

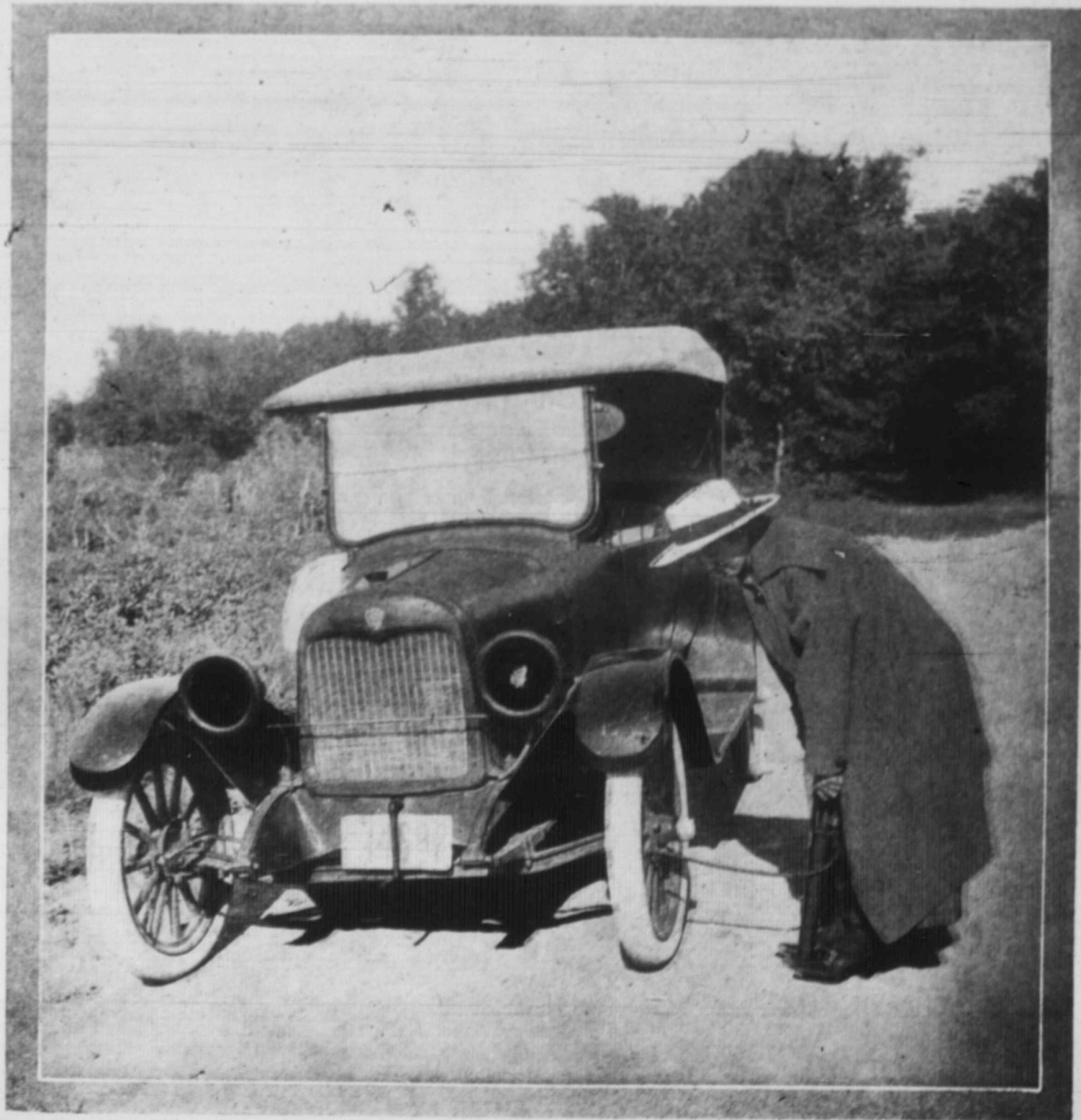
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Winnipeg Man

August 28, 1918

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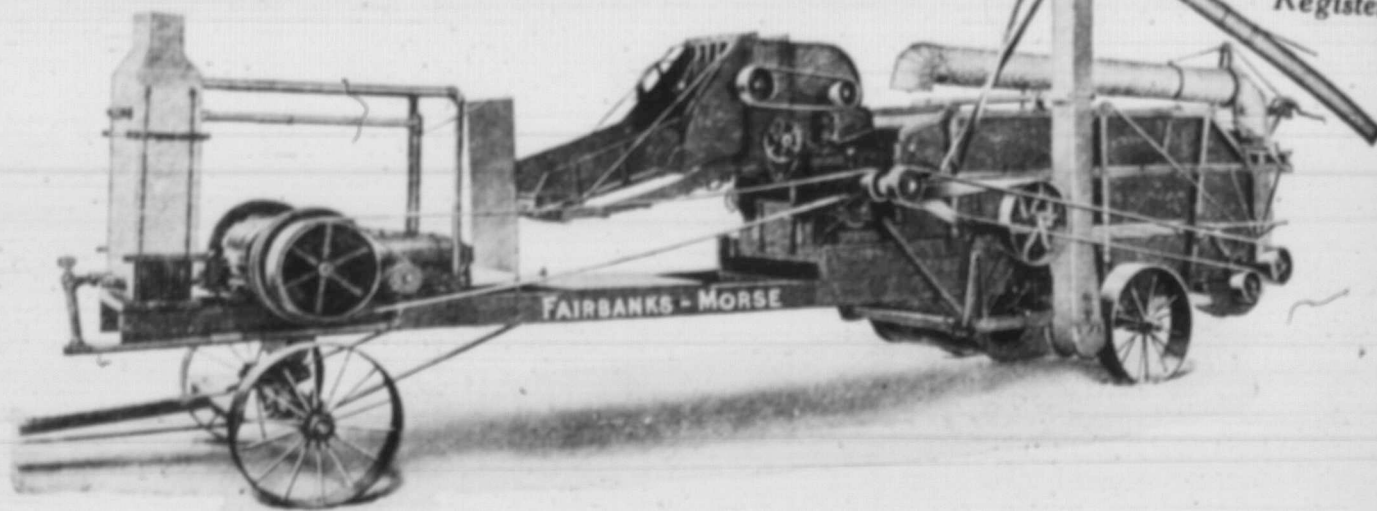
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40 ft. 7-in. x 4-ply	42.50	150 ft. 8-in. x 4-ply	95.00
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120 ft. 8-in. x 5-ply	97.50		

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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 agricultural lands—whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by plowing upon an unequal portion 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.

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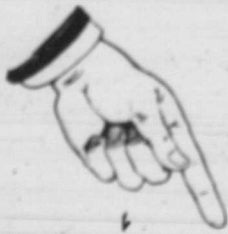
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No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance. Date of publication in insertions marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock,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



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



"Mr. Pepys in the West," is a new feature which the new Associate Editor of The Guide, W. J. Healy, introduces in this issue. The diary of "Mr. Pepys in Winnipeg," has been well-known to Western newspaper readers. Mr. Pepys has now taken up his abode in The Guide office, and will continue to record his adventures and set down his moralizings on life and his reflections on public affairs in the new diary of "Mr. Pepys in the West," which he proposes to write, now that he has entered upon a wider field.

Those interested in livestock generally and Shorthorn cattle in particular will be well awarded for the time spent in reading "Glimpses of Shorthorn History," commencing in this issue and concluded next week. Hon. Duncan Marshall, who kindly consented to write this for us, is an authority on this particular breed and has dealt with it in an interesting and readable way. A review of the work accomplished by those breeders, who, under circumstances none too favorable, did so much for the improvement of livestock, should be a stimulus to present-day breeders.

W. C. Good, whose analysis of Mr. Parsons' presidential address before the C.M.A. convention in Montreal is reprinted in this issue, is one of the leaders of the farmers' movement in Ontario. Mr. Good, who farms near Brantford, Ontario, is a keen student of economics and is under no illusions as to the burden the tariff imposes on his fellow farmers. The fallacies of protection are so thoroughly exposed in

this article that we decided to reprint it in full. It appeared a few weeks ago in an eastern farm paper.

The Brandon Experimental Farm did not escape the severe drought which remained unbroken in many parts of the West until nearly the end of July. For this reason, the experiments which have been conducted this year are especially valuable, for good crop years are not always the best, from the experimenter's viewpoint. The value of certain practices in helping the farmers to secure at least a fair crop under adverse conditions were emphasized. A few of the most important lessons obtained this year are briefly summarized in "Gleanings from the Plots." This will be found on page 9 of this issue.

The price of wheat from this year's crop has been fixed at \$2.244 per bushel, on the basis of No. 1 Northern at Fort William. This is an increase of three-and-one half cents per bushel over the fixed price of last year, and was necessary to cover the increased freight charges and to equalize the price with that already fixed in the United States. The order of the Board of Grain Supervisors, fixing the price and placing an embargo on shipments of grain from the dry districts are published this week.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture met last week in Winnipeg and passed many important resolutions on matters pertaining to the farmers' welfare. A full report of the conclusions of the council is found on page 21.

THIS IS YOUR LAST CHANCE To Compete for \$230.00

Contestants for The Guide's Prize Questionary, as announced in our issue of July 31, still have till Saturday night, August 31, to mail their question sheets to us.

Mail Your Answers by Saturday Night.

Any question sheet mailed to us by Saturday, August 31, will be eligible for entry in The Guide's Prize-Questionary contest. Full particulars were given in the centre section of our issue of July 31. If you have not read it, do so now. There is money in it for you.

The prizes we offer free to Guide boys and girls, or their parents, are worth over \$230 in cash. They are selected so as to appeal to practically everyone, and choice of substitution prizes is also granted. There are over 100 prizes, all of which will be given free as soon as the contest is decided, which will be sometime in September.

THIS IS WHAT YOU SHOULD DO

Get our issue of July 31. Make your choice (according to directions given on that page) of the prizes listed. Mail this prize list to us along with your sheet of unanswered questions not later than Saturday, August 31. Address your letter—

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 28, 1918

Wheat at \$2.24

The Canadian Council of Agriculture at its four days' session last week in Winnipeg, devoted its deliberations to a wide range of important subjects that demanded attention. Careful thought was given to every subject under discussion, and the results of the council's deliberations are set forth in the resolutions adopted, which are all recorded in the report of the session in this issue of The Grain Growers' Guide. This report will have the close and earnest attention of all our readers.

The matter of most immediate interest and importance is that of the price of the 1918 crop of wheat. The council's resolution was in favor of the price being fixed at \$2.24 per bushel; and when the resolution to this effect was submitted at the open hearing of the Dominion Board of Grain Supervisors, at which all sections of the grain trade were represented, from the grain growers to the millers, the figure was given the unanimous approval of the entire assembly. Announcement was officially made on Friday that the price of the 1918 wheat crop is fixed at \$2.24 a bushel.

The price named is three-and-a-half cents higher than the price fixed for last year's crop. The difference is accounted for by the increased freight rates. There is no need to draw attention to the outstanding consideration that the prospects are that the wheat crop of 1918 will be even smaller than the crop of 1914 was; and that, therefore, if the market were left uncontrolled to take its own course the price would certainly rise high above the level of \$2.24 per bushel, and might easily rise half as high again, if not still higher.

The Council of Agriculture, the parliament of the organized farmers, held firmly to the principle of just consideration being accorded to the consuming public in even measure with the just consideration due to the producers, and were guided by this principle to the conclusion arrived at.

