers at every meeting a ship is greater than it last year, and before t we expect to surpass l bership (65).

The greatest progres been the growth of inte Members last year whi in their support are U.F.A. workers. This our Livestock Shipp which, as was already ined about the first of The first car of hogs w ary 10. We have shippe the net proceeds' beir part of this business surrounding locals, E particular loyalty co- Now, some will ask, ' bers profitted by ship two facts will answer car we shipped from l local buyers offered less than Edmonton The last car, in trying ation out of business cents per hundred mor Stockyard prices. Fro person can figure for our members have association, and not c but every farmer wh locally has profitted afforded by the asso contend that the U.F. One stock buyer remi not care whether he b as there was no profit you see we are bak profit and putting it the farmers.

In some localities i in order to break up tions, have paid mor was worth on the ope the situation this as today. Some ask, ' tion survive!' No d U.F.A. locals in th bers who know how example of one of th them remarked that not get his stock if cents per pound more on the market. He protection of the ass more than that to hi

During February a of this local organize Smoky Lake locals, every promise of bei On April 6 repres mont, Radway Cen Warspite and Smok and organized the Association, of whi Clodford, has been a This district associ

United Farmers of Alberta

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta
by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

Mrs. Pariby's Resignation

MRS. PARIBY, the president of the United Farm Women of Alberta, on account of ill-health and the absolute necessity of complete rest for several months, has sent in her resignation to the U.F.W.A. Board. As president of the U.F.W.A., she was also a member of the U.F.A. Executive, and to this body she also sent a statement of her resignation. The U.F.A. executive accepted this statement and instructed the chairman to write her expressing their deep regret and sincere sympathy. Mrs. Pariby is a woman of rare ability and her withdrawal from public activities is a distinct loss, not only to all branches of the farmers' organization, but to the progress of social well-being. Her speedy and complete recovery of health will be devoutly wished for by the people of Western Canada.

Livestock Shipping

The secretary of the Waskatemow Local Union No. 101, D.C. West, of Fife Creek, reports: I am pleased to report that the Waskatemow local union is making splendid progress this, our second year. The present paid-up membership is not quite as large as it was at the end of last year, owing to some of our members transferring to new locals which have been organized near us, and some have moved out of the district. We are gaining new members at every meeting and our membership is greater than it was this time last year, and before the year is closed we expect to surpass last year's membership (65).

The greatest progress, however, has been the growth of interest in the local. Members last year who were lukewarm in their support are now enthusiastic U.F.A. workers. This is largely due to our Livestock Shipping Association which, as was already reported, organized about the first of the present year. The first car of hogs was shipped January 10. We have shipped five cars since, the net proceeds being over \$12,000, part of this business coming from the surrounding locals, Egremont local in particular loyally co-operating with us. Now, some will ask, "Have your members profited by shipping?" One or two facts will answer that. The first car we shipped from Egremont Station, local buyers offered \$1.85 a hundred less than Edmonton stockyard prices. The last car, in trying to put the association out of business, they offered 10 cents per hundred more than Edmonton Stockyard prices. From these facts any person can figure for himself whether our members have profited by the association, and not only our members, but every farmer who has sold stock locally has profited by the protection afforded by the association. Yet some contend that the U.F.A. is of no benefit. One stock buyer remarked that he did not care whether he bought hogs or not, as there was no profit in it any more, so you see we are taking the buyers' profit and putting it in the pocket of the farmers.

In some localities in the past, buyers in order to break up shipping associations, have paid more than the stock was worth on the open market. That is the situation this association is facing today. Some ask, "Will the association survive?" No doubt about it. The U.F.A. locals in this district have members who know how to stick. As an example of one of the stickers, one of them remarked that the buyer could not get his stock if they offered two cents per pound more than it was worth on the market. He figured that the protection of the association was worth more than that to him.

During February and March members of this local organized the Warspite and Smoky Lake locals, both of which give every promise of being successful.

On April 6 representatives of Egremont, Radway Centre, Waskatemow, Warspite and Smoky Lake locals met and organized the Egremont District Association, of which R. C. New, of Clodford, has been appointed secretary. This district association will succeed

the Waskatemow Local U.F.A. Shipping Association, and from this greater organization we expect more and greater benefits.

At the meeting it was decided to offer 300 shares in a scales company for sale at 1.00 each for the purpose of putting in scales and yards at Egremont, and judging from the way our members bought shares at our last meeting, I think the shares will soon be sold.

Rights on Vacant Land

A number of instances have been referred to this office of farmers going on vacant land without having previously obtained any legal right to do so, and after trying to put in a crop or trying to take off the hay from the land have been stopped from doing so by other persons who have in the meantime obtained a legal right to the land, and the question has arisen whether the first parties could be stopped in this way.

The law is quite clear that no man

has a right to go on any land and either put the land in crop or take any crop such as hay from the land without having first obtained some legal right to do so. He may be stopped at any time by a person having the legal right to the land or may be sued for damages later on by the person having the legal possession of the land.—U.F.A. Legal Department.

Note.—The C.P.R. this year upset the expectations of a lot of farmers by deciding to cut hay on some of their vacant lands. They are only cutting what they require for their own use, and there has not been any general prohibition against farmers cutting hay on vacant C.P.R. lands.—Central office.

Supply of Screenings

H. S. Arkell, Dominion Livestock Commissioner, writes:—

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 23 and have to thank you for forwarding me copy of

circular which has been addressed to your local associations in regard to screenings, etc. It will be understood, of course, that, as you have been previously advised, the supply of screenings from last year's crop has been practically exhausted. It is not expected that there will be any further accumulation until the cleaning of the current year's crop begins. I trust that there may be no misunderstanding as regards this point, in order that, if orders for screenings are placed, disappointment on the part of the farmers may be avoided if the branch is unable to make delivery of screenings until later on in the fall."

Secretaries' Convention Report

Reports of the secretaries' conventions at Edmonton and Calgary were mailed to all secretaries and delegates at the beginning of September. No local should miss these reports, for they contain a fund of valuable information. The report is in two parts, one part containing the discussion on co-operative trading and the other containing the discussion of the educational problems of the U.F.A. locals.

One of the most valuable features is the address of Mrs. Walter Pariby, president of the U.F.W.A., which is crammed full of suggestions on how to make a local successful.

By carefully reading these reports you will get many suggestions as to how other locals are tackling the problems of our organization. An excellent plan would be for the secretary to summarize this discussion and present to his local any suggestions which he thinks might be applied in that district.

Is the Outsider Unfair?

Officers of the Swallow local have addressed the following circular letter to the farmers of the district:—

Why Every Farmer Should Be a Member of the U.F.A.

Because—It is not fair, that a few farmers should spend time and money organizing with the end in view of having a square deal and of obtaining the best prices possible for our produce, the lowering of the tariff on machinery and other articles necessary to produce as cheaply as our neighbors to the south, the betterment of social conditions, the supporting of an executive and headquarters at Calgary to look after our interests, such as legislation in the farmers' interest, railway rates and other things essential to the farmers well being, and then for others to reap the results of their (the U.F.A.) endeavors without any thought as to how these things were brought about. It is the bounden duty of every farmer to strengthen the hands of our organization.

Next month we will issue another circular, stating what the U.F.A. has accomplished.

Yours very truly,
Ray A. Bell, president; W. Waldron, vice-president; A. F. Smith, W. Allsopp, J. Patterson, C. Toews, J. Callahan, directors; W. H. T. Olive, sec. treas.

U.F.A. Briefs

T. R. Sarver, of Thorhild, advises that they hope to get the U.F.A. under good headway at that point, and also that they hope to carry on co-operative trading.

At the monthly meeting of the McCafferty local, held on September 6, it was proposed and carried that the secretary obtain prices of potatoes, carload lots. The crops of cereals have failed and they have few potatoes in that locality.

At the meeting of the Burns local, held on August 31, the question of Rural Free Delivery of mail was discussed, and a committee was appointed to look after correspondence concerning same. A resolution regarding seed grain was adopted. It was decided that they purchase "Deep Furrows," and also an oilstove and boiler to make coffee for entertainments, etc. They have now a membership of 65 paid-up members.



H. W. Wood

The Farmers Not Muzzled

By H. W. Wood, Pres. U.F.A.

Under the heading "Tariff Truce," Mr. Parsons says that "It was understood, when Union Government was formed that the agitation of Western Grain Growers for the abolition of the tariff would not be continued during the period of the war." I do not know where such an understanding arose. I, as President of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, never had any intimation of such an understanding, and if the farmers were a party to it I am yet totally unaware of it. He goes on to say that Mr. Crerar had said that the winning of the war and not the tariff was the issue in the election. So far as I know Mr. Crerar has faithfully lived up to this pre-election declaration, but he said nothing to indicate that he personally was opposed to the discussion or agitation of the question. If he had, he could not have bound the farmers, as he had no mandate from them to put any kind of a muzzle on them.

Mr. Parsons needs no excuse for discussing this question at this time. The vital importance of the question itself is ample justification. He goes on to say that it is "necessary to deny many of the unfair, erroneous, and misleading statements that have been made for the purpose of trying to prejudice the minds of the public against manufacturers and manufacturing interests in this country."

It may be that these things have been done, and that he is fully justified in this statement, but the adjectives "unfair," "misleading" and "erroneous" would be weak and inadequate in defining some of the propaganda that has been carried on in some of the Eastern press about the "selfishness" and "profiteering" of the Western farmers. Does he expect our people to stand up and be pelted with rotten eggs, and throw a shower of bouquets in return?

"Agriculture and Industry Interdependent." Under this heading Mr. Parsons expresses a deep concern in the interest of agriculture, and a strong desire that all "inequalities or unfair burdens" be removed from the agricultural industry, but he indicates a fear that this can not be done without risking the "ruination of our great industrial fabric." His meaning is not very clear. If he means that he thinks relations can be so adjusted that both agriculture and manufacturing can be made reasonably prosperous, then I entirely agree with him and will be glad to co-operate with him to that end. But if he thinks that one of these industries should be enriched at the expense of impoverishing the other, and that agriculture is the one to be impoverished, then in the interests of human rights I will have to take issue with him.

He says a "great Toronto daily" sets forth the relations between manufacturers and agriculturists "admirably," and this remarkable sentence occurs in his quotation from that paper: "Progress and prosperity for one invariably means progress and prosperity for the other." I must confess that the only admirable thing I see in this is that it should be true, and I believe it would be true if the right adjustments maintained between the two industries; but unfortunately these right adjustments do not maintain, and the facts entirely break down the truth of this otherwise admirable statement.

For five years before the war there was a general and conspicuous lack of prosperity among the Western farmers, while there was no visible lack of it among the Eastern manufacturers. Some measure of prosperity has been restored to the farmers since the war began, almost entirely on account of higher prices, and in spite of the protective tariff.

If the protective tariff can be raised high enough—and I am inclined to think it is now high enough under normal conditions of peace—agriculture can be made permanently unprosperous. Do the manufacturers want to accomplish this? I am sorry to have to say that the evidence in the case looks bad. But to the farmers of Canada I want to say that if this is accomplished **You Will Be to Blame**. You yet have it in your power to protect your own industry from permanent impoverishment if your intelligence and manhood can rise to the occasion.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Senlac's Resolution

Another resolution on the Saskatchewan feed and seed problem is to hand from the Senlac Grain Growers' Association. Several similar communications have been received from other locals, copies of which have been forwarded to Hon. W. R. Motherwell, of the provincial department of agriculture. Mr. Motherwell's reply to a recent communication on this matter will be found following the Senlac resolution, a copy of which has been forwarded to the department of agriculture.

"Resolved, that a serious condition has been brought about by the almost total failure of all crops in this district, which failure follows a partial failure in 1917;

"And, it is expedient that we, the members of the Senlac Grain Growers' Association, should point out to you that the 1918 crop was put in at a very great expense, every acre being seeded as requested by the government. In so doing, many of our members have borrowed money from the banks and elsewhere to comply with the request for greater production. Owing to the above mentioned conditions, we are absolutely unable to finance feed and seed for the coming year;

"And, it is further resolved, that, in our opinion, the government should at once take steps to assist the farmers in procuring the necessary seed and feed for the coming spring. We would recommend that this assistance should take the form of financial support of the municipal council and that they (the council) should be given full charge of the purchase and distribution of said seed and feed.

In our opinion it is expedient that an embargo should be placed upon all grain at points of first shipment and that it should be held at said point of first shipment until the local demand for seed and feed is satisfied, said embargo to be lifted only on consent of the said council of the municipality where the grain is held. We would strongly recommend that if sufficient seed and feed cannot be obtained within the limits of the municipality that the said council be empowered to purchase the additional grain necessary, thus to ensure seed of good quality and seed and feed free from noxious weeds, and thus to curtail the spread of said noxious weeds, as has been experienced in past years from government seed.

"It is yet further resolved that action should be taken immediately as threshing is likely to start in 10 days and in order to get the best results the said council should be in a position to purchase the first loads offered for sale, and the embargo should be placed at once to prevent the shipment of grain to Fort William which would necessitate the paying of double freight and commission to get the said grain back to its first shipping point, which would work a great hardship on the farmers who have stood loyally by the government in their efforts to produce more food.

"Finally, it is resolved, that this matter is of the greatest urgency and we wish to place this matter before you in the most forceful way possible; again emphasizing the fact that if reasonable good results are to be obtained action must be taken at once."

Hon. W. R. Motherwell's Statement

The following statement under date of August 28 has been received from Hon. W. R. Motherwell, in reply to the same request, which has been presented by a previous resolution, from another local:—

"Replying further to your favor of August 23, already acknowledged by my secretary, I may say that we have nothing further definite to state with respect to the handling of the seed grain problem in this province. I might add, however, that the board of grain supervisors, in addition to putting an embargo on Alberta, are now considering on what points a similar embargo should be applied in Saskatchewan. Doubtless the board will take action in

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

connection with such points at a very early date.

"In the meantime Mr. Creer's seed branch has representatives in the province looking up supplies of seed grain, especially oats. Representatives of this government expect to have a conference with the federal authorities in the course of ten days or so to arrange details in connection with this seed grain problem. The improved crop conditions, however, are helping to solve this question from day to day and if we get our crop off without any serious damage by frost the question will be much easier solved than appearance indicated a month ago. From present indications there will be no such indiscriminate and wasteful distribution of seed as was participated in in 1914, and everyone in authority seems disposed to hold the question well in hand so that the maximum good may be done by this distribution and the minimum evil. Just as soon as anything definite is decided upon, I shall be pleased to acquaint you of it."

Distraint on Horses

A matter of very vital importance to Saskatchewan grain growers is discussed in a communication recently received from James Henry Fuller of Waldeck, which is another of the numerous problems arising from the crop conditions of Saskatchewan.

The letter, which was addressed to the Central secretary, is in part as follows:—

"In one of the provincial dailies I saw part of one of your speeches re the conditions existing in some of the rural districts on account of the drought this year, and feel that I must write and let you know my appreciation, as being one of those farmers who have been burnt out for the past two years. I have been going out around our district as Coulie, and the conditions are going to be fearfully hard for most of us; but if we were allowed to keep our horses working on the land instead of being taken from us or forced to go away from home working out, it would be much better for the country at large, and the farmer as well. Everybody around here seemed to go the limit in the matter of putting in as big an acreage as possible, not so much for personal gain as to do their bit to help to win the war. I think it would be pretty hard if the government let the farmers be distressed for the current year, or let their horses be seized or sold by forced sale, as one of my near neighbors put it. If we could get nearly their values it would not be so bad, as most of us could replace them, but you are quite well aware that in a forced sale in a year like the present one, everything would go for pretty nearly nothing.

"So I would like to enlist your help and sympathy in this matter, as I think it is a vital one to the welfare of the province and the country, as well as the Empire. Mr. Scott, our former premier, in 1914 stopped all seizures in the drought zones and we were enabled to go ahead and gather in that wonderful crop in 1915, that changed the conditions of everything so much for the better."

Mr. Motherwell's Reply

A copy of the above communication was sent to Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, who, under date of August 28, has replied as follows:—

"Your favor of August 21 addressed to Hon. Chas. A. Dunning has been transferred to this department during Mr. Dunning's absence. My secretary has already acknowledged your letter during my own absence and I desire to assure you that this department will be prepared to intercede on behalf of debtors that are being unduly pressed by their creditors. In fact we are al-

ready engaged in that class of work. The precedent referred to by Mr. Fuller, while under Mr. Scott's regime in 1914, is correct so far as results are concerned, but such results were obtained entirely by negotiation and intercession and not by any legal process or command. You can quite understand that it would be a dangerous thing to arbitrarily deny creditors the right to collect from their debtors. But acting as an intermediary, however, between debtors and creditors we can frequently allay any harsh measures that might otherwise be taken. When any individual case is brought before us, of this nature, we take the matter up with the creditor and usually with satisfactory results."

Amelia G.G.A. Sends \$46.50

Another local "doing its bit" in support of the Red Cross Fund is the Amelia Grain Growers' Association, which, under date of August 27, forwarded to Central a cheque for \$46.50. Chas. A. Morley, secretary-treasurer, of Amelia local, in forwarding the cheque, writes: "Please find cheque for \$46.50, which send to the Red Cross Society, the profit of a picnic held by the Amelia Grain Growers. As the forenoon was rather cloudy and chilly not many were present. But as the afternoon turned nice and warm the crowd began to assemble and the sports were well patronized. George Spence motored up from Notukeu and gave the crowd a very interesting speech on the plans of the railway extensions in the south country. After the speaking the crowd moved to Mr. Emerson's big barn for the dance."

Exemption from Fencing

With a condition existing whereby Canadian farmers have to make the Hobson's choice between the demand of the government for increased production and the impossibility of responding to this demand as a result of their sons and farm help being conscripted other conditions have arisen which call for adjustment.

F. A. Gorse, secretary-treasurer of the Codette and Elkhorn G.G.A., forwards, under date of August 31, the following resolution, adopted at their meeting on August 17, in which attention is drawn to the fact that owing to the enlistment of 10 per cent. of the population in their municipality, farms remain uncultivated. As these farms are generally unfenced an appeal is being made to the provincial government to exempt the boundaries of the municipality of Nipawin No. 487 from the operations of the amendment of the Stray Animals' Act, during the duration of the war.

The following is a copy of the resolution adopted by the Codette and Elkhorn Grain Growers' Association, a copy of which has also been forwarded to the Hon. George Langley, minister of municipalities:—

"Whereas, the legislative assembly, by an amendment to The Stray Animals' Act has taken from certain selected rural municipalities the right to enact a bylaw preventing the running at large of horses and cattle after the first day of June, 1919, and as this is an unwarrantable encroachment on the rights of the people in the matter of local self government;

"And whereas, we have no assurance that there will be a supply of wire at a reasonable price, which should have been provided for, by the legislative assembly, since by this amendment it forces upon the people, against their expressed wish, the necessity of fencing their crops;

"And whereas, the enforced expenditure of time and money in fencing will lessen the production of cereals without materially increasing the production

of beef cattle, because the people are not in a financial position to purchase breeding stock;

"And whereas, 10 per cent. of the total population of this municipality are on active service in the armies and navies of the Allies and those men have left their farms unfenced and as no renter will take an unfenced farm with free range in force the consequence will be that the soldiers' farms will go back to weeds and sod;

"Therefore be it resolved that this meeting of the Codette and Elkhorn Grain Growers' Association request the government of Saskatchewan to exempt the area within the boundaries of the municipality of Nipawin No. 487 from the operation of this amendment.

"(Sgd.) A. E. Gorse, president,
"F. A. Gorse, secretary."

Hon. Geo. Langley's Reply

On August 17 last, a resolution was adopted by the Lost River Grain Growers' Association which was received by Central a few days ago, and recently was published on this page. It will be remembered that the resolution was addressed to Hon. George Langley, minister of municipal affairs, drawing attention to the large acreage of unoccupied land in the northern portion of this province; as a result of homesteaders having been conscripted for overseas service. The resolution, which bore the signature of A. E. Gorse, president of the Lost River local, appealed to the Minister of Municipal Affairs to temporarily suspend the operations of the Provincial Herd Law for that municipality, during the period of the war.

Under date of September 6, Central is in receipt of a reply from the Hon. George Langley, in response to a copy of the resolution which was forwarded to his office, which consists of a copy of the communication sent by his department in reply to a copy of the resolution from the above local:—

"The Central office of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has sent to me your resolution of August 17, dealing with the question of herd law and free range. Before the next session of the legislature is held I will take care that this subject is again brought up for consideration by the government. The reasons you urge in your resolution I recognize as important; although when you say, in the first paragraph of your preamble, that the government's action is unwarrantable, encroachment on the rights of the people, you should, I think, remember that the government has to consider the interest of the province as a whole and their so doing may at times appear that they are neglecting the interests of some smaller locality. This action, you will recognize, is unavoidable.

"George Langley,
"Minister of municipal affairs."

Prize Grain at Kansas City

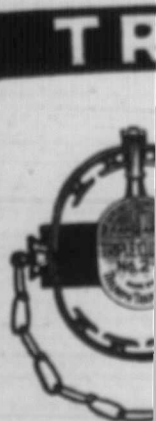
Amongst the 30 entries which were made in the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Seed Grain competition, during the recent exhibition in Regina, the Grain Growers' Association of Rockhaven secured fourth place in the grand challenge, which was open to the whole of the province. In acknowledging the receipt of a cheque for \$40 as their prize, T. E. Raymond, secretary-treasurer of the Rockhaven Grain Growers' Association announces that D. E. McWhirter of that district and also a member of the local, who again captured the first prize for the best individual exhibit of wheat in the same competition, is arranging to place the same exhibit at the International exposition to be held in Kansas City, during the month of October.

Arrangements are being made with the department of agriculture of Saskatchewan for the entering of this exhibit, along with others from this province, the cost of the same being defrayed by the provincial government.

Tears wept by the corporations over the necessity of raising prices every now and again are profit-tears.

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Manitoba Grain Growers

Homeopathic Tabloid

PRESCRIPTION: For local associations whose secretaries have been attacked by the epidemic of "report" paralysis. Take—yes, that is the word, not merely read, but TAKE one each day until full vitality is restored.

1.—Query: How long should the directors of a local association extend their patience with a secretary who has not yet returned the semi-annual report, due at the end of July?

2.—Query: How long should the directors of a local association extend their patience with a president who does not see to it that his association's report goes in within three days of the time when it should be in?

3.—Query: How long should the ordinary members of a local association tolerate directors who do not make it their business to see that the regular returns are regularly made by their executive officers?

N.B.—Above capsules not to be taken in any case where the 1917 annual and the 1918 semi-annual reports have been sent in, but there are 50 locals in the province that need them.

Dry Bones and Brass Tacks

One of the encouraging things about Grain Growerism in Manitoba, is what might scripturally be termed a "stirring among the dry bones." Of course that expression must frankly be admitted to be heretical. The strictly orthodox will never admit that in this splendid, twentieth century, up-to-the-minute movement, any bone could ever be other than marrowful and juicy. But conjecturing for a moment the unorthodox and unwelcome possibility of several bones having become, let us say—to a slight degree, dry—there is today a stirring which is significant of revival.

Who Stirs?

Who are stirring? Well, in a word, the young men of the province. Not alone the young in years. Many of them are so, of course, but there are those who have seen many summers and winters who carry still the young heart and the inquiring mind and the progressive and aggressive life-principle. The young men of the province are saying to the association: "Have you enlisted us and marshalled our strength and set us to the task in Manitoba, that with ever increasing urgency demands to be done? You have the vision, the ideal, the goal in view, but have you been practically getting after its attainment? Has the movement of the last three years been a concerted and purposeful driving with irresistible force upon a clearly conceived and definite objective, or has it been to a degree a drifting with what seemed to be prevailing currents?"

"To be specific," they ask "How many men under 40 have you today in line as competent association advocates, trained by two or three seasons activities, ready when called to go to an adjacent district with a well-thought-out presentation of the farmer's case, ready to talk for 20 minutes effectively on the objects of the association, on farmers' co-operation, or on the taxation proposals of the farmers' platform? In the 300 odd locals have you 25 such young men? Have you six? Have you three? If by any possibility there are not 25 such, is it not time for any and every bone in the movement, dry or juicy, to be feeling a little uneasy? Can effective work be hoped for without at least one well-equipped and competent worker of the kind described to every ten local associations?"

Whence the Lack?

The possible—or rather, the certain—lack of such is no reflection on the young manhood of Manitoba. We have the young men. Even after so large a proportion have left the province for war duty, we still have the men. But have they been marshalled; have they been called, definitely and specifically and personally to training and to action in order that they may be equipped?

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

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

Many of them today are reading, many are doing good service as presidents, secretaries or directors of local associations, and are simply standing at attention for the association to open the door of opportunity to them that they may take up the work of the larger sphere. What has been discussed, what has been planned, what has been done to open the door and to welcome to the task these young men who have in their own local branches been taking the first steps toward self-equipment?

It may be asked, Why stress the time feature—"under forty"? For the reason that the association which is not getting and gripping men under that age cannot be regarded as getting the community in any effective way. There is no discredit nor disrespect to the men who are in their "fifties" or "sixties" or even "seventies," but if our workers are to be as effective as they ought to be, we ought to be getting them into the harness before they enter the "forties."

Has our association been getting them? Have we got them? If not what do we propose to do now to get them?

Fifteen to Twenty-one

And with these questions there rises persistently the other question, What about getting the youths of 15 to 21? Is it not true that in our Grain Growers' meetings usually they are conspicuous by their absence? Speaking generally and without any data other than a general knowledge of a good many branches, one might hazard the guess that the Manitoba association has not today enrolled more than 250 or 300 within those ages. Within that period, ordinarily the farm boy develops from a school-boy into a man who can handle a team, or a binder, or a tractor. He becomes in a very large number of cases an expert farmer. Can the association afford that so far as relationship to its work is concerned these years should be wasted? Not without sacrificing something that might prove an incalculably powerful factor in its success. It may be too much to expect that a young man shall know all that is to be known of the problems of rural life at 21, but he should have completed at least one grade in practical study of it, and the next five years should make him, on the one hand a master of the science, and on the other a well-equipped servant of the art of human living in a rural community. Has our association been getting them? Have we got them? If not what do we propose to do now to get them?

The Problem of the Stranger

Again there is the question of the foreigner, the stranger within our gates. Has the association any message, any gospel, any salvation to bring him? For years there have been many thousands of them scattered on the land in Manitoba. Have we gone after them? Or has the task seemed too difficult? Have we fully discussed their problems? Can we say why nothing has been done? Are we satisfied that nothing shall be done? When do we purpose facing the issue? Where shall we find leadership for the new untried adventure of bringing Grain Growerism into touch with the Ruthenian and Polish farmers?

Rural Life Experts

Another "dry bone" stirring, asks regarding experts. And when he uses the word he means, not simply a man who can go out and give a good general address on the movement or assist in organizing a local. He means a man who both theoretically and practically has studied rural sociology, who knows what has been done and what has been proposed to be done, toward rural betterment, who is a master of the principles of the science so far as they have been formulated, and who thus is fitted to represent the movement,

say, to a University class in ethics or political science, or in any gathering of fully trained sociologists. Has the association got such a man? Is it preparing any of its workers to be such men? Is it opening any door at all by which such status may be reached, or is it satisfied to grub along with a third rate acquaintance with the science and the art which should largely constitute the vitality of its existence?

Crowding Problems?

And still they come. There is the question of the wisest and most effective publicity, the question of getting the literature of the cause into the hands of the people and getting them to read it, the question as to the best form of organization for co-operative business, the question of the branches that lapse periodically, the question of the thousands who are still utterly indifferent, and many others. In these days the "stirring bones" say insistently that they must be faced, they must be discussed, they must be wrestled with and wisely issued. So there is work for the executive and for the board of directors, and for the individual thinker, and for the local directors, and for the group of enthusiasts, and for every mother's son who can think something and do something to move the chariot along. Let us get at it this fall, together and with a will, that resurrection may follow the "stirring of the dry bones," and that new life and victory may be the result.

Another Ten Reports

Below are given some details from another series of ten semi-annual local reports. They are interesting as giving some general indication of the progress made.

In dealing with the first question, "Did your directors, as a board, discuss plans for the summer campaign?" two leave the space blank, one states that it was discussed in general meeting, three say "No," and four answer "Yes." That is to say, half the local associations did not take counsel among themselves as to what might be done during the summer to increase membership. Or to put it otherwise, whatever gain was made might possibly, and even probably, have been doubled if the other associations had planned and worked.

In answer to the second question, "What course was taken toward increasing membership?" two out of the ten leave the space blank, three indicate that nothing definite was done, two refer to local canvasses, one mentions work done by the president and the secretary, one says "Every person promised to get all the members possible," and one indicates a "membership contest." Of the two who leave the space blank, one reports that there were no additions and the other, 30 new members. Of the three who speak of nothing definite planned, one reports no additions and the other two, ten and two respectively. In the case where the president and secretary took up the work no results are reported, and in the case of the promise of help from the membership eight members were added. The membership contest apparently was without result, and the two cases of local canvasses added respectively six and ten members.

Comparing the membership with that of 1917, the following results are shown: Eight branches have increased by the following numbers, 17, 5, 27, 56, 9, 43, 22 and 8. Two have decreased by five and seven members respectively. Among the increases it should be noted that three of the associations included were new organizations or organizations which had reported no membership in 1917. Excluding these three, the other seven averaged 39 members at the close of 1917. Their total was increased by

103, making an average gain of about 15 members per local, or nearly 40 per cent.

As regards women's work in the association, six associations out of the ten report no women members. The other four report 14, 19, 6 and 5 respectively. One branch out of the ten has a women's section.

In general, the above figures do not differ very materially from those examined in the issue of two weeks ago. They are encouraging as showing substantial increases. They ought to be stimulating as showing what a few live workers may accomplish.

The Central office is still waiting for a large number of reports. If you who read this paragraph are a secretary or a president will you kindly see to it that if your report has not been sent it goes forward by the first mail. If you are a local director will you not make it your business to see that the report from your local association is filled up and sent in.

Correlated Ideals

Manitoba Grain Growers who have the constitution of the association in their hands with its statement of aims will be interested in comparing those aims with the purposes avowed by a progressive organization recently established in England. It is known as the League of Faith and Labor, and sets before itself four ideals which are expressed in the following propositions:

First—The deepening of the sense of individual responsibility for a right ordering of life, personal and social, and for the abolition of all social and economic evils and enslavements that constitute a denial of human personality.

Second—The elimination of the present artificial device of class distinctions, which in education and social life, as well as in national and international affairs, offends against human brotherhood.

Third—The establishment of the best obtainable system of democratic control and administration of the means of production and of an equitable distribution of the fruits of industry.

Fourth—The fuller expression in human life of the spiritual principles of faith, truth and beauty.

An Unique Debate

A local association is reported recently to have debated the question as to whether the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association had better continue along the lines of work in which it has been engaged up to the present time or strike out with new methods along new lines.

We have no report of the debate itself to hand, but the topic is a very suggestive one and raises many questions which should be of general and practical interest. Has the association been consistently progressive? Has it been on the alert as to the necessities and opportunities that have faced it from time to time? Has it been as aggressive in organization as conditions demanded? Has there been a striking sameness in its mode of operation? Has that sameness been a vice or a virtue? Has the general association ministered effectively to the locals, or has it permitted some which might have been saved to languish and die? Has there been enough practical discussion and consultation of policy and program on the part of the boards, provincial and local? Has there been enough utilization of local talent? Are there things which the association should be doing today which are being left undone, or half done? What may we do this fall and next winter to better realize the aims we have set before us? Are there other aims which as a rural life association we should have set before us which we have not yet taken up? If any local worker or association has anything helpful to say in answer to such questions the Central office and the general board will be glad to have it. Has anybody anything to offer "for the good of the order?"

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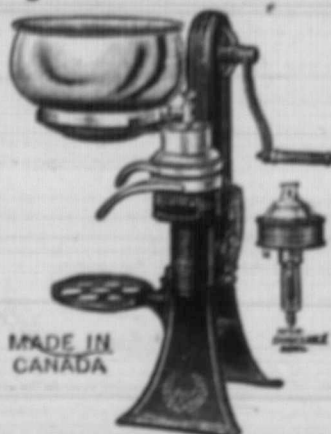
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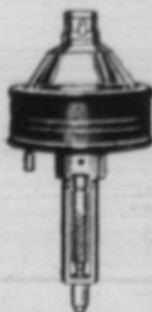
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Continued from Page 5
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3 1/2 D	34863 "Jean Du Luth Latona," A. R.	12647.4	532.0	665
3 E	38454 "Lady Golden," A. R. (2880 Canadian)	12073.5	530.5	662.5
2 1/2 F	34871 "Jean Du Luth Buto," A. R.	8629.1	437.8	547.2
2 G	44953 "Cremo Cassy," A. R.	10241.7	571.3	714.32

Points of Merit

Extreme hardiness seems to be one of the chief points in this breed of cattle, as they seem to withstand the cold of our northern winters and are very resistant to many forms of disease. We have noticed that the calves are also especially hardy, and there is a smaller percentage of loss in raising them than any other breed of cattle. One of our fellow breeders has a herd of about 100 head, all or nearly all of which he has raised from one foundation cow, while our herd, established only about half as many years, 69 trace to three of our foundation cows. There is no means of knowing with exact certainty, but from the experience the writer has had with cattle he is strongly inclined to the opinion that they are more free from abortion and much more resistant than other breeds of cattle. This is a chief reason for the writer's admiration for the breed. For three years we never lost a Red Poll calf from any cause, and had no abortion from cattle that we bred in our own herd.

There are those who prize most highly the dual character of the breed, as they find Red Poll cows splendid milkers and when through their days of usefulness, make most excellent beef, and many high producing cows raise excellent Red Poll steers. In most markets there seems to be a strong preference for red color in market stock, and butchers will pay a premium for red cattle for meat purposes. The hornless feature seems to appeal to many as they do not care to have their stock go through the pain of being dehorned. This breed of cattle have been hornless for so many generations that the polled character is dominant over horns, and there is hardly a case among well-bred Red Polls where horns are thrown. Even where a Red Poll bull is used on a Shorthorn herd of cows practically all of the calves will be hornless, the facts are we have never had a grade Red Poll that developed horns. The shape of the head of a Red Poll is quite important in breeding stock, as the higher the crown the less apt they are to throw horns. In carrying out selection according to Mendel's law the high polled Reds are the pure polled cattle.

Among the early records of Red Polls as meat producers we find the steer exhibited by H. P. Green, at the fat stock show of England, in 1895. This steer was one of twins, and his dam "Gleaner" a pure-bred, had a milk record of 14,189 pounds made the previous year. At less than one-and-a-half years old the steer weighed 1238 pounds, at two years and six months he weighed 1735 pounds. Another one of Green's steers exhibited at a previous show dressed out 73.7 per cent. of live weight. In recent years we might call attention to the bull "Paul," No. 20994 (2799 Canadian), who sired the first prize and champion Red Polled steer at the Iowa State Fair; first prize at Nebraska State Fair and member of the Steer Herd that was champion over all breeds. "Paul's" full sister in blood, "Pansy," produced "J. D. Purity," who was unbeaten in 1915, and has just closed an official record of over 500 pounds of butter fat in her three-year-old form.

The bull "Teddy's Best," No. 17603 (2590 Canadian) who has two high record daughters for milk production, and many more that will be put on test when older, has been a great show bull and sire. He has been 32 times a champion, and with his sons sired 60 per cent. of all the Red Polled prize winners shown in America in 1916, and about as large a proportion of those shown in the U. S. and Western Canada in 1917. A full brother to the world's champion four-year-old Red Polled cow

"Dorothy," sired the first prize senior Red Polled steer calf at the 1917 International Livestock Show, Chicago.

The modern Red Poll cow should weigh between 1,300 to 1,400 pounds, and the bull not less than a ton when in fair show condition. The early standard called for a high tail setting, and with this we find a tendency to a lack of depth in the loin which two characters we are constantly trying to eliminate. As in most dairy breeds there is a tendency to lack of development in the front quarters of the udder, but in the more highly developed and highly bred stock we are doing away with this imperfection. We believe Red Polls are more prone to have larger teats and a funnel shaped udder than in any other breed, but these points are being successfully overcome. Coarseness in the head and a wiry hair, especially about the poll, is an indication of a lack of production in a cow. Dark red color is desirable and no white should be permitted with the exception of the switch of the tail, the udder, and as far forward as the navel. The deeper colored reds are more popular at the present time than is the light color or dun of the old Suffolk cow. However, in breeding dark Red Polls there is always a tendency to run to black in the tail, head and underparts of the body. Light red or dun is an indication of excellency in milk production and dates back to the old Suffolk cow whose color was inclined to run to dun. The world's champion Red Poll cow "Beauty," is about as deep a color as it will do to breed, in fact she is so deep that a few very dark hairs can be found along her tail. The weight of "Beauty" is 1750 pounds, which is heavier than our standard calls for.

In conclusion:
1st.—Norfolk and Suffolk polled cattle can be traced with some degree of certainty to the eighth and ninth centuries and Suffolk polled cattle cows have been great milk-producers since time immemorial, while Norfolk "Home-breds" have been recognized as peerless cattle for the block since a very early date. In 1808 these two strains were hybridized for dual character, and since have been selected with great care according to Mendel's law to preserve the hornless feature, high dairy production with deep fleshing quality.

Red Polled-cattle breeders were the first to keep authentic yearly milk records beginning in May 1, 1886, and since that time some 2,150 authentic yearly records have been published. In America some 50 official records in one herd average 468 pounds fat, and the same blood lines sired the first prize Red Polled steer calf at the 1917 International.

2nd.—If milk and beef is desired from the same herd, two characters must be carried in mind instead of one as is the case when breeding a single purpose animal. Splendid herd records at the pail and steers dressing out over 73 per cent. prove that the Red Polled breed have dual character. While nearly all Red Polls have dual character the best results are obtained through animals whose ancestral production for generations has been known as well as the beef making tendencies as judged by the show ring winnings. Success comes to those who keep in mind these two characters, selecting and line breeding according to Mendel's law from such animals as are found to possess the desired character.

3rd.—The same points of merit do not appeal to all alike, but it seems desirable to many farmers to raise some excellent beef along with production at the milk pail. Red Polls are extremely hardy and resistant against common diseases, and especially the dreaded

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Among the cows in this herd holding official R.O.P. Records are the following—
 "Abby Lass DeKol" 22,782 pounds
 "DeWinton Princess" 19,008 pounds
 "Maple Fay's Queen" 18,809 pounds
 "Julip Hengerveld" 18,083 pounds
 "DeWinton Lass" 16,565 pounds
 "Princess Vida Pietertje" (as a two-year-old) 16,320 pounds
 "Lady Pietrix" 16,316 pounds

and many other heavy milk producers. Our present herd bull, "Sir Canary Pietje 2nd" is a son of the famous "Sir Canary Pietje," 22654 out of "Norah Canary," with a two-year-old record of 10,844 pounds of milk and a butter fat percentage of 4.41.

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns, both Male and Female. Our Short-Individuals, including the noted dual-purpose cow, "Finasia," 93777, with official R.O.P. Record of 11,979 pounds of milk and 448 pounds of butter fat in 12 months. Both of these herds are entirely free from Tuberculosis.

Bacon-Type Berkshire Swine, all ages. Unrelated pairs and trios, spring pigs, Berkshires of our breeding brought highest prices at the last Calgary Swine Sale, also the Champion Berkshire boars of the last two seasons and Champion sow of this year on the B.C. Exhibition Circuit were bred by us.

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Prompt attention given to enquiries by letter or wire, but inspection preferred.

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The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is prepared to supply high-grade Ewes from one to four years of age to Saskatchewan farmers on the following terms:—

\$400 worth supplied on quarter cash basis; \$1,000 worth supplied on half cash basis; balance payable July 1, 1919, and December 1, 1919, with interest at 6%. These Ewes are a choice lot, mostly sired by Oxford, Shropshire and Suffolk Rams.

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Pure-bred males and females of both classes of stock, as well as high-grade ewes will be offered for sale. Special terms granted to Saskatchewan farmers under the Livestock Purchase and Sale Act.

ENTRIES CLOSE OCTOBER 5

For Sale Regulations and Entry Forms apply to:—

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LIVE POULTRY WANTED

EGGS—We are paying highest market price. Egg crates supplied on request.
 Old Hens, per lb. 18c-20c
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 Ducks, any age, per lb. 20c
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 Geese, per lb. 16c-18c
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 Young Ducks, in good condition, lb. 20c
 Spring Chickens, in good condition, lb. 25c
 Geese, per lb. 16c
 Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. 25c

All Prices are Live Weight F.O.B. Winnipeg
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Spring Chickens, in good condition, 3 lbs. up 25c
 Old Hens, in good condition, per lb. 20c
 Ducks, any age, per lb. 18c to 20c
 Turkeys, per lb. 25c
 Roosters, any age, per lb. 18c
 Geese, per lb. 16c to 18c
 Eggs, per doz. 42c

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

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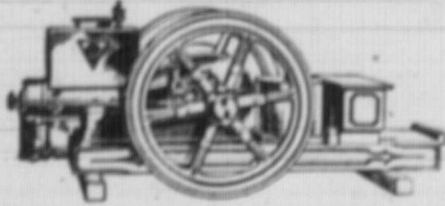
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Go in and see the local Alpha agent. Let him show you for how many different purposes you can use the Alpha, and why it is the most economical engine to buy and the most satisfactory to own. If you don't know who handles the Alpha in your neighborhood, write us for his name.

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abortion. Red Polls are hornless which must appeal to any one who has handled horned cattle for any length of time and in large numbers. This breed are persistent and breed true to type, it being often impossible by the looks to tell half bloods from registered stock.

In Livestock Circles

A report from the secretary of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association, Calgary, gives a detailed statement of the weights and grades of the wool received from the members of the association. A total of 204,880 pounds was handled this year from 475 members as compared with 153,166 pounds last year from 280 members. This wool represents 15 carloads and has been shipped to the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Ltd. at Toronto for sale. This year arrangements were made to send to each contributor a printed statement showing the amount and grade of his wool. Just as soon as possible after the sale of the wool a cheque for the amount due each contributor will be forwarded.

Brandon Boys' Calf Show

At the Manitoba Winter Fair to be held at Brandon in March, 1919, \$1,000, together with cups and medals, will be offered in prizes in the Boys' Fat Calf Show. This competition is open to boys resident in Canada between the ages of nine and seventeen years, and to steers and grade heifers calved in 1918. All animals entered to be fed, cared for and fitted at least four months previously by the exhibitor.

A new feature is being added this year in connection with the calf show, to be known as the Boys' Continuation Class, and open only to boys who have had entries in the boys' fat calf show of previous years, and for steers calved in 1917. (Heifers not eligible.) Liberal cash prizes will be offered for this class, and in addition, to those boys who win first, second and third in the continuation class, free tuition of one term at the Agricultural College, Winnipeg, will be granted. All boys who have had entries in any of the previous Boys' Fat Calf Competitions held by the Manitoba Winter Fair are eligible to enter this event. By inaugurating this continuation class the management hope to further encourage the boys now eligible for the calf show and also those boys who have had to retire on account of age limit.

Prize list and all particulars will be issued about November 15 and may be had from W. I. Smale, secretary, Brandon, Man.

That the Clydesdale breeders of Scotland recognize the value of a good sire was proven recently. Mr. Graham, of Claremont, Ontario, acting purchasing agent for F. Lothrop, Mass., and G. A. Cluett, of New York, offered \$25,000 for the three-year-old Clydesdale stallion "Craigie Litigant." The Scottish owner turned the offer down as they considered this horse too valuable in their own stud to dispense with his services. "Craigie Litigant" is a son of Bonnie Buchtyvie, and a winner of the Cawdor cup.

Livestock and Feed

The Guide is in receipt of letters from farmers, who, on account of scarcity of feed, are anxious to dispose of surplus stock. Others, more favorably situated, have more feed than they can utilize and would be willing to take stock either at so much per head, or on a share basis. In order to assist this situation The Guide will publish, free of charge, announcements of both such cases. The following letters have been received recently:—

S. Hazell, Burdett, Alta., writes he would like to hear from farmer who has carload of wheat hay for sale, stating price for same.

Charles England, president of the U.F.A. local at Blackie, informs us that he has located about 5,000 tons of hay, selling from \$17 to \$19 per ton. Any locals wishing to secure same, can get information from Mr. England by getting in touch with him at the Selkirk Hotel, Edmonton.

John McGill, Veteran, Alta., reports that he has for sale 150 tons of good upland hay that he will sell or would consider taking stock to feed.

F. B. Chisholm, P.O. Box 63, Estuary, Sask., is in a position to winter 50 head of stock on share basis or falling to secure them this way would buy.

A. Ross, Blue Sky, Alta., would winter 75 head of stock either at a price for the winter or on shares.

P. Bateian, Alderson, Alta., is prepared to take 20 head of stock, preferably milk cows, for the winter, or would go further and take them for a three-year term. He suggests a share basis.

A mixed bunch of cattle is offered for sale by Alfred Bailey, Cluny, Alta. Shortage of feed makes it necessary to sell these.

J. D. Gale, Stockholm, Sask., is short of feed and offers for sale several Shorthorn registered bulls, ranging in age from six months to three years. He intimates that no reasonable offer will be refused.

R. B. Winter, Beulah, Man., writes as follows: "I have feed to winter about 30 head of cattle over one year old."

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Of these probably the most important is his razor—it must "stand-up" under all conditions—it must be ready at all time so that he can get a clean, velvety, comfortable shave in the shortest time. This is only possible with the AutoStrop Safety Razor because it is the only one that sharpens its own blades automatically.

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Cost

CLIMATIC conditions in western provinces make the raising of hogs rather a profitable business. It is recognized that pigs to give the maximum feed consumption in comfortable quarters. Cases is not available in western farm. For those are confining their attention only one litter of pig suitable pens are available of pigs through the winter, it seems to still stick to breeding so the sows spring and have the pig the following autumn weather comes. The however, where conditions the winter feeding of a reasonable profit is secured.

Experiments conducted at a station, Minnesota, consumed by pigs for the following May, marketed, is interesting subject. The different feeds are given adjusted the prices accordance with the records were kept from sow farrowed. They early in the fall, but at any time. The pig on December 15, an experimental feeding

Total feed eaten from farrowing to weaning:
115 bus. corn at \$1.62
62 bus. barley at \$1.169
189 lbs. shorts at \$0.932
206 lbs. flour middling at \$0.206
989 lbs. tankage at \$0.989

Total cost of and litters:
At weaning the 2,462.1 pounds, 42.2 on May 6 they weighed 191.2 pounds each gain per pig was 0.989
From weaning to pigs consumed: —



"Maggie Fleming"



Expensive Buildings not necessary for Housing Swine.

Cost of Feeding Fall Pigs

CLIMATIC conditions in the three western provinces makes the question of profitable winter feeding of hogs rather a doubtful one. It is recognized that in order for pigs to give the maximum return for the feed consumed they should have comfortable quarters. This in many cases is not available on the average western farm. For this reason farmers are confining their attention to raising only one litter of pigs a year. Unless suitable pens are available the feeding of pigs through the long, cold months of the winter, it seems the part of wisdom to still stick to the practice of breeding so the sows will farrow in the spring and have the pigs on the market the following autumn before the severe weather comes. There may be cases, however, where conditions are such that the winter feeding of pigs would show a reasonable profit over the feed consumed.

Experiments conducted at the experiment station, Minnesota, on the feed consumed by pigs from October until the following May, when they were marketed, is interesting as bearing on this subject. The amounts of the different feeds are given, but we have adjusted the prices on these feeds in accordance with prevailing prices. Eleven sows farrowed fall litters, most of them in October. Complete feed records were kept from the time each sow farrowed. They had rye pasture early in the fall, but no milk was fed at any time. The pigs were all weaned on December 15, and were started on experimental feeding December 18.

Total feed eaten by sows and pigs from farrowing to weaning:—

115 bus. corn at \$1.75	\$201.25
62 bus. barley at \$1.50	93.00
1169 lbs. shorts at \$2.20	25.71
922 lbs. flour middling at \$5.50	51.64
206 lbs. oil meal at \$4.00	8.24
989 lbs. tankage at \$60 a ton	29.60

Total cost of grain sows and litters \$409.44

At weaning the 57 pigs weighed 2,462.1 pounds, 42.8 pounds each, and on May 6 they weighed 10,903.6 pounds, or 191.2 pounds each. Average daily gain per pig was one pound.

From weaning to date of selling the pigs consumed:—

431 bus. corn at \$1.75	\$754.25
196 bus. barley at \$1.50	294.00
1.35 tons shorts at \$44 ton	59.40
1.06 tons tankage at \$60 ton	99.60

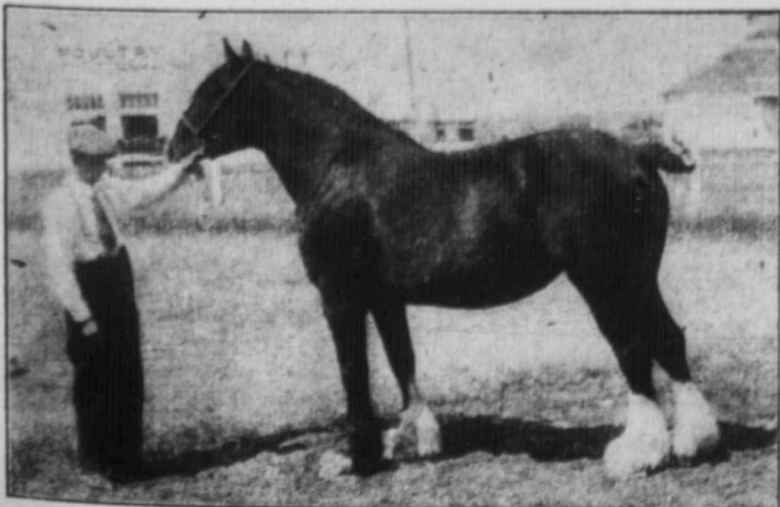
Total grain, pigs alone \$1,207.25
Total grain, sows and pigs 409.44

Total feed cost \$1,616.69

It cost \$1,616.69 to produce 10,903.6 pounds of pork, or a little more than 14.8 cents a pound. If these hogs were sold for 18 cents per pound they would be worth \$1,962.64, which would show a profit of \$345.95. This is not a particularly big showing, as no mention has yet been made of overhead expenses such as interest on the capital tied up in the 11 sows, building and equipment, to say nothing of labor and risk. Further, it must be borne in mind that this was under conditions prevailing in Minnesota, which would be more favorable for winter pork production than found in either Manitoba or Saskatchewan.

Considerable work has been done at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, in connection with the cost of producing pork; 297 hogs were fed on a ration consisting of barley, peas, oats, corn, middlings and bran together, with skim milk and roots. In addition there is an item of \$77 for miscellaneous feeds such as pasture, etc. Valuing the pigs at \$10 at weaning time, skim milk at 30 cents per cwt. and roots at 15 cents a bushel, together with the \$77 for miscellaneous feeds, and deducting these from the gross proceeds derived from the sale of the hogs at 18 cents per pound, the remainder would represent the cash return for the meal consumed by the hogs. This would figure out that when selling at 18 cents per pound it would return about \$80.50 per ton for the grain fed.

In connection with these results it should also be remembered that they were fed, some of them at least, during the summer when pasture could be utilized and general conditions are more favorable than when fed during the winter. These statements are not given in order to encourage farmers to take up winter pork production or to give the impression that there is a big profit in keeping pigs at any time, as indeed the figures themselves do not indicate this. As previously mentioned, various items, all of which add to the cost, have not been reckoned.—J. P. S.



"Maggie Fleming," Champion Clydesdale Mare at Calgary Summer Fair, 1918. Owned and Exhibited by Thorburn and Riddle, De Winton, Alta.



Hold Your Horses

HERE at least is the halter you have waited for—stronger than harness leather—stronger than iron—easy to use as strong as possible, and far superior, because it will not get hard.

"TRIUMPH" HALTER

It is made from 1 1/2" Chrome Leather, double and stitched, with extra heavy draw rings. Always soft and pliable. Water will sweat with it and it is proof of wear and tear on the bit. Will hold your hardest "puller" and quickly cure him of the habit.

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Sample of Material FREE

Write NOW for a narrow strip of the Chrome Leather stock used in making the "Triumph" halter. This is to any test you like. You can't break it. Then remember the "Triumph" is made of a double thickness, 2- or 4-line as wide as the thing you tested.

Ask for FREE Literature.

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



Great Dispersion Sale

of Pure-Bred Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Oxford, and Hampshire Sheep and Yorkshire Swine

AT THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS
LACOMBE, ALTA.

On Wednesday, 16th day of October, 1918

At 1 P.M. SHARP

Mr. George H. Hutton, Lacombe, intends to disperse the flocks and herds on The Paradise Stock Farm, and this sale will include:—

40 HEAD OF Registered Shorthorn Cattle

comprising cows, with calves at foot; two and three-year-old heifers; yearling heifers; calendar-year calves; and two yearling bulls. A number of the females are sired by "Royal Archer," imp., and all are the kind of cattle that will appeal to those who want well-bred, reliable sorts for breeding purposes. The majority of them have calves at foot, and all of breeding age have been bred again.

The sheep offering comprises:—

- 115 Shropshire Rams. 50 Shropshire Ewes.
- 30 Shropshire Ewe and Ram Lambs
- All Sired by Imported Ram
- 15 Oxford Rams. 30 Oxford Ewes (All Yearlings)
- 20 Hampshire Rams. 35 Hampshire Ewes.
- (Only four over four years)
- 350 High-Class Grade Ewes 90 Per Cent of them Young Ewes
- 20 Yorkshire Sows

All Registered. These will weigh 250 pounds at time of Sale; are a nice uniform lot and from one of the most prolific Prize-winning Strains in Canada.

This Sale is an unequalled opportunity to secure some of the highest class of prize-winning and breeding stock. Catalogs ready on day of Sale. Watch following issues of The Guide for further announcements.

Auctioneers: J. W. DURNO, Calgary; C. F. DAMRON, Bentley; S. W. PAISLEY, Lacombe.

TERMS: Cash, unless previously arranged with Mr. Hutton. Strangers will please bring marked cheque, or bank reference.

THE PARADISE STOCK FARM

LACOMBE, ALTA. G. H. GARLICK, Manager.
Lacombe, on the C. & E. Branch of the C.P.R. is 80 miles South of Edmonton and 114 miles North of Calgary. First-class transportation facilities.

Registered Holsteins

OVERSTOCKED—Will have to sell 30 head before November 1st. Eighty head to select from, of all ages. Two two-year-old bulls and three yearling bulls ready for service. Two bulls will be one year old in October; also three bull calves of 1918, all first-class stock. Write for particulars, or better still, come and select your wants.

Bonnie Brae Stock Farm

OKOTOKS JOSEPH H. LAYCOOK, Proprietor. ALBERTA.

THIS TRUCK WORKS ON A FARM



Smith Form-a-Truck

The Farm is entitled to motor hauling.
 Smith Form-a-Truck is ready for the Farm.
 Smith Form-a-Truck will do the hauling of the Farm under western conditions.
 It will do it faster, better, more cheaply than will anything else.
 We have a collection of photographs showing Smith Form-a-Truck at work on western farms, perhaps farms of men you know, where they haul wheat, or hogs, or cattle, or potatoes, or coal, whatever the Farm needs hauled, under conditions like your own. Write and we will forward you a set.

Smith Form-a-Truck attachment makes a motor truck of any good used car.
 Prices on Smith Form-a-Truck attachments, F.O.B. Winnipeg, are as follows:
 One-ton Standard (maximum capacity, 3,000 pounds).....\$535.00
 One-ton Standard, reinforced (maximum capacity, 4,000 pounds)..... 585.00
 One-ton Universal (maximum capacity, 3,000 pounds)..... 640.00
 Two-ton Universal (maximum capacity, 6,000 pounds)..... 755.00
 Above prices are for pressed-on tires. For demountable tires for one-ton truck \$25.00 additional, for two-ton truck \$40.00 additional.



WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY

Defies the Toughest Plowing

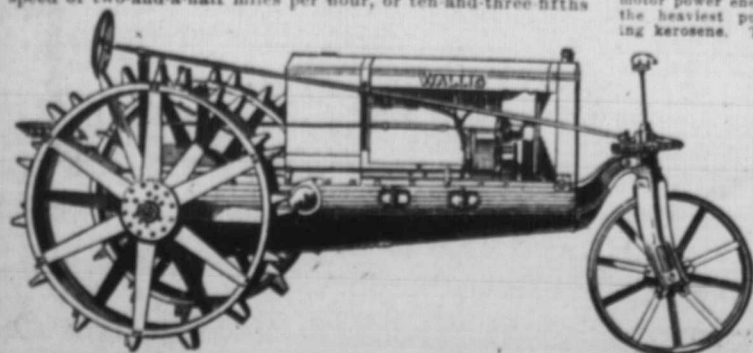
WALLIS

Burns Kerosene

In black wax, virgin sod, which is the toughest plowing known, the Wallis recently proved to America's tractor engineers that it was the only tractor in the world with a draw-bar pull equal to its weight. The test was made by the engineers of the Hyatt Roller Bearing Company, who used their own government-tested tractor dynamometer for the work.
 The minimum draw-bar pull in this test was actually 2,580 pounds, while the maximum was 3,250 pounds, which is just the net weight of the tractor—and bear in mind that this pull was not made at an extremely low speed, but at a speed of two-and-a-half miles per hour, or ten-and-three-fifths

here in a ten-hour day. The draft per plow went as high as 1,625 pounds per 14-inch bottom. The plows were not scouring and they were ever hitched out of line to cause greater draft. You, of course, know that the ordinary draft of a 14-inch plow runs anywhere from 500 pounds to 1,200 pounds per bottom, when the plows are scouring properly.

This immense draw-bar pull from a tractor of such light weight means economy in fuel and oil, because it proves that real light weight, with mighty power is no longer a mechanical impossibility in a tractor engine. No longer are you obliged to select a machine so heavy that it packs the soil excessively and requires half its motor power energy to propel its own weight. The Wallis will handle the heaviest pull—the stiffest soil work on your farm, burning kerosene. That means long, economical service—most acres and most "power service" for your dollar.



An Ideal Combination

J. I. Case Plows, together with Wallis Tractors, offer western farmers the most efficient plowing combination possible. The speed of the Wallis Tractor and the light draft of the Case Plow, is a combination which has set the standard in tractor plowing.

See your Local Dealer, or write us direct.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited

WINNIPEG SASKATOON CALGARY

The Grain Growers' Guide

Contagious Disease Report

The annual report of the Veterinary Director General, for the year ending March 31, 1917, contains some interesting information in relation to the prevalence of contagious animal diseases in the three prairie provinces. In Manitoba there was one outbreak of hog cholera. Seventeen animals were destroyed valued at \$198. No cases of cholera was reported from Saskatchewan, but for purposes of examination nine hogs were destroyed valued at \$77. There were eight outbreaks of the disease in Alberta. One-hundred-and-forty-five hogs were slaughtered valued at \$1,424, and \$949.33 was paid in compensation. In addition, 11 hogs valued at \$127.50, were destroyed for examination.

Out of 671 horses in Manitoba tested for glanders, all proved healthy. In Saskatchewan, out of 4,712 head tested, 164 were killed, valued at \$24,320, for which \$16,046.35 was paid in compensation. One-thousand-one-hundred-and-sixty-seven horses were tested in Alberta, 55 were destroyed, valued at \$7,795, compensation to the amount of \$5,196.61 was paid.

The outbreak of cattle mange was confined to southern Alberta, and southwestern Saskatchewan. The latter province had 12 outbreaks, with a total of 892 animals affected, and Alberta 49 outbreaks with a loss of 682 head.