Nationalize the Wheels

There is no better arguer against government ownership in Canada than that able-edited capitalist newspaper, the Montreal Gazette. But its indignation at the thought of the nationalization of the C.P.R. makes it lose a little of its cool skilfulness in argument. In an article dealing with what it terms "the senseless outcry against an increase in freight rates," it says—

Advocates of government ownership prate about appropriating the profits of the Canadian Pacific to meet the deficits of other systems, as though all the government has to do to nationalize the railways is to lay contributory hands upon the Canadian Pacific. There are not, however, many persons outside of Bedlam who seriously contemplate such an act of spoliation; and if the government acquired the Canadian Pacific in a legitimate way, there would be no net earnings from the system to bolster up the weaklings.

That is to say, it would not be "a legitimate way" of taking over the C.P.R. by the people of Canada, unless the price paid to the shareholders were fixed at such a valuation per share that the payment of dividends upon that valuation would leave no surplus profits from the operation of the C.P.R. system to be applied to meet the deficits of the other railway systems, the "weaklings," as the Montreal Gazette terms them.

Let us analyze briefly this contention. It is universally recognized that the C.P.R. stands second to none among the great railway systems of the world, in its efficiency

of management and operation. All the world knows, too, that the people of Canada have given the C.P.R. cash subsidies amounting to \$104,690,801, and millions of acres of lands, on which the C.P.R. has already realized \$128,810,124, with many millions of acres still unsold; and in addition have given the C.P.R. immense donations in the form of tax exemptions, etc. Without for a moment attempting to detract in the least from the credit due the C.P.R. for building up its system, it is plain that the system, as it stands today, is by no means in the position, say, of an industrial establishment, begun by unaided individual initiative and enterprise and carried on without receiving a dollar, or the equivalent of a dollar, in public assistance.

Why should the people of Canada, in nationalizing the C.P.R. pay all over again, with interest, the public assistance on which its giant growth and prosperity are built? It is not necessary here to go into, in detail, the melon-cuttings and other methods of division of huge sums of accumulated surplus earnings among the shareholders of the C.P.R. from time to time, which are matters of public knowledge.

It was said years ago at Ottawa that the C.P.R. was "the government of Canada on wheels." Under any possible method of dealing with Canada's railway problem which falls short of nationalization of the C.P.R. in addition to all the other railway systems, the C.P.R. is likely to become, proportionately at least, an even more powerful political influence than in the past.

The only way to solve the problem and prevent the possibility of "a government of Canada on wheels," is for the people of Canada to nationalize the wheels. That is to say, take over the stock of the C.P.R. on an equitable plan—say, at its average price over a period of years. The dividends due to the former shareholders would then be paid out of the public treasury. What difference should it make to the shareholder whether his equitable dividends—he is entitled to no more—come to him from the company or from the country?

Man is More than a Mechanism

In a pamphlet by Professor W. C. Clark, of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., the case against the fixing of maximum prices is elaborately stated from the point of view of the strictly scientific political economist. Professor Clark condemns even the fixing of wheat prices on this side of the Atlantic.

Without going into his whole argument it may be noted that he says it is difficult to see where the harm arises from holding supplies for a rise in prices, as speculation of this sort "is a legitimate device for keeping consumption more equable than production." He writes further—

But it will be asked with horror, do you justify the taking of a profit of 80 per cent. on the capital invested in a meat packing plant—to quote a beloved Canadian example. In reply it may first be noted that the reduction of that profit to zero would have reduced the price of meat only to a very slight extent. In the second place, if there was no unfairness in the securing of the contracts, the policy of the company in taking the highest market price was best in its own interest and in that of the public. But that is far from saying that such huge profits should be left with the company; it is rather a case for such drastic taxation as has recently been announced.

Of what value are the abstractions of political economy in a world turned topsy-turvy? Under any conditions, they are not to be regarded as of supreme importance.

There is only one test of the rightness of an action or a policy; and that its results. Economic abstractions are like the abstractions of higher mathematics. They are all right as abstractions; but it must never be forgotten that economics is not ethics.

The sciences deal with man as an animal, a living machine; but man is more than a mechanism. We read on a page of the most vivid of the histories of the French Revolution—

It is true that we men are partly mechanism. The political economists tell us that our actions are the product of self-interest, and point us to the fact that we must eat in order to live. But is not it equally true that men have starved to death in devotion to something higher than self-interest?

If Thomas Carlyle were living today would he not add that men in greater multitudes than ever before are now grappling with death, not out of self-interest, but out of their devotion to a future for humanity which they themselves will never share.

Much Ado About Farm Gardens

"Seated at his desk, in his swivel chair, he formed regulations for the population of various districts about whose ways of living he knew very little."

We are reminded of this bureaucrat in one of Rudyard Kipling's stories of India, when we consider one small item in the Income Tax form furnished from Ottawa for the farmers to fill in.

The farmer is required to write down the value of all products of his farm consumed on his farm, including garden truck. There is no such question in the city man's Income Tax form, requiring him to state the value of the vegetables from his war garden eaten by himself and his family, or the poultry and eggs produced in his back-yard for the family table.

Why should thrift on the farm be penalized thus? Why this discrimination against the farmer? It is but a small matter relatively, but it is none the less inequitable for that. Farmers' gardens are usually cultivated by the women and children for the sake of securing some vegetable food stuff for the family. Not a few grain growers buy everything of this kind they use.

The department at Ottawa, finding a great range of variation in the values stated in reply to this question is perturbed in its bureaucratic mind, not knowing that there is in actual fact a great range of variation in the amounts. In its perplexity the bureaucratic mind has conceived the idea of fixing an arbitrary valuation (\$100 per head annually was the amount mentioned in a letter from Ottawa in connection with this idea) for the farm products of all kinds consumed on the farms.

One case where \$10 was the value stated was investigated, and the statement was found to be correct. Incidentally, it is to be noted that in the case of the farmer who grows vegetables for sale, the amount of his sales as stated by him in filling out his Income Tax return is not questioned at Ottawa, but with the stuff grown in his kitchen garden for his family's use it is different.

Why all this to-do about a simple matter of home-grown vegetables? Why should the bureaucratic mind, which leaves the city man's kitchen garden out of account, exercise itself at all about the farmer's kitchen garden?

The Lesson of Evil

"The Boche is saving the world because he has shown the world what evil is."

This was said to H. G. Wells, he writes, by a French officer at the front, and there is clear, straight thinking, and true wisdom in it.

We hear less than we used to hear about forgiving the German people because they have been misled. It is becoming constantly plainer that the qualities which are most evil in the Prussianized Germans in Europe are singularly uniform throughout all classes of them, from the Hözonollern family down. Christian forgiveness of evil is forgiveness of evil that recognizes itself to be evil and confesses its evil. German evil vaunts itself, and is loud in justifying itself. It is like Satan, in Paradise Lost, who says, "Evil be thou my good." The learned men of Germany, the Professors and the Doctors of Divinity, give the reasons vehemently and at great length, both to their own people and to the rest of the world why Germany should do evil.

Germany thus presents an amazing spectacle of avowed evil with all its attendant philosophers and ministers justifying and honoring it. "This evil thing," as President Wilson has termed it, must be prevented from making itself dominant. It must be crushed, and it is the first of Christian duties for the free and enlightened nations, after the good fight is fought to a finish, to rest not until by a League of Nations the future of humanity is safeguarded against the possibility of such evil raising its head again and filling the world with carnage and devastation.

If There Were Another War

If, after this war is ended, there were to be another war in 20, or 30, or 40 years' time, what would it be like? If there is to be concentrated preparation for war, the researches of science will be devoted more than ever to discovering methods by which as large numbers as possible of the human race can be destroyed with the most expeditious ruthlessness. And these discoveries of science could not be confined to any one nation. There would be an unlimited extension of the application of scientific discovery to the destruction of human life, in which the Germans, after long preparation, led the way in this war. Wholesale bloodshed and destruction would be achieved with a vastly greater thoroughness than in the recent war. The rulers of the German people know this. Their plan was to avoid future wars by establishing German domination forever. That is why the free peoples must fight the good fight to a finish, and establish a League of Nations, which will stamp out any further attempt at war as they would a plague.

A Look Backward

A notable recent utterance in England (so far as anything can be held to be rightly deserving of attention which has not directly to do with the supreme duty of winning the war) was ex-Premier Asquith's address at Oxford, on "The Victorian Age." It is reported in full in the London Times.

Mr. Asquith began by calling attention to the interesting and curious fact that the only British sovereigns who have given their names to epochs have been the three queens, Elizabeth, Anne and Victoria. No one talks of the age of Edward I. or of Henry VIII., or of George III., or Edward VII.; we do not speak of the Georgian Age, or the Edwardian Age. Yet the reigns of the kings mentioned, and of others, were times made memorable in history by great events and great movements in thought.

The most obvious feature of the Victorian

era, Mr. Asquith pointed out, was that Great Britain was ruled by the middle classes, and the national life, everything considered, was one of contentment and assuagement, not to say almost complacency, in things as they were. The country, except for the Crimean war, was at peace with all Europe; and British commerce expanded unprecedentedly. But it was at the same time a great age for the growth of democracy, for the unprecedented progress made in science and in literature, for great achievements in the world of thought. It is an undeniable truth that the advances in all that makes for the betterment of human conditions were incomparably greater during the Victorian time than in any preceding

The war has made a vast chasm, separating us from that time. All that we can know about the age to come is that it will be different from that age in a thousand and one ways which even the most far-seeing of the Victorians could have imagined. But let us never forget that the future grows out of the past. Succeeding ages will always owe a considerable debt of gratitude to the Victorian age.

Against "Defeatism"

A correspondent sends The Guide a copy of a four-page leaflet entitled "Why We Fight," issued by the War Committee of the Union League Club, of Chicago. It sets forth clearly and convincingly the main reasons why the United States is in the war. It begins thus:

One of the deep, underlying reasons—not just a diplomatic pretext—why we are at war with Germany is that for a generation Germany has been making war on us. Germany has made this war not openly, bravely or humanely, but secretly, treacherously and persistently. She has sought to create race discord, to corrupt and defile politicians and office-holders, and to create separate German communities within our borders. She has poisoned the minds of children in our schools in an endeavor to make Germans of them instead of have them grow up into loyal American citizens. She has invaded the sacredness of the pulpit itself in an endeavor to corrupt our people through the very leaders of morality to whom they are accustomed to look for guidance.

These may be startling assertions, but they are all true, as you shall see from the documents of the Germans themselves.

After setting forth concisely the proofs of these statements, the document closes as follows:

So Germany stands today, with one foot on prostrate Belgium and the other on the neck of poor, deluded Russia; with a bayonet



Why There is No Cartoon this Week

(Extract from the Diary of Mr. Popsy in the West.)
August 22.—Came this morning a note from Archie Dale, who is upon his holidays; wherein he hath drawn with his pen a little sketch of himself asleep, while fishing, and one of his Doo Dais pluggily tickling his nose with a straw, but can not awake him from his napp. Thus it hath pleased Archie, who doth so often make a jest of others, to make a jest of himself likewise.

planted in the heart of Serbia, and the point of its sword at the throat of Roumania, while it looks out over the casual states of Bulgaria and Turkey to India and the Orient. And as it stands thus, it cries to its foes in the western front:—

"Kamerad! why go on with all this killing? Let's have a peace by negotiation!" and, under its breath, adds, "I've got all I want for the present."

Can we talk of any peace until such a Germany is absolutely defeated? Shall we negotiate a peace and allow all these German preparations for world domination to go on until the time is ripe for Germany to complete its conquests?

An unanswerable argument against the "defeatist" sentiment which Germany is counting upon to aid in the securing of a peace by negotiation.