Prevent Silage Spoiling

Several methods of closing the silo until the feeding period begins are in use. The blanket that is to keep the top layer from spoiling should be heavy and moist to shut out the air. Quite often weeds are run through the cutter as a finishing layer, or the last few loads of corn stalks from which the ears have been jerked may be used. In the latter case no grain would be lost. If spoiling is to be prevented entirely, C. H. Eckles, of the University



Champion Berkshires, owned by Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plains, Alta.

of Missouri College of Agriculture, recommends the use of tar paper. A single thickness cut to fit snugly over the top of the silage will exclude the air effectively, and keep the silage in good condition for many months.

At intervals of two or three days, for a period of two weeks or more, it will be advisable to tramp the silage around the edges. As the mass settles, it draws away from the sides of the silo. If the silo is not yet filled, this difficulty may be prevented to some extent by changing the form of the surface layer as the mass nears the top. Where the surface is kept saucer-shaped at first, it should be gradually changed into an inverted saucer by the time the silo is full.

The immediate use of silage is not recommended. If not allowed to stand for at least ten days, the mass is neither green corn nor ensilage, and cattle do not relish it. A period longer than this is desirable.

Sale and Show Directory

October 16.—G. H. Hutton, cattle, sheep and swine, Lacombe, Alta.

October 23-24.—Alberta Provincial Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association sale; also show of soil products by the Edmonton Exhibition Association at Edmonton, Alta.

Oct. 23-24.—Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association sale of sheep and swine, Brandon, Man.

October 30.—Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association, pure-bred rams and ewes, Calgary, Alta.

The many friends of Jas. Bansfield, MacGregor, Man., will regret to learn of the death of his son Cadet H. W. Bansfield, who was killed in an aeroplane accident recently at Beamsville, Ont.

Fly

Wheat-Stem Saw

THE Western wheat stem saw has been known in about 22 years, when it was first introduced by the Indian Head and was not known to be very true to side of those sections where wheat is grown rather than in the settlement provinces and before when the Western wheat-stem saw was commonly known as wheat grass, rye grass or bunch grass. In 1906 and the following year there was a serious outbreak of this pest in Manitoba. In fact the fly was so numerous that the native grasses were unable to provide sufficient nourishment and the wheat fields were attacked with the result that considerable injury to the crop was manifested. Since the attack in 1907 the sawfly has apparently formed the habit of attacking the wheatstem to a greater extent than it did previously.

The adult sawfly resembles somewhat a narrow-bodied wasp, the female being shorter. It is black with four wings and rings surround the abdomen. The male fly has a short horn at the end of the abdomen for the purpose of depositing the eggs. The time of appearance of the sawfly is in the early, however, it is second week in June and on the stems of various crops on wheat and rye, head downwards. In weather the fly is in preference bright warm work. The eggs are laid, usually above the leaf sheath, whether the egg is deposited on the side of the stem, below the leaf sheath or inside the stem. It is known that the larva on the inside of the stem three days for the egg to hatch and they commence to work through the stems and reach the ground. Absences of the fly means that the heads of the wheat turn white. Wheat than rye due to its size the larva has reached the stem at the ground it it inside, and thus stem which causes the larva then remains in that portion of the ground and the follow in the pupa stage, a month later into when the breeding are ready to deposit plants.

The work of the sawfly is recognized. The first sign is that the stem broken down much like the effects of a hail

Field Crops

Wheat-Stem Sawfly

THE Western wheat-stem sawfly has been known in Canada for about 22 years, when it was the cause of more or less injury at Indian Head and Souris. It is not known to be very troublesome outside of those sections where spring wheat is grown rather extensively. Previous to the settlement of the prairie provinces and before wheat was grown the Western wheat-stem sawfly lived on

grasses commonly known as wheat grass, rye grass or bunch grass. In 1906 and the following year there was a serious outbreak of this pest in Manitoba. In fact the fly was so numerous that the native grasses were unable to provide sufficient nourishment and the wheat fields were attacked with the result that considerable injury to the crop was manifested. Since the attack in 1907 the sawfly has apparently formed the habit of attacking the wheat stems to a greater extent than it did previously.

The adult sawfly resembles somewhat a narrow-bodied wasp, the female being about three-quarters of an inch long, the male somewhat shorter. It is black in color, possessing four wings and three yellow rings surround the abdomen. The female fly has a short horn-shaped appendage at the end of the body for the purpose of depositing her eggs. The time of appearance of the fly is governed somewhat by the season. Ordinarily, however, it is seen about the second week in June and may be found on the stems of various grasses as well as on wheat and rye, resting with its head downwards. In cool, cloudy weather the fly is inactive, seeming to prefer bright warm days in which to work. The eggs are deposited by the female, usually above the topmost joint into the leaf sheath. It is not clear whether the egg is deposited on the outside of the stem, below the innermost leaf sheath or inside the stem, but it is known that the larva gains entrance to the inside of the stem. It takes about three days for the eggs to hatch when they commence to work their way down through the stems and about August 1 reach the ground. About this time evidences of the fly may be observed in that the heads of the infested plant turns white. Wheat is less affected than rye due to its size of stem. When the larva has reached that portion of the stem at the ground it eats a ring around it inside, and thus nearly severs the stem which causes it to break over. The larva then remains for the winter in that portion of the stem left in the ground and the following May emerges in the pupa stage, developing about a month later into a sawfly which, when the breeding season approaches, are ready to deposit their eggs on the plants.

The work of the sawfly is fairly easily recognized. The first indication noticeable is that the stems of the grain are broken down much like that seen from the effects of a hail storm. If the stem

is split open the work of the fly is apparent. The straw will be quite hollow, showing an eaten-out appearance. Quantities of dust, the result of the boring process, will be seen, and if further search is made the larva may be discovered either above or below the broken stem. Quite frequently the straw turns black, particularly near the joints.

Methods of Control

The following extract taken from Bulletin No. 11, published by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, explains very clearly methods by which the Western sawfly may be kept in check.

Ploughing.—All infested stubble should be plowed down to a depth of not less than five inches between August 1 and June 1 of the following year. The soil should be thoroughly packed afterwards; this may result through the action of snow and rain in winter, but when the land is plowed in spring time, it should be harrowed and then packed if possible. Loose shallow plowing in spring time is practically useless as a

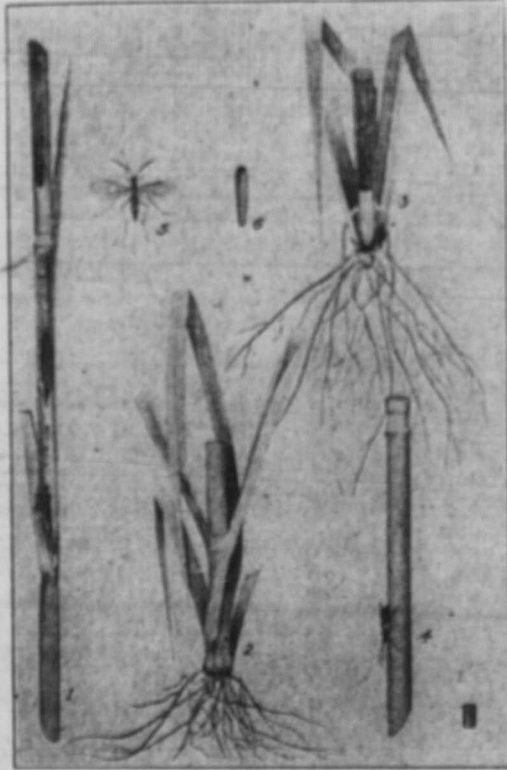
check, the flies being easily able to make their way through the soil to the surface, but when carried out as recommended above, very few, if any, of the insects are able to escape. This has been demonstrated by a number of experiments.

Cutting Infested Grasses.—Grasses known to harbor, or suspected of harboring larva should be cut with a mower between July 10 and August 1, but as soon as possible after the former date. By this means the larva will be caught in the stems before they are able to make their way to the lower portion of the plant beneath the ground, and as the grasses dry the grubs perish. Cutting grasses before that date would merely cause the flies to deposit their eggs elsewhere. This recommendation, however, does not refer to Redtop and its allies, nor to the Blue grasses, Bromegrass or the smaller Fescues, which apparently are not attacked by the sawfly.

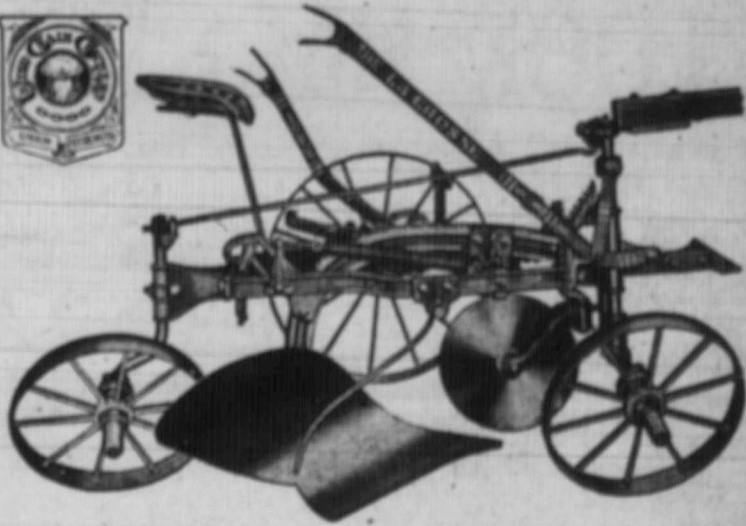
Provided it is impossible to thoroughly plow fields as mentioned above, the farmer should take careful note of that portion of his crop worst affected; this will be next to last year's stubble, either his own or that of his neighbor. In this case, under ordinary conditions, the worst injury will extend into the fields for about one hundred feet, gradually getting less severe towards the centre. By plowing down as much as possible of the worst infested portion between the dates mentioned above much future loss will be avoided.

A badly infested crop may sometimes be saved by harvesting it before the first of August, in other words, just before the sawfly larva have had time to cut through the stems. While at this time it will not make first-class grain, nevertheless by this method the crop will be saved from becoming a total loss.

Burning stubble or straw piles to destroy this insect is of no practical value, as at the date when stubble can be burnt, larva are only to be found in



Showing Adult Saw-Fly. Adult Larva and Portion of Injured Plant, much Enlarged.



An Easy Plow on Horses

There are plowmen behind the manufacture of this sulky—men who know why certain things are necessary to get good work from a plow. The design, the material, the method of manufacture, and the U.G.G. Guarantee, all mean a good plow; its users know that it gives them good plowing.

The single ball principle and the flexible connection on the heavy beam are responsible for much of the extreme lightness of draft. The U.G.G. foot lift is equipped with double leverage levers increasing the power as the plow is put into the ground and also increasing the power as the plow is lifted. This plow is fitted with U.G.G. adjustable colter, with chilled bearings. The polish on these plows is such as to guarantee perfect scouring in land where any plow can be made to scour. Equipment with this plow: Three-horse, all-steel hitch, No. 11 bottoms, 5-16-inch share, pole and yoke. Weight 550 pounds. Winnipeg, \$74.85; Regina, \$77.10; Saskatoon, \$77.60; Calgary, \$78.75.

This is but one of the U.G.G. Plows. We offer a plow to suit the need of every farmer and each U.G.G. Plow is well-designed for its special work. Plow value and plowing satisfaction are yours with a U.G.G. Plow. See our Catalog or write our nearest branch.

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Increase your Production and Profits

The Government asks increased production on your farm. Food shortage demands it and it is your opportunity to increase your profits.

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will help you get more out of your farm at the smallest cost. It solves the labor problem. It clears stump lots, reclaims swamp lands, shatters the sub-soil and gives you larger and better crops.

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NO ADVANCE AT ALL!! AND FREIGHT ALL PAID!!

Farmers Please Read—

Some parts of the country have been unlucky in the matter of frost and some parts have had drought. In the case of frozen grain it usually means that there will be very little grain per acre, but yet just as much straw and the big rigs cannot afford to thresh by the bushel so they must charge a tremendous price that leaves you nothing for your grain, or else not go out at all. Many a farmer had a good, big acreage in, and would no doubt have bought a bigger rig, but with only half a crop it would pay better to buy mine; two or three men can work it and you will save the tremendous thresh bill that will take a good half of your grain.

IF YOUR CROP is worth threshing at all, figure out what you will have to pay and buy a thresher and have something left for your money. If you have a tractor I have a separator which, if you do not want to buy trucks, I will sell you for \$432 cash and pay all the freight and also give time terms at \$475, asking only for \$100 cash and balance in two notes. This is 28-inch, with all fittings and bolts.

When the crop is cut will you be running around to arrange for someone to thresh you out, or will you be independent with the **Right Machine** waiting all ready in your yard to pull in at the **Right Moment**.

28-in. Separator, 9 H.P. Engine with Straw Carriers, Magneto, Platform with Double Truss Rods and Freight Paid **\$870**

If a Blower is wanted and Straw Carriers are deducted it would come to **\$1025**

If you already have a Tractor buy the machine you can use without lots of help, with Trucks, All Belts and Fittings, Freight Paid **\$500**

The Question is NOT if you CAN afford it, but CAN YOU AFFORD TO DO WITHOUT IT!
REMEMBER, I CAN MAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY AND ALWAYS KEEP ONE OR TWO HUNDRED OUTFITS IN STOCK

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Second only to the famous "Lethbridge Imperial"

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By Dominion Government Test (1915, Department of Mines, Ottawa, report No. 331), Pembina Peerless Coal is proved to be superior in efficiency and actual heat obtained to Taber, Drumhellar and Edmonton coals.

Pembina Peerless Coal is **not** an Edmonton coal. It is mined over seventy miles West of Edmonton, in the Pembina Coal field, and is prepared over one of the most up-to-date plants in Western Canada. Capacity, one thousand tons daily.

BURNS ALL NIGHT NO BONE NO ROCK NO CLAY NO CLINKER

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Phone 9358

that portion of the stem, the ground, being, there each by fire.

Preparing the Soil for

A few of the results of experimental work with different methods of soil cultivation on the Experimental Farm, are as follows:—
The following notes are from interviews with the W. C. McKillop, and N. D. Mackenzie, by the Guide staff.

On account of the early spring, the period of high drought which continued all out the growing season, a splendid year for testing different methods of handling. Experiments were conducted over the comparative and late plowing. Three were plowed last year in July, respectively, were to Marquis wheat. The did not yield anything with that of May. Just, however, a marked the yields on the two plowing the latter two months whatever has from plowing summer time. Supt. McKillop second plowing if there perennial weeds to overcome otherwise.

Sowing rape on summer side fall pasture is also Experiments at Brandon, that this is not a good experience of this and is that when summer fall rape a marked decrease noted in the following the amount of pasture not been enough to pay in yields in the next two of grain.

Does it Pay to
The experience with shown that its use is land, but it is not strong for heavy land. Of course being broken in midsummer sized that the packer plow is desirable. On land with a lot of humus is beneficial. Three types been used, the sub-surface wedge-shaped wheels, the or, and an intermediate the other two. So far results have demonstrated any one of these others. In fact, an increase only about two bushels been secured as a result and this is looked upon as conclusive.

Harrowing after seedbed for killing winter annual weeds weed. It is advocated years when a heavy seeding beats down the crusted surface is for or both of these conditions it is held that after-harrowing required when the land condition before seeding is preferred, for if row lengthwise of the may follow a drill for distance and injure the Harrowing crosswise is mended.

Experiments on the seed bed show that in dry years to give thorough cultivation. this year, for instance is favor of thorough not so marked on wet to prepare for a dry season the crop will come R. D. C.

Alfalfa and Western

This information was inspecting M.A.C. plot A mixture of eight alfalfa and western rye the most promising that are grown on the discussing this mixture rison said, "Western crop for yield, but the A mixture of alfalfa it. When sown with western rye comes on first, but the alfalfa

that portion of the stem, located below the ground, being, therefore, out of reach by fire.

Preparing the Soil for the Seed

A few of the results obtained in the experimental work with different methods of soil cultivation on the Brandon Experimental Farm, are summarized in the following notes. They are based on interviews with the superintendent, W. C. McKillican, and his assistant, N. D. Mackenzie, by a member of The Guide staff.

On account of the early opening of spring, the period of high winds and the drought which continued almost throughout the growing season, this was a splendid year for testing out the various methods of handling summerfallow. Experiments were conducted to discover the comparative value of early and late plowing. Three plots, which were plowed last year in May, June and July, respectively, were this year sown to Marquis wheat. The July plowing did not yield anything in comparison with that of May or June. There was not, however, a marked difference in the yields on the two plots plowed during the latter two months. The advantage whatever has been secured from plowing summerfallow a second time. Supt. McKillican believes in a second plowing if there are persistent perennial weeds to overcome but not otherwise.

Sowing rape on summerfallow to provide fall pasture is advocated by some. Experiments at Brandon, however, show that this is not a good practice. The experience of this and previous years is that when summerfallow is sown with rape a marked decrease in yield is noted in the following years. So far, the amount of pasture obtained has not been enough to pay for the decrease in yields in the next two years' crops of grain.

Does it Pay to Pack?

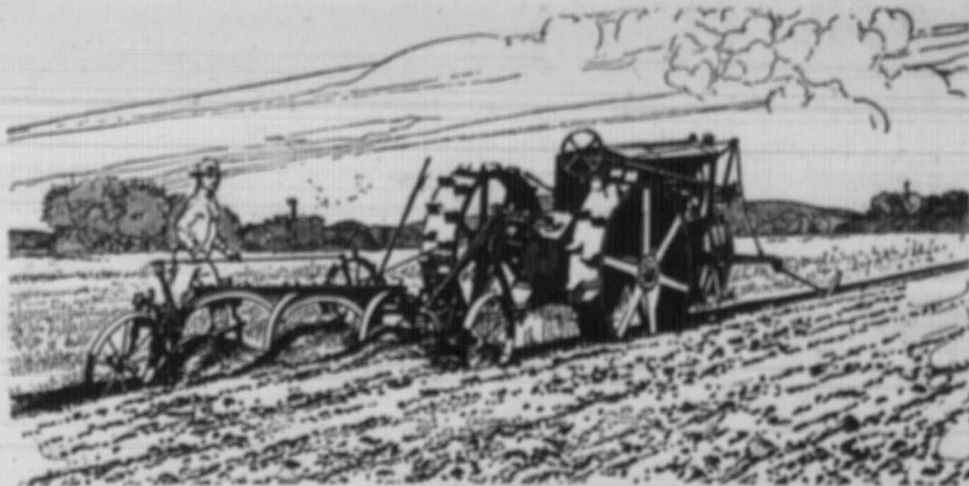
The experience with the packer has shown that its use is beneficial on light land, but it is not strongly recommended for heavy land. Of course, when sod is being broken in midsummer it is recognized that the packer following the plow is desirable. On loose, black loam, with a lot of humus in it packing is beneficial. Three types of packers have been used, the sub-surface, with the wedge-shaped wheels, the surface packer, and an intermediate type combining the other two. So far no positive results have demonstrated the superiority of any one of these types over the others. In fact, an increased yield of only about two bushels per acre has been secured as a result of packing and this is looked upon as rather inconclusive.

Harrowing after seeding is recommended for killing some annual or winter annual weeds such as French weed. It is advocated also on those years when a heavy rain soon after seeding beats down the mulch and a crusted surface is formed. Unless one or both of these conditions are present it is held that after-harrowing is not required when the land is put in right condition before seeding. Cross-harrowing is preferred, for if the land is harrowed lengthwise of the drills a spike may follow a drill for a considerable distance and injure the small plants. Harrowing crosswise is therefore recommended.

Experiments on the preparation of the seed bed show that it pays splendidly on dry years to give the seed bed a thorough cultivation. The difference this year, for instance, was very much in favor of thorough cultivation. It is not so marked on wet years but it pays to prepare for a dry season. On a wet one the crop will come on anyway.—R. D. C.

Alfalfa and Western Rye Grass

This information was received while inspecting M.A.C. plots recently. A mixture of eight pounds each of alfalfa and western rye grass is one of the most promising mixtures for hay that are grown on the college farm. In discussing this mixture Professor Harrison said, "Western rye is a good hay crop for yield, but the quality is poor. A mixture of alfalfa improves the quality. When sown with a nurse crop the western rye comes on more strongly at first, but the alfalfa gradually fills in



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THE J. I. Case Tractor Plow is the direct result of over 40 years of specialized plow building. It is known as the world's lightest draft plow.

This vital feature has been accomplished by eliminating the costly "drag" of the furrow bottom and the land side pressure.

The J. I. Case Tractor Plow rides like any wheeled vehicle, instead of dragging like a stone boat.

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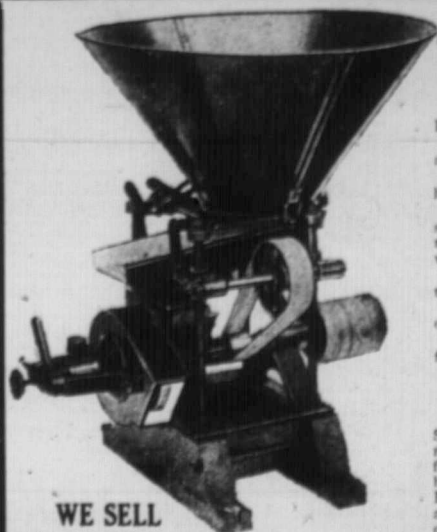
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It is so low built that the merest boy can feed the hopper without unduly exerting himself, and on its solid square heavy wood base there is practically no vibration. In case of nails or other hard substance passing through the screen, heavy release springs expand the disc plates, throw out the obstacle, and the plates instantly return. This is so rapidly effected, the plates cannot be choked, as so often happens with any other grinder.

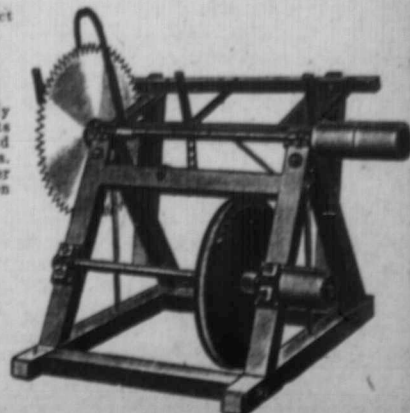
Made in four sizes, 6, 7, 8, and 10-inch plates, and the hopper takes from three to four bushels according to size of machine.

An 8-inch size, operating at 2,200 revolutions per minute, will deliver 50 bushels of finely-ground feed per hour.

Ask your local dealer or write us direct for full particulars and prices.

Watson's Pole Saws

Strong braced frame of hardwood—easily repaired in case of damage—rigid and sits firmly and evenly. Heavy steel shafts and boxes, solid fly wheel and three pulleys. Blades of best steel with lasting temper and free from flaws. Built to Watson quality. Ask for prices.



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- Harrows, Harrow Carts,
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- Grain Grinders,
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John Watson Mfg. Co.

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In the big demonstration with 173 other tractors the Hart-Parr proved its superiority for deep plowing, pulling three bottoms, seven inches deep, at three miles per hour. The ease with which it pulled its load on Kerosene, developing more than 31 H.P. while running below its normal speed, was the wonder of the demonstration.



The New HART-PARR TRACTOR is Guaranteed to do as Much or More Work on a Gallon of Kerosene as Can be Done on Gasoline.

For threshing, plowing, seeding, hauling, or any other farm jobs that require power, you need the Hart-Parr, because it does so much work at the very lowest cost.

The Dray Kerosene Shunt is an exclusive feature with the Hart-Parr that enables it to develop more power than any other tractor its size, and more power than any other tractor for fuel consumed; this proves its fuel economy as well as its giant power.

Don't buy a tractor till you have learned all about the HART-PARR. Write today for full details.

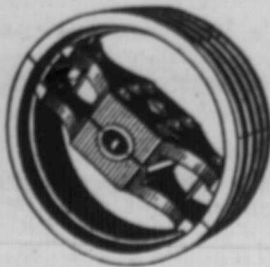
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WINNIPEG SASKATOON REGINA CALGARY

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Save Gasoline



Save Man Power

FARMERS! It Will Pay You to Investigate Dodge Wood-Split Pulleys

A small pulley, a belt and a small motor will enable you to do many jobs around the farm, mechanically that would ordinarily use up a lot of man power; and remember, a Dodge Wood-Split Pulley saves gasoline, because the belt doesn't slip as much on a wood pulley as it does on a metal pulley.

The stockers listed below carry ample stocks in sizes from four inches in diameter and upwards.

Write to the stocker nearest you for Price List

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 T. Eaton Co. Limited, Winnipeg
 The A. G. Low Co. Limited, Saskatoon, Sask.
 German, Glancey & Grindley Limited, The Big Supply House, Edmonton, Calgary, Alberta
 (Write Nearest Office)
 Revillon Wholesale Limited, Edmonton, Alberta
 The A. B. Williams Machinery Co. of Vancouver Limited, Phone High 40 405 Railway Street



Harvesting the Hay Crop

for the second cutting. Of course, we do not get a strong second growth of western rye. The first cutting of the season will, if there is a uniform stand of each, give a fifty-fifty crop of alfalfa and western rye. Of the second crop, however, 95 per cent. will be alfalfa. One of the advantages of the mixture is that the rye and alfalfa are ready for cutting at the same time.

This mixture has received attention because many farmers have hesitated to risk the outlay for alfalfa seed, the expenditure of labor and the use of the land when the result depended on a catch of alfalfa. The mixture costs less per acre and the rye grass is almost a certain catch. It comes on and makes a hay crop therefore, even if the alfalfa is not up to the mark.

Some Work With Grass Crops

The work with the grass crops thus far has shown that western rye can be grown under the greatest diversity of soil and climatic conditions. For light land, brome grass is outstanding. Timothy does better on heavier land and on bush land, while Redtop is the best grass for low, wet spots. Meadow fescue is a promising grass, but no definite claims are made for it as yet. For putting fibre into the soil, the king of all the grass family is brome. Timothy and western rye are of little value in putting fibre into worn-out land.

—R. D. C.

Measuring Hay in Stacks

Q.—Would you kindly publish, through the columns of your paper the proper method of measuring hay in a stack?—A.E.S. Arrowhead, Alta.

A.—There is no standard method of computing the tons of hay in a stack by measuring. There are, however, several methods recommended. Probably the easiest and most convenient way of arriving at the cubic contents of a stack is by subtracting the width from the over-throw, then divide by two; multiply the result by the width, and multiply this result by the length. This gives the cubic contents of the stack.

The over-throw is obtained by getting the measurement from the ground at one side of the stack, over the top and down to the ground at the other side. In a long stack this should be taken in three or four different places and the average obtained, which would give the average over-throw. After this has been obtained the number of cubic feet per ton must be settled upon.

For clean blue joint hay, or other wild grasses that have been in the stack from 30 to 60 days, 422 cubic feet will weigh approximately a ton. For a longer period than this, 340 cubic feet; for timothy or clover, hay that has been in the stack from 30 to 60 days, 512 cubic feet; or for a longer period, 422 cubic feet. For example: if a stack of wild hay has been left for 30 days and is of the following measurements: 20 feet wide, 100 feet long and over-throw of 50 feet, the following method would be used to compute the tons: the over-throw 50 feet less width 20 feet equals 30 feet, divided this by 2 gives 15 feet, multiply by the width, 20 equals 300; multiply this by the length, 100 equals 30,000 and divide by 422 equals 70 tons.—Prof. T. J. Harrison, M.A.C., Winnipeg.

No Appointment Yet

Since the appointment of J. H. Grisdale as Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Canada the Dominion Animal Husbandman, E. S. Archibald, has been acting Director of Experimental Farms. No official appointment of a Director of Farms has yet been made.



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Cut out the middlemen. Buy direct from us. Everything in lumber, shingles, lath, mouldings, doors, windows, etc.

Our Quality—The Best

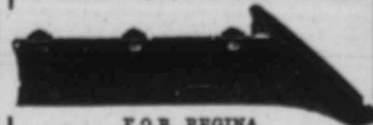
F. J. Maltzer, Lussland, Sask. "Your lumber is as good as you claim it to be. I saved fully one-third on the price."
 Michael Schumera, Wetmore, Alta. "The grade is first class. I saved \$15.00 per 1000 feet or about \$200 on the car."

We Pay Freight

A small house or barn usually makes a carload. If you do not need that much make up a club order with your neighbors. We allow inspecting before payment. WRITE TO-DAY FOR PRICE LIST OR SEND YOUR BILL FOR DELIVERED PRICE.



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Our Shares are Guaranteed

12-inch, each	\$3.30
13 and 14-inch, each	3.70
15 and 16-inch, each	4.00
18-inch, each	4.55
Engine Gang Shares, each	4.55

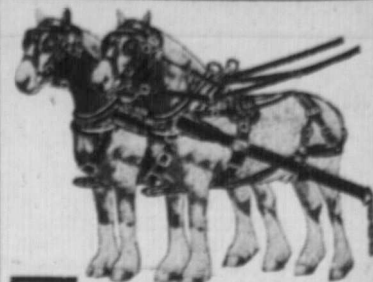
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The Western Implement Supply Co.

Dept. G

Broad Street North, REGINA, Sask.
 J. CUNNINGHAM, Manager.



Write for Our Catalogue

Now that teaming has started it is quite likely you will require some harness. If so, we are positively certain that we offer you, not only the largest assortment to select from, but also the best values obtainable in Canada.

Our harness prices this Fall are the same as they were in the Spring, and our harness is also the same to the minutest detail.

If you have not a copy of our Catalogue we want you to write for one. Write today.