The war expenditure of Canada in 1917-18 was \$342,762,000, and in the current year it will not be less. Taking the ordinary expenditure for the current year as \$2,000,000, in view of the mounting interest and pension charges, and the war expenditure as no more than last year's, we have a total Dominion budget of \$540,000,000. The ordinary revenue last year was \$261,000,000. In view of the decline in customs' returns, it may not greatly exceed that figure this year, counting in, of course, the returns to be derived from income taxation. In the United States the expenditure for the year beginning July 1 last, is estimated at \$24,000,000, of which \$8,000,000, or one-third, is to be derived from war taxation.

A correspondent writing to an eastern paper from Drumheller, where Alberta soft coal is mined in considerable quantities, states that excess profits are not being made by the coal mine operators, but by the railways and the retailers of coal. Whatever may be the division of the profits made from coal, the outstanding fact is that coal is a thing of vital necessity to the people of this country, and is mined for private profit. Without going into all the conflicting statements and counterstatements of the operators, the railways and the dealers, the whole situation is one which furnishes strong support to the case for national control.

A notable development in the United States is the activity of the Public Ownership League of America, a national organization which is preparing to take a vigorous part in the campaign for the permanent retention of the railroads and telegraph and telephone systems by the government. It is the plan to question every candidate for congress in the coming elections in regard to his stand on this matter. Petitions are to be circulated in every section of the United States urging upon congress and the president the permanent public ownership of these public utilities. In the senate at Washington recently Senators Smoot, of Utah, Sherman, of Illinois, and Borah, of Idaho, recently made speeches strongly denouncing government ownership of railroads. This is regarded as the opening fire of the campaign of private interests against government ownership.

Some United States newspapers are giving expressions to misgivings over the granting of foreign titles to United States officers at the front. There is, however, something in the atmosphere of this continent that is going to make it increasingly unlikely that anybody will want to sport a title on this side of the Atlantic. In this connection it is notable that the last United States ambassador to Germany was, by special permission from Washington, allowed to accept a knighthood in England, on his way home from Berlin. But he does not use it. All the world knows him as plain "Mr." not "Sir James." Gerard.



A walking de-joined by a chain for my must not at walk with rapid-chaete thrown o-tracted, and possessing a large valuable Stockes away securely vault.

And so I was described fashi who overtook by line-coache, the the curb, and with him.

"Come" with ton," said he, "Jorkins, from T to-day by the s

And so, ca orders to the w and we bowle streets; Snagsh on our way, th who hath amaw son of tariff pr saying to Vanc of his interests stay over for t

"Look you, mighty impress in glove with Baronet, and Knight, who, from the prote ware and such the great men will not be so plaguy radical bearing."

At the stati the traine, at grasped him, clapped him, he was right, well. And w is my friend spoke me ful when he had his trunks a be would tal with him, in office buildin and arranged cheon togeth

But on p caused mal, toe were in agonie of it the light we devilish ill needs dikan

Lou A very g and I ate of chicken as thought the Jorkins ha magnates associates, that they maligne d by low in and by ac it their bu mon herd "I, C. quoth he, after lunc

MR PEPYS IN THE WEST

He Meets an Apostle of High Protectionism---Some Talk about the Tariff, Titles, and The Like



AUGUST 27. Forth betimes, walking down town briskly, as enjoined upon me by my physician for my health's sake. "You must not stroll," saith he, "but walk with rapid strides, head erect, chest thrown out, diaphragm well contracted, and with a general air of possessing a large collection of highly valuable Stocks and Bonds stowed away securely in a safe-deposit vault."

And so I was striding along in this prescribed fashion, when presently I was overtaken by Snagsby in his gasoline-coach, the which he drew in to the curb, and called to me to get in with him.

"Come with me, Sam, to the station," said he, "to meet my old friend Jorkins, from Toronto, who is to arrive to-day by the steam-train."

And so, casting my physician's orders to the winds, I got in with him, and we bowled along through the streets; Snagsby telling me, as we fared on our way, that this Jorkins is one who hath amassed great wealth by reason of tariff protection, and now journeying to Vancouver, to see to certain of his interests in that city, and would stay over for the day in Winnipeg.

"Look you, Sam," quoth Snagsby mightily impressively, "Jorkins is hand in glove with Sir Joseph Flavell, the Baronet, and with Sir Edward Kemp, Knight, who rolleth in money made from the protected manufacture of tin-ware and suchlike, and with others of the great men in the East, so that it will not be seemlie for you to air your plaguy radical views overmuch in his hearing."

At the station Jorkins, coming from the train, at once espied Snagsby, and grasped him warmly by the hand, and clapped him on the shoulder, and said he was right glad to see him looking so well. And when Snagsby said, "This is my friend Sam Pepys," Jorkins bespoke me full civilly. And thereafter, when he had looked to the bestowall of his trunks and luggage, Snagsby said he would take him up town, and me with him, in the gasoline-coach to an office building where he had business; and arranged that we should have luncheon together at the Clubbe.

But on getting into the gasoline-coach, by a sore mishapp, Jorkins trod upon my foot full heavily, which caused me great pain, as if my great toe were well high crushed, and the agonie of it (for he is by no means in the light-weight classe) did put me in a devilish ill humour; the which I must needs dissemble.

Luncheon at the Club

A very good luncheon at the Clubbe, and I ate of the chicken twice; as good chicken as ever I did taste, only for a thought too much sage in the dressing. Jorkins had much to say of moneyed magnates in the East who were his associates, and deplored grievously how that they are cavilled against and maligned most basely and ungratefully by low infamous radical demagogues and by scurvy journals that do make it their business to pander to the common herd of people.

"If Canada were rightly governed," quoth he, as we smoked our cigars after luncheon, in the smoke-room,

"there would be a strict censorship instituted over both speech and the use of printer's ink." And in connection therewith he would have a Department of the Government, whose work would be to prepare matter which the press should publish, with heavy penalties provided for printing aught else, and especially heavy penalties for pestilent seditious fellows who seek to poke their noses into the affairs of the great Captains of Industry and Lords of Finance and lay them bare before the common herd; which he would have made an high crime and misdemeanor.

This manner of speaking did provoke me to choleric thoughts, and I was on the point of saying out to Jorkins something of what was in my mind, the which Snagsby must have seen showing in my face, for he trod on my foot under the table, and as my ill luck would have it, 'twas the foot Jorkins had already trod on at the station. With an effort I contained myself, and held my peace.

But Jorkins, seeing naught of this, went on with his talk, saying that now was the time for laying deepe and strong the foundations of a firm and enduring system of high tariff protection after the Warr.

Mr. Pepys Asks a Question

"What think you," I asked him, making an interruption in the full tide of his discourse, "of the proposalls made by Bonar Law and other statesmen of a preferential system within the Empire, by which the manufactures of Great Britain should have easie access to the market in Canada, instead of being walled out by high tariff duties levied upon them?"

This question which I put to him he liked not at all, but scowled thereat a moment, and then, with a wave of his hand, put it by. "There can be no enduring fabric of the Empire built up," quoth he solemnly, "save by conservation of national welfare and prosperity by high tariff legislation, so adjusted as to ensure to the Canadian manufacturer high prices in his home market, while at the same time enabling him to secure at the lowest possible prices the wherewithals of his industry, that is to say, the raw materials he needs for his manufacturing. And moreover, will there not be need of large publick revenues after the Warr? How else should they be provided but by tariff taxation?"

Whereat I bethought me of asking him how about the farmer, who, in Jorkins' beneficent scheme of things, must needs buy the wherewithals of his industry, at the highest prices, paying an heavey tribute upon them to Jorkins' favored friends, but must sell the product of his industry at prices fixed by the lowest market.

A Tribute to Lord Beaverbrook

But I saw that in putting such a question to Jorkins I would be but wasting my breath, and not only that, but waving a red rag at a bull. And so I feigned agreement with him, and professed myself deeply impressed by the patriotic wisdom of his doctrines.

"Is good truths," quoth I, "you are right! What stronger pillars can there be of the Empire than such men as Lord Beaverbrook, who gave such convincing proof of his worth to the body politic by contriving the Cement Merger, which made it possible for him to acquire some \$13,000,000 of tribute levied upon the Canadian people under the protection of the tariff? And all done by smooth, gentlemanly methods, with none of the coarse work of the highwaymen of old, who put their pistols to travellers' heads? Is he not a Canadian of whom all Canadians should be proud, as a Canadian editor who is now visiting in England hath said in publick speech in London?"

With this Jorkins, after looking at me a moment doubtfully, did agree, for I spoke not in a sarcastick tone, but as it is earnest, indeed.

I was minded to go on and speak of others, such as Sir Joseph Flavell, and of Sir Edward Kemp, who, having achieved great wealth by making tin-ware under the protection and privilege of a high-tariff wall, hath surely a fitting right to found a noble family thereon as any of the knights who used to chatter about, clothed in tin-ware clothing from head to foot, at the jousting tournaments in the bygone days of chivalry.

But before I could enter upon this discourse, Snagsby looked at his watch, and reminded Jorkins of an engagement, and so we parted.

The Reflections of Mr. Pepys

And as I walked away from the Clubbe, I mused over Jorkins and his like, who can conceive that any human being hath a right to the money or the service of another without rendering therefor a just equivalent in money, or in service. Surely this is the one and only moral law that should rule, and towards the establishment of which all true men should work with all their might! For how can it be otherwise than plaine as daylight to any human being whose moral eyesight is not blinded by selfishness that it is unjust for the State to grant to any individual, or classe of individuals, any privileges not equally granted to all others—privileges which make it possible for them to gain wealth at the expense of the others, without giving them a just equivalent in return? "If a protective tariff can stand this test," quoth I to myself, "then let it stand forever!"

And I thought of how often, over and over again, in this topsy-turvie world of ours, men seeking only to aggrandize themselves have in the past made politicians their tools for the working of organized injustice under the law; and the politicians have played their game, and the masses of the people have paid the cost.

Sore vexed I was at myself, for not having spoke out against Jorkins, and vexed at Snagsby, too, for restraining me from speaking out. And I said as

much to Snagsby, when I saw him again at the Clubbe this night. But he laughed, and said, "You would make a fine tariff framer, Sam, for Utopia!"

"A fitter Utopia to work for the realization of," returned I, with some heat "than the Utopia of your friend Jorkins' vision of a privileged few preying upon the masses of the people and despising them as a mere herd of cattle to be exploited for their profit!"

"Can you blame them, Sam," quoth Snagsby, laughing again, "if the people suffer themselves to be exploited? It is by the votes of the wage-earners that the beneficiaries of high tariff taxation have always worked their game, stuffing the minds of the people with the superstition that they could make themselves prosperous only by voting for taxing themselves."

A Tale in Parliament

And recalling the days when he was in Ottawa thirty years ago and more, he said he had more than once heard Sir Richard Cartwright, in his speeches in the House of Parliament against protectionism, tell the story of the man who dreamed that he went down to the Infernal regions, and was being shown the sights by a demon whose function it was (so he dreamed) to take visitors around. And they came into a great hall, with a lofty raftered roof, and hanging from the rafters were innumerable things that looked like fitches of bacon. "What are those things hanging up there?" he asked. And the demon who was showing him the sights of the Infernal regions made answer that they were Ontario farmers who, when they were on earth, had been believers in protectionism. Being too green to burn, they were hung from rafters to dry.