THE S.H. BORBRIDGE CO
 WINNIPEG CANADA

Power to Grain

The order-in-council vesting and giving power of grain supervisors amended last October, 1918, amended recently, empowers the board and provides of this year's crop. Paragraph 6-a provides shall have power to define the quantity and be allotted to each mill commission (if any) to on for such allotment fixed by the grain of Canada. They also have purchase grain and have supervision over boat or rail. Paragraph the hands of the board for the export United Kingdom or have the power to buy sea purchasers, set the places where such be made and the comm (if any) other than board of grain (mills) etc. Paragraph 6-b refers to the approval provision being made in-council, the board to purchase grain for t erment and to sell to sea purchasers. A further amendme adding sub-paragraph graph 11 the following shortage insurance for on Canadian vessels on

Federal Co-operati

An interstate confederative companies of Melbourne last May 7 delegates from New 7 matters of vital interal organizations. H Governor-General, Sir Ferguson, G.C.M.C., proceedings with an on the benefits of a tion. He outlined br of the central organizain, when a represent parent societies from and Scotland meet i year as an executive are fixed for the yes and manufacturers as operative producing pointed out that who societies in Britain r takings such as flour tories. The question Imperial trade was Excellency. He cor agency of co-operativ organization would c such trade than anyt visibility of formi company for the purtion of all requireme was discussed and opinion was that it advantage. C. E. M the Coastal Farm Society of New Sout in support of the n said it was simply coming together to whole and referred tions in Canada qu den, Chief Commiss who, in a speech in in regard to immigr that in Canada the goods direct to the p A free and open disc tages to be derived all the societies and ization to be adop later the committee up rules and regulu posed federation by which was carried name of the organi of capital and other with the proposed cussed and mutually

A Corri

In The Guide of f nails was quoted at hundred pounds." 60 cents per 100 cent. war tax.

Power to Grain Supervisors

The order-in-council of June 11, 1917, vesting and giving power to the board of grain supervisors of Canada, and amended last October, has been further amended recently, enlarging the power of the board and providing for handling of this year's crop. The addition of paragraph 6-a provides that the board shall have power to determine or specify the quantity and grade of grain to be allotted to each miller as well as the commission (if any) to be paid by millers for such allotment other than that fixed by the grain commissioners of Canada. They also have the power to purchase grain and resell to millers and have supervision over the delivery by boat or rail. Paragraph 6-b leaves in the hands of the board the arrangements for the export of grain to the United Kingdom or the Allies. They have the power to buy and sell to overseas purchasers, set the price, designate the places where such shipments are to be made and the commission to be paid (if any) other than as fixed by the board of grain commissioners for Canada. Paragraph 6-c provides that, subject to the approval of and financial provision being made by the governor-in-council, the board shall have power to purchase grain for the Canadian government and to sell to millers or overseas purchasers.

A further amendment was made by adding sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph 11 the following: (d) Marine and shortage insurance for Canadian Grain on Canadian vessels on the Great Lakes.

Federal Co-operative Conference

An interstate conference of the co-operative companies of Australia met at Melbourne last May in conference with delegates from New Zealand to discuss matters of vital interest to their several organizations. His Excellency the Governor-General, Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson, G.C.M.C., P.S., opened the proceedings with an address touching on the benefits of a national organization. He outlined briefly the workings of the central organization in Great Britain, when a representative of the three parent societies from England, Ireland and Scotland meet in London once a year as an executive board, when prices are fixed for the year with merchants and manufacturers as well as with co-operative producing societies. He also pointed out that wholesale co-operative societies in Britain run gigantic undertakings such as flour mills and boot factories. The question of closer inter-Imperial trade was mentioned by His Excellency. He considered that the agency of co-operative and agricultural organization would do more to foster such trade than anything else. The advisability of forming a co-operative company for the purchase and distribution of all requirements of the farmer was discussed and the consensus of opinion was that it would be a great advantage. C. E. Meares, manager of the Coastal Farmers' Co-operative Society of New South Wales, speaking in support of the motion to organize, said it was simply a matter of units coming together to make a composite whole and referred to such organizations in Canada quoting Sir Wm. Borden, Chief Commissioner of Canada, who, in a speech in England, speaking in regard to immigration, when he said that in Canada the farmers sell their goods direct to the people who use them. A free and open discussion on the advantages to be derived by a federation of all the societies and the plan of organization to be adopted followed, and later the committee appointed to draw up rules and regulations for the proposed federation brought in a report which was carried unanimously. The name of the organization, the question of capital and other items in connection with the proposed company were discussed and mutually agreed upon.

A Correction

In The Guide of Sept. 11 the duty on nails was quoted at "67½ per cent. per hundred pounds." It should have read 60 cents per 100 pounds plus 7½ per cent. war tax.

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CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY of CANADA, Limited

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THE MARTIN DITCHER AND GRADER
DIGS YOUR DITCHES GRADES YOUR ROADS

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REVERSIBLE ADJUSTABLE

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Gophers killed now won't injure next year's crops. Use **KILL-EM-QUICK**

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Harrow as you Plow

Hitch a Christiansen Plow-Harrow attachment to your plow and put your stubble land in shape for next spring. Christiansen Plow-Harrows are made in two sizes—34 inches wide for single and gang plows, and 44 inches wide for three-furrow plows. They are adapted to work with any standard plow. Patented hitch does away with side draft and allows Harrow to be thrown on side when passing over a road, a bridge, rounding straw stacks or going through gates. Slant teeth always run clean. Illustration shows Model P. H. 34, ready for the field. Thousands of western farmers have found this attachment a very profitable investment.

SEAGER WHEELER THINKS IT INDISPENSABLE

He says that no plowing, unless special conditions should be done in the West, without the Plow-attached Packer.

Packer Packs as you plow when land is in best condition. Attach the Christiansen to any standard plow. Draws free from side draft, and our patent ever-lubricated axle makes it the easiest-running machine on the farm. This patent axle keeps oil in and dust out, and will work for a whole season without needing re-oiling. Packer shown in cut is P. P. 31, fitted with sub-surface wheels—ideal for lighter soils plowed to a depth of between five and seven inches. Our packers use interchangeable wheels and can be easily attached to sulky, gang or any size plow.

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Write now for illustrated Catalogue of Labor Saving and Improved Farm Tillage Implements.

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

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This Bank is interested in every business man and farmer in this community, no matter how small his operations.

If at present you have limited means, but character and bustle, we want to have you as a depositor and customer of this Bank. Our system of Banking by Mail makes this possible for you.

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We offer the investing public high grade investments in the form of first mortgage farm securities bearing an eight per cent. rate.

These are earmarked on the Company's ledgers to the credit and on behalf of the investing client. The Company sees to it that these securities are carefully appraised by its own inspectors, that the properties are the homes of resident farmers, whose buildings, fencing, cultivation and general improvements form the basis of a sound and satisfactory investment. The Company never lends more than 40 to 50 per cent. of the ascertained cash value.

The public are invited to write or call for further information.

The Standard Trusts Company

346 MAIN STREET

Capital, \$1,000,000.

WINNIPEG

Reserve, \$600,000.

Business and Finance

Canada's Rural Credit Systems

At the 1918 session of the Ontario legislature, an act was passed authorizing the making of loans to settlers in the Northern and North-western districts of Ontario.

The maximum amount of any loan to be made to a settler was placed at \$500, with interest at six per cent. A loan made is registered against the land. Full information must be given as to the purpose for which the loan is required, as the intention is to assist the legitimate settler in making further improvements in the way of erecting buildings, purchase of livestock and farm implements, the clearing of the land, etc., and one of the conditions governing the disbursement of any loans advanced, is that the money must be expended for the specific purpose set out in the application.

Market Activity in Victory Bonds

Transactions in the 1937 issue of Dominion of Canada War bonds last week, on both the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges amounted to approximately \$270,000, making probably the most active week the issue has ever enjoyed. Wednesday, when transactions footed well up to \$150,000 on both markets, was the most active day of the year to date for the bonds. Practically all sales were made at 94, which is the highest price attained this year.

Comparison of percentages of yield from Victory bonds of the different issues, allowing for the time which the various loans have to run, are as follows:

	Issue price.	Pres. Yield.	Approx. price.	Approx. yield.
1st (1925)	97½	5.42	96½	5.65
2nd (1931)	97½	5.30	95½	5.48
3rd (1937)	96	5.40	94	5.50

Ontario Farm Loans Act

In 1917 the Ontario Farm Loans Act was enacted. Clause three reads:—

(1) The treasurer may loan money from time to time to the municipal corporation of any township upon the debentures of the township issued as hereinafter provided for the purpose of enabling the corporation of a township to advance money repayable by a special rate upon land held and used for farming purposes in the township.

(2) Every such loan shall be for the erection of buildings and machinery, fencing, draining, clearing and other permanent improvements approved by the regulations or for such other purposes in aid of the farming industry as may be approved by the regulations, but not more than one-half of any such loan shall be for any other purposes than permanent improvements.

The municipal council desiring to avail itself of the provisions of the act can pass a by-law or by-laws in the prescribed form for borrowing the money from the provincial treasurer and for issuing debentures to meet the liability thus incurred. Inspectors are to be appointed as required. Any owner of lands in fee simple, used for farming purposes in the township, can apply for a loan. A statutory declaration must accompany the application. Applications must be considered in the order received. The inspectors are required to report on the applications and, subsequently, to certify that the loans have been used for the purpose for which they were granted.

The Ontario Returned Soldiers' and Sailors' Land Settlement Act is part of the Northern and North-western Ontario Development Acts and administered by the branch of service created by those acts. These acts are for the purpose of providing for advances to veterans of the present war for the purchase of land, stock and implements.

Britain's Outlay in the War

Every day Great Britain is now spending \$34,930,000, a sum greater than her entire expenditure in a fortnight in the time of peace; and yet British credit remains unshaken and the argosies of British commerce still come and go across the seven seas. Before the war the people of Great Britain paid about \$1,000,000,000 by means of

taxation; today they are paying taxes annually to the tune of \$3,270,000,000. For her third war loan Great Britain has raised \$5,000,000,000—a sum equal to nearly half of the entire national income in 1914. Great Britain is now spending \$9,205,000,000 on her army, her navy, her air service and her munition factories and supplies. The loans made by Great Britain to her Allies amount in the aggregate to \$8,160,000,000.

Lloyd George said on Sept. 19, 1911: "We have won with the silver bullets before. We financed Europe in the greatest war we ever fought, and that is what won. Of course, British tenacity and British courage always come in, and always will, but let us remember that British cash told too. When the others were absolutely exhausted, we were getting our second breath, and our third, and our fourth, and we shall have to spend our last before we are beaten."

After more than four years of exhausting war Great Britain's credit is still unimpaired.

An Edmonton Banker's Views

In the course of an address made last week before the Edmonton Board of Trade, Manager Frank Pike, of the Merchants' Bank in that city, said:—

These western plains are the world's great bread and meat basket. They have been proved and tested, and our faith in this country should not be tossed about by every breeze that blows or every frost that freezes.

From a grain-growing standpoint, this is undoubtedly an "off" year in Alberta, and I do not wish to minimize the results of the damage done by frost and drought, especially at a time when farmers were urged for patriotic purposes, to produce wheat. No doubt some of them allowed their patriotism to cloud their judgment to a certain degree, and they probably sowed more wheat in this district than they otherwise would have done.

Diversified Farming

Experience has taught that the road to success in this country is mixed or diversified farming. This does not need to be emphasized. We have learned our lesson pretty well, and a crop failure now has not by any means, the same disastrous effect that it would have had a few years ago when farmers' notes nearly all matured on the 1st of November. If the grain crop were good we had an income in the fall—the rest of the year was a blank. Now we have an income of millions every month from the proceeds of the sale of hogs, cattle, dairy products, etc. Business is sound and good. This is not rosy optimism. It is the plain truth.

Duty of the Banks

The prosperity of this country, based on its agricultural interests, is built on too solid a foundation for the bankers to be in the least alarmed or their confidence disturbed. I think that I can speak for all of them when I say that our policy is "No deserving farmer shall suffer by lack of necessary and reasonable accommodation to enable him to carry on, no feed to be wasted—no unfinished cattle to be marketed, and no economic waste."

The first and paramount duty of a bank is to keep its depositors' money liquid and safe, and I know of no safer or cleaner form of investment than promissory notes signed by the farmers of Alberta, when represented by grain or livestock. Losses will be infinitesimal, and the banks by investing their funds in this way will be doing the greatest good to the greatest number.

Looking to the Future

Just a few words with regard to the future. Eminent financiers and profound thinkers have given their forecast of the conditions that will prevail after the war, and I do not think any two of them have given exactly the same opinion. It is their privilege to differ if they want to, but I do not see why we cannot, to a certain extent, figure it out for ourselves, so far as Alberta is concerned. We can base our conclusions on hard facts, and here are a few of them.

Within the last decade the United

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IF your capital, small, is idle, you lose money.

IF you can save or more a man not doing so you lose money, for savings invested.

Systematic Investment Plan

in high-grade bonds will earn per cent. to twelve

Send for Plan gives full partic

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IF your capital, however small, is idle, you are losing money.

IF you can save \$5.00, \$10 or more a month and are not doing so you are also losing money, for monthly savings invested under our

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in high-grade stocks and bonds will earn from six per cent. to twelve per cent.

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AN institution is solvent if the value of the assets equals or exceeds the value of the liabilities.

Good honest book-keeping demands that every liability should be entered without reserve.

Among the liabilities of a household are current debts, mortgages, etc.

Among the assets are the house, lot, furniture, cash on hand, etc.

There is one liability, however, which is seldom entered, that is, provision for the maintenance of the wife in the event of the husband's death.

If householders were to enter up this item many homes would be declared insolvent.

The smallest sum the revenue from which would maintain a wife would be \$10,000, and an effort should be made to increase the balance of assets so as to provide \$10,000 in the event of death.

This can often be done by means of insurance. If a man has real estate, etc., free, to the amount of \$5,000, he should carry at least \$5,000 insurance. If his property that is free amounts to \$3,000, at least \$7,000 should be carried. Write for particulars of Mutual policies.

The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada Waterloo, Ontario

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

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

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



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Capital Authorized \$25,000,000
Capital Paid Up \$14,000,000
Reserve Funds \$15,000,000

President, Sir Herbert S. Holt.

Vice-President and Managing Director, E. L. Pease.

General Manager, C. E. Neill.

Supervisor of Central Western Branches, Robert Campbell.

Thirty Branches in Alberta, forty-one in British Columbia, twenty-five in Manitoba, one hundred and forty-four in Ontario, eighty-seven in Saskatchewan, fifty-one in Quebec and seventy-eight in the Maritime Provinces—a total of four hundred and sixty-two Branches throughout Canada, including six in Newfoundland.

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States has been transformed from a beef-exporting to a beef-importing nation. Ten years ago they were exporting \$150,000,000 worth of beef annually. Today they are importing beef. I have been informed from authentic sources that their beef cattle have decreased enormously during the last ten years, and the average price of milk cows have more than double in that time, and within the same period the population of the United States has increased 20 per cent. The ranges of Mexico have been pretty well stripped of their beef supply, and, of course, the countries of Europe are quickly using up their stock. Foreign agents are now in the United States and Canada seeking out high types of breeding animals with which to restock the fields of Europe.

Alberta's Basic Industry

Now, what does all this mean to us and our mixed farming country? It seems to me that it clearly proves that

no matter what adjustments have to take place in the business world when the war is over that the basic industry of Alberta—livestock raising—will hold its own for years, and that the farmers of this country will be able to continue doing a profitable business all through the period of adjustment. If we can keep our heads, cultivate habits of thrift and economy, we need have no fear, and will undoubtedly continue to make steady and substantial progress.

A Question re U.S. Income Tax

Editor, The Guide: Through the press I noticed that a number of Winnipeg Americans, going to Washington, to petition that government for exemption from the U. S. income tax, they being obliged to pay a similar tax to this country. Mr. Editor, there are thousands of U. S. citizens among your readers who are interested in this matter, and I hope you will ventilate this injustice in your columns soon. Now, unless Uncle Sam loosens his grip in this income tax matter, many thousands of Americans will have to pay a double income tax.—J. E. Gustus, an American, Calgary.

This matter of income tax liability by citizens of the United States resident in Canada, was recently taken up by residents of Winnipeg who are in this category. A committee was appointed which selected two delegates to proceed with delegates similarly appointed in Montreal and Toronto, to Washington, where they laid a memorial before the ways and means committee of the house of representatives. In the report made by that delegation it is stated that their representations were received with sympathetic consideration by the chairman of the committee, as well as by the representatives of the United States government before whom the matter was placed during the time the delegation remained in Washington. Before leaving Washington the delegation was given assurance that an amendment was being drawn up for addition to the present enactment of tax legislation to provide that citizens of the United States residing outside of their own country, and earning their income in foreign lands should pay income taxation under the laws of the country in which they live, such sum to be deducted entirely from whatever tax such citizens of the United States may be subject to under the laws of the United States. Any proportion of income earned in the United States, however, must pay a tax to the treasury at Washington. This proposed amendment has still of course, to pass the house of representatives and the senate at Washington.

Cattle Loans in U. S.

In view of the comparatively recent amendment to the Canadian Bank Act to permit loans to farmers on the security of livestock, interest attaches to the announcement of Secretary McAdoo that the American War Finance Corporation has perfected its plans for making direct loans, under the provision of the War Finance Corporation Act, to individuals, firms and corporations whose principal business is the raising of livestock, including cattle, sheep, goats and hogs.

The corporation has decided to create, under authority of the Act, two agencies, one at Kansas City and one at Dallas. These agencies will be known as the Cattle Loan Agencies of the War Finance Corporation, and their business will be confined entirely to the consideration of applications for direct loans to cattlemen.

Each of the two cattle loan agencies will be conducted by a cattle loan committee. The cattle loan committees will in turn create such local organizations as may be necessary to carry the plan into execution.

Commenting on the scarcity of cotton and wool in Germany, Berlin advices say that suits of clothing which cost \$25 in peace-time now cost \$75 to \$100; adding that a well-known Berlin firm is now charging \$250 for an ordinary suit.

Taking 100 as a rating to signify "very good," 80 as "good," and 60 as "fairly good," the French Agricultural Ministry gives this year's wheat crop 72, against 61 last year, rye at 73 against 65, barley at 73 against 63, and oats at 68 against 60.



A Truck for the Farmer

FARM equipment which will effect a time and labor-saving, and therefore a money-saving, must be carefully considered by every good farmer now-a-days.

The farm wagon, which for years was the most useful of all farm equipment, is now being replaced on the best farms by a sturdy, dependable motor truck. The truck will haul any farm product—fruit, grain, vegetables, stock, fertilizer, or wood—around the farm, or to the town or city many miles distant, in half the time, and at a much lower cost.

The Ford One-Ton truck is a rapid, economical and very serviceable means of transport. One of these on your farm will save you weeks of time in a single season and will enable you to pass through a crisis of labor shortage with less difficulty.

The Ford truck is supplied as a chassis only. This permits you to select any of the many body styles especially designed for the Ford truck and already on the market. Thus you can mount the one which suits your individual requirements.

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Three of the many body styles that may be mounted on the Ford truck chassis

The E Protection, Prefe discussed

HON. Walter Long, portfolio of colonial the present British recently made a about Imperial said that a committee liberations he had preside "a clearly worked-out adoption of Preference vire," about which, how so details. In an article whole question, the Man las, the newspaper which to some in Great Britain and ability, and which wide reputation as a str of free trade, begins b that the present British erment, which is repre shades of economic opi vities, was created to c time, not to frame policies for the time and goes on to say:—

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Secured in Rus agents, these docum German government. ial Bank, paid 60,00 to the credit of L and their associate bank, and then ha the bank "audited payments. They gi any be necessary,

The Economics of Peace

Protection, Preference Policy and League of Nations
discussed by the Manchester Guardian

HON. Walter Long, who holds the portfolio of colonial secretary in the present British cabinet, recently made an announcement about Imperial Preference. He said that a committee over whose deliberations he had presided had drafted "a clearly worked-out scheme for the adoption of Preference within the Empire," about which, however, he gave no details. In an article discussing this whole question, the Manchester Guardian, the newspaper which stands second in the world for character and ability, and which holds a world-wide reputation as a staunch exponent of free trade, begins by pointing out that the present British Coalition Government, which is representative of all shades of economic opinion and conviction, was created to carry on in wartime, not to frame Imperial trade policies for the time after the war, and goes on to say:—

What About the Allies?

"Mr. Bonar Law will not in the least admit that Imperial Preference is fatal to a League of Nations. He could not admit it publicly without stamping hypocrisy upon all our professions and making the blood of the nation's youth a vain sacrifice. And Bonar Law is an honest politician, who would not make what he believed to be a false statement. But it is not a question of what he believes or disbelieves.

"It is a question of what is inherent in the facts. The central fact about Imperial Preference is that it constructs a tariff ring-fence round the vast and varied fraction of the world's surface embraced in the British Empire; not only round the self-governing Dominions, which already possess it, but also round the British Isles, India, and the great tropical and sub-tropical territories which have not hitherto possessed it. The ring-fence may be higher or lower, the tendency of tariffs is to get higher, but the tariff ring-fence is the essence of Imperial Preference.

"Such a ring-fence, such a decree of exclusion, would be unlike any system of Protection which the world had ever before known, because it would be so much vaster in the area of operation, so much more comprehensive in the multiplicity of products it affected.

"The older, narrower, restricted tariffs have been a heavy enough burden to the world, and have helped us into this tremendous war. This proposed British Imperial ring-fence would be an incomparably graver menace to good relations between nation and nation. What would our Allies think about it?

What of the League of Nations?

"They will have fought by our side in what they were told was a common cause. And at the end of it we shall express our appreciation by shutting them out from equal opportunities of commerce with the best quarter of the world's surface. There are some people who oppose the ideal of a League of Allies to the ideal of a League of Nations. How could a League of Al-

lies subsist under such conditions? And if they render a League of Allies impracticable, how unthinkable becomes a League of Nations?

"To be just, the ardent advocates of the Imperial tariff ring-fence—like the Morning Post, in the press, and Mr. Hughes on the platform—are equally ardent enemies of the League of Nations. They know that we can have the ring-fence or the League of Nations, but that we cannot have them both. The government, too, however anxious to commit itself all round, must know that it cannot commit itself to both. If it chooses one it rejects the other.

"What has brought the government to this tragic folly? Two forces in the main; the dead hand of a perverted tradition and the living drive of financial interests. Mr. Chamberlain brought Imperial Preference into British politics and his devotees mumble the creed without understanding it.

"Mr. Chamberlain believed that without Imperial Preference the Empire would go to pieces; he became a Protectionist because he was an Imperialist. His politics dictated his economics.

"The war has shown that his politics were doubly wrong. The Empire without a tariff has held together through the fiercest of storms, and neither the Empire nor the world will get enduring security after this war if it is reconstituted on a war of tariffs. His devotees, following the traditions of so many religions, cling to his economics, for which Mr. Chamberlain did not care two pins, though his politics are bankrupt.

The Protectionists Influences

"The reason for that is that the living force behind the Protection-Preference movement in this country, from the age of Mr. Chamberlain to the age of Mr. Lloyd George, is the powerful interests in trade and finance who are concerned little enough for the Empire and not at all for the peace of the world.

"They urge Imperial Preference because there can be no Imperial Preference without a protective tariff, and it is Protection in their own particular interest that they want.

"There is little disguise about it. It shines through all they speak and write. If it were merely a matter of economics it would be bad enough, but what is in issue is the whole future of pacific civilization.

"Is the new world to be a commonwealth of nations, or have our youth and our manhood been massacred in order to perpetuate the very evils from which we now suffer? That is the real issue behind these phrases about Imperial Preference and Protection. It may be disguised for a time, it may be cleverly overlaid by appeals to other issues, but there it is and democracy must deal with it. If Lloyd George is going to lend himself to this conspiracy against the nation, the democracy will have done with Lloyd George."

Lenine and Trotzky Exposed

Overwhelming Documentary Proofs that They and Their Associates are German Hirelings

IF any lingering doubt remained in any mind anywhere about Lenine and Trotzky and their associates in Russia being paid agents of Germany, that doubt has been scattered to the winds by the conclusive and unanswerable documentary proofs of their guilt made public by the United States government.

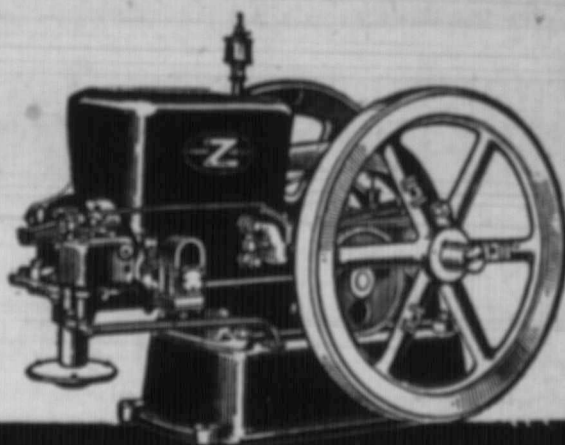
Secured in Russia by American agents, these documents show how the German government, through its Imperial Bank, paid 60,000,000 gold roubles to the credit of Lenine and Trotzky and their associates, in a Stockholm bank, and then had the accounts of the bank "audited," to conceal the payments. They give added proofs, if any be necessary, that Germany had

perfected her plans for a war of world conquest long before the assassinations of the Austrian Grand Duke, at Sarajevo, which, as the world now is convinced, conveniently furnished her pretext.

These documents further show that before the world war was four months old and more than two years before the United States was drawn into it, Germany was setting plans to "mobilize destructive agents and observers," to cause explosions, strikes and outrages in the United States and planned the employment of "anarchists and escaped criminals" for the purpose.

Paid Betrayers of Russia

Not only do the disclosures prove that Lenine, Trotzky and their band



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A Fairbanks-Morse "Z" Engine

will perform all the necessary farm work better. It disposes of the shortage of labor problem and saves you money.

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Three and six H.P. use coal oil, distillate or gasoline. The 1 1/2 H.P. uses gasoline only.

Built in three sizes for ordinary farm use.

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DEALER SERVICE: Your local dealer is a direct representative of the manufacturers. He shares their responsibility. He's at your service to see that you are satisfied. 65

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IN THIS DAY AND AGE attention to your appearance is an absolute necessity if you expect to make the most out of life. Not only should you wish to appear as attractive as possible, for your own self-satisfaction, which is long well worth your efforts, but you will find the world in general judging you greatly, if not wholly, by your "look," therefore it pays to "look your best" at all times. Permit no one to see you looking otherwise; will injure your welfare! Upon the impression you constantly make rests the future or success of your life. Which is to be your ultimate destiny? My new Nose-Shaper, "Traxon" (Model 24) corrects nose shaped noses without operation, quickly, safely and permanently. Is pleasant and does not interfere with one's daily occupation, being worn at night. Write today for free booklet, which tells you how to correct ill-shaped noses without cost if not satisfactory. M. TRILETTY, FACE SPECIALIST 1943 ACKERMAN BLDG., BINGHAMPTON, N.Y.

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WINNIPEG

10

Sunshine Furnace Efficiency



McClary straight walled fireplace—no ashes to absorb heat.

The test of furnace efficiency is the volume of heat it conserves for actual use, from the heat generated in burning your fuel.

There is a fixed volume of heat in every kind of fuel, whether it is wood, soft coal or anthracite.

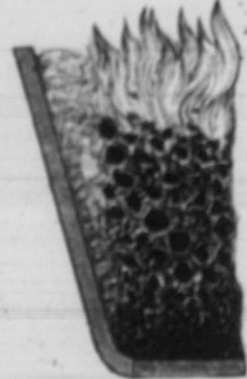
The business of your furnace is to extract all the heat, which all furnaces do—and to conserve the maximum of it for use—which the Sunshine furnace does.

The Sunshine semi-steel firepot is built with straight walls—not sloping to form and hold a non-conducting deposit of ashes. A very important point in furnace efficiency.

The grates of the Sunshine furnace are equal in area to the firepot, so that fresh oxygen—without which proper combustion is impossible—flows to every part of the fire all the time.

All air passages are exactly proportioned so that neither too much nor too little air passes over the radiator—there can be no superheated air, nor any under heated air, sent to the rooms above.

The doors, drafts and dampers are machined to fit snugly and to exclude heat-wasting air currents from the outside.



Usual sloping wall firepot. Blanket of ashes absorbing heat.

Engineering Service Free.

McClary's own heating engineers are at your service when you buy a Sunshine Furnace, to give you free expert advice on your home-heating requirements. Write to the nearest McClary Branch and ask for particulars about this service. A booklet, "Comfort in the Home," makes clear all the things you want to know about furnaces and it is sent free on request.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

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Patented cable take-up does away with winding up slack cable. Three speeds—when stump loosens increase the speed and save time. Works in any position. Easily removed on its big broad wheels. Can be reversed under strain.

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Kirstin One Man Half Year to Pay STUMP PULLERS



clear an acre from one anchor. All-steel construction—unbreakable. Sent anywhere on promise to give puller a fair trial. If satisfied, take a half year to pay, or return at our expense and keep your money. Priced very low. One-man style or HORSE POWER—all sizes. Three year guarantee. Saw or no saw. Send for Free Book, Trial Order Blank and Very Special Offer made to see MAN in every community. Don't miss it. Write today!

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have been all along, and still are, paid German agents. They show that the Bolshevik revolution which threw Russia into such an orgy of murder and excesses as the world has seldom seen, actually was arranged by the German staff. They show how the paid agents of Germany betrayed Russia at the Brest-Litovsk peace conference; how German staff officers secretly have been received by the Bolsheviks as military advisers; how they have acted as spies upon the embassies of the nations with which Russia was allied or at peace, how they have effectually directed the Bolshevik foreign, domestic and economic policy wholly in the interest of Germany and the shame and degradation of Russia.

They show how a picked German commander was detailed to "defend Petrograd" against the German army. One of the documents, a terse note from the German general staff to the council of peoples commissars at Petrograd, discloses that as long ago as November, 1917, when the Russian regime still was regarded as an ally of the nations at war with Germany, the Germans were brusquely requiring Lenin and Trotsky to furnish information regarding the amounts and places of storage of supplies received by Russia from America, England and France.

Pro-German "World Socialism" Workers

Others tell of the launching in January and February this year of a Bolshevik peace and Socialistic propaganda against the United States, England and France, at the direction of the German intelligence service. This was at the very time that Scheidmann, the powerful German Socialist and world Socialist apostle was in communication with his Russian brothers "regarding the destruction of the traces of the party's business relations with the Imperial government." The intelligence service required the Bolsheviks to send to the allied countries through neutral Europe "comrades" under assumed names and with false neutral passports, to preach their doctrine of disorganization and to carry on campaigns of "counter-revolution, sabotage, looting, etc."