Thinking upon this exceeding greenness of the dupes of protectionism, I was minded of how the self-seekers who do the duping have in the past been ever ready to resort to loudly patriotic professions, proclaiming their patriotism and their Imperialism to be the only genuine, blown in the glass article. And remembering how Jorkins had squirmed under the question I put to him about the preferential treatment of goods from Great Britain coming into Canada, I smiled.

W. J. H.



As we smoked our cigars after luncheon, in the smoke-room.

Guide

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Glimpses of Shorthorn History

Something about the Origin, Characteristics and Development of Shorthorns By Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta

So much has been written in respect to the early history of Shorthorn cattle, that it is only necessary in this article to briefly sketch a few of the outstanding incidents that are set forth in the more excellent Shorthorn history.



It is interesting to note that the development of livestock, did not seem to have anything to do with the British breeds of cattle.

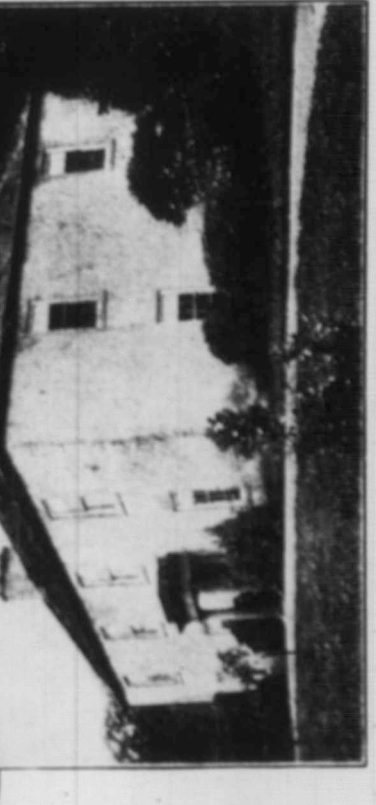


Robert Bakewell, who was breeding longhorn cattle, long would sheep and cart horses, was introducing a new system in the mating of his animals.

Robert Collings and afterwards bought from him by Charles Collings, and used in both herds.

Robert Bakewell, who was breeding longhorn cattle, long would sheep and cart horses, was introducing a new system in the mating of his animals.

The two men whose names are most closely connected with the first improvement in Shorthorn cattle, were Charles and Robert Collings. These men evidently took a very keen interest in the improvement of their cattle, and they set about the business of scientific breeding in a manner that has not been very much improved upon, even up to the present day.



Charles and Robert Collings and their Residence, Ketton Hall, Scotland. The two men whose names are most closely connected with the first improvement in Shorthorn cattle, were Charles and Robert Collings.

Robert Bakewell, who was breeding longhorn cattle, long would sheep and cart horses, was introducing a new system in the mating of his animals.

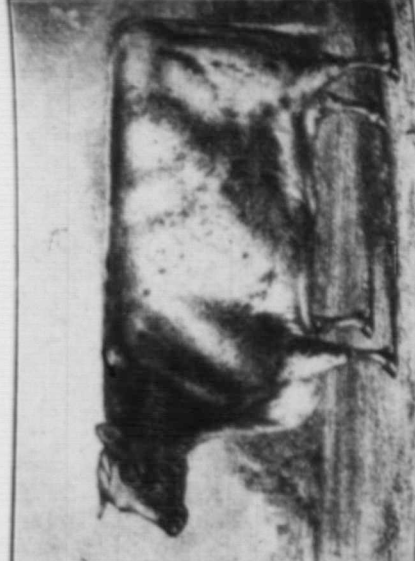
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Robt. Booth's Famous Royal Prize-winning "Gems" Necklace" and "Bracelet"

A. Parsons' "Pat"

G

Some of the Work on the Experiment

THE first year was recorded as a big success from the tower of a...

greatly widened the field of view, and it was not long before the...

One of the best known of the first establishments under the direction of A. Bedford, was the...

Within the last few years the number of Shorthorn breeders has increased...

Continued on Page 18

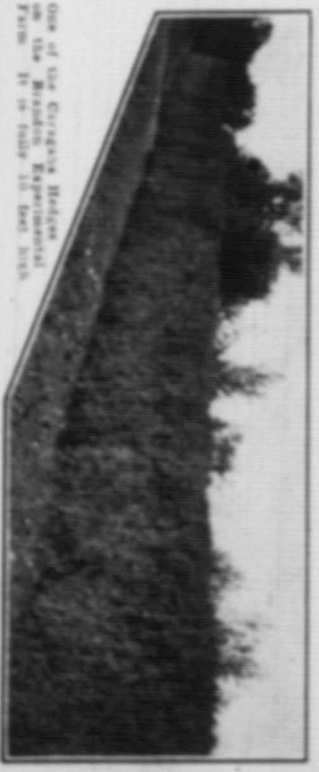
Gleanings From "The Plots"

Some of the Most Important Lessons Taught by the Work on Field Crops Conducted on the Brandon Experimental Farm—By R. D. Colquhoun

THE first scientific experiment was recorded when a primitive man dug a hole in the ground and put a big stone and a little one on top of the hole. Lacking tools, he used his hands and feet to dig the hole and to push the stone down.

THE WORK WITH WHEAT

This year the difference in the date of ripening with different varieties of wheat is not so pronounced as usual. Generally Marquis has an advantage of six days over Red Fife on the Brandon Experimental Farm, but this year the difference is only about three days. This is mentioned by Mr. McKillop in those paragraphs of the season by which all late grain seems to have had the advantage. In fact Red Fife is giving a good account of itself this year in the variety test work, and when the plots are threshed it will stand at or very near the head of the list in the yield. The good judgment of the



One of the European Marquis on the Brandon Experimental Farm. It is about 10 feet high.

main crop or after from it in other respects. What is the chief cause of this and what is your recommendation as to the matter, the circumstances? "Where a mixed population is in evidence," replied Mr. McKillop, "it is chiefly due to a mixture of varieties, although it may also be due to a mixture of wheat breaking up. There are a great many ways in which grains of one variety may gain an access to the fields. Then the first selections of Red Marquis showed a tendency to break up somewhat. We had the same trouble at first. The later selections, however, are staying true to type, and we now have little difficulty in this regard. For the average farmer wheat is something which is to be made a fresh start. If he gets five or six bushels of pure seed and looks after it he will have enough to seed his entire farm in a couple of years. He might 'regain' a patch of wheat, taking out the undesirable plants, but the other is the easier plan to follow. He should be careful to see, however, that the new seed is cleaner and better than his own and also that it is free from weed seeds.

BANDER OATS WILL LEADING

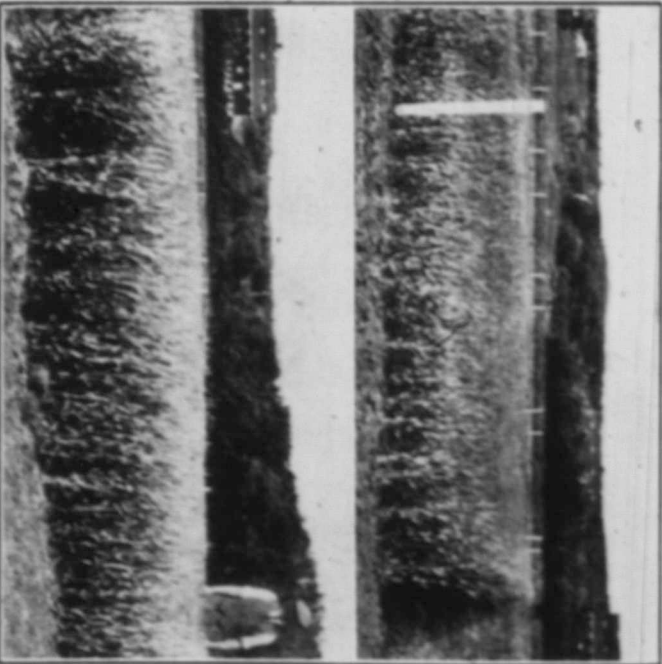
Of all the varieties of oats tested, Banner and Field Bann have averaged the highest yields. Victory oats have not done so well on the farm but they are recommended as a good variety on account of the good results obtained elsewhere. It might be mentioned here that both Victory and Field Bann are varieties originated at the Swedish station in Sweden and that Berger and Victory are in reality the same variety. Berger being the Swedish word for Victory. The variety, it seems, came to us by two different routes, and in one case the original name was retained.

There are a number of varieties of oats with very little choice between them. The following table shows the average results from six varieties over a six year period:

Variety	Average Yield (6-year period)
Banner	93 bush. 24 lbs.
Field Bann	94 bush. 32 lbs.
Lagona	97 bush. 29 lbs.
Newmarket	94 bush. 19 lbs.
Victory	92 bush. 20 lbs.

These yields, except for the last year of the period (1917), represent the results from summer-fallow. This accounts, in part, for the high average yields. It should be noted that Victory oats made a better showing on stubble as soon last year, going to the top of the list. As most of the oats grown in the West are sown on stubble land this is an important matter. The change in the variety tests from summer-fallow to stubble was made to meet this condition but it will be a year or two before the results as obtained in 1917 can be confirmed. As to strength of straw, all stood up about equally well. There may have been some advantage for Field Bann but very little.

There are also a number of early varieties under test. It is recognized that these have a place, especially in northern districts where the frost may come early. Of the early oats Danby (continued on Page 26)



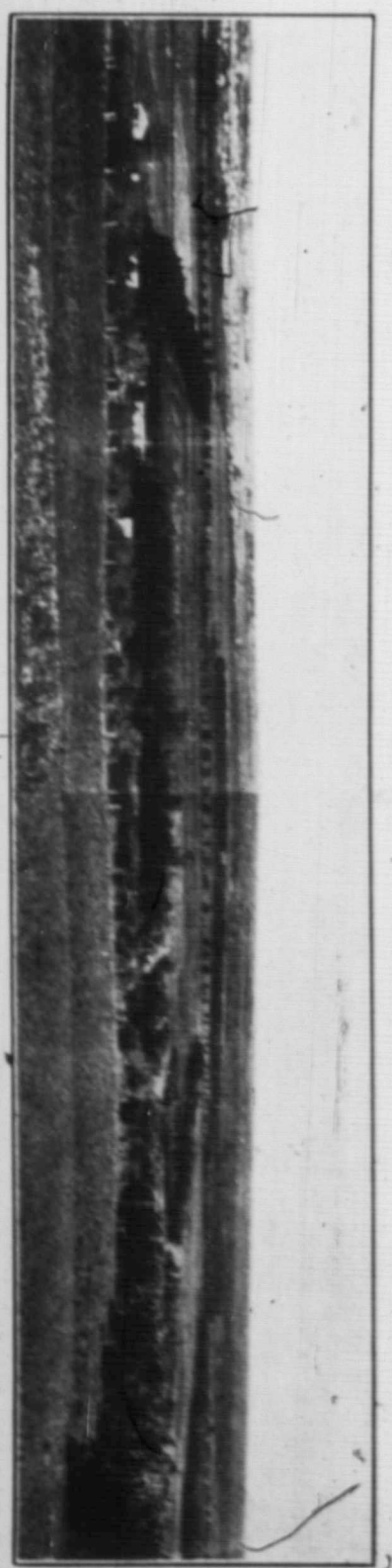
Experimental Plots of Marquis on the Brandon Farm. Single vs. Corn Land. The upper plot on stubble has only a fringe of tall grass plants around the edge where they grew on the summer-fallow, as will be seen in comparing its height with that of adjacent high-land Marquis, who is shown in the illustration and is well over six feet.

One of the oldest and best known of those is the Brandon Experimental Farm. It was first established away back in the 80's, and for years was under the direction of Prof. R. A. Beckett, who is still serving the interests of the farmer as West Commissioner for Manitoba. Then for a few years the farm was under the supervision of James Murray, who resigned in 1911 to take over the management of a big farm in Alberta. He was succeeded by W. C. McKillop, the present superintendent, who is assisted by C. D. McKenzie, a returned officer, who did his bit in France as a major in one of the first units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Within the last month I have paid a couple of visits to the Brandon Experimental Farm, with the object of seeing for myself some of the results that have been obtained by the "Try It out" method as practiced there. I spent considerable time looking over the plots and bombarding Mr. McKillop and his assistants with questions. They were all courteously and carefully answered, for it is the policy of this and other experimental farms to have no opportunity of making the results of their expert mental work available to the farmers.

The following information, dealing principally with field crops, was gleaned on the occasion of these two visits.

A panoramic view of the Brandon Experimental Farm from the hill behind the building looking south. The two avenues of trees terminate at the main road which passes through the farm. In the middle foreground at the left is the Residence of Professor Prudden, who is conducting experiments on Broom for the Dominion Department of Agriculture.



Protection or Free Trade

I RESPOND gladly to the invitation of the editor to review Mr. Parsons' address as President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which I have read carefully and with much interest. Its spirit is admirable, but its argument is largely vitiated by shallow and sophistical reasoning, such as characterizes such emanating from our cities news-back, and of which Mr. Parsons is a typical and unconscious exponent. If he and his fellows would meet the farmers frankly and discuss their points of difference, much good would unquestionably result.



W. C. Good

Several years ago I suggested to Mr. Sherrard, then president of the C.M.A., that the farmers would be glad to meet with the "manufacturers" to discuss tariff and other matters; and, frequently, in many other quarters, I have made the same suggestion. The "manufacturers," however, have not responded to our invitation. Mr. Sherrard, indeed, stated quite frankly that until both parties had more confidence in one another's motives, he considered such conferences useless. My own opinion is, however, that until we can get together we shall continue to distrust each other, and that, for the most part, the differences are not of deliberate purpose, but of education and environment; and that nothing but good can come of an exchange of views. And I wish to take this opportunity of again suggesting to the C.M.A. the propriety of responding to the farmers' oft-repeated invitation.

"Manufacturer" Misnomer

Mr. Parsons' address is a very long one, and I labor under a serious disadvantage in attempting to review it in such space as I have at my disposal. I shall try, however, to deal with its salient features.

First, then, as to the question of "Capital" vs. "Labor" or, to be more accurate, of capitalists vs. laborers. Mr. Parsons has correctly traced the origin of many unfortunate existing differences in the 19th century, industrial evolution leading to the "factory system." And he rightly suggests the propriety of trying to recover something of the spirit prevailing in 17th century industry. He is very timid, however, in suggesting a practical remedy. I would go much further and say that until there is a substantial reunion of "Capital" and "Labor," this problem will not be solved. In the farming industry, the functions of land owner, capitalist and laborer usually co-exist in the same individual, and there is no strife. Each assists the other, as it should. This happy condition must be restored, and the only way to do it without sacrificing the

An analysis of the Presidential Address of S. R. Parsons before the C.M.A. Convention in Montreal---By W. C. Good in the Canadian Countryman

advantages of modern industrial efficiency is to democratize "industry." We profess a belief in political democracy, and have partly realized it. But as yet we have scarcely even professed a belief in industrial democracy. This must come. The "profit system" must go. Industry must be for service and not for gain. All workers must have a proper share in ownership and control. Much has been largely achieved already, in the development of the co-operative movement, especially in Great Britain. Democratization of industry, therefore, must come, either by voluntary co-operation or by state action, before this problem of "Capital" vs. "Labor" is solved.

Manufacturers vs. Farmers

Now all this leads one very naturally to certain principles underlying any effective discussion of Mr. Parsons' second subject: "Manufacturers" vs. Farmers. Mr. Parsons uses the term "manufacturer" in the popular sense. If he has not forgotten his Latin, however, he will realize that a manufacturer is literally one who makes things with his hands, and that, therefore, a farmer has more right to be called a manufacturer than those now so designated. We have, in truth, travelled a long way to reach the modern sense, though in a comparatively short time. The modern "manufacturer" is not one who makes things with his hands. He may, indeed, not even work with his brain, though he often does. He is pre-eminently the capitalist, in those industries where capital and labor have become separated. The farmer is a capitalist in just as true a sense as is any "captain of industry." He is also in a much truer sense a manufacturer. But he is not nowadays "classed as such. Why? Because the modern "manufacturer" is a distinct class in our present stage of industrial development; he is, as I said, the capitalist in those industries where capital and labor have become divorced. Compared with the total population of workers, the modern "manufacturers" are very few in numbers, and they will vanish when industrial democracy is attained. Then the fight between "Labor" and "Capital" will be no more; nor will there be any occasion for differences of opinion between "manufacturers" and farmers, because the former class will be gone. Mr. Parsons is open-minded: I, therefore, invite him to consider this happy solution of both the problems he deals with.

However, that solution is not yet reached, so we must deal with things as they are, yet even mindful of things as they ought to be. In the language made classic by protectionist debaters a few years ago, "we face a condition, not a theory." I shall, therefore, offer some comments upon Mr. Parsons' treatment of the Tariff issue.

Mr. Parsons opens by referring to

the condition of Canadian industry prior, and subsequent, to 1878, and infers that great prosperity followed as a consequence of the National Policy. The validity of this inference I deny absolutely. It is the common fallacy of *Post hoc ergo propter hoc*. It assumes that there is a necessary causal relation between two things which follow one another in point of time; that Tom Jones' son died on Tuesday because Tom had 13 at his dinner table on the preceding Sunday; or that John Smith's pork went bad because he killed his pigs on Friday. The following is a good example of the same type of fallacy, from a speech of the late Hon. Wm. Paterson, delivered at Paris on October 22, 1908. Speaking of the stewardship of the Laurier Government, he said: "During the 18 years of Tory rule Canada's trade increased sixty-six million dollars. Then the people changed stewards, and in the 12 years of Liberal rule the increase in the national trade has been over 400 millions. And now Mr. Foster comes to Paris and tells you to 'turn them out' etc., etc." I invite Mr. Parsons to consider both the fact cited and the argument based thereon, much as he may dislike political clap-trap.

No, Mr. Parsons' reasoning is fallacious, and I take this opportunity of asking him to examine very carefully the evidence submitted by J. J. Harpell, in his book on "Canadian National Economy" as to the actual consequences of the protective tariff. He might also read Porritt's books, so largely advertised in "The Guide."

The "Tariff Truce"

As to the alleged "Tariff Truce," I never consented to it, and think that even from the standpoint of winning the war it was a mistake. Canada's efficiency in the prosecution of the war depends upon her internal organization, and, therefore, all questions of domestic policy—including the Tariff—are of vital concern.

Mr. Parsons goes on to speak of the interdependence of "manufacturing" and farming. All this may be taken for granted. If "manufacturers" are vitally interested in the success of agriculture, farmers are no less vitally interested in the success of "manufacturing." But they do not believe that legitimate Canadian manufacturing will be injured by Free Trade. And they do not care to maintain exotic industries which necessarily become parasitic. Mr. Parsons makes much of the alleged necessity of tariff protection. He says—in italics: "Canada must choose between the tariff with manufacturers, on the one hand, or free trade without manufacturers, on the other." In the sense in which the terms are evidently used I deny the statement in toto. It reminds me of the intimidating placard in a large factory on election day in 1911—"Vote against Reciprocity or

lose your job." But Mr. Parsons is mistaken, for I do not charge him with "bluffing." Under Free Trade manufacturing industries will always flourish where they can be carried on advantageously. Several large manufacturing industries in Canada have no tariff protection, and they are flourishing. And where an industry cannot be carried on economically, it constitutes a burden upon the whole community. Even Mr. Parsons, I suppose, would not advocate such a tariff upon bananas as would "encourage" banana culture in this northern clime; he might even admit that this was too high a price to pay for "diversification of industry." And whatever objections hold in this case hold in a degree in many other cases. Nor is it necessary to curse infant industries to such an extent as protectionists believe, even granting that a little boost for a good thing may be justifiable at the start. A few years ago I heard a prominent citizen of the U.S. speak of the way in which the boot and shoe industry developed in the Middle West, in competition with the long-established shoe factories of the New-England States. Natural advantages, both as to supply and demand, were quite sufficient to outweigh the disadvantage of entering in a new field, and this experience has been borne out in many other cases.

If unhampered industry will seek that place where she can get the best returns, and in so doing she contributes most to the welfare of society. The only countervailing consideration is that in case of war, essential industries should be within our own borders (or our allies)—a consideration which I expect protectionists to work quite threadbare in the near future.

Farmers on Tariff Board

As to the Reciprocity agreement of 1911, I also deny unequivocally that the "majority of the people decided against it." I know something of that campaign; of the various issues which in various places dominated; of the confusion resulting from the blending of all these issues; and of the money and methods used to defeat Reciprocity. And I have no hesitation whatever in saying that if the one issue had been presented on its merits, and had not been bedevilled as it was, it is my conviction that the Reciprocity agreement would have been overwhelmingly sustained. When this question has been voted upon separately, and voted down, I shall admit Mr. Parsons' statement. As it was, no one knows what the majority of Canadian voters thought about that one question.

As for Mr. Taft's quoted opinion, I think he was wrong. He had the same illusions as our protectionists, and did not consider sufficiently the extraordinary attraction of Canada's wonderful natural resources. But is it not unseemly to revive this echo of the 1911 campaign at the present time? It seems especially mal-apropos on the part of those Torontonians who but recently gave Mr. Taft an almost fulsome welcome.

The proposed "Trade and Tariff Board," so heartily endorsed by the

Continued on Page 29

Hay a RECENT rate

feed situation, in roughage, men in the north themselves, for their winter, small farmers, are alone on their able to do this have reached the needs of the very much overlooked. This was laid before ment of agriculturists the deputy minister follows:

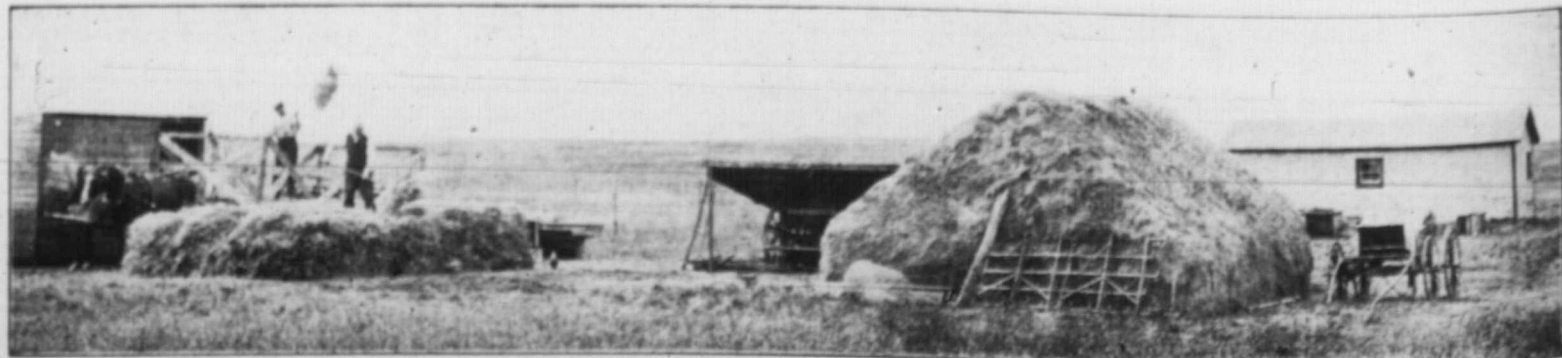
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Even the Pioneer on the furthest Frontier labors under the burden of the Tariff. It increases the price of everything he buys, from the sils of his shack to the binder which cuts his crop and the wagon in which he hauls his grain over the long trail to town.