Plans of the Germans for sending three submarines, disassembled by rail overland to Vladivostok for service on the Pacific, are disclosed in a communication of the German high seas fleet general staff to the commissars. Another of the naval communications reveals a scheme conceived in January of employing Russian ships on the Pacific under the Russian flag to carry agitators and incendiaries and outrage-perpetrators to the United States, Japan and the British colonies in Eastern Asia.

The Mail Bag

Problems of Organized Farmers

EDITOR, Guide: The object of the writer in these letters is not only to occasionally suggest some things that can be accomplished by the farmers through organization, but to point out some of the defects in the organization as it exists; and to suggest, if possible, the remedies therefor. The defects must be seen before the remedy can be applied, and it is important that the defects be remedied before the organization becomes so large and cumbersome that the defects may prove fatal.

We have heretofore called attention to the necessity of a proper division of the province into directors' districts, and of the holding of district conventions for the purpose of developing the local leadership, of considering matters of local interest and more thoroughly discussing and threshing out matters that must come before the general convention. And we have shown that this defect opens wide the door for the making of errors. As the organization becomes larger these defects will become more obvious and the mistakes thus made will be more serious. We do not care to discuss these matters here. The question that we wish to ask is, do we have the machinery, the facilities, for giving the local the assistance that it demands in order to keep it a live healthy unit in the great organization.

In order to answer this question we must consider frankly what motives men have for becoming members of the U.F.A. We are pleased to state that there are a great many men among the membership who see the big things to be accomplished; the solution of great questions concerning the farmers' interest and the general welfare and all that this involves. But we must say that our experience has taught us that the average man joins the U.F.A. for motives that are not so high and are much more local in their application. Such men usually ask themselves, "How much can I save?" or "How much can I make by joining the U.F.A.?" Now, there are very many men of this calibre; and after all, to them it's a simple business proposition; a question of dollars and cents. Not a very high plane my reader will say. But of such are the masses of we common people, and the Great Lincoln said that, "the Lord loved us common people, otherwise He would not have made so many of us."

This being the case the solution of the local co-operative trading becomes a vital problem for the U.F.A. The local must be taught how to buy and sell co-operatively. The representative of the business organization should be a frequent visitor of the local. The grouping of several locals through some business organization, so that

they can trade collectively, is important. Many a local whose members have come together with these objects in view, have been disappointed and allowed to drift apart because they did not know how to get the advantage of co-operative trading. The child that was thus born into the family of the U.F.A. has died, because of the lack of proper nourishment—the proper teaching and supervision in its trading operations. In such a community the difficulty of future organization is not decreased but enhanced, and unless this want can be supplied effectively it is doubtful whether the drive for membership will bear the fruits that it should.

We have thought that with the proper division of the province into directors' districts and with the selection of a local director or his representative, who was an expert in co-operative trading, who should be paid a remuneration that he could devote sufficient of his time to the work, going regularly from local to local, posting them how to combine their different locals into one trading medium, keeping the membership closely in touch with the trading organization and with the central, paying particular attention to inexperienced locals, and all the time looking after the membership and the educational interests of the organization, that we would probably have an efficient solution to this particular defect.

This, however, involves some changes in the fundamental law of the organization and expenditure of more money, but even in the one field of marketing stock and produce, sufficient savings would be made to more than justify the expenditure. And men thus associated with the body would ultimately learn to see bigger things for which the organization stands.

Think it over.
S. S. Dunham,
Ex-Vice-President U.F.A.
Lethbridge, Alta.

Daylight Saving

EDITOR, Guide: By far the greater portion of the farmers are dissatisfied with the daylight saving system for many different reasons. In the first place, a good many farmers have not changed their time at all, others have changed it one half-hour, others are working on the fast time; which makes things very inconvenient all around.

The farmer gets up at a time to do his work when it is best suited to nature and himself. I might say he is working on a system that has been tried out for years, and because the war is here it does not change nature nor make the day any longer. The farmer works in the busy times as long as his physical strength will stand it, especially at the present time of the war. Then what is the use of a farmer getting up from

one-quarter to three-quarters before daylight when in the first of May, when lamps in the house, taking to the barn to see and harness, etc., and then in the evening a half while it is yet daylight?

Then again we have things to contend with in May say that last spring up every morning. It is at four through the far from 10 to 12 months to be worse in harvest. In harvest we can get generally speaking, go to staiders if the dew is not we can get through at 4 system we get up an hour light, light our lamps as probably wait an hour breakfast for the dew and then finish up an hour. Remember you cannot clear hours of man and work each day as the w

In threshing time, from most machines were for dark. How then are you say more daylight? I here and leave the pe they will make the bes it. This system may business men of the down to their work, so nine-thirty o'clock, but plants even from the well as the farmers who and four o'clock in ti light a lamp to do their class it as a daylight s

Suppose the extra the city is all through saving system. If w compare the extra tho produce with the incony production of the count it has), then I must wise and pound foolish ment has transforme they have not transfo the work depending when they have asked duction from the farm put one of the gre blocks before the farm production scheme, wh of pleasure, and I hop will, another year, r cannot manufacture d sature.—Alex. Touisto

Re "A Typic"

EDITOR, Guide. In August 28, "Farmer i the heading "A Typ furth a somewhat fee the government shoul whether the men of C if they have a half-se a full outfit) should colors. Now, as a far to point out that Si etc., has already de shall be no exemptio Sir Robert is perfectl stitutional. Why si exempt? We need need boots, coal, d meat. Why should miners, cotton ms butchers claim exemp farmers?

The exemption of a class, would be don't you forget it. I," claims that the of the best farmers hardly realize this of the farmers in Cla me to say that th free, able and willing country and are not tions. In fact, Sir, the best of ou already heard the —and, alas! a them are now filling and Belgium, just ssered as that rock-off Judah's land, wh hours the incarnate was laid. Can't/a answered her countr so to her very last be a few "slackers population, but let many of the second men are doing the doing are shaming centage of the Angl

Continued

September 25, 1918

one-quarter to three-quarters of an hour before daylight which we did up to the first of May, and lighting our lamps in the house, taking our lanterns to the barn to see and attend to our horses, etc., and then sitting around in the evening a half-an-hour or so while it is yet daylight?

Then again we have the frozen mornings to contend with in seeding. You may say that last spring it was frozen up every morning. The farmers lost an hour through the fast time system from 10 to 12 mornings. It is going to be worse in harvest and threshing. In harvest we can get up at daylight generally speaking, go to work with our hands if the dew is not too heavy, and break up at dark. With this system we get up an hour before daylight, light our lamps and lanterns and light, light our lamps and lanterns and probably wait an hour or two after breakfast for the dew to clear away, and then finish up an hour before dark. Remember you cannot change the regular hours of man and beast and say work each day as the weather suits.

Is threshing time, from September 20, most machines work from daylight to dark. How then are you going to make any more daylight? The daylight is here and leave the people alone and they will make the best advantage of it. This system may be all right for business men of the cities who get down to their work, say from nine to nine-thirty o'clock, but there are complaints even from the city people as well as the farmers who have to get up at four o'clock in the morning and light a lamp to do their work, and then class it as a daylight saving system.

Suppose the extra garden work in the city is all through the daylight saving system. If we are going to compare the extra those little gardens produce with the inconvenience and non-production of the country (which effect it has), then I must say it is penny wise and pound foolish. Our government has transformed the time but they have not transformed nature and the work depending on nature, and when they have asked for greater production from the farmer I say they have put one of the greatest stumbling blocks before the farmer in the greater production scheme, which comes ahead of pleasure, and I hope our government will, another year, realize that they cannot manufacture daylight or change nature.—Alex. Toulston, Tugaska, Sask.

Re "A Typical Case"

Editor, Guide. In your issue of August 28, "Farmer in Class I," under the heading "A Typical Case," puts forth a somewhat feeble petition that the government should decide at once whether the men of Class I. (especially if they have a half-section of land and a full outfit) should be called to the colors. Now, as a farmer, I would like to point out that Sir Robert Borden, etc., has already decided that there shall be no exemptions, and for once Sir Robert is perfectly correct and constitutional. Why should farmers be exempt? We need wheat. We also need boots, coal, dry-goods, butcher meat. Why should not bootmakers, miners, cotton manufacturers and butchers claim exemption as well as the farmers?

The exemption of any one class, as a class, would be Bolshevism—and don't you forget it. "Farmer in Class I," claims that there are "thousands of the best farmers affected." I can hardly realize this claim. On behalf of the farmers in Class I, will you allow me to say that there are thousands free, able and willing to fight for their country and are not asking for exemptions. In fact, Sir, great numbers of the best of our farmers have already heard their country's call—and, alas! a great many of them are now filling graves in France and Belgium, just as holy, just as sacred as that rock-hewn tomb in far-off Judah's land, where for a few brief hours the incarnate Son of God Himself was laid. Canada West has nobly answered her country's call, and will do so to her very last man. There may be a few "slackers" among our alien population, but let us be fair. A good many of the second generation of these men are doing their bit, and by so doing are shaming a very small percentage of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Continued on Page 47

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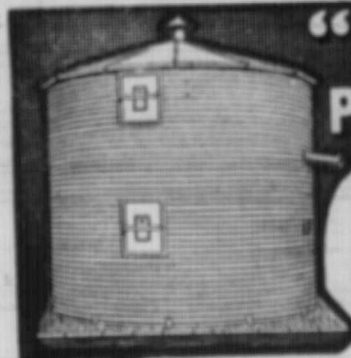
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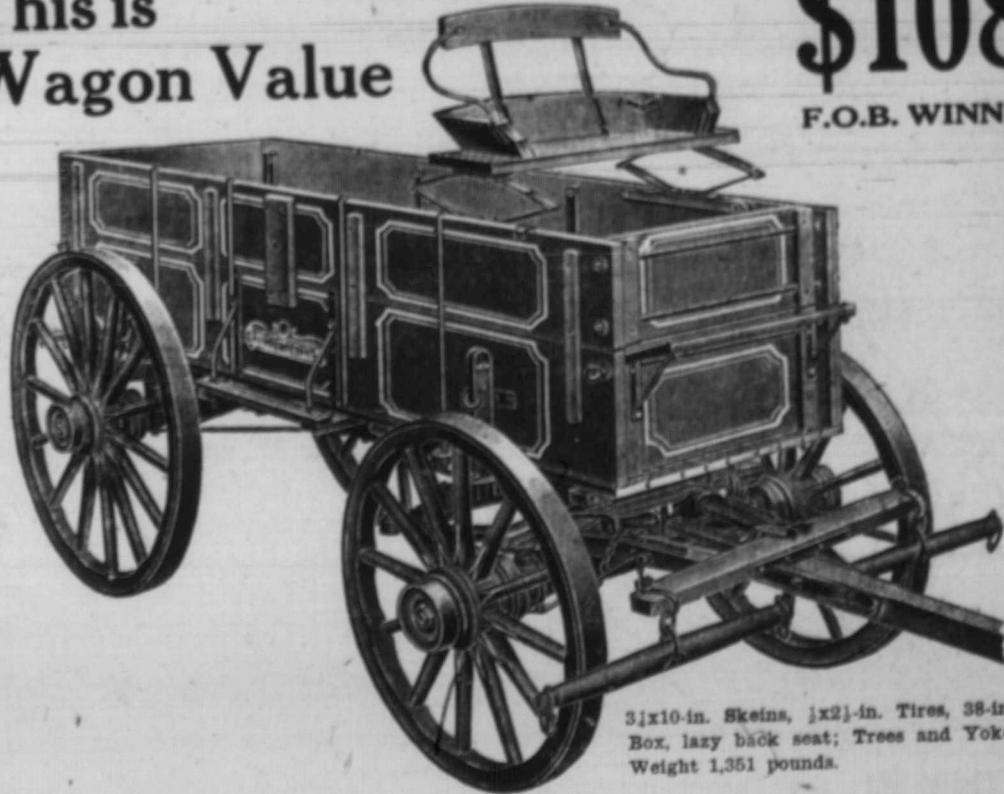
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Screenings

Mamma—"Now, Freddy, mind what I say. I don't want you to go over into the next garden to play with that Binks boy; he's very rude."

Freddy (heard a few moments afterwards calling over the wall)—"Say, Binks, ma says I'm not to go in your garden because you're rude; but you come over here into my garden—I ain't rude."

The new girl in the counting room of a daily newspaper was from the country. An elderly gentleman walked up to her and said:

"I would like to get copies of your paper for a week back."
 She replied: "Auntie has one, too; you had better try porous plasters. You can get them just across the street."

He was a professional conjurer. "Now, ladies and gentlemen," he said, with a wave of the hand, "this is the magic cabinet. I invite any lady in the audience to enter this cabinet. I will then close the door, and when it shall be opened again the lady will have disappeared, leaving no trace."

There was an impressive silence until a little, under-sized man in the second row turned to an enormous woman, who sat by him, and breathed eagerly:

"Maria, dear, won't you oblige the gentleman!"

A Frenchman was waiting at a railway station in Ireland when a couple of natives sat down beside him.

Said one: "Sure, Pat, it's down to Kilmory I've been, and I'm on me way back to Kilpatrick."

"Ye don't say so," said the other. "It's meself that's just after being down to Kilkenny, and I stop here a bit before I go to Kilmor."

"What assassins!" exclaimed the Frenchman. "Would that I were safely back in France!"

Tommy and Timmy were bored stiff. They were smothered in mud, short of cigarettes, and hungry. They both sat silent for a time, then Tommy suddenly burst out:

"Fancy, Tim, a munition worker gets four quid a week for making shells!"
 "Yus," growled Tommy, "and we get a bob a day for stopping 'em."

A Hunk O' Tin

A ballad dedicated to the ambulance corps and entitled "Another Hunk o' Tin" is printed in the Aesculapian Bulletin. Part of it is as follows:—

"You may talk of shifting gear
 When you're riding far from here
 An' you're sent to pick up wounded
 and then beat it;

But when it comes to pluggin'
 You can keep right on a-chuggin'
 'Cause feet works and your hands is
 free to steer it,

When the roads ain't half the time
 A-servin' o' their purpose.—Yes, it's
 grim!

But of all the amb'lance crew
 The surest one I knew
 Was our crashin', slammin', bashed-in
 hunk o' tin.

It was Din! Din! Din
 You five and ten cent mouse-trap 'unk
 o' tin.

Though I've damned and cursed and
 prayed yer,
 By the 'Enry Ford as made yer,
 I takes my 'at off to yer!—Unk 'o tin."

George Washington Jones, late of Atlanta, was making his first trip forward on a supply wagon—with not much farther to go—when from the side of the road a camouflaged American battery broke forth thunderously, sending a few 300-pound tokens over the line to Fritz. The ground trembled from the salvo, but not any more than George, as he jumped from the high seat to the road. The American artillery officer in charge of the battery crossed over the road. "Scared?" he demanded. "Well," George said, "Ah was slightly agitated at first. Ah suttin'ly was. But keep right on. Dat's the only way to win this wah—fish dem guns."

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UNITED GRAIN GROWERS' SECURITIES CO., Ltd., 320 Loughheed Building, Calgary, Alberta, offers for sale two improved sections fine wheat land near Calgary, 2 1/4 miles from good town; good water; 640 acres in crop, one-third delivered in bin goes to purchaser. \$45.00 per acre, good terms. No. 400. We have a choice list of selected grain and mixed farms of all sizes; also some excellent ranches at very reasonable prices and easy terms. Write us. Tell us what you want. We have it. 39-3

FOR SALE—CHOICE HALF SECTION, 1-44-20 west, third; three miles from Grand Trunk; 240 acres cultivated, balance pasture, good water; good frame house, two tanks in basement, telephone; new barn, 30 x 60, fully equipped, concrete floor, 50 barrel cistern; fine location; implement shed; portable granaries, \$3,000 cash, balance \$1,000 yearly. Ten per cent. discount for cash on credit amount. Apply, George Blackstock, Gallivan, Sask. 39-3

FOR QUICK SALE, 320 ACRES AT \$55.00 PER acre, \$2,000 cash, balance on terms to suit purchaser. Farm 4 miles from Alameda, good road, 1 1/4 miles from a school; good house and good stable; good granaries and excellent water; 100 acres summer-fallowed, balance of land in good state of cultivation; small pasture near stable. This farm will make a good home. Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Alameda, Sask. 39-4

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale, cheap, in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating clearly desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

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FOR LIST OF FARM LANDS FOR SALE IN the Portage la Prairie and Oakville district, write R. J. Newman, Real Estate Agent, Portage la Prairie, Man. 37-9

FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS AND chicken ranches, write to Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 371f

FOR SALE—STOCK AND GRAIN FARMS, Buffalo Lake district, Alberta, \$20 upwards. Write, Bunnell Bros., Mirror, Alta. 36-4

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AUTOMOBILE EXPERTS ARE IN CONSTANT demand. I.C.R. home-study courses provide expert training. Prospectus free. International Correspondence Schools, Dept. K, 745 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal, Canada. 38-2

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The Guide	3903	3701	960	6929	15493	
Second paper	2650	3338	232	2513	8733	
Third paper	953	1150	336	1359	3798	

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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba

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The Deeper Life

On Human Nature---A Further Word

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

IN a letter to the editor, which only fell into my hands recently, a "subscriber" asks my precise meaning and justification for the closing sentence in my article of July 3 on Human Nature—"that there is no human clod that has not in it some spark from the eternal flame, that every man has a distinctive glory, that every body is a temple of the Holy Spirit, that every life must go on forever, and that for ever, if need be, God must love and seek to win every lost soul into which He has breathed the breath of life."



Dr. Bland

I am very sorry that I am so late in replying and I give the reply in this column because I think "subscriber" so desired and because the discussion may be interesting to others.

The statements in question are a correct quotation of the closing words of my article. I scarcely know how to express my thought more plainly than it is given in these statements, but perhaps my idea may emerge more clearly if I try to show why I think of human nature as I do.

I think one can find in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament foundation for as lofty a view of human nature as I have tried to express. I don't know that to any one accepting them as authoritative it would be necessary for me to make any other reference than to Genesis I, 26, 27: "And God said, let us make man in our image, after our likeness; and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth."

"No God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them." It would seem to me that there is in these words either by actual statement or by the most direct and inevitable inference solid and adequate foundation for all my statements.

But these words do not stand alone. In Psalm VIII, 4-6, the Psalmist expresses his wonder at the dignity conferred on man, "for Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honor. Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of Thy hands; Thou has put all things under his feet."

The Revised Version, though with some doubt, gives a still higher exaltation to man by substituting "God" for "Angels." "Thou hast made him a little lower than God."

But most authoritative to me is the way in which the Lord Jesus regarded little children. "Suffer the little children to come unto me," He said, "for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." At another time when His disciples were quarrelling as to who should have the highest positions in His Kingdom, He called a little child and taking Him in His arms, said, "Except ye be converted and become as little children ye shall not enter into the Kingdom of Heaven." Surely the words of Jesus directly justify at least the first three of my statements and by irresistible inference the last.

If God could ever forget or turn away with indifference from any soul He had made, then His love would be more transitory than a mother's, for no true mother could ever cast out of her heart her child. But God asserts that His love is beyond even a mother's. "Can a woman forget her sucking child that she should not have com-

passion on the son of her womb? Yea, they may forget, yet will I not forget thee."

I know there are passages in the Bible which seem to express a different view, to teach the corruption of all mankind in consequence of the first sin of Adam and Eve. But this is an idea which was not developed until shortly before the time of Christ. The narrative in the third chapter of Genesis, it will be noted by anyone who frees his mind from the later ideas which we have long been accustomed to read into it, makes no mention of any transmitted corruption of nature. Suffering and toil and death are the sentence there pronounced on Adam and Eve and the sentence is pronounced on them alone. And as a competent scholar says (St. John Thackeray in The

Relation of St. Paul to Contemporary Jewish Thought—a most illuminating book, published by MacMillan & Co.) "This transmission does not meet us until we come down to the apocryphal books written shortly before or about the time of St. Paul." (H. 31).

St. Paul seems to teach that Adam's sin corrupted the whole race (Romans V., 12-14), but not so clearly that his meaning is beyond debate. And in I. Cor. XV., 45-49, he certainly seems to give a very different idea of man not as corrupted and weakened by Adam's sin, but as originally imperfect and morally undeveloped. The fact is probably that St. Paul took his ideas of human nature and the origin of sin from the Jewish rabbis at whose feet he had been educated and that he naturally and almost inevitably shared the confusion and divergence of opinion which we know existed among them.

But no Christian familiar with rabbinic thought, with all respect for the wisdom and moral insight it shows, would for a moment dream it had any authority for us.

The whole conception of human nature as inheriting a perversion and corruption through sin of Adam and Eve is just the speculation of pre-Christian Jewish thinkers seeking to account for the existence of sin in a world which they believed had been created by a holy God. It is a deeply interesting theory; it has elements of profound wisdom; it has satisfied many minds and has exerted a great and enduring influence, but it is after all just the theorizing of great and good man with far less material and far more imperfect methods of investigation and thought than we have today.

In proof of this depressing and obviously incorrect doctrine of the total corruption of human nature, Psalm XIV. is often cited. But this only shows how our pre-suppositions can blind our eyes. The invectives of Psalm XIV. are all levelled at the wicked, not at the race. The "people of God" are not included. They are the victims of the wicked. There are "righteous" people and God is with them. Still more unjustifiable is it to take the passionate expressions of Psalm LI, the vehement and extravagant utterances of an Oriental loathing himself for his sins and treat them as sober scientific statements of fact. In the old days when the Methodist baptismal ritual following verse 5 of this Psalm contained the clause "For as much as all men are conceived and born in sin" a father who had asked me to baptize his child insisted that I must leave out that expression. He would not have the child's mother so calumniated. I left

Text: Luke XV. 4.
"What Man of you having a hundred sheep, if he lose one of them doth not leave the ninety and nine in the wilderness and go after that which is lost—until he find it!"

it out at his request with heavy goodwill. It has since been expressed. The birth of a child may be anxiety enough, but also it may be as holy as any human act can be.

The limits of space have confined me in this reply to the scriptural teaching. Unquestionably it varies. In this perplexity I turn with confidence and trust to the mind of Christ and His feeling for the little children. They at least in His thought were not totally depraved and corrupt, and if the child is not, is the man? I at least have never seen the man in whom I thought the divine image had been wholly effaced. But how much more is to be said!

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Mrs. Ill-health

By Mrs. Walter H. Parby



Irene Parby

of continued ill-health this felt compelled to withdraw life for a time. It is the of all that a complete rest

restored Mrs. Parby to the work to which she has just been so devoted and in which she was so w leadership by training an

It was in 1916 that Mrs. Parby started president of the Women of Alberta. At organization was in its in it is one of the most influential in that province so one person has contri its growth and progress president since February its growth has at no tim ular it is builded firmly omic and social founds destined to fill no small life of the women of

Mrs. Parby was Irene her marriage to Mr. Parby in "good old Lon From the time she was 16 she lived at Rawalpib job in India. Her wint there and her summers Himalayas. During thi erms was engaged who the Marryat children's Mrs. Parby remarked r that time her chief busi to evade any form of sch ing and writing were my time," she said. "Four a magazine which we p soap-tablets, and many were the poems and the we evolved."

On returning to E Marryat and his family rey, and there another Miss Irene a taste for This governess remain Irene's education was c for some lessons in m elocution.

Shortly after, she w and stayed there for friends in "dear little edge of the Black Fore it—the beautiful old market place, I can and things at 'the m walks in the Black F music, and the quaint where. I liked the s so much—I just hate turning out as they are A few years later Ire another six months i again has nothing bu ones of Germany. time of her girlhood afraid it was spent i time, for she did a gr ing, and acting in pr and helped get up man She loved all outdoor skating, hockey and t she says, "I enjoyed Later, because of i

Mrs. Parlyb Resigns

Ill-health Makes Pause in Brilliant Career

By Mary P. McCallum

LAST week's Guide Post was a message from Miss Spiller, secretary of the United Farm Women of Alberta, announcing the resignation of the president of the U.F.W.A., Mrs. Walter H. Parlyb. This announcement has come as a shock to the thousands of Mrs. Parlyb's friends throughout Canada, but more particularly to those persons who have been more or less closely associated with her in her work during the past three years. Last March Mrs. Parlyb underwent a serious operation, and since that time has never regained her normal good health.



Irene Parlyb

It was because of continued ill-health that Mrs. Parlyb felt compelled to withdraw from public life for a time. It is the earnest hope of all that a complete rest will shortly restore Mrs. Parlyb to health, and to the work to which she has in the years just been so devoted and faithful and in which she was so well fitted for leadership by training and outlook.

It was in 1916 that Mrs. Parlyb was elected president of the United Farm Women of Alberta. At that time the organization was in its infancy. Today it is one of the most influential organizations in that province, and perhaps no one person has contributed more to its growth and progress than has its president since February, 1916. While its growth has at no time been spectacular it is builded firmly on sound economic and social foundations, and is destined to fill no small place in the life of the women of Alberta.

Mrs. Parlyb was Irene Marryat before her marriage to Mr. Parlyb. She was born in "good old London" in 1868. From the time she was 13 until she was 16 she lived at Rawalpindi in the Punjab in India. Her winters were spent there and her summers in the beautiful Himalayas. During this time a governess was engaged who had charge of the Marryat children's education, but Mrs. Parlyb remarked recently that at that time her chief business in life was to evade any form of school work. "Reading and writing were my manias at that time," she said. "Four of us girls ran a magazine which we printed on those soap-tablets, and many and wonderful were the poems and the penny dreadfuls we evolved."

On returning to England Colonel Marryat and his family retired to Surrey, and there another governess gave Miss Irene a taste for good literature. This governess remained a year, and Irene's education was completed except for some lessons in music, singing and elocution.

Shortly after, she went to Germany, and stayed there for six months with friends in "dear little Freiburg at the edge of the Black Forest. How I loved it—the beautiful old cathedral and market place. I can smell the roses and things at the market now—our walks in the Black Forest, and the music, and the quaint people everywhere. I liked the southern Germans so much—I just hate to think of their turning out as they are."

A few years later Irene Marryat spent another six months in Germany, and again has nothing but pleasant memories of Germany. Speaking at one time of her girlhood she said she was afraid it was spent in having a good time, for she did a great deal of dancing, and acting in private theatricals, and helped get up many entertainments. She loved all outdoor games, cricket, skating, hockey and tennis. "In fact," she says, "I enjoyed everything."

Later, because of ill-health, she was

ordered to the Engadine, in Switzerland, for a winter. She went there with a girl friend and spent the winter at St. Moritz. Here again she has a delightful memory of beautiful mountains and lakes, and quaint Swiss chalets, and thoughtful friendly peasant folk speaking their queer Romanish gibberish, a mixture of French, German and Italian.

A year or so after, in 1896, she came to Alberta for a visit with some friends who had a ranch there. Her descriptions and reminiscences of those pioneer days in Alberta are full of romance and the joy of living in a country in the making. She said, "Calgary was a little rollicking cow-boy town, and the old sports of those times would not recognize it today. Polo and broncho-busting and general hilarity, were its chief features. My first drive from Lacombe, which was the nearest station, 30 miles away, was a thing of vivid memories—tumbling out of one mud hole into another, doubling up teams to get through, dropping into a creek and praying the bridge of poles was somewhere under the water and we might be lucky enough to hit the middle of it in the waning light of a summer evening, arriving at the ranch about 11.30 p.m., tired out but thrilled with a feeling of adventure, to find a roaring fire of logs in the living room to welcome us, and a hired man, who, to me, fresh from England, seemed a character straight out of Brete Harte."

She did not go back to England in the spring as she had intended, but elected to make her home in Alberta. She says many of her friends in the Old Country thought she was crazy, and pictured her in buckskin clothes, riding bronchos, and being generally tough. There were very few neighbors in those days, but Mrs. Parlyb never felt lonely. She loved the life, and the bigness of everything, the absence of conventionalities, and worries and pettiness. Learning to cook and keep house were a game to her. "Everything was fresh," she once said, "and the world seemed so young and interesting. Seeing a country in the making is an interest not given to everyone. We just hated seeing the railway coming, and the mushroom shacks springing up, and the fences shutting all the nicest bits of range. But it had to come, and the pioneer days seem far away now. But oncoming civilization has its compensations, and water laid on, and electric light make up for all-one has lost as one grows older."

Among the first things Mrs. Parlyb did in her new home was to make a flower garden, when flower gardens were little known in the great ranch country. It has always been her special hobby. Her home is a little bit of England. To visit Mrs. Parlyb there is to be taken into a quaint English garden, and into enchanting English living-room, to chat with a charming English hostess over afternoon tea. Mrs. Parlyb has one son, 18 years of age. "If this hideous war goes on I suppose it will claim him—but I try not to think of it. He is delicate, otherwise he would have gone before, because he felt he should from the beginning, but until he is older and stronger he is of more use here for he is a good farmer."

Mrs. Parlyb's public work began in 1913. The women of Alix organized a "Country Woman's Club" and Mrs. Parlyb was the secretary. Mrs. Parlyb disclaims any credit for organizing the club, but it afforded to women of that community many good times. In 1915 the club became a U.F.W.A. when the organization was first formed in Edmonton. In 1916, when she became provincial president of the U.F.W.A., Mrs. Parlyb resigned her position as secretary of the Alix Club and gave her whole time to the provincial work. Under her hands the organization has prospered and grown, and the best wishes of her large circle of friends are extended to her in the hope that she may soon again take her place in public life.

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Write for College Year Book and information in regard to Course in which interested.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

September 25, 1918

... courage and ability. As I said before, keep an eye on him.

As if to prove the theory that Cabinet Ministers are accidents the man who grew on the House most during the session was the greatest accident of them all—Hon. A. K. Maclean. He wasn't meant to be in the Union Government at all. Premier Murray was the Liberal selected from Sir Robert Borden's native province. But, when Mr. Murray got back home after the formalities had been completed, he found the old party spirit too strong. To put it baldly, he backed up and Hon. A. K. Maclean stepped into the vacancy and proceeded to work his way to respect and popularity. Everybody likes "A.K." even if he did criticise budgets in a rather weepy voice when he was financial critic of the Opposition. But they didn't expect very much of him. Consequently when he came through with the best budget speech heard in years and explained Hon. J. D. Reid's railway muddles so that at times they were almost intelligible the Unionists, or some of them anyway, were pleased as well as surprised.