United Farmers of Alberta

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta
by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

the Central office at the end of August, after almost three months continuous campaigning.

Hay and Feed

RECENT rains are improving the feed situation in Southern Alberta, but large quantities of roughage will be required by farmers in the south to put their stock over the winter. Most of the men with large bunches of stock have either shipped their stock north or gone north themselves to make arrangements for their winter supply of hay. Many small farmers, particularly those who are alone on their farms, have been unable to do this and some complaints have reached the Central office that the needs of the small farmer were being overlooked. This phase of the matter was laid before the provincial department of agriculture and the reply of the deputy minister of agriculture is as follows:

"The department feels it would be a very difficult matter to purchase and ship feed for the small farmer. You will agree with me that it would be very hard to satisfy him as to price and quality. Furthermore, the task would be a gigantic one. It seems to me that where the farmers are organized that they would be acting wisely to appoint one of their number to come north and make a deal for all those who were not in a position to look after the business themselves. In this way one man could be sent up at very small expense, provision having been made for the shipping of this feed free of charge. I am of the opinion that the small farmer can easily have his wants looked after in this way."

The suggestion of the deputy minister of agriculture could no doubt be carried out by many of our locals. In unorganized territory it will be more difficult to arrange—but in the local associations of the U.F.A. there already exists the machinery by which farmers can co-operate and secure all the advantages which can be secured by the larger individuals.

The central office is also prepared to act as a medium of exchange between the farmers of the north and those of the south and vice versa. If locals in the north will send to the Central office at Calgary particulars regarding the amount, quality and price of feed available, hay or green feed, the Central office will pass the information along to locals in the south who would like to get in touch directly with locals in the north. Southern locals requiring roughage should also therefore write the Central office. The Central office cannot, of course, accept any responsibility for the resulting transactions. We might, however, ask locals in the north to see that any feed shipped is exactly according to description, while locals in the south should be prepared to pay a fair price for feed of good quality, remembering that farmers in the north have not enjoyed the same advantages in regard to wheat prices that southern farmers have of late, and that roughage and coarse grains are the principal crops in the north. We presume that all our locals have been made familiar through the press with the arrangements that have been made by the federal and provincial governments acting in co-operation with the railways for free transportation of stock north and hay south, and buying outfits north at half the usual rate.

Supply of Hog Feed

Some of our locals have reported a considerable shortage of hog feed owing to the difficulty of securing bran, shorts and middlings, except in very limited quantities. Advice from Ottawa states that there are no restrictions against the sale or use of these feeds, but that many of the mills are closed down temporarily and the available supply has been exhausted. This condition will likely continue until the grinding of the new wheat begins and possibly for some time to come, as the mills have no reserves on hand. H. S. Arkell, Dominion Livestock Commissioner, Ottawa, reports that screenings are available at a cost of \$35.50 f.o.b. Fort William. This price is likely to hold good, having

varied very little for some months past. The freight rate, Fort William to Calgary or Edmonton, is 3 1/2 cents per hundred. A considerable quantity of these screenings have been shipped to Wetaskiwin by the large hog raisers there who report favorably on their feeding value. G. H. Hutton, director of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Lacombe, who has conducted considerable experimental work in feeding screenings to hogs, also gives a good report of them. The Provincial Department of Agriculture has been arranging for shipments of these screenings to points in Alberta at actual cost. As the screenings are only handled in bulk (carload lots), some of the smaller feeders who are unable to handle a carload have been unable to avail themselves of this feed. It is suggested therefore that our local associations might arrange to get in this feed by the carload and distribute it among their members. Members could arrange to haul out the screenings in light grain wagons or better still sack it on arrival. The cars hold from 30 to 35 tons. A given weight of car cannot be guaranteed as the elevators take the first available car. Orders can be placed with the department of agriculture, Edmonton, accompanied by a deposit of \$100, the balance payable on sight draft when car arrives, the purchaser also paying freight.

Work in Plowing Fireguards Locals between Calgary and Red Deer

Dear have, we understand, been asked by the Canadian Pacific Railway if they will assist the railway by undertaking to plow fireguards along the right-of-way. The regulations of the board of railway commissioners require the railways to plow a sixteen foot guard on both sides of the track. Owing to the difficulty of securing labor the C.P.R. recently applied to the railway commissioners for permission to plow eight foot guards instead of sixteen foot guards. The commissioners suggested that the C.P.R. consult the board of directors of the U.F.A. on the matter. Your board did not feel like accepting the responsibility for such reduction as they were not satisfied that the narrower guard would serve the purpose, but offered to recommend to the farmers of the province through our locals that they assist the railways by accepting work in plowing guards. The conditions under which this work is done can be obtained from G. J. Fox, superintendent, C.P.R., Calgary.

Resolutions for Convention

Locals desiring to submit resolutions at the next annual convention should send these to the Central office as soon as prepared. This will facilitate the work of the Central office and your resolution will get more careful consideration than if sent in just shortly before the convention. Resolutions sent to the Central for submission at the convention should be accompanied by a fee of 50 cents for each resolution to be submitted. This is to defray the cost of having the resolutions printed and circulated. It is not necessary to remit this fee with resolutions intended

to come before your Central executive or board of directors. Section 19 of the constitution states that proposed amendments to the constitution must be sent to the Central secretary not later than December 1.

Remittances to Central

Some of our locals are not complying with the constitution in regard to the remittance of dues to the Central office. Paragraph 3, Section 11, of the constitution, states: "The local shall make payment of all membership fees owing to the association promptly and at least once every three months." Paragraph 4, Section 12, reads: "A local six months in arrears for dues to the association shall stand suspended without action of that office, and the name of the local published in the official organ of the association."

Buy a Life Membership

The Central office is glad to report an increase in the number of life members. The life membership fee is now \$15, and it is expected that it will be raised at the next convention. The life membership fees are deposited in a special savings account from which the interest only goes to the general revenue, the capital remaining untouched as a special reserve in case of emergency. Life members are only required to pay \$1.00 per year as their duty to the local, the \$15 relieving them of any further obligation to the Central office.

The Value of Self-Help

Pumping enthusiasm into a local from the outside is about as effective as blowing air into an air cushion with a leak in it—you can by great exertion inflate it for a few seconds, but directly you stop blowing everything goes flat. We have to teach our locals to stand on their own feet and to learn the benefit of self help. The more I see of the work the more convinced I am that the motive power to carry on the work must come from within the local itself, not from the outside.—Mrs. Walter Parby, President, U.F.W.A. and member of U.F.A. Executive.

A handsome life membership certificate is issued to each life member, which, when framed, makes a very desirable ornament to any farmer's home, as well as a mark of distinction. Also it is good advertising for your movement to have your life membership certificate in the U.F.A. displayed where your neighbors and new settlers who visit your home may see it. If desired, the Central office will supply frames at actual cost.

President's Tour

President H. W. Wood concluded his series of lectures on the Chautauqua circuit on August 14 at Brier Crest, Saskatchewan, after having addressed approximately 50 meetings, 20 of which were in Alberta, 25 in Saskatchewan and 10 in Manitoba. All reports indicate that President Wood's lecture on "Democratic Organization" was exceedingly well received at all points. We believe that few opportunities have ever presented themselves of equal value to the opportunity which came to President Wood in the request from the Chautauqua circuit. Meetings addressed by Mr. Wood in Alberta have been a stimulant to our organization in the province. His appearance at some 30 points in Saskatchewan and Manitoba will tend to make for unity of thought and opinion in the farmers' movement throughout the prairie provinces, which is greatly to be desired. As president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, Mr. Wood is particularly qualified to deliver a message which would help to unify the efforts of the farmers' organizations in the different provinces. President Wood is expected back in

The Right Spirit

G. F. Hobbs, secretary of Iron Spring local U.F.A., who recently reorganized the Turin local, writes:—"Thanks for your letter. I am only too pleased to do all I can to assist the farmers to band themselves together, as I firmly believe that inasmuch as we more truly do so, the greater will be our power to cope with the great problems which present themselves to us now and will more so after this war is ended. Wishing your Central office great success, I beg to remain. Yours respectfully, G. F. Hobbs."

Confidence in Alberta

The department of colonization and development of the Canadian Pacific Railway will award a silver cup, valued at five hundred dollars, for the best bushel of hard spring wheat exhibited at the International Soil Products Exposition at Kansas City, Mo., October 16-20, 1918. It is hoped that Alberta farmers will be well represented in the competition. H. J. C. Stead, of the C.P.R., in writing the Central office re this, says:—"The successful competitor will very possibly be found among the United Farmers of Alberta."

Affirmative Had a Cinch

At the meeting of the Bonnie Brier local held on August 7, the subject under debate was "Resolved that every farmer in Alberta should become a member of the U.F.A.," the affirmative side winning unanimously. At the next meeting they propose having a debate on "Resolved that an engine is more economical in working of farm lands than horses." The question of co-operative buying and selling is to be taken up when the results of the crops are known.

Was a Money-Maker

The Edwell Local Union of the U.F.A. held their annual picnic last month, when a large crowd assembled for a good time. Interesting addresses were given by J. Mauffer, director for Red Deer constituency, and E. Carswell, of Calgary. The stalls realized the sum of \$119.14, which amount has been remitted to the Red Cross Society, Calgary, and the Red Cross Sewing Circle realized \$52 by their sale of work, and Aunt Sally raked in \$17.25 for the Prisoners of War Fund, so, from a financial point of view, the picnic was a decided success.

U.F.A. Briefs

A new local of the U.F.A. was organized at Brant on July 20, by O. W. Bowler, of Blackie, beginning with a membership of 13. The officers elected were: President, D. G. Bertrand; secretary-treasurer, R. B. Mills.

The Maple Leaf local held their annual picnic on July 1. The secretary, Nurlin Huseby, says it was a success as usual, considering the poor crop outlook. The proceeds, which amounted to \$33, was donated to the Red Cross Fund.

"Too much dance the night before" was the reason given for the poor attendance at the regular U.F.A. meeting Wildwood school, July 20.

On July 19 a picnic was held at Wildwood school, which was well patronized by the settlers of the district, followed during the evening by a dance in Mr. Marshall Stone's new barn. At a recent meeting in Wildwood School a discussion took place relative to the large number of cattle coming into the district to range from Southern Alberta when there is hardly enough hay and grass in the district for the cattle that belong to the settlers.

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Manitoba Grain Growers

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South Bay Activities

MEMBERS of the South Bay branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association wish to report the successful work done since they organized last year. The first work to be taken up by the association was Red Cross and Y.M.C.A. For the Red Cross Fund, \$177.50 has been sent in, and \$90 has been sent to the Y.M.C.A. Fund, making a total of \$267.50.

This association has shipped cattle co-operatively with splendid results and intends to do more of the same good work this fall. Hinder Twine has also been bought for two years through the association with satisfactory results.

A new library has been started by this branch and members may get books by asking the secretary treasurer for same. South Bay Grain Growers are looking forward to having a speaker from the Central office up to help them in the near future, as so far circumstances have prevented a speaker from visiting them. This local has 25 members this year and holds a meeting on the first Monday night of each month. These meetings are well attended and the result is that the social life of the district has improved wonderfully since the branch was organized.