Hon. C. J. Doherty, around whose devoted head the storms of the session howled harmlessly, is the most lovable old gentleman in the lot. He may be, and probably is totally unfitted to enforce a Military Service Act but he can explain a knotty point in any bill so that even the lawyers are mystified. What more could you ask of a Minister of Justice? And he can close his argument with a smile that carries sunshine even to the hearts of the Opposition.

Sir Thomas White, who was absent during the entire session through alleged illness, should fit securely into any Union scheme because, though nominally a Conservative, he was so recently a Liberal that he can hardly have forgotten all the teachings of his earlier life. He was once fancied for Premier but lacks personal magnetism. It begins to look as if it would take a man with a personal following to get very far in the near future and Sir Thomas' personal following is rather a negligible quantity.

As for the others they're more numerous than notable. Hon. J. D. Reid is the chore boy. In those ten distracting days when Sir Robert Borden was choosing his first Cabinet the rush of great men to the Borden residence was appalling. Hon. Dr. Reid is said to have come early and waited patiently. In fact, it is said he took a chair in the Borden kitchen and sat down. Men came and went in a steady stream but, every time Sir Robert sought refuge in the kitchen, there was the Doctor waiting for him, prepared to comfort him and do him good. Such patience and constancy had to be rewarded. It was. And Hon. J. D. Reid has been waiting on his Premier ever since with splendid results from a personal standpoint.

Hon. C. C. Ballantyne is probably a good business man. But when did business find a place in politics? He may learn the game if he lasts long enough but the chances are against his lasting. He looked stronger early in the session than he does now.

General Mewburn is a soldier rather than a politician. All of his earlier speeches proved that. Moreover, his colleagues look on him as a temporary convenience and are giving him the kind of work that does not tend to increase his popularity. He may last the war out.

Hon. Thos. Crothers headed all the lists of those who were to be retired before Union Government was born or thought of. The activity of W. F. O'Connor in regard to bacon and one or two other foods prolonged his official life. Now O'Connor is gone.

Hon. Martin Burrill too will soon be back in his Okanagan peach grove while Hon. Frank Cochrane sits silently wondering whether Sir William Mackenzie has enough influence to keep him from becoming head of the Government railway system. As for Hon. Hugh Guthrie he never fully arrived; and the House is tiring of Sir George Foster's oratory.

There you have the Union Government. You'll probably admit that it is rather a motley gathering. What is going to become of it, and when? Well, that is another—or rather two other stories.



To win this war every ounce of the strength of each of the allied nations must be put forth to meet the organized, trained and disciplined efficiency of the Central Powers—that gigantic, ruthless force which is the result of fifty years of planning and preparation.

And every ounce of every allied nation's strength is in the hands and brains and hearts of the individuals of each nation, because they are free peoples.

Now the individuals of each nation must live as well as fight, therefore a proportion of the effort and material of each nation must be diverted from war purposes to living necessities.

So the less each individual takes from himself or herself for personal use the more effort will there be left for fighting and winning the war.

Every cent you spend represents that much effort because somebody must do something for you in order to earn that cent—somebody's effort must be given to you instead of to the war.

Therefore the less you spend—the less of somebody's effort you take for your individual use—the more will you leave in the national surplus for war effort.

The war can be won only by the surplus strength of the allied nations. The money each individual saves represents that surplus strength.

So the truly loyal Canadian will use less, spend less, and save more, to help to win the war.

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18



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Women and their Gas Wagons

Continued from Page 9

could not drive our car. I think it is very necessary that every farm woman should learn to drive her own car."

Mrs. Parrott, of Grandview, finds many uses for her car. She says: "We have a small touring car here and use it for almost everything that we would use a driver or a team and wagon. The town is more than ten miles distant and the car goes in and out in one-third the time a team would take. On such a trip the cost of the gasoline is very little more than would pay for our horses in the livery barn. Besides the car can go in almost any weather, sometimes when it would be a cruelty to take horses out. I bring out all kinds of freight and groceries from town. The mailbox is four miles distant and that is a favorite run. I often have to go to town for repairs for machinery that the men need in the busy time."

"Some farmer's wives take their cream to the express office every other day, saying that the creameries pay such good prices for butter fat that it does not pay to churn during the hot days. "I would not like to be without a car because they are always ready to go with so little trouble. I just go into the garage and see that the radiator is full of water, usually put a quart of oil in the crank pit if needed, see that the tires are pumped and I am ready to start. Just before leaving town I make the same examination because the gasoline stations have free air for cars with much less exertion than hand-pumping."

Break-downs Hold No Terror

Mrs. Parrott gives us some interesting side-lights on her management of her car when things go wrong. The woman who hesitates to drive her car "for fear something will happen" should read carefully this part of Mrs. Parrott's experience. She writes: "My experience with break-downs has been few. One reason is that I never drive very fast, usually between 15 and 20 miles an hour. Of all the motor accidents we hear the cars are usually travelling at a high rate of speed. When one is going at a moderate rate and something does happen the car can soon be stopped or righted. Quite often I have been out with the car when a tire becomes punctured. I simply stop the engine, get out and jack up the wheel, and take off the punctured tire and carry it home or to the garage in town. We have a tool box on the side of the car and

carry a small lifting jack, wrenches, tire-chains, a vulcanizer or tire-mender with rubber patches. There is another kind of leaking tire that I have had. The air does not go out with a bang but slowly leaks out until the rim of the wheel strikes the road. The car will not steer so well and the rim bumps along like a wagon wheel. In either case, I take off the tire and go slowly on the rim until I arrive at some place where I can get a fresh one put on, or someone to help me.

"At first when I started to drive a car the gasoline tank went dry several times. I took the emergency tank and walked to the nearest place where I knew they had a car. It was never very far as nearly all the farmers around here have cars. Some buy gasoline by the barrel, others buy four or five gallons at a time. Anyway, when I arrived at one place I had to show the man how to get under the car and turn the screw that drains the gasoline tank. He remarked that he was that much wiser because he didn't know the thing was there before. I had seen our own men get gasoline out that way to clean their clothes.

"Several times I have been out in the car and caught in the rain, when I would have to get out and put the lifting jack under each wheel and put the chains on. I have seen others putting on chains by laying the chain on the ground and pushing the wheel on the chain and fasten it. I can always put up the top and put on the side-curtains as well as any man. We usually travel with the top down so long as the weather is dry.

"I always drive with my foot over the brake pedal and averted one accident by doing so. One day I was riding calmly along the road when the car headed straight for the fence to my right. In less than 30 seconds I had the gasoline shut off and the brake on and the car standing in front of a barbed wire fence. I backed it into the road again, but it was hard work to keep it there. It simply wouldn't steer right, but by going slowly I got to town, where they told me that one of the radius rods underneath was badly bent.

"But I should say something about my experience with mud holes. Along the country road there are usually at some time or other mud holes. It is some time now since I have been stuck in one because I can handle the engine better now. At first I used to kill it, but now I can drive the car through quite deep mud when there is no turning out, or backing up and going some



The Girls Take the Cream Can to the Station in the Car.

other way. Several times stopped in mud and had to move. I got sticks and one in a strong position wheels, or which ever around without going for lifting jack on the pole wheel until more sticks be pushed under the wheels in front. Stones or or anything that would the wheels does very wood country and any stuck I have never had sticks or poles.

"The spring of the year as culverts seem to get the water lodges on the slowly and getting the walk and push the car to need to stop I have traveled places. Any woman a little judgment, get a pleasure out of her car.

Precaution

One writer tells us this depends on seeing that right before one starts is that if the radiator water, and there is plenty oil and gasoline there is anything going wrong.

"Just before leaving to similar examination because line stations have free which means much less hand pumping. Some women, have difficulty cars. My husband purchased batteries, and are the a self-starter in a Ford yet. The batteries sit under the back seat and seats them with the front starting the car I open the gasoline slight switch key to the opposite engine usually starts turns of the crank, and nicely I turn the switch per place.

"The men at home fixing the car and men they take the whole car it a thorough cleaning a year. Then there is a town where we are able at a moderate price. towns I have passed the trips there are some where one can get repairs.

The Baby and

Some women feel that must take a baby with go they cannot manage after the baby. Mrs. baby, but managing the car at the one time do any embarrassment, al he gets restless on lon how she does it: "A f here is to Lake Dauph forty-five miles. My brother usually takes long a trip. When get trips my baby gets rest someone else to drive t town or down to mot site quiet beside me o I have taken him out me ever since he was When he was an infant with his head in kept my elbow across

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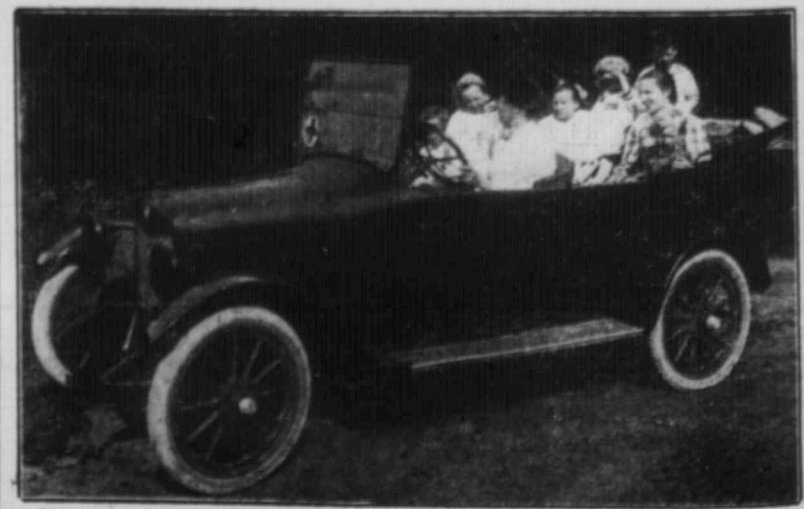
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other way. Several times the car has stopped in mud and has refused to move. I got sticks and poles and put one in a strong position beside the rear wheel, or which ever wheel moved around without going forward, got the lifting jack on the pole and lifted the wheel until more sticks or poles could be pushed under the wheel and put more in front. Stones or sticks or grass or anything that would be solid under the wheels does very well. This is a wood country and any time I have been stuck I have never had to go far for sticks or poles.

"The spring of the year is the worst, as culverts seem to get choked up and the water lodges on the road. By going slowly and getting the passengers to walk and push the car when it threatened to stop I have travelled over some bad places. Any woman can, by using a little judgment, get a great deal of pleasure out of her car."

Precaution Needed

One writer tells us that a great deal depends on seeing that things are alright before one starts out. Her opinion is that if the radiator is full of water, and there is plenty of cylinder oil and gasoline there is little chance of anything going wrong. She continues, "Just before leaving town I make a similar examination because the gasoline stations have free air for cars, which means much less exertion than hand pumping. Some people, especially women, have difficulty in cranking cars. My husband purchased a set of batteries, and are the nearest thing to a self-starter in a Ford that I have seen yet. The batteries sit in the space under the back seat and a wire connects them with the front of the car. In starting the car I close the spark, open the gasoline slightly, and turn the switch key to the opposite side. The engine usually starts with one slight turn of the crank, and when going slowly I turn the switch key to its proper place.

"The men at home are very good at fixing the car and mending the tires. They take the whole car apart and give it a thorough cleaning a couple of times a year. Then there is a good garage in town where we are able to get repairs at a moderate price. In all the small towns I have passed through on motor trips there are some kind of garages where one can get repairs quickly."

The Baby and the Car

Some women feel that because they must take a baby with them when they go they cannot manage a car and look after the baby. Mrs. Parrott has a baby, but managing the baby and the car at the one time does not cause her any embarrassment, although she says he gets restless on long trips. Here is how she does it: "A favorite run from here is to Lake Dauphin, a distance of forty-five miles. My husband or his brother usually takes the wheel on so long a trip. When going on such long trips my baby gets restless and I prefer someone else to drive the car. Going to town or down to mother's he usually sits quiet beside me on the front seat. I have taken him out in the car with me ever since he was three weeks old. When he was an infant he lay on the seat with his head in my lap, and I kept my elbow across his chest to keep

him steady. Now he sits beside me and holds my arm, but as I said, on long trips he gets restless.

"There is no reason why women cannot drive their own cars. Farm life could be made so much happier if they would. By my observation there are two chief reasons why they do not. The first and most common answer one gets is, 'Oh, I couldn't. I'm too nervous. I have always been afraid of the things. It is alright when a man is driving them.' Just exactly like the type of woman who years ago was afraid to drive the horses herself. I like horses very well, but for the road I prefer the car. * is not afraid of anything, and I can control and handle a car much easier than I can some horses.

"Another reason why some women do not drive their own cars is because there is still a certain class of men that doesn't want them to. I know of quite a few cases where farmers will not let their wives handle or use the car, unless to help wash and polish it. Most of them will accept help at that. But ask them to show you how to drive it! 'Oh, you might get hurt. What do women know about cars anyway!' Well, aren't we always willing to learn?"

Making Farm Life Happier

Farm life to-day is not what it was ten years ago. That was before the day of the farm car. In those days the community was usually the school district. If town was ten miles away, one day of the week was especially set apart as "the day we go to town." Mother and the children were tired out before they arrived in town at all, because driving so far was very hard work. A neighbor two miles away was visited when there was sickness in her home. In a word, farm life then was very confining, and farm people rarely had an opportunity to enjoy a wide circle of acquaintances and friends, which, after all, is living.

Today it would be hard to define a community or to know just where one community ends and another begins. Community boundaries seem to be entirely wiped off the slate. In one of our largest Manitoba towns the president of the Town Home Economics Society lives seven miles from town, an utter impossibility ten years ago or before the day of the farm automobile. The shopping centre, instead of being the mail order house or the little cross roads store is the large town 30 miles away. The picnic grounds have been changed from 'Tom Jones' grove down the road a piece' to the lake shore forty miles away. Chautauqua ten years ago would have been a physical impossibility.

And all this change is good for farm people. But it could be much more effective if more women drove their own cars. After all, if only the man of the house can drive it, the pleasure of the entire family must depend on his time, and sometimes whims. The value of getting away from the house for a couple of hours in the afternoon cannot be measured for the farm woman. A run in the cool evening air does the whole family good, and if the car makes a call on a neighbor it does a second family good. There is unlimited happiness and pleasure in store for the woman who learns to drive her own car.

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The Countrywoman

Women Mechanics

SURELY we are progressing. A very interesting advertisement appeared in the columns of one of Winnipeg's daily papers last week. It was that of a motor school advertising special classes for women. The school could accommodate 25 women and that number was being asked for. The advertisement went on to state that women might learn to operate, repair and rebuild autos, trucks, or tractors. There is a special course for ladies now on. Arrangements were being made for day and night classes. The experience it stated, was practical, and the work pleasant. The concluding sentence was specially "catchy." Prepare for a man's position and do your bit. On enquiry, it was found that already a number of women had enrolled and were doing good work. Asked as to whether they, the advertisers, thought women could make a success of mechanics, or whether it was just to satisfy a certain present-day fad, they stated that they were giving the course so that women might be fitted to operate automobiles and trucks or tractors, and they believed they could do it as well as men could. Some people are not idly talking, but are putting their new ideas concerning women and the work they may do into action.

Women Win Medals

A London news item says that the first W.A.A.C. to win the military medal is Unit Administrator Mrs. Margaret A. Campbell Gibson. She was in charge of a W.A.A.C. camp which was completely demolished by bombs during an enemy air raid. Throughout, she directed the women with courage and energy. With bombs crashing all around she remained at her post and prevented serious loss of life.

The same award has been made to five nurses. An ammunition dump had been set on fire by enemy bombs. The only available ambulance for the removal of the wounded had been destroyed. These nurses, in a neighboring camp, heard of the disaster and drove up with three ambulances, right into the danger zone. Despite risks arising from various explosions they succeeded in removing all the wounded to safety.

Women's Aid Department

A despatch from Ottawa, dated September 11, reads:—

"Arrangements are being completed by the militia department for the organization of a Women's Aid Department for Canada along the lines of the W.A.A.C. in England. Gen. Guy Carlton Jones, of the Canadian Medical Army Corps, is working out the organization and an official announcement giving further details of establishment will be made shortly.

"The organization will be along military lines as in England. There will be a military rate of pay and uniforms will include all V.A.D. nurses and masseuses and also all housekeepers, clerks, stenographers, telephone operators, cooks and maids in hospitals.

"It is possible that the girls who are attached to the Royal Air Service may also be included in the new W.A.D. service.

"There will be a woman commandant in each city, and the organization will be almost entirely controlled by the women with their own officers. The St. John's Ambulance Brigade is co-operating with the militia department in making arrangements and all commandants and officers will have to qualify according to the St. John's Ambulance tests.

"At present, it is only proposed to organize the hospitals, but later, as in England, the W.A.D. may be extended to assist the militia in other lines.

"Gen. Jones stated recently that the regulations had not yet been finally decided upon, but would be ready for announcement in a few days."

Victorian Order's Progress

Real growth in the work of the Victorian Order of Nurses was recorded in Mrs. J. C. Hannington's report of her western tour in the months between seed time and harvest, as given at the board meeting at Ottawa, recently. Mrs. Hannington brought recommendations and plans for opening up new districts, several of which were acted upon.

The result will be a six-bed nursing home at Glenbush, Sask., 40 miles north of North Battleford. It is just on the edge of a populated district. The Saskatchewan government has promised to install a rainwater conservation and filtration system for the hospital.

A ten-bed hospital will be built at Vanguard, Sask., a place now 50 miles from the nearest hospital or doctor. There will be a \$100,000 hospital erected at Melfort by the municipality. For some years the Victorian Order has had a small hospital here and so much was their work valued that the new hospital is to be staffed by the order.

Similarly at Central Butte where the order has had a six-bed hospital, there is to be a new 25-bed building erected. With this the order will also be affiliated, at the request of the municipal authorities.

Uniformity in Schools

Uniform text books, uniform standards of training for teachers, secured



W.A.A.C.'s Packing Shipment of Uniforms for Workers in France.

by uniform courses of training in normal schools, and uniform duration of such courses of training, will become effective during the school year of 1919-20.

This statement was made yesterday by Hon. W. M. Martin, premier of Saskatchewan and minister of education, on his return from a conference at Banff attended by the ministers of education, of the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Another important decision reached was to recognize teachers' certificates as valid anywhere in these four provinces. Thus a person holding a first-class teacher's certificate from the department of education of Manitoba would be recognized as qualified in the other three provinces. The same reciprocal recognition would be accorded the certificates of all teachers in the four western provinces by the various departments of education in these four provinces.

The general principle of uniformity in text books and teachers' training was adopted at a meeting of the ministers of education last May, but it was not until last week that such progress was made in regard to the details.

It is going to be an easier matter to adopt uniform text books throughout

the West than might perhaps be expected. The changes in the Saskatchewan's public school text books are few and unimportant, as the Alexandra readers used in this province, in a slightly revised form, will be the readers to be adopted throughout the West. It may take some time for all the four western provinces to adopt the new uniform text book owing to existing contracts with schoolbook publishers, but the change will be made as soon as possible. In order not to interrupt or inconvenience the studies of those attending high school institutes, it is being arranged that when the new uniform text books are introduced, students will be allowed to finish their terms with the books they are then using. Uniform courses of study and length of training are being devised for use in all normal schools throughout the West, which will thus insure a uniform standard of training for teachers.

Mrs. Pankhurst's Work

An interesting interview appeared recently in the columns of the Christian Science Monitor, with Mrs. Pankhurst:—

"All over the world, according to Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, women are ranging themselves side by side with men, and working more and more in full measure of equality for the development of civilization. 'When women are recognized completely and co-

operated it may be given them there as a war measure as it was in Great Britain. Certain political conditions in England brought this to pass as the army had to be reorganized and made a citizen's army. This deprived many men of their right to suffrage under the laws as constituted then. When the laws were changed it became the natural thing to extend the suffrage to women.'

"Mrs. Pankhurst said she was visiting this country to encourage the women to devote their lives and their energies to winning the war for the civilization of the world. She said she had been but recently in France when the French women have done and are doing wonders in the way of co-operating with the men. She spoke of her four months' visit last year in Russia and the part the women had played in the revolution. She said that Germany had utilized clever women to spread the Bolshevik propaganda in the factories in Russia.

"There are two fronts to fight in this war," said Mrs. Pankhurst, "the military front and the civil front. The Germans have their forces as busy engaged now on the civil fronts, which are our factories and munition plants, as they have their soldiery at work on the military front. Conditions in Russia are growing better. Germany realizes now that she has an eastern line again. This progress has been made through intervention. The Russian women as well as the men are eager to emerge from the political chaos into which the revolution plunged them under the guidance of the Bolsheviks."

"Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Jessie Kennedy composed the mission to Russia, sent there by the Women's Party of England. She said one object was to assure the Russian people that the English people were in the war till the end, and that that end was allied victory and an allied peace. Another object was to tell the Russian women what the women of Great Britain had done to win the war, and to give them advice as to organization."

British Award on Wages

The committee on productions' award concerning the women tram and bus workers' dispute in England promises to mark a new and important stage in the equal pay for equal work controversy. The award practically concedes all the women's demands for equality with the men from the standpoint of remuneration, which provide that increases are to be regarded as war wages and recognized as due to, and dependent on, the existence of abnormal conditions now prevailing in consequence of the war.

Since, however, some claims were submitted in such form as to involve the determination of a general rule, applicable, if adopted and established, to women employed in many other industries besides those immediately concerned, the committee ruled that such a question could only be decided on a national basis, and therefore recommended that "the whole question of women's wages and advances should be made a subject of a special inquiry, in which women can take part, and at which all the facts and circumstances which must be taken into account before any general guiding policy can be safely or properly formulated, may be fully investigated and considered."

The government has therefore promptly announced its intention to appoint a committee "to investigate and report as to the relations which should be maintained between the wages of women and men, having regard to the interests of both, as well as to the value of their work." Its recommendations, they add, should have in view the necessity of the output during the war, and the progress and well-being of the industry in future. The committee will consist of Mr. Justice Atkin, Dr. Janet Campbell, Sir Lynden Macassey, Sir W. W. Mackenzie, and Mrs. Sidney Webb, with Sir Matthew Nathan, secretary to the Ministry of Pensions, as secretary.

That Wh

VEGETABLES are a very article of diet. With of peas, beans and l tabs are usually rich hydrates (sugars an mineral salts, and ash. Pea lentils have little nodules containing bacteria that ha to take nitrogen in build use this nitrogen in build a firm that is available as a The carbohydrates and prot tables are stored in little cel of cellulose. Cooking caus lose to soften but it is not any great extent, but has a diet in that it is slightly irri walls of the intestines and b states the action of the bo nates bulk on which the contrast, this helps to pu matter out of the system.

The mineral salts are of taste to the body. They a water so if the vegetables a large quantity of water and drained a part of the salts are lost. These salts are retained if the vegetables are steamed or if they are cooked in a small quantity of water which is allowed to evaporate. Or the water may be saved and used in soup. Strong flavored vegetables such as cabbage, cauliflower, turnips and onions, cooked in a large quantity of water, though the mineral matter certain extent. These str vegetables should be cool or partly covered, the odor able and the flavor not so vegetables are cooked with there is less loss of the n

I hope your war garden great success. Ours was, been revelling in fresh pickles made from our wonder how many of us have Swiss Chard, it is a real treat served with a white sauce or supper dish.

Cauliflower Fr

1 cauliflower 1 egg
1/2 teaspoon salt 1 1/2
1/2 cup milk
1 cup flour

Boil the cauliflower until tender, drain, divide flowers and dip in the smoking hot fat.

Cheese Celery

6 good sized celery 1/4 lb
sticks
6 drops Worcestershire
Sauce

Wash and dry the celer, gather the remaining smooth, fill the celery with hot toasted cracker cottage cheese it is very this way.

Stuffed Tom

4 tomatoes 1 t
1/2 cup boiled rice
1/2 cup cooked chopped
meat

Mix the meat, parsley together, season to taste centres of the tomato mixture. Place the tor tered plate, cover with bowl and steam for The tomato pulp may be something else or rubbe and added to the tom this case make the sauc

Potato Co

This makes an excel
2 cups potatoes 1
2 tablespoons milk
1 egg

Use cold mashed pot beaten egg, the hot m or onion juice. Form i with grated cheese and l oven until brown.

Mixed Vegeta

1 cup dried beans 2
1/2 cup buttered sub-
stitute
1 large boiled onion
1 cup dried peas

That Wholesome Vegetable

VEGETABLES are a very important article of diet. With the exception of peas, beans and lentils, vegetables are usually richest in carbohydrates (sugars and starches), mineral salts, and ash. Peas, beans and lentils have little nodules on their roots containing bacteria that have the power to take nitrogen from the air. The plants use this nitrogen in building protein in a form that is available as a food for man. The carbohydrates and protein of vegetables are stored in little cells with walls of cellulose. Cooking causes this cellulose to soften but it is not digested to any great extent, but has a place in the diet in that it is slightly irritating to the walls of the intestines and not only stimulates the action of the bowels but furnishes bulk on which the intestine can contract, this helps to push the waste matter out of the system.

The mineral salts are of great importance to the body. They are soluble in water so if the vegetables are cooked in a large quantity of water and drained a part of the salts are lost. These salts are retained if the vegetables are steamed or if they are cooked in a small quantity of water which is allowed to evaporate. Or the water may be saved and used in soup.

Strong flavored vegetables such as cabbage, cauliflower, turnips and onions may be cooked in a large quantity of water and drained. This improves the flavor although the mineral matter is lost to a certain extent. These strongly flavored vegetables should be cooked uncovered or partly covered, the odor is less noticeable and the flavor not so strong. When vegetables are cooked with the skins on there is less loss of the mineral content.

I hope your war gardens were all a great success. Ours was, and we have been revelling in fresh vegetables and pickles made from our garden stuff. I wonder how many of us have tried growing Swiss Chard, it is a real treat. We used the tops for greens and the stalks boiled and served with a white sauce as a vegetable or supper dish.



Cauliflower Fritters, Sauce Veloute
Boiled String Beans
Mashed Potatoes

Soak the beans and peas over night (in soft water if possible), drain, cover with water and boil until soft. Rub through a sieve. Mix with the butter substitute, the bread crumbs, onion chopped fine, parsley, salt and pepper. Turn into a mold, cover with a greased paper and bake in a moderate oven for three quarters of an hour. Turn out on a hot dish and serve with boiled cauliflower and apple sauce. This dish has meat value.

Hubbard-Squash Pudding

- 4 cups cooked squash
- 3 eggs
- 1/2 cup brown sugar
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon grated lemon or orange peel
- A pinch of ground nutmeg
- 1 tablespoon of butter substitute

Mash the squash through a strainer; add the well-beaten eggs, sugar and flavoring; mix well; brush a custard cup with butter substitute and fill with the mixture; place in a moderate oven for forty or forty-five minutes. Test the same as a cup custard by putting a silver knife in the centre. If it comes out dry the pudding is done. Serve in the cups either warm or cold as preferred.

Parsnip Fritters

- 1 doz. parsnips
- Butter
- Pepper and salt

Wash and boil the parsnips and when tender plunge them in to cold water to loosen the skins. Remove the skins, mash the parsnips well, season with butter

substitute or bacon dripping, pepper and salt. Form into small cakes, roll in flour and fry in hot fat.

Corn Chowder

- 1 can corn or 1 quart corn cut from cob
- 1 quart sliced raw potatoes
- 1 onion
- Pepper
- 2 tablespoons butter substitute
- 1 tablespoon flour
- A 2-inch cube of fat salt pork
- 2 cups milk
- Crackers

Heat the corn (if it is canned) and scald the potatoes. Cut the pork into small bits and fry it, remove from the pan and add the sliced onion. Cook for a short time. Strain the fat into the water in which the potatoes were scalded, then put in a layer of potatoes and a layer of corn, season with salt and pepper and allow to simmer for twenty minutes or until the potatoes are tender. Blend the butter and flour together, stir in the milk and keep stirring until the mixture comes to the boiling point. Pour it over the chowder. Serve with crackers, or toast points.

French Vegetable Soup

This is a very delicious and nourishing soup.

- 1/2 cup lima beans
- 1/2 cup dried peas
- 2 tablespoons barley
- 2 tablespoons rice
- 2 potatoes
- 2 onions
- 1 small turnip
- 1 carrot
- 1 ham or beef bone
- 1 cup stewed tomatoes
- 1 stalk celery
- Salt and pepper

Soak the peas and beans over night in water (soft if possible). Drain and add ham bone and water. Cook for one hour, add the vegetables diced and the barley and rice. Season with pepper and salt and cook until vegetables are tender. Serve quite thick and very hot.

Potatoes on Half Shell

- 6 potatoes
- 6 tablespoons milk or cream
- 2 tablespoons butter
- Salt and pepper

This is a good way to utilize left over baked potatoes. Bake the potatoes. When done cut in two lengthwise. Remove interior portion and mash. Add butter, salt, cream. Beat until light, pile mixture in shells and put in oven to brown. A bit of left over minced meat may be added to these.

Peas in Potato Cups

- 12 medium sized potatoes
- Butter substitute
- Peas
- Pepper and Salt

Boil mash and season the potatoes, divide into twelve portions. Form into balls and indent the top with a round bottomed cup, fill with peas which have been heated, and seasoned with butter substitute, salt and pepper.

Onions Stuffed With Beets

- Onions
 - Beets
 - Salad dressing
- Boil the onions until tender but not broken, drain, rinse in hot water and drain again. Remove the centres and



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35 and 15c
Contains 2490
Calories

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Meat Costs 8 Times as Much per Calory

The small package of Quaker Oats contains 2490 calories of food. It costs 35 and 15 cents. The calory is the energy unit used to measure food. Quaker Oats equals in food value—approximately—the following amounts of other staple foods.