Humor of the Campaign

The summer campaign was not exactly a holiday excursion but the natural optimism of grain growers found something enjoyable even in the most unlikely conditions.

When, in June, the west wind met us down in the south, bearing tons of Manitoba on its wings it was interpreted as "the country rushing to meet us," and incidentally giving us in a very literal and practical way a chance "to take in the country."

One of the fair campaigners delivered a tedious mile by narrating how, during a thunderstorm, she found that the smaller children in her school were inclined to be frightened, so she encouraged them all to play as freely as they liked, finding that "the only way to keep them quiet was to have them make as much noise as possible."

One evening we met a very pessimistic secretary who was sure there would be no meeting. Nobody was interested. Everybody lived for Number One. But by 8.30 the joke was on him, when 45 people were gathered comfortably in the schoolhouse.

One of the speakers announced that the Hun gun that sent its projectile 75 miles, was to be beaten by one of Yankee make, shooting 120 miles. But it seemed to be a general impression that no shells from the latter fighting iron had ever yet landed.

Two of the campaigners were much encouraged one afternoon by the manifest approval of an individual in the audience, but were inclined to moderate their self-glorification on being informed locally that said individual was "not quite all there."

It was little more than a joke when a local secretary made up his mind there would be no meeting and did not advertise and left the speakers to take the trip out to an empty hall, losing half a day which might have been employed elsewhere.

The mile-and-a-half sprint into Dauphin, at four a.m., through mud and wet grass, with Reid and Avison leading and the secretary and the chauffeur bringing up the rear was some joke afterwards.

There seemed to be something humorous about the young farmer who was busily engaged in unloading coal purchased from the United Grain Growers Limited, but insisted that the farmers' movement had never so far as he knew, accomplished anything.

Two or three chairmen evinced undue haste to get at the singing of the National Anthem after the speakers had finished. When one speaker before sitting down suggested that a little time be taken for discussion it seemed to act by contraries, for that evening the chairman barely allowed the distribution of literature to be begun when he jumped to the singing of the anthem like a cat after a mouse.

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

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

One of the workers carried as a side line the investigation of Indian place names and their significance. In his researches it was discovered that New Dale is an Indian term, meaning "nice girl."

An evilly disposed person one evening espoused the opinion that one of the speakers never reached his best unless treated preliminarily to an ice cream, followed by a lemon snow.

Report has it that in one of the earlier meetings an enthusiastic speaker insisted that a leading platform should go right up into the car with the wheat.

When the parishioner's parrot said "Darn it, I wish the old lady would die," the preacher's parrot requested with "Lord, answer prayer." But it is thought both parrots died soon after.

When one of the young chaps got a little gay he was referred to as being in the position of the Scotch boy learning the shorter Catechism, who told of his progress by remarking that he was "past redemption," but this is admitted to have been a risky comparison.

The story of the boy whose father announced his second marriage by telling him that he had brought him home a "bran new mamma" and received the rejoinder, "Daddy, they've put it all over you, she isn't new," was matched by that of the Cockney who, when told that the ship was going down, coolly remarked, "Let 'er go, she don't belong 'er."

On the whole, the humor of the campaign played an important part in sweetening tempers, offsetting occasional discomforts and illustrating wholesome truth. It served its purpose like the church in New York. Pat had just come over and Mike who had been across a year was showing him the city. Viewing a great church, Pat was lost in wonder and when he could speak, "Ahh, Mike," he said, "This hates the devil." "Nare, Pat," said Mike, "that's the intention."

The Women Helping

If your branch one of the few that have not yet seen the wisdom and the necessity of enlisting the women! If you are going to continue to be up-to-date and effective you must get the eyes of your people open to that situation. The women are "people" now, even in the eyes of the law. They pay taxes, they vote at elections, they are affected just as men are by unsatisfactory economic conditions. They belong to the community and ought to be in our community organization, every one of them.

The Women Campaigners

In the recent campaign the women's work was of the very first importance, and its effectiveness compared very favorably with that done by the men. Mrs. W. R. Wood's address on the movement generally with special emphasis upon women's opportunities was heard with genuine appreciation. Mrs. Robinson's closely reasoned exposure of the evils of tariffs and the advantages of land values taxation was enthusiastically received. Mrs. Wieneke's address, emphasizing the "welfare work" opened new avenues of thought to many women. Mrs. Parker's address evidenced wide familiarity with the struggle for political equality and made an earnest

and effective plea for the taking up of the new responsibilities that confront the women of today. The work done by Miss Roe was characterized by personal earnestness and logical presentation of the case for women sharing public responsibilities and duties and more than vindicated the wisdom of the choice made when she was appointed secretary of the Women's Section. A local secretary writes in reference to her work: "At the request of the president, a good number of our local attended the meeting held in Boissevain and I may say those who attended came away glad to have had the opportunity of hearing about the workings of the society. Congratulations extended to Miss Roe for her work in the campaign."

Of Miss McCallum's work there is by one opinion, viz., that it was one of the most effective presentations of woman's cause and the unparalleled opportunity of the present time, ever made to Manitoba audiences. A local secretary who modestly does not wish his name to appear, has the following to say in correspondence regarding it: "The three speakers you sent out on the Grain Growers' 'drive' certainly did great credit to the organization. Each put up a sound argument and handled their subjects in right good shape. Naturally, and as a matter of courtesy, we should give the palm to the lady speaker, but in all honesty to Miss McCallum, it was unnecessary to offer her a handicap over the two gentlemen. I feel sure that after experiencing the pleasure of hearing her speech, that she could start level on the tape and then give them a run for their money. Please do not mention what I have just written to the gentlemen because I am small of stature and do not weigh much and should they visit this part of the country again, they might pick me up, tuck me under their arms and then that would be the end of John."

Working Hand in Hand

At the recent meeting of the board of directors in Brandon, the following resolution was adopted on motion by Mrs. J. S. Wood, seconded by P. Wright:—

"That local officials of the Grain Growers' Association be urged to assist in moving toward the fullest co-operation between men and women by making it clearly understood that all ordinary meetings of the association are meetings in which the women have full rights and which it is expected they will always attend as well as the men."

A Score of Ideas

You want to interest your members and to set them working as soon as the harvest and threshing are over. Here are some things that some branches have considered feasible and within their sphere. Could your branch take up some of them this year? Talk them over when you are planning your winter work.

- 1.—Invite a neighboring branch to visit you and put on a program.
- 2.—Volunteer to visit a neighboring branch and give them a program.
- 3.—Secure an address from the reeve or clerk of the municipality on practical issues in municipal life.

Results of the Campaign

Local presidents, secretaries and directors are specially requested to see that semi-annual reports of local associations are forwarded to the Central office at the earliest possible moment.

This is urgently necessary in order to tabulate results of the summer's work. Will you save us the trouble and expense of writing personally for these reports by getting them in at once!

Address: W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg, Man.

4.—Secure an official of the local trustees association to address you on school improvement.

5.—Start a local library, each member contributing a dollar.

6.—Canvas every man and every woman in the local area for membership and subscription to The Guide.

7.—Arrange a debate either among members of the home local or with members of an adjoining association.

8.—Plan for two meetings a month of the association; one addressed by a speaker from outside the local, the other conducted by the membership.

9.—Win 95 per cent. of the community to realize the advantages of co-operative purchase of supplies.

10.—Prove in three shipments the ease for co-operative shipment of livestock, so that the method is established.

11.—Interest the branch in providing for a hot lunch for the children at school.

12.—Offer a prize at the local fair for a school composition in "The Grain Growers of Manitoba."

13.—Appoint a strong committee on suggestions for improving the constitution.

14.—Appoint a committee to read the minutes of last convention with a view to bringing suggestions from them to the local work.

15.—Arrange that the secretary shall correspond with a local secretary in Ontario with a view to comparison of work.

16.—Place a bulletin board in a central position in the district for announcements.

17.—Arrange for a "card" announcing the existence of the association to appear weekly in the local paper.

18.—Make special effort to interest and attract the foreigners in the neighborhood to the association.

19.—Take up the question of a publicly-owned recreation ground for the community.

20.—Build a community hall with kitchen and committee rooms and facilities for social service to the district.

Following Up the Campaign

On Friday, August 9, in response to a request from the local association, Messrs Ben Richardson, Josiah Bennett and C. H. Burnell visited Edrans, where a good meeting was held, there being nearly 40 present, a fair proportion of them being women. The addresses were listened to with interest and some discussion followed. A proposal is on foot in the Edrans neighborhood to form a company to establish a local blacksmith's shop as a necessary convenience to local farmers.

On Saturday, August 10, the recently organized branch at Erickson held a good meeting, which was addressed by C. H. Burnell. This association was formed entirely on local initiative and is looking forward to increased membership and active work. Mr. Burnell dealt with the general principles of the organization, and noting that there were no women present, took occasion to impress upon the membership of the association the necessity of enlisting the assistance of the women, in order that the association may become an efficient community organization.

At High Bluff the association recently organized held a meeting on August 5, which was addressed by Mrs. Robinson and Mr. Burnell, of Oakville. Mrs. Robinson dealt at length with the injustices of the tariff system and the necessity of establishing some more equitable mode of securing national revenue, outlining particularly the advantages of Land Values Taxation. Mr. Burnell dealt with the general principles of the association and the urgent necessity for increased membership. The local branch is looking forward to increasing its numbers very considerably in months to come. It is believed that with a little concerted effort their objective of 75 can be attained. Thus the work is going on through the province and in many a quiet neighborhood effective additions are being made to the strength of the movement.

Summer Me

H.

McKinney presided at the closing of the summer meetings of the province. The meeting was held at the close of the week ended by Mr. H. W. the Canadian Club at the following place, East 1 Flack, Mousbank meetings were given and will have very farmers were glad to hear of hearing by Mr. Wood, who head of the organ went to West of Mr. W. Organization importance of organization democratic institutions and a tion which will b the people. A full splendid lecture, all who will ask to be read by every ation and by all province.

In the meeting McKinney presided the Saskatchewan association, and a few increased speakers also phases of the as

Maha
At Gabri, Pr made an address meeting, in which questions of the problems which He urged the of securing ever the Grain Grow

Johnson
R. M. Johnson executive, after meeting at Brice addressed the following Mr. Johnson dealt association and which the execution for increased organization w of its activities necessity for t all branches of of loyalty on t There are imp solved which a we must devel expect to solv fully.

The summer have been very much good his is hoped that he worked on much larger having the up leaders in on cussing together tons which eratic organ is the grate discussions, whic of plans and our members. tantly for to the whole to gram or ob may be enri tion which es has been re three or four which was t be arranged who attends this year w ing it to be has also ble or rally shi des Beach, at Watrous in the provi line will ha organization meats are next year.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Summer Meetings Over

H. McKINNEY, superintendent of organization, has returned from attending a two weeks' series of Chautauqua meetings in the southwest part of the province. A Grain Growers' meeting was held in the Chautauqua tent at the close of the lecture delivered by Mr. H. W. Wood, president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, at the following places: Alask, Cabri, Gull Lake, East End, Vanguard, La Flèche, Mossbank and Briercrest. These meetings were generally well attended and will have very good results. The farmers were glad to have the opportunity of hearing this splendid lecture by Mr. Wood, who is recognized as the head of the organized farmers' movement in Western Canada. The subject of Mr. Wood's lecture was "Democratic Organization," and he urged the importance of organization which will promote democracy and develop those institutions and conditions of civilization which will further the welfare of the people. A full report of Mr. Wood's splendid lecture will be furnished to all who will ask for a copy. It should be read by every member of the association and by all the farmers of the province.

In the meeting which followed, Mr. McKinney presented the program of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and made a strong appeal for increased membership. Other speakers also discussed different phases of the association's activities.

Maharg at Cabri

At Cabri, President J. A. Maharg made an address at the Chautauqua meeting, in which he outlined the public questions of the day and dealt with the problems which confront the farmers. He urged the very great importance of securing every possible member into the Grain Growers' Association.

Johnson at Briercrest

H. M. Johnson, member of the executive, attended the Chautauqua meeting at Briercrest on August 15, and addressed the Grain Growers' meeting following Mr. Wood's lecture. Mr. Johnson dealt with the policies of the association and discussed the plans which the executive have put in operation for increasing the efficiency of the organization and enlarging the scope of its activities. He emphasized the necessity for the fullest co-operation in all branches of the work and the spirit of loyalty on the part of the members. There are important problems to be solved which are a challenge to us, and we must develop all our strength if we expect to solve these problems successfully.

The summer meetings of the whole have been very successful this year and much good has been done. However, it is hoped that another year plans may be worked out which will result in a much larger number of our members having the opportunity of hearing the leaders in our movement and of discussing together the important questions which confront us. As a democratic organization such as ours there is the greatest need for frequent discussions which will bring about unity of plans and policies, and enable all of our members to have the fullest opportunity for bringing their views before the whole body in order that the program be objective of the association may be enriched by the best contribution which each one is able to make. It has been recommended that a series of three or four-day rallies, similar to that which was held at Carlyle Lake, shall be arranged for next year. The people who attended the Carlyle Lake rally this year were all unanimous in wishing it to be made an annual affair. It has also been recommended that a similar rally should be arranged for Lunenburg Beach, Crystal Beach, and possibly at Watrous and one or two other places in the province. Suggestions along this line will have the consideration of the organization department before arrangements are made for summer meetings next year. As soon as harvest and

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

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

threshing are over the district conventions will begin and arrangements are already under way and plans are being made to make these fall conventions this year the best which have yet been held. It is hoped that these conventions may be thoroughly advertised so that they may be the largest possible attendance of the members in each district. It is also hoped that these conventions will have a very large influence in increasing the membership, as well as dealing with the important questions which are before the farmers for solution.

There never was a time when the association stood higher in public esteem and when there was more reason for our members taking themselves seriously and recognizing the importance of the influence which they are able to exert when they stand unitedly and work together for definite objects. "Organization, Education and Co-operation" will not only bring the farmers into their own, but will enable the farmers to make their proper contribution to the civilization of the world in these critical times, when the forces of democracy are engaged in this great struggle to make civilization safe for humanity.

Why Prices Increase

Why have the prices of boots and shoes doubled in the past few years?

If we ask this question of the average man he will no doubt say it is due to the war. Well, the war has been responsible for much, and maybe it has had quite an appreciable effect on shoes. But the war ought not to bear more than its just share of the blame. If the Cleveland Citizen is to be believed the war is not the chief culprit in this case.

In the period 1911-1913, we are told, the Central Leather Company, a branch of the leather combine, took profits from the public amounting to \$2,100,000. This appears pretty responsible for a big company in comparison with what follows. Last year's transactions, however, show a profit of nearly \$16,000,000, and we are told that this year's profits will be greater still. As the Cleveland Citizen points out, there is nothing very mysterious about prices when these facts are borne in mind. It is evident that the Central Leather Company has a somewhat spacious pocket, and that is where the money is going. Somebody has always got to pay the profits of the profiteer, and in this case, as in other similar ones, it is the poor consumer. But this is not the only case of profiteering by many, as we know to our sorrow, and one is inclined to wonder how long the public will stand it without speaking too loudly. New Brunswick has taken the step of demanding restitution from some of its political grafters, and the long-suffering public might very well follow the example of New Brunswick in making the Central Leather Company and similar concerns disgorge. May the time come soon!

A Woman Administrator

Women in these days is surely coming into her own. We have seen many

new developments in the direction of women's labor. We have also seen women taking a part in war work at the front, which would have been deemed impossible only a few short years ago, and now comes the announcement that the first appointment of a trade union woman to an administrative office in a national executive department has just been made. The woman in question is Miss Mary Anderson, a member of the executive board of the International Boot and Shoe Workers Union, and she has been appointed assistant chief of the new Women's Bureau in the United States Department of Labor. Miss Anderson has risen to this position from that of a stitchee in a Chicago shoe factory.

With the coming of woman into public affairs the woman's view of things is sure to find expression, and Miss Anderson recognizes that the greatest problem she will have to face will be the obtaining of an equal standard for both men and women. Equal pay for equal work must have recognition in the near future. Women have been so willing to accept positions in the past at lower wages than men simply because they were women, that it has become an exceedingly difficult thing to persuade many men that the position is a wrong one.

"The need for a woman's bureau, and our great hopes as to what it will do," says Miss Anderson, "grows out of the fact that the peculiar problems surrounding woman in industry have never received enough attention. The reason they have not received enough attention is, I think, that the woman's point of view has never been represented in the policy making boards. Until the traditions are broken and men acquire the habit of putting women in administrative and consultative positions as readily and as frequently as they put men in those places, the Women's Bureau has a big work cut out for it."

What it Costs Canada to be Sick

According to information sent out by the Commission of Conservation of the Dominion Government, the annual monetary loss to Canada through sickness that might be avoided by an intelligent socializing of the results of science and experience is somewhere near \$200,000,000, or about the same as the war is costing us. If avoided, the annual saving would be sufficient to liquidate our appalling national debt in five years. This way lies true national economy.

But the monetary loss is the least. The vital loss is more serious. At a time when Canada's greatest need is increased man power, not only for the period of the war, but for carrying after the war burdens, thousands of lives of young and old are being snuffed out by diseases that are amenable to medical treatment and race hygiene. It is surely a more patriotic policy, as well as better business for the government, to take steps to conserve and develop the native life of Canada than to seek immigration from abroad. The loss of national spirit is the

most serious of all. For a nation is not made great by its material wealth or the number of its citizens, but by the spirit of the people, and a nation that allows its citizens, and especially its children, to die through national indifference, apathy, and neglect, can not long maintain a soul that will save it. To lose its community soul would be the greatest loss to Canada, for it would be the loss of Canada itself.

Women's Co-operative Guild

The members of our Women's Section will be interested in the following tribute to the good work accomplished by the Women's Co-operative Guild of Great Britain, many of the activities of which are very similar to those of the W.C.G.A.—Mr. Maxwell, the writer, speaks with authority, he being a veteran in the Scottish co-operative movement, and president of the International Co-operative Alliance, which seeks to wield together the whole movement in whatever part of the world it exists. The Women's Co-operative Guild has membership of considerably over 30,000 co-operative women in England alone, and is certainly the most influential body of women in the kingdom. The message in question is as follows:—

"As an old co-operator who was at the inception of the Women's Guild in 1883, I cannot help expressing my great pleasure in seeing the wonderful advance women of our movement have made during these 35 years. The Congress at Bradford was to me a revelation. The tact and firmness with which the congress was guided by the president (Mrs. Booth), the pointed and logical addresses of the various speakers on subjects that formerly were generally thought to be the property of men only, and the earnest and enthusiastic attitude of all the delegates in matters concerning the prosperity of co-operation in every country of the world left me pleasantly bewildered at the tremendous progress our women have made as a faithful auxiliary of our cause. I felt that this great and intelligent power for propaganda was not utilized as it might be. One felt, if he was not in perfect agreement with everything said, that he could at least greatly admire the earnest effort and the splendid enthusiasm of every speaker. Complex subjects, such as the 'War and How It Should be Ended,' and 'The Necessity for a League of Nations That Would Prevent War in Future,' were discussed with a familiarity as to detail, that allowed close study and clear thinking. Let us recognize, in every society, the immense power for good that has developed in the Women's Guild, and give them every encouragement to still further carry on their great and good work."

—Wm. Maxwell.

Locals Want Prices Fixed

We are in receipt of the following resolution from the Maple Creek local. While publishing same, however, it must be distinctly understood that the Central Association does not necessarily endorse every statement made therein. The resolution reads as follows:—

"Resolved, that it is imperative to induce the grain growers of Saskatchewan to give their best effort in production of wheat in the year 1919 in the large quantities demanded to sustain Canada and the Allies in the great war. That the price be fixed at an early date, also that the price of all goods entering into the production of the said cereal be put on the same basis at the same time, so that the burden of the war shall be equally borne by all the people instead of a part thereof. This local is of the opinion that the large acreage required will not be put in if the above is not done."

"That copies of this shall be printed and sent to the various Grain Growers' locals for them to take such into consideration with the hope that some combined effort may be made as may be deemed fit.—(Signed) Charles Briggs, President; E. H. Abbott, secretary."



The above basket was designed and worked by Mrs. McDonald, a member of the Dibley local, and won the first prize at a Basket Social held by the local a short time ago. Note the ladder leading up to the emblem of the association, typical of progress in the association's principles.

Co-operative Livestock Shipping

Has Many Advantages—Simple Form of Organization—Suggestions to Shippers—By J. P. Sackville

ALTHOUGH shipping associations are one of the simplest of co-operative business organizations. It has the advantage of requiring no capital or equipment as a matter of fact, an organization is unnecessary, as a group of farmers may get together on the matter and simply agree to ship their livestock under the direction of one of their number. There is this to be said, however, that an organization is an advantage inasmuch as it is a splendid basis for co-operative activities, and thus the making of their association a useful institution to their district. The co-operative spirit is developed.

Information to hand would indicate that farmers are very anxious to give the system a trial and would appreciate any information available on the matter. Then, as a particularly true this year, and at this particular time, for, due to the food shortage we find that a larger number of cattle than usual are being marketed. Naturally, this has a tendency to lower prices somewhat, but it is believed that in certain parts of the country shippers are taking advantage of the situation to unfairly restrict prices at market points. A co-operative way brought to my attention a few days ago, when a farmer had some reasonably good quality beefsteaks that he was forced to sell. The local buyer would not have only four cents a pound, while the same quality cattle were being sold on the St. Bonifaz market at eight cents a pound.

Advantages of Co-operation

A livestock shipping association has many advantages. It assures each farmer that he will get exactly what his stock will bring on the central market, less the cost of getting it there and disposing of it. In other words, it gives the small shipper the same opportunity as the large shipper, and will, if properly handled, save considerable money for its members. The expense of a buyer is going about picking up stock is saved. In fact, in many localities there are several buyers and the expense is simply added to the cost of marketing. There is the buyer's expense in handling on the price of stock as he advances money on his purchases; in co-operative livestock shipping it simply means that the farmers are willing to take this risk.

Another feature of the livestock shipping is important, and that is that it encourages the production of good stock, because each shipper gets exactly what his stock will sell for on the market. If he has good stock he gets a good price; if poor stock he gets a poor price. This is not always the case with the local buyer plan. From records available, there is plenty of evidence to prove that it has meant a saving of many dollars to farmers throughout Western Canada. The following quotations taken from the Saskatchewan report for co-operative organizations estimated increase in revenue due to co-operative shipping:

During the past year the co-operative livestock marketing work has made steady and satisfactory progress. The



Beefsteaks at St. Bonifaz. Cattle shipped out for feeders are frequently branded at the first appearance, but a study of the following table giving percentages supplied by the managers of four associations in regard to their 1916 stock marketing work and the savings effected reveals the inherent possibilities of this system of livestock marketing.

Association	Percentage of stock marketed	Percentage of stock marketed	Percentage of stock marketed	Percentage