Measured by Calories

One 15c Package Quaker Oats Equals

3 lbs. Round Steak	3 1/2 qts. Milk
3 lbs. Leg Lamb	2 lbs. White Bread
5 lbs. Young Chicken	7 lbs. Potatoes

Figure what you pay for these foods. You will find that meat foods—for the same calories—cost 8 to 14 times as much as Quaker Oats. Then compare them.

Calories Per Pound

Round Steak	890	Eggs	720
Young Chicken	505	Quaker Oats	1810

Thus Quaker Oats—the food of foods—has from 2 to 3 times the calory value. Yet all are good foods, and some are indispensable.

Use Quaker Oats to bring down the food-cost average. Make it your breakfast. Serve it fried. Mix it with your flour foods to add flavor and save wheat. Each dollar's worth used to displace meat saves you about \$8, measured by the calories supplied.

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Quaker Oats Muffins

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

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

Quaker Oats Pancakes

2 cups Quaker Oats (uncooked), 1 1/2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in 2 tablespoons hot water, 1 teaspoon baking powder (mix in the flour), 2 1/4 cups sour milk or buttermilk, 2 eggs beaten lightly, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 or two tablespoons melted butter (according to the richness of the milk).

Process: Soak Quaker Oats over night in the milk. In the morning mix and sift flour, soda, sugar and salt—add this to the Quaker Oats mixture—add melted butter; add eggs beaten lightly—beat thoroughly and cook as griddle cakes.

Quaker Oats Bread.

1 1/2 cups Quaker Oats (uncooked) 2 teaspoons salt 1/2 cup sugar 2 cups boiling water 1 cake yeast 1/2 cup lukewarm water 5 cups flour

Mix together Quaker Oats, salt and sugar. Pour over two cups of boiling water. Let stand until lukewarm. Then add yeast which has been dissolved in 1/2 cup lukewarm water, then add 5 cups of flour.

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

This recipe makes two loaves.

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Cauliflower Fritters

- 1 cauliflower
- 1 egg
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 1/2 tablespoons butter substitute
- 1/2 cup milk
- 1 cup flour

Boil the cauliflower in salted water until tender, drain, divide into neat flowers and dip in the batter. Fry in smoking hot fat.

Cheese Celery Sticks

- 6 good sized celery sticks
- 1/2 lb. cheese
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 4 drops Worcestershire sauce
- A little cayenne or paprika

Wash and dry the celery. Mix together the remaining ingredients until smooth, fill the celery stalks and serve with hot toasted crackers. If you have cottage cheese it is very delicious served this way.

Stuffed Tomatoes

- 4 tomatoes
- 1 tablespoon chopped parsley
- 1/2 cup boiled rice
- 1/2 cup cooked chopped meat
- Salt and pepper
- 1/4 cup white sauce

Mix the meat, parsley rice and sauce together, season to taste. Scoop out the centres of the tomato and fill with the mixture. Place the tomatoes on a buttered plate, cover with a buttered plate bowl and steam for twenty minutes. The tomato pulp may be used for flavoring something else or rubbed through a sieve and added to the tomato stuffing. In this case make the sauce a little thicker.

Potato Cones

- This makes an excellent supper dish.
- 2 cups potatoes
- 1 tablespoon finely chopped onion
- 2 tablespoons milk
- 1 egg
- Grated cheese

Use cold mashed potatoes, add the well beaten egg, the hot milk and the onion or onion juice. Form into cones, sprinkle with grated cheese and bake in a moderate oven until brown.

Mixed Vegetable Mold

- 1 cup dried beans
- 2 cups whole wheat bread crumbs
- 1/2 cup buttered substitute
- 1 tablespoon parsley
- 1 large boiled onion
- Salt and pepper
- 1 cup dried peas



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fill them in with bits of boiled beets. Serve on lettuce leaves, and cover them with salad dressing. The centres may be served next day with cream sauce. If lettuce is not available garnish with parsley or celery tips.

Scalloped Cabbage

1 small cabbage Milk or soup stock
1 egg Seasoning

Cut the cabbage in quarters and boil in salted water until tender. Set aside to cool. Chop and season with salt and pepper and butter substitute. Stir in a beaten egg and a little stock or soup milk. Put in a baking dish and sprinkle bread crumbs over the top. Bake thirty minutes in a moderate oven.

Vegetable Stew With Dumpling

6 potatoes 6 carrots
1 small turnip 2 onions
Parsnips A soup bone

Instead of a soup bone one may use the bones from a roast after most of the meat has been cut off. When the vegetables are tender, thicken with two tablespoons flour. Add dumplings last.

Dumpling

1 cup flour 1/4 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon baking powder 1 tablespoon vegetable butter substitute
1 egg 1 cup milk

Rub the salt, flour, baking powder and fat together. Beat the egg and add it to the cup of milk. Drop from a tablespoon into the boiling gravy and cook covered for ten minutes.

Braised Cabbage

1 large head cabbage 1/2 cup stock or wine
1 tablespoon bacon-fat Salt and pepper to taste
1 small onion
1 tablespoon flour

Shred the cabbage; melt the bacon-fat in a heavy pot, add the onion chopped, and when this is cooked almost soft, stir in the flour, stock, and cabbage. Cook and cook till the cabbage is tender, about forty-five minutes. Season with salt and pepper to taste.

Stewed Carrots

Too many of us throw out the water in which we boil rice. It is excellent in soup and this recipe for stewed carrots provides a new use for it.

1 quart carrots Salt and Pepper
1 teaspoon grated onion 1 tablespoon chopped parsley
1 tablespoon flour
1 quart rice stock

Cut the carrots in slices and boil in the rice stock until tender. Add the grated onion, the seasoning and the flour mixed with a little cold water. Boil for five minutes and add the chopped parsley. Just before serving add one tablespoon of butter substitute.

Potato and Sausage Rolls

1/2 lb. sausage egg
Cold potatoes 1 cup bread crumbs
Pepper and Salt

Mash the potatoes well, add the seasoning, beat the egg well and add it to the potatoes. Mix and fill a large tablespoon with the potato mixture, cut the sausage into halves and place a half on each spoonful of potato, cover with more potato. Turn out of the spoon and dip the whole into bread crumbs. Have ready a frying pan with hot fat and fry each roll until a nice brown. Serve very hot.

The Country Cook.

Winnipeg Garden Show

The products of Winnipeg gardens in exhibition at the Industrial Bureau in Winnipeg last week was convincing evidence of what can be accomplished in the way of growing vegetables and flowers by city people. The large room was completely filled with all varieties of vegetables which, together with the flowers, made an attractive exhibit. The organization of the Winnipeg Garden Show dates back two years ago, and the result as seen this year is due to the energetic work of the committee behind the scheme, together with a realization of the citizens of Winnipeg of the importance of producing their own vegetables. R. A. Newton, secretary of the Garden Show, at the luncheon on Wednesday, stated that there had been an increase of about 200 per cent. in the entries since 1916, and H. W. Watson, of the home garden committee, pointed out that there had been 60 entries to the show made by school children. The demand for garden privileges on vacant lots showed an increase of 65 per cent. over 1917, and there was at present requests for lots for the season of 1919.

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As the result of the success attending similar shipments, I am making a special feature of 7-pound boxes of Apples, for shipment to the boys in France. The apples will be of standard varieties, and the boxes will contain about 6 pounds of fruit. The price of the box, including postage to France is \$1.00. These boxes are for shipment to France only. No orders can be taken for shipment to England, Ireland or Scotland.

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THE WESTERN HOME MONTHLY, WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Molly
And having a M

DEAR Julia: Well, the city at last. I to know where you all about this in the white bedroom that any but I am not in a fit of it to you to-night. State is beautiful, just exact in the magazines. It's must wait for another because I feel it in my is going to be the most but it was hard to leave I know I am not near you people would have however, I am going to as Agnes wishes, and, a the Moss Creek Expos the time of my life.

There is so much I w you about Agnes' house but they must all await clothes are dreams, Juli here I come to the re letter. You should be when I took my elot trunk. She didn't mo but I guess my countri vated her to it. "Me That isn't what you'r while you're down hee your very best afterno just about screamed Molly Mason, we're g some decent clothes. are all very grand but they won't do at To-morrow, first thing a suit." That was fin says, "We'll do some remember that we us always says that peop should dress much bet should, for you know was like money fro asking for it.

So here I am, Molly Creek, launched on a ture of getting a ne that has simply millio said, "Your fall suit made." This, in h tene. As I become r shopping in Winnipeg a great step this is, ways ordered from the way, Julia, what wou Creek if it weren't.

First thing in the down to what Agnes Beautiful gold letter and doors told us the Ladies' Tailors." V scores of ladies in fa architecture was a that a good wind v them to pieces. Bu one thing I'm tha know the family wo thankful spirit here. fashions are all long at all, and that's n "The very figure styles." And so b he was telling me w and how it should b little detail. I won going to be my suit. You know when we in Moss Creek to i have to supply the i as we do the mater and everything. Bu is all the tailor's I'm glad I don't h I never long to be s ion. It must be ver acting—to be that I mean.

"Coats are much Some are as long as height you should h inches." We dec brown tweed. They out of everything year, for material scarce. It is quite lined throughout satin. But Julia, I Tailor-mades are t This year the only is a little fullness coat. The back h from the waist dow at the waist on the

Molly Buys a Suit

And having a Mind of her own Rebels at Too-Slavish Fashion

DEAR Julia: Well, here I am in the city at last Julia. It's hard to know where to begin to tell you all about it. I am writing this in the dearest pink and white bedroom that any girl could wish, but I am not in a fit state to describe it to you to-night. Sister Agnes' house is beautiful, just exactly as one sees in the magazines. It's description, too, is in the magazines. I know, must wait for another letter. I know, because I feel it in my bones, that this is going to be the most delightful visit, but it was hard to leave mother. And I know I am not nearly so tired as you people would have me believe. However, I am going to do just exactly as Agnes wishes, and, as the cartoon in the Moss Creek Expositor says, have the time of my life.

There is so much I would like to tell you about Agnes' house and her clothes, but they must all await my mood. Her clothes are dreams, Julia, dreams. And here I come to the real news of my letter. You should have seen Agnes when I took my clothes out of my trunk. She didn't mean to be rude, but I guess my countrified clothes provoked her to it. "Mersey, such a suit! That isn't what you're going to wear while you're down here! And is that your very best afternoon dress!" She just about screamed at me. "Now, Molly Mason, we're going to get you some decent clothes. I dare say those are all very grand for Moss Creek but they won't do at all for Winnipeg. To-morrow, first thing, we'll see about a suit." That was final. When Agnes says, "We'll do something," you will remember that we usually do it. She always says that people in our position should dress much better. Perhaps we should, for you know last year's crop was like money from home without asking for it.

So here I am, Molly Mason, of Moss Creek, launched on the great adventure of getting a new suit in a city that has simply millions of suits. Agnes said, "Your fall suit must be tailor-made." This, in her most superior tone. As I become more familiar with shopping in Winnipeg I realize what a great step this is, after having always ordered from the catalogs. And anyway, Julia, what would we do in Moss Creek if it weren't for the catalogs?

First thing in the morning we went down to what Agnes calls "my tailor." Beautiful gold letters on the windows and doors told us that this was "Lees, Ladies' Tailors." Well, we looked at scores of ladies in fashion books whose architecture was so wobbly-looking that a good wind would have blown them to pieces. But, Julia, there is one thing I'm thankful for—and I know the family won't approve of my thankful spirit here. The ladies in the fashions are all long, with no thickness at all, and that's me. Mr. Lee said, "The very figure for this year's styles." And so before we knew it he was telling me what I should have and how it should be made, and every little detail. I wondered if this was going to be my suit or somebody else's. You know when we get Mary Elliott in Moss Creek to make anything we have to supply the ideas just the same as we do the material, and the thread and everything. But Agnes says this is all the tailor's business. Anyway, I'm glad I don't have to be bothered. I never long to be a butterfly of fashion. It must be very strenuous and exacting—to be that kind of a butterfly I mean.

"Coats are much longer this year. Some are as long as 42 inches. For your height you should have a coat about 35 inches." We decided on a pretty brown tweed. They are going to be made out of everything they can get this year, for materials of wool are so scarce. It is quite heavy and is to be lined throughout with heavy brown satin. But Julia, I'm so disappointed. Tailor-mades are the plainest things. This year the only really fussy thing is a little fullness in the skirt of the coat. The back has two little pleats from the waist down. There is a seam at the waist on the sides from the front

side seams to the back seams. I saw the illustration of a very pretty model, with an over-piece about six inches deep attached at the side waist seams, just like a great pocket. The suits this summer have been so fussy that it is going to be hard for me to become accustomed to the plainer styles. I grasped at the thought of having these little pieces on mine, but I reckoned without my host. "Oh, no," said Mr. Lee, "For the material you have chosen there must be no false pieces. Plain, tailored, mannish pockets are what your suit should have." So I guess it will be so. These sleeves are the regulation coat sleeve, with three or four little bone buttons for finishing.

But the skirt! Oh Julia! They're narrow. Narrower than anything you ever heard of at Moss Creek. A yard-and-a-half wide is all. That means, Julia, that no matter what occasion may arise, or how great the need to step lively, you can only step 27 inches at a time. You could certainly never step in and out of a buggy. You'd have to manage the buggy by a flying leap, both feet at once. I just want to say, "Why will women be so silly!" But I can't, because I'm to be one of the silly ones and its because there were so many silly ones before me to set the pace.

I said quite coolly, for I could see the trend affairs were taking, and you know Julia I die hard, "I'll have mine at least two yards wide." "Oh, no, Miss, if it should ever be known that a two-yard suit went from my establishment this year I'd be a ruined man." Which goes to show, Julia, that the whims of fashion must be regarded. I was informed that with my new suit I must wear brown walking-boots of calf-skin, and must get a brown tailored hat. To relieve the severity of all this plainness I was actually told that I might wear one of those adorable veils that are draped on plain sailor hats, so that some of it hangs nicely down the back.

Well, there is what your little sister, Molly Mason, will look like for some time. Yes, I should say for some time. When I casually asked the price of this new grandeur in suits, I was as calmly told a scandalous price. If I hadn't caught the glint in Agnes' eye, I should simply have swooned away. I really took it quite bravely, though, but I wouldn't even tell my own sister, Julia, for even you couldn't keep it a secret in Moss Creek.

But there is a sadness about having made a ponderous decision such as I made about my suit. Coming down Portage Avenue (this is the street that has the shops on it), didn't I see ever so many suits in the shop windows that I fell perfectly in love with at once. There was one blue that was a dear. I can't describe the shade of blue, but you must remember that old cape of mother's that was purple and faded to such a pretty, soft, dusty blue. It was just like that, and I thought would have suited you beautifully. Down little pleats that fell on either side of the back from the waist were rows of bone buttons just a shade darker than the suit. It had one of those necks that button right up and have a soft stand-up collar. They're worn a good deal. The skirt was as plain as could be. The coat was buttoned with bone buttons and had rows more of them on the sleeves.

There was another model, in taupe shade, which had embroidery at the waist line and around the bottom of the skirt, in gray, silver and purple. The skirt of the coat was quite full, pleats across the back, and gathers at the side. The skirt was plain. The skirts are about the same length as in the summer.

And the blouses! Oh Julia! But the blouses are a letter unto themselves. Maybe the next, maybe not. Give my love to all the family. And Julia, if you're not good to my mother—

Lovingly,

Molly Mason

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and saw other articles which may be donated for that purpose. At our May meeting we discussed a number of topics. Amongst the most important was that of helping to finance the Rest Room at Delia, which the U.F.W.A. local there was building. All were interested in this and consented to help in any way possible. At our fourth meeting we formed a knitting circle. A resolution was passed to the effect that a fine of ten cents would be imposed upon any member who neglected to bring her knitting to a meeting thereafter. Nearly all the members have learned to knit now and a number of socks have been completed for the Red Cross.

"On May 24, the pupils of my school entertained the members of the U.F.W.A. and the mothers of the district, at the school. Sewing machines were taken to the school and after sewing for about three hours, a short program consisting of songs and dialogues by the children, and papers by members of the local, was given. In July, Dr. Ingram, of Delia, gave us a very interesting address on contagious diseases, preventions and cures. At our August meeting, Mrs. Barss and Miss Ing, two trained nurses from Delia, were present. Mrs. Barss gave a very fine address on Home Nursing. For the September meeting, I believe our president has arranged to have with us Mr. Low, a lawyer from Delia, who will speak to us on the Laws of Alberta. We have 17 paid-up members now and we hope to increase that number to 20 by Christmas.—M. C. Benson, secretary, Victor U.F.W.A."

Club Briefs

Mirror local held a very interesting meeting on July 20, at which there was a round table discussion on "How to Improve Our Club." One new member was enrolled. A joint meeting with the U.F.A. was arranged for August, at which Miss Marryatt, of Alix, was asked to address the members on the "Work of the Agricultural College." As Miss Marryatt completed a course at the college not long since, this should prove very interesting.

The secretary of the U.F.W.A. had a very pleasant surprise a few days ago, when a donation of \$17.00 was received from Mr. A. C. Findlater, secretary of Alix U.F.A., on behalf of that local. I am sure we very greatly appreciate the assistance which they have given us, and wish to thank the members for same.—M. W. Spiller.

I am enclosing cheque for \$105.60, being the proceeds of our picnic. The money is to be used as a donation to the W.G.G.A. Ambulance Fund, from the Red Jacket Section, G.G.A. Tomorrow (Friday) is the day of our monthly meeting, when we are packing a box of Red Cross supplies, which were prepared at our first three meetings. At our October meeting we are going to pack overseas boxes for the boys of Red Jacket and district, who are "doing their bit."—(Miss) Ida Dalziel, secretary Red Jacket W.G.G.A.

Perrybank Local U.F.W.A. was organized by our director, Mrs. G. F. Root, on July 19, with Mrs. W. H. Smith, president, and Mrs. R. C. Eloffson, secretary. Owing to the schoolhouse not being in a central place, meetings are being held at the homes of members in turn. Attendance was not so good at recent meetings as everybody was busy haymaking and harvesting. Those who were not able to attend, however, asked that Red Cross work should be sent to their homes so that they might do their utmost to help with same.

Tan-y-Bryn U.F.W.A. held their regular monthly meeting on August 31, at which a resolution was passed endorsing the resolution of the Canadian Council of Agriculture re Cancellation of Exemptions.

The death occurred at Imperial, Sask., of Minnie Evelyn Maud, beloved wife of Charles Fetterly. Mrs. Fetterly was a life member of the Grain Growers' Association, and always an interested worker.

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Sweden has perfected the most economical, fastest and greatest labor-saving cream separator ever made. This is world-famous.

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You, too, can save all your cream with the Viking. It will pay for you to investigate. Look up the Viking dealer.

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Swedish Separator Co.,
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Windsor Dairy Salt

Made in Canada

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LONG PRICES AND QUICK RETURNS

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References: Bank of Commerce and all Express Companies.

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Are you missing any of the new uses for Gold Dust?

 <p>Fresh, sweet dish towels</p> <p>After one or two dishwashing sessions your towels refuse to respond—no matter how careful you are of them, no matter how clean you wash your dishes. What is the matter? Grease. You can't feel it or see it, but it is there in the towel. A gentle effective grease dissolvent like Gold Dust takes hold of this trouble. A tablespoonful to a dishpan of water, a moment's twishing up and down, and out come your towels spotless and greaseless.</p>	 <p>Save your rugs and carpets</p> <p>You will find that the brush in your carpet sweeper picks up more than threads and dust. If you run your hand over it, it feels actually greasy. Gold Dust will quickly free it from dust and grease. Dissolve a tablespoonful of Gold Dust in half a pail of hot water. Whisk the brush in the water, rinse in clear water and dry quickly. Your rugs and carpets will then keep their fresh, new look.</p>
 <p>A modern idea in dishwashing</p> <p>If you want to get rid of drying your dishes with a towel, try this: Use a tablespoonful of Gold Dust to a dishpan of water, wash all dishes of one kind together, scald with boiling water in a wire dish drainer. It is because Gold Dust so thoroughly dissolves the grease that the dishes come out so clean and sparkling.</p>	 <p>How to clean your meat chopper</p> <p>If you've had trouble cleaning this useful kitchen helper, try a tablespoonful of Gold Dust in a dishpan of hot water. See how quickly and thoroughly Gold Dust dissolves the grease—how fresh and sweet it leaves your chopper. On baking day, too, Gold Dust makes a quick "clean-up" of bread mixer, pans, rolling pin, spoons and all cooking utensils.</p>

GOLD DUST

The Busy Cleaner

MADE IN CANADA



FAIRBANK'S GOLD DUST Washino Powder

THE FAIRBANKS COMPANY LIMITED, MONTREAL

Young Canada Club

By Dixie Patton

SOME of the members of the Young Canada Club are sending in real good verses. Some have good ideas for verses but spoil them by using slang. Remember boys and girls that our words are the clothes of our thoughts and we should keep them as neat and as beautiful as possible. These are beautiful days of sunshine and autumn color and I am hoping to receive some pretty verses very soon. The boys will be writing long stories of the busy harvest time. Don't forget that this page is your very own and it depends on you to keep it up. The contributions for the Blue Cross Fund this week are:

- Beatrice Anderson, Blucher, Sask. \$.25
 - Archie Peacock, Lander, Sask. .25
 - Jessie L. Taylor, Forrest Bank, Sask. .50
 - Ross L. Hinde, Waseca, Sask. .25
- Dixie Patton.

Wolf Hunters

One time when we went to town we saw a young coyote. The old ones were around there. The little coyote ran in a culvert under the road. We stopped the car and ran to it. So we made a smudge at one end and we watched at the other end. Then it ran out. We looked in the culvert and two more were in it. We could not get them, so we went on to town. When we came back they were still there. I said, "we will go home and get a stick or something." We went again with a long iron. This time it came out far enough so we shot it. We went to town and showed a man the coyote and we got one dollar for it, and the old one was in the culvert with the other little ones. —Lawrence Kaufmann, age 9, Cavell, Sask.

A Way to Help the Red Cross

I am a little girl, age seven. I live a long way from school, but I drive with the teacher in the summer. We have a Red Cross box at school and we put our pennies in it. I earn my money

for the Red Cross by carrying wood and I would like to help the Blue Cross a little too. A few years ago my sister and I bought six sheep with our own money. We have 11 sheep and 14 lambs now and the lambs are ready to sell. We share the money we make on them. I have one named Shaggy because her wool is so shaggy. She is a great pet. My sister had one which was a great pet also, but she died. The young ones are not very tame. —Beatrice Anderson, Blucher, Sask.

Mighty Deeds of the Doo Dads

I have written before, but did not

see my letter in print, and thought I would try my luck again. So the artist has got tired painting the Doo Dads. Well, I would think so, for they surely have been getting into some scrapes. They punished Sleepy Sam enough for going to sleep on duty. It's a wonder they didn't shoot him. The poor Kaiser met an awful doom didn't he? I shouldn't like to be killed that way. Isn't it about time the Doo Dads got up a concert or something in honor of the mighty deeds the Doo Dads have done to defend their country? They'd feel proud then, wouldn't they? I wonder are they ever going to harvest their crop or did it ever grow? I hope it did,

THRESHING ON OLD DOC SAWBONES' FARM

THE Doo Dads had a busy day of it as pictured in The Guide last week, when they were cutting the wheat on Old Doc Sawbones' farm. Here we see them having a much busier day at the threshing. When they were cutting, Old Doc Sawbones was content to sit down at his front door reading The Guide and looking up occasionally to see how the operations were going on. But there is so much more hustle and excitement at the threshing that he cannot keep quiet, and is walking around trying to boss the job. We see him in the middle of the busy scene, pulling at his long whiskers and staring at the mouse hitched to the wagon into which the wheat is coming from the threshing machine. Sandy, the Piper, is enlivening the harvesters' labors by his soul-stirring strains on his bagpipes. Fery Haw Haw, however, down in the right-hand corner, is quite overcast by his exertions. He is able to gather up only a few wisps on his fork, and is tottering over to a corner of the field to sit down and take a rest. One of the Doo Dads is making fun of him, is about to harpoon another Doo Dad, who is vigorously thrusting his fork into a stack. On the other side of Sleepy Sam, the loaded wagon on its way to the machine, is also going to interfere very soon with the alumbars of the Doo Dad Hobo. Observe the harvest hand in the left-hand corner who is pausing to take a chew from a plug of a well-known brand of tobacco, with a tin heart on it; meanwhile he had better move his fork, or the Doo Dad who is falling off the load will be stuck on it. In fact there are several Doo Dads in the picture who are in great danger of having the prongs of other Doo Dads' forks jabbed into them, if they don't look out. Note the Doo Dad on the top of the machine; he is throwing a monkey-wrench into the works. Evidently he thinks it is time that all hands had a rest from their too strenuous labors and he wants to stop operations by jamming the machine. But it looks as if the Doo Dad who is about to cut the belt with his knife in order to save the life of the other Doo Dad, who has crawled under the belt, may get ahead of him in stopping the machinery. Old Doc Sawbones should turn around and look in the opposite direction and see the Doo Dad who is on top of the engine and isn't looking where he is pouring the oil out of his oil can. Machinery in order to run properly must be kept well-oiled, but there is not much sense in pouring the oil down on top of the head of the Doo Dad who is sound asleep against the wheel of the engine, is there? But most of the Doo Dads, it must be admitted, are working as hard as bees. Look at the one over at the right-hand side, under Sandy, the Piper, who is hawling at the other Doo Dad that has stopped to roll a cigarette and telling him that he should get busy. When the monkey wrench falls into the machinery and the belt from the engine gets cut at the same time and the threshing stops, Old Doc Sawbones, who are afraid, will be in a terrible state.

for their sakes.—Winnifred Travis, Muhlback, Alta.

Happy Farmerettes

We are sending a song that we have made up while stooking. We have two brothers in the Canadian army. We are left on the farm to take their place. Our father owns a section of land. He runs the binder and we have stooked up with it ever since we started, and are going to all the way through.—Mary and Martha Mills, age 13 and 15, Togo, Sask.

Latest Stooking Song

Oh, farmer J., be on your way, the time is going fast;
For all the Togo farmers are a-cutting grass at last.
The Union Jack has called away our two brothers, dear,
And left their sisters stooking grain away out here.

Chorus:—
So long, now Frost and Wood binder busy back,
For we are still stooking on the same old track.
Come, let us stook this all up while Dad is gone.

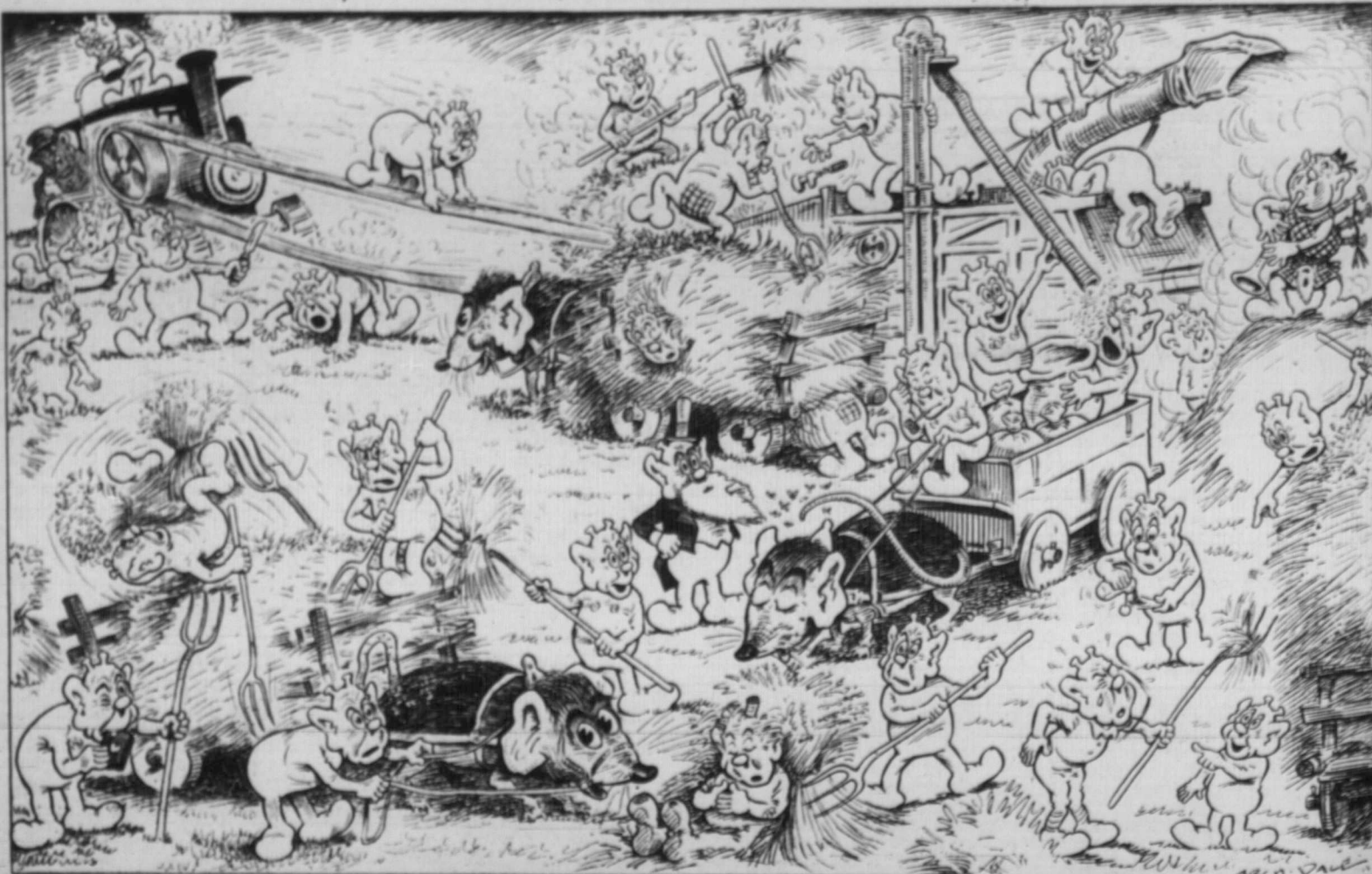
Say, it's a good job we are brave and strong
Harry up, for there's three,
Two for you, one for me.

Oh! I'm tired, but we beat the binder, see!
Oh, farmer J., each boy and girl, must stook the grain today.
Some leave a stack that may fall down, when they have gone away;
But we leave stacks that won't fall down,
That's why we are so glad.
For we're some of the best stookers that anyone has had.

Note: I'd like to hear you singing while you are busy stooking. Will you write and tell us what tune the song is set to!—D.P.

Member of Many Clubs

I am a member of the Maple Leaf Club and the Pathfinder Club. I enjoy the Doo Dads very much, and think they are very funny. I have one uncle in the war. He got his foot badly hurt. The horses on a water wagon got scared and the wagon ran over his foot. Now he is training soldiers.—Jean Travis, Muhlback, Alta.



Weekly War S

WHILE on the west Allied armies are to work out a plan of March have already been so far as to secure to the control of the initial out, of the power to future course of the dictate when and where shall be carried on—then begun new offensives and in Macedonia, in what is known to be the Marshal Foch's strategy while the war must be western front, it must be the other fronts.

The British forces in General Allenby, have successes against the Turkish whining surprise attack drive through Palestine, utterly routed the Turks prisoners and capturing less than four days the forward in the centre Jordan and the sea, taking Nazareth, while closed round in a movement surrounded a forces in the coastal sector the plain of Sharon and is the centre, as well as the Arab forces co-operate. Meanwhile, to the British have cut all the communications. The British fore taking Nazareth, a famous field of Armageddon.

In Macedonia the I operating with the Serbian and Greek troops the Bulgarians an troops as are with them. On the western front of the continuous Allied greater strength than counted upon; both the dias, French and American forces east stronghold continuing smashing their way to and driving the German. The best proof of success of the Allies is which Berlin has ordered start a peace offensive parent move has not, by any of the Allied nations. The Allied nations are determined not to be in an abortive ending of advantage of an unrepentant Germany at its military autocracy.

The Mail

Continued from

Permit me to point farmers that in case the bootmaker could pick up their to another country. a half-section of land his land with him. I the slave of the energetic" over "his half sole benefit of his lord. Hon, as the poor Round today. Your can his bootmaker and the ta fence of your half-section you are enjoying the times.

While I understand Class I" is anxious to he does not catch on of the government, be pardoned, as the erment are not as el be. Canada has, he of old men and maiden land if they are give. The writer has seen 18 summers driving their younger brother their sisters of ten ye are rounding up the hours. Have no fe Young Canada is co If "Farmer in Cla the intention of the g

Weekly War Summary

WHILE on the western front the Allied armies are continuing to work out successfully the plans of Marshal Foch, which have already been carried out so far as to secure to the Allies complete control of the initiative—that is to say, of the power to determine the future course of the conflict, and to dictate when and where the operations shall be carried on—there have also been begun new offensives in Palestine and in Macedonia, in accordance with what is known to be the basic idea of Marshal Foch's strategy, namely that while the war must be won on the western front, it must be won also on the other fronts.

The British forces in Palestine, under General Allenby, have won brilliant successes against the Turks. In an overwhelming surprise attack, their northward drive through Palestine, they completely routed the Turks, taking 18,000 prisoners and capturing 120 guns. In less than four days the British swept forward in the centre between the river Jordan and the sea, taking among other places, Nazareth, while their wings closed round in a swift enveloping movement surrounded all the Turkish forces in the coastal sector of Palestine, the plain of Sharon and the hill region in the centre, as well as the Jordan valley. Meanwhile, to the north-east the Arab forces co-operating with the British, have cut all the Turkish communications. The British cavalry, before taking Nazareth, swept across the famous field of Armageddon.

In Macedonia the Italians are co-operating with the British, French, Serbian and Greek troops, and are driving the Bulgarians and such German troops as are with them across Serbia.

On the western front the resumption of the continuous Allied offensive in greater strength than ever is to be counted upon; both the British, Canadian, French and Australian forces west of Verdun and the French and American forces east of that battered stronghold continuing their work of smashing their way towards the Rhine, and driving the Germans before them.

The best proof of the continuing success of the Allies is the manner in which Berlin has ordered Austria to start a peace offensive. This transparent move has not, however, deceived any of the Allied nations in the least. The Allied nations are more than ever determined not to be hood-winked into an abortive ending of the war, to the advantage of an unreformed and unrepentant Germany still in control of its military autocracy.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 31

Permit me to point out to my fellow-farmers that in case of a German invasion the bootmaker, the tailor, etc., could pick up their tools and emigrate to another country. The farmer with a half-section of land could not take his land with him. He would become the slave of the enemy, driving "his outfit" over "his half-section" for the sole benefit of his lord and master, the Hun, as the poor Roumanian's are doing today. Your can hardly expect the bootmaker and the tailor to die in defence of your half-section of land while you are enjoying the profits of war times.

While I understand that "Farmer in Class I" is anxious to do his bit, only he does not catch on to the intentions of the government, in which he may be pardoned, as the edicts of the government are not as clear as they might be. Canada has, however, a reserve of old men and maidens who can handle land if they are given the opportunity. The writer has seen young maidens of 18 summers driving self-binders, while their younger brothers are stooking, and their sisters of ten years, on horse-back, are rounding up the cows after school hours. Have no fear of the future. Young Canada is coming to the front.

If "Farmer in Class I" still doubts the intention of the government, he can

REAL FUR BARGAINS
"FROM TRAPPER TO WEARER"
why we can sell at such low prices



STYLISH, DURABLE COAT OF RICH MINK MARMOT 48 inches in length, made from selected full-furred skins in the newest design. Deep sailor collar, front belt as shown, richly lined with fancy poplin and finished with ruffling. A garment that well illustrates the remarkable price savings derived from our FUR FASHION BOOK. MUFF in most round shape, finished with silk cuffs and wrist cord.
M 784, Coat Delivered... \$119.50
M 785, Muff Delivered... 13.50

Because in the first place, we secure the Raw Furs direct from the Trapper for cash—in fact, we buy more raw furs direct from the Trapper for cash than any other firm in Canada—then we select the best and most suitable skins and make them up into the famous Hallam Guaranteed Fur Garments—which we sell to you directly by mail "From Trapper to Wearer" for cash. This does away with all middlemen's profits and you receive the benefit.

BEHIND EVERY GARMENT IS THIS GUARANTEE

If for any reason you are not satisfied with a Hallam Fur Garment simply send it back and we will at once return your money in full without question.

FREE HALLAM'S 1919 FUR FASHION BOOK

It is larger and better than ever—showing a wonderfully extensive range of Fur Sets and Fur Garments—we do not think there is a fur book published in Canada equal to this—it contains 48 pages and cover, with over 300 illustrations of beautiful furs, photographed on real living people. This shows you how the furs actually appear. It also gives a lot of information about Fur fashions. The articles shown here are taken from this Fashion Book and will be sent on receipt of money. Write now for your copy of Hallam's 1919 Fur Fashion Book—it will save you money.

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THIS STUNNING SET OF BLACK WOLF is remarkable value. Large scarf in fashionable two-shin design. Knit with hands and tails. MUFF is really warm pillow shape trimmed as shown. The fur is of a rich jet black glossy appearance and is exceedingly serviceable.
M 808, Set Delivered... \$15.00



London Cement Drain Tile Machine

Makes all sizes from 3 to 12 inches. Price with one size \$250. Cement Drain Tile are here to stay. Large profits in the business. If interested send for Catalog No. 2.

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Harris Heavy Pressure Babbitt Metal

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CANADA METAL CO. LTD. 301 Chambers St., WINNIPEG

easily have his doubts removed, and in so doing, make his calling and election sure by enlisting voluntarily and getting over to France as early as he can. May he come back a V.C., and his children be proud of him.—A farmer for 45 years.

Settlers from the U.S.

During August, over 1,500 settlers came to Canada from the United States, bringing with them over \$500,000 in cash and effects. At North Portal, during August, 463 settlers with 23 carloads of effects and a total wealth of \$130,000 entered. Morden had six settlers. Northgate three, with wealth of \$10,000. West Poplar River, 25 settlers; \$10,000 in wealth. Snowflake, 21 settlers. Gretna, 20 settlers and \$10,000 in wealth. Emerson showed the biggest increase; there were 901 settlers, 28 cars of effects, \$30,000 worth of effects and wealth amounting to \$250,000. At Coutts, 157 people entered Canada, with two carloads of effects worth \$3,697 and total wealth of \$147,783.

Hiram Jr.—Do you know, daddy, that 'lectricity can milk cows?

Hiram Sr.—Well, I reckon I'll have to take chances, son, as I ain't a-goin' to all the expense uv equippin' my cows with lightning' rods.

READY CUT
HOMIES
-AND BARN-

WHY Every Home and Barn Builder should consider our system.
WHAT we have done for others we can do for you, viz., save you \$300 in every \$1,000.
YOU can save one-third of the cost.
BUY direct from British Columbia and save middlemen's profits.

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LAKEVIEW STOCK FARM
AYRESHIRE FOR SALE

I have for immediate sale the three-year-old prize-winning bull, "Lakeview Planet," winner of first prize at all the Western fairs this summer. Also five bull calves of the best breeding, one of these ready for service. Female all ages. Enquiries invited.
ROWLAND NESS, DEWINTON, ALTA.



America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc. 115 West 31st Street, New York

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, September 23, 1918.
OATS—Prices advanced a couple of cents during the week ending September 21. American oat prices were strong, with continued buying by their government in the cash oat market. Corn prices did not show the same strength. The movement of all cash grain has been heavy, although hampered by congestion at terminal points where U.S. grain was unable to keep up with receipts, on account of labor shortages. The movement of new crop oats has just begun in the Western Canadian provinces, and business in the local market has been slow.

BARLEY—There has been a sharp advance in barley prices. Trading in October futures was begun on Monday last, and with the advent of some speculative buying against later offerings, prices took a strong upturn. At present, the American prices are not following our advance, and there does not seem to be any legitimate demand to support the advance, although there should be good feeding value in barley at present levels.

FLAX—Early in the week prices ran up rapidly on short covering but later reactions brought the market back almost to the level of the previous week-end. October delivery closed 24 cents higher and cash flax 27 cents lower on Saturday than a week ago.

	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	ago	ago
Oct. 84	84	84	84	84	84	85	83	84	81
Nov. 81	81	81	81	81	81	82	80	81	78
Dec. 80	80	80	80	80	80	81	79	80	77
Jan. 79	79	79	79	79	79	80	78	79	76
Feb. 78	78	78	78	78	78	79	77	78	75
Mar. 77	77	77	77	77	77	78	76	77	74
Apr. 76	76	76	76	76	76	77	75	76	73
May 75	75	75	75	75	75	76	74	75	72
Jun. 74	74	74	74	74	74	75	73	74	71
Jul. 73	73	73	73	73	73	74	72	73	70
Aug. 72	72	72	72	72	72	73	71	72	69

Elevator	Grain	Res'd dur ing week	Ship'd dur ing week	Now in store
Cal. 1st	Wheat	9,760	9,760	3,627
	Oats	1,867	14,532	67,459
	Barley	3,414	991	20,326
	Flax	.....	.....	83
	Med.	.....	.....	.....
	Comp.	83,650	94,040	176,820
	Tim'y	.....	.....	15,890
Sask. 1st	Wheat	.....	4,109	1,041
	Oats	.....	10,857	47,824
	Barley	.....	.....	2,952
	Flax	.....	.....	1,198

THE CASH TRADE
CORN—Demand slower for yellow and white; white rim. spot and to arrive. No. 3 yellow closed at \$1.62 to \$1.63. No. 3 white at \$1.57 to \$1.58.
OATS—Choice No. 2 white wanted, with sales at October price to 11c. over. No. 3 white closed at 69c. to 71c. No. 4 white oats at 65c. to 66c.
RYE—Lower with futures, No. 2 selling mainly at October price. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.51 to \$1.52.
BARLEY—Steady to 1c. lower, with decline in top and medium grades. Prices closed at 84c. to 95c.
FLAXSEED—Sold readily at unchanged basis. No. 1 spot at September price and to arrive at October price. No. 1 seed closed at \$4.13 on spot and at \$4.00 to arrive.

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG
 Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 21.—The United Grain Growers Limited Livestock Department reports receipts at the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, for the past week as follows: Cattle, 13,553; lambs and sheep, 1,511; hogs, 1,853.
 Owing to the heavy run the market has been slow. This has been more noticeable on light stockers and common butcher cattle. With the exception of heavy fat

Year	1'	2'	3'	4'	5'	6'	T1	T2	T3
1917	254	221	217	211	199	190	212	212	208
1918	221	218	215	210	193	183	213	212	208

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, Sept. 17 to Sept. 23, inclusive

Date	Wheat	Feed	2CW	3CW	OATS	BARLEY	FLAX
Sept. 17	186	87	83	83	81	78	421
18	186	87	83	83	82	78	410
19	186	87	83	83	79	78	400
20	186	87	83	83	82	78	395
21	186	87	84	84	82	79	395
22	186	85	84	84	83	79	401
Week ago	186	86	82	82	80	77	402
Year ago	175	68	66	66	65	65	323

	Winnipeg Sept. 21	Year Ago	Calgary Sept. 21	Toronto Sept. 18	St. Paul Sept. 21	Chicago Sept. 15
Cattle						
Choice steers	13.50-14.50	9.50-10.00	11.50-13.50	15.00-16.25	15.00-17.50	19.00-19.50
Best butcher steers	12.00-12.50	8.25-9.00	11.00-12.50	14.00-15.00	12.00-15.00	18.75-19.25
Fair to good butcher steers	9.00-10.00	7.50-8.25	9.25-10.50	12.00-13.00	11.00-12.00	10.00-14.50
Good to choice fat cows	9.50-10.00	7.50-8.25	8.25-8.75	10.00-11.00	7.25-9.50	10.75-12.00
Medium to good cows	8.00-8.50	7.00-7.50	7.50-8.25	7.00-8.00	7.00-8.00	7.25-8.50
Canners	4.50-5.75	4.00-5.00	4.00-5.50	5.50-6.50	5.00-6.25	7.00-7.50
Good to choice heifers	9.00-10.00	7.50-8.50	7.50-7.75	12.00-13.00	8.00-11.00	10.50-13.50
Fair to good heifers	8.00-9.00	6.50-7.50	7.00-7.50	8.50-10.00	6.00-9.00	8.75-10.50
Best cows	8.00-9.00	6.50-7.00	8.00-9.00	.....	.....	.....
Best butcher bulls	8.00-9.50	6.50-7.00	7.50-8.00	9.50-10.50	6.50-9.00	8.75-12.75
Common to bologna bulls	6.00-7.40	4.00-5.50	5.00-6.00	7.50-8.50	5.00-6.75	7.50-8.50
Fair to good feeder steers	9.50-10.50	7.00-8.25	8.25-9.25	9.50-11.00	9.50-12.00	12.75-13.25
Fair to good stocker steers	7.00-9.00	5.00-6.50	7.00-8.00	8.50-9.50	7.00-10.00	9.50-11.00
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$85-\$120	\$75-\$90	.....	\$100-\$190	\$60-\$125	\$75-\$100
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$60-\$80	\$50-\$75	.....	\$65-\$90	\$65-\$85	.....
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	19.00	17.25	20.00	19.50	19.65	20.40
Light hogs	17.00-18.00	15.00	.....	18.50	.....	20.50
Sows	13.00-15.00	11.50-12.50	.....	16.00	.....	20.00
Pigs	11.00-12.00	10.00-11.00	.....	15.50	.....	17.50-18.50
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	14.00-17.00	9.00-14.50	14.00	15.00-17.50	15.75	17.50-18.20
Best killing sheep	10.00-13.00	7.00-10.00	11.50-13.50	13.00-14.50	10.00-11.00	11.50-13.25

40 Head SHORTHORNS for Sale

We have for immediate sale 40 Head of Choice Registered Shorthorns—young cows and heifers, bred to good bulls, and all in splendid condition—mostly due to calves in March. Reason for sale, disposed of my present ranch, moving to new location with less range.

Will be sold in numbers to suit purchaser. Priced right.

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W. C. RICHARD, Airdrie, Alta.

cows from 1,000 pounds up sell from \$8.50 to \$9.00, medium cows \$8.00 to \$8.50 and common cows \$7.00 to \$8.00, with good stockers and short-keep grass cows from \$6.00 to \$7.00. Bulls sold well, the best realizing from \$7.00 to \$8.00, with common and medium bologna \$5.00 to \$6.00. Few oxen were on the market and prices on rough cattle were about stationary. Canner cows were in demand at from \$4.50 to \$5.50, and fat heifers 800 to 900 pounds made from \$7.25 to \$7.75. Stocker steers of good quality sold readily, two-year-olds from 850 pounds up bringing from \$8.25 to \$9.25 and yearlings and light two-year-olds \$7.25 to \$8.00. Common off-colored steers are not wanted and will only sell slightly above canner prices. Two-year-old heifers brought from \$6.50 to \$7.00 and yearling heifers from \$6.50 to \$7.50. Veal held about steady with choice calves from \$9.00 to \$9.50.

The sheep and lamb trade is fairly steady but a large run would have the effect of lowering prices. Hogs with a very light run remain steady at 19 cents. The outlook for next week indicates slightly lower prices all round except in extra choice heavy butcher steers, and hogs. The following is a summary of prevailing prices at the close of the week—

Extra choice steers	\$12.00 to \$14.00
Choice heavy steers	12.00 to 12.50
Medium to good steers	10.00 to 12.00
Fair to medium steers	9.00 to 10.00
Common to fair steers	8.00 to 8.50
Choice fat heifers	9.00 to 10.00
Fair to good heifers	8.00 to 9.00
Good to choice cows	9.00 to 10.00
Fair to good cows	8.00 to 8.50
Canner and cutter cows	5.00 to 7.50
Best fat oxen	8.50 to 9.00
Canner and cutter oxen	5.50 to 7.50
Fat weighty bulls	8.00 to 9.50
Bologna bulls	6.00 to 7.50
Fat lambs	14.00 to 17.00
Sheep	10.00 to 13.00
Veal calves	9.00 to 10.00
Pull-feds	6.00 to 7.00

Choice weighty good colored feeders	\$9.50 to \$10.50
Common to good stockers and feeders	7.50 to 9.00
Best milkers and springers	85.00 to 120.00
Fair milkers and springers	60.00 to 80.00
Hogs	
Selects, fed and watered	\$10.00 to \$12.00
Straight heavies	15.00 to 17.00
Light hogs	12.00 to 15.00
Sows	12.00 to 15.00
Slacks	10.00 to 12.00
Boars	7.00 to 9.00

TORONTO
 Toronto, September 18, 1918.—Dunn & Levack report: With about 6,200 cattle on sale here Monday, it was about the biggest run we have ever had here on one day. Considering the number of cattle and the quality which was generally not good we had a very good market. Any choice butcher cattle were readily picked up at strong prices. What few heavy steers were here sold at steady prices. All classes of common and medium cattle we might say were 1c. to 1c. net pound lower. There was a good demand for everything. Choice milk cows and springers were wanted and selling high. Bred stockers and feeders were selling at very good prices throughout the week. We had a liberal supply of all classes of stock and while the market has been lower, we consider that the trade is good, having in mind the number of cattle selling and the season of the year. The bull trade is good. Canners are holding steady at from 6c. to 6 1/2c. per pound.
 We had heavy supplies of sheep and lambs here this week, but on account of some outside orders being here, the market held better than it otherwise would have. To-day best bunches are making at from \$17.00 to \$17.40 per cwt. with culls and throw-outs at around 15c. per pound. Handy light weight sheep are wanted and making strong prices. The market is extra good for choice veal calves. Supplies of hogs were a little heavier this week. To-day best bunches are making 19c. per lb. fed and watered, and 18c. F.O.B. country points.
 We think the present a good time to ship any class of livestock. There is a good inquiry here for everything and they are making very satisfactory prices.

ACTIVITIES AT THE STOCK YARDS
 In order to provide facilities for handling the increasingly large number of animals being marketed at the Union Stockyards at St. Boniface, Man., it was found necessary to extend the Yard area. When the new yards were opened four years ago provision was made for handling 5,000 head of stock, which was considered at that time to be ample accommodation for some time to come. It was decided last spring to provide additional capacity by extending the yards to the south of the original pens. The new extension consists of 130 pens and will mean that sufficient room will be available for 10,000 head of stock. In addition to the new pens three miles of new track and a mile-and-a-half of new sewerage laid and new scale house erected, which will mean that where previously 250 cars of stock could be handled in 24 hours now 400 cars will be possible. The floors in the new pens will be constructed of a layer of bark over which will be spread a thick layer of cin-

ders, which will be drier and safer than concrete. The work, which will be completed this fall, will cost over \$200,000.

Figures on the number of livestock handled through the St. Boniface yards show that for this year ending August 31, 120,951 head of cattle, 247,435 hogs and 5,946 horses passed through the yards. This is an increase of nearly 13,000 head in the case of cattle, approximately the same number of hogs and a decrease of over 5,000 head of horses as compared with the same period last year. In August this year 39,209 head of cattle were handled, which was an increase of over 5,000 over the corresponding month last year. The largest increase was from Saskatchewan, amounting to 4,000; Alberta next with 873 and Manitoba 223. Out of the 39,209 head handled 138,491 were stockers and feeders.

Beef May be Freely Used in U.S.

The recently issued order of the Federal Food Administration in the United States removing the restrictions from the use of beef is as follows:—

All restrictions have been removed from the use of beef and the public is now informed that they may use beef freely and at all times. The ban has been lifted on beef in public eating places and hotels, restaurants and other public eating houses are now allowed to serve beef at any and all meals.

Unusually dry conditions in the southern states has led to an unusual supply of light beef cattle on the markets, which is the reason for the increased supply of beef which allows the Food Administration to lift the beef restrictions.

This will be a relief to harvesters and threshing crews who may now use beef at all times freely.

Incoming Mennonite Settlers

D. A. Ross, member for St. Clements in the Manitoba legislature, in a recent letter to the press in regard to the arrival of Mennonite settlers from the United States, mentioned that he had heard it stated repeatedly, that these settlers had been granted a special privilege not granted to any other class of settlers, in that they were exempt from military service. A Winnipeg newspaper which took this matter up quoted from an American newspaper, The Niagara Falls (N.Y.) Gazette, a statement to the effect that the settlers in question were leaving the United States because of their unwillingness to bear arms, and that they hoped to escape that obligation in Canada.
 The Grain Growers' Guide, having noted these reports, instructed its Ottawa correspondent to obtain from the Dominion Immigration authorities a statement in regard to them, which he has done. The statement is as follows:

No Special Privilege
 Mennonites who came to Canada from Russia in 1873, upon faith in an order-in-council passed at that time, are entitled to certain privileges under this order-in-council. Mennonites who did not enter Canada at that time and who do not come within the terms of that order are not entitled to the privileges and immunities therein set forth.

Understand, Mennonites are at present entering Canada same as any other United States citizens. They have been granted no special privileges. As United States citizens they cannot be made subject to our Military Service Act. They will, however, be subject to draft under the provisions of "the slackers' convention" with United States. Parliament will have to determine whether or not in future conscientious objectors including Mennonites, Quakers, Tunkers, Christadelphians and others are to be exempted from military service. The question of making provision to exclude any class of American citizens from entry to Canada is, as you can understand, somewhat complicated and not easy of solution.

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All you need do is to send us the shoe you wear together with your name and address and your nearest express office plainly written. We will send the shoes you order by express prepaid. You go to the express office, open the box and examine the shoes carefully—try them on too—then if you are satisfied, just pay the Express Co., the price of the shoes together with a small cost of returning the money, and you will find that you have made the best shoe bargain of your life.

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Don't Use Your Car on Sundays
Help Win the War by helping to Conserve the Supply of Gasoline, which is running short

EVERY patriotic Canadian who owns an automobile will give heed to the urgent appeal issued by the Dominion Deputy Fuel Controller, Charles W. Peterson, that all use of motors on Sundays, save and except in cases of unavoidable necessity, be cut out until further notice.

Gasoline is one of the absolute essentials for the carrying on of the war. In view of the war needs of this vitally essential war material, and the existing supply, it has been found to be necessary to take steps at once to conserve it, with a view to preventing the margin between the war needs of it and the amount available from becoming too small.

It is desirable that this should be accomplished, if possible, in the way which would cause least inconvenience and disadvantage in the way of interfering with the use of gasoline by the people at home. In Great Britain and

the other European countries engaged in the war, no gasoline can be used on any day of the week for any other than war purposes, except in case of extreme urgency and importance. In the United States the use of gasoline for automobiling east of the Mississippi, on Sundays has been cut out.

In Canada it has been decided to make an appeal to the patriotism of all automobile-owners, by calling on them not to use their cars on Sunday. In Ontario, it is calculated that \$75,000 worth of gasoline was saved last Sunday, as a result of the compliance with this appeal.

Let every automobile-owner do his part, by giving his car a rest on Sundays. This appeal is to his sense of duty to the men at the front, and to the cause for which they are giving everything. It is an appeal to his conscience. Let him do his part, so that the object aimed at may be achieved by voluntary action.

The Minister of Agriculture

The Ottawa Citizen says in an editorial:—

Mr. T. A. Crerar, Canadian Minister of Agriculture, at the Exhibition last Friday, paid a timely tribute to the farmers of Canada for the way they are bearing their share of the military burden. He stated that since the beginning of the war Canada had enlisted 100,000 farmers, "yet despite this the production in the past year in food-stuffs has been the greatest in our history."

The Minister of Agriculture is himself entitled to some of the credit for this commendable showing. The farmers have confidence in Mr. Crerar as one of themselves. He is known personally to most of the progressive farmers, especially of Western Canada, and they know him to be a man of integrity, as well as one of their ablest leaders.

In spite of all obstacles to production, it is to the farmers' credit that they increased the land under cultivation by six million acres this year. Mr. Crerar had the enterprise, and perhaps personal influence, to enlist the services of C. A. Dunning, one of the coming men in the political life of Western Canada, as the organizer of greater production. Perhaps not a little of the success in getting new land broken is due to the Government's support of Mr. Dunning's national investment in farm tractors. Some of the protected industrial interests in Canada were opposed to the Government's enterprise in supplying tractors at cost price to the farmers; but the nation had reason to congratulate itself, upon that extra six million acres this year.

Mr. Crerar stated in his speech at the Central Canada Exhibition that "one of the most necessary things in Canada for the development of the whole producing industry is a first-class refrigerator service on trains and boats and a first-class storage system."

When a shipment of Canadian beef, destined for overseas, is found to be in an unsatisfactory condition on reaching Montreal, and has to be sent back to be re-frozen, it is evident that action is needed. Mr. Crerar's statement that the Department of Agriculture has the necessary refrigerating and storage improvements under consideration, may be taken as meaning that the government is ready to support this new national enterprise.

With a nationally-owned railway system across Canada, it should be possible to establish refrigerating plants and storage facilities where the service would be supplied at cost. It would be beneficial to the national railways as well as to the beef cattle and livestock industry. Mr. Crerar is awake to the practical needs of the agricultural industry. He should be given every encouragement to go ahead.

School for Soldiers

That the new agricultural college at St. Vital will be turned over to the federal authorities to be used as a voca-

tional school for soldiers is possible. Hon. Edward Brown, provincial-treasurer, has made the suggestion to Ottawa authorities that they take over the property and if they decide to do so the college may be transferred to the old site at Tuxedo Park. In the event of the change taking place the \$4,200,000 spent on the new college will be refunded to the Manitoba government.

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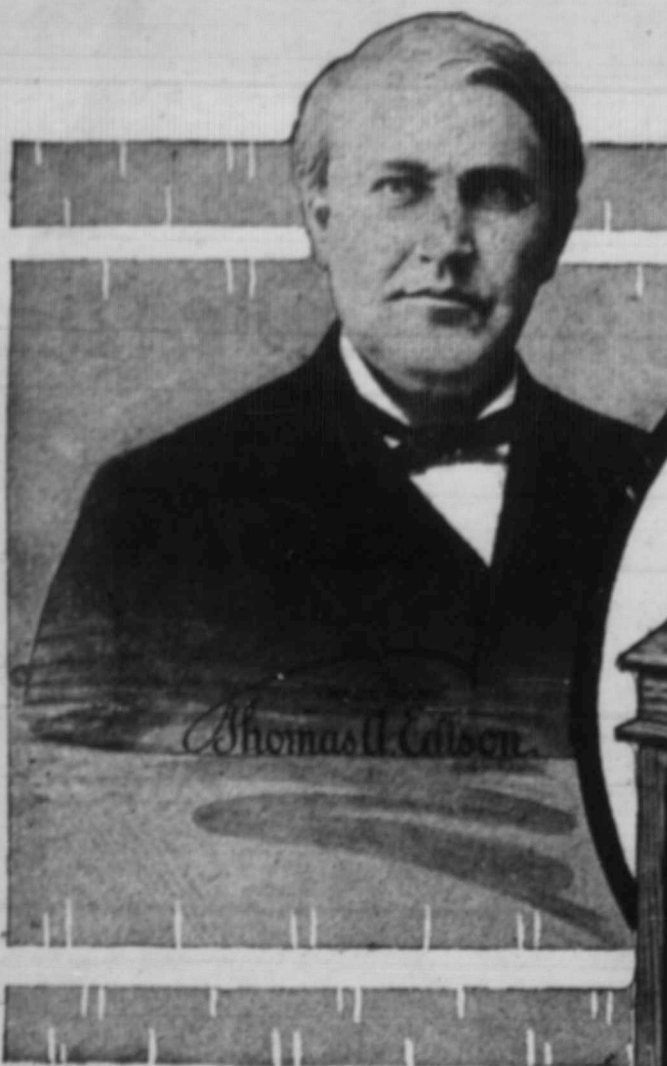
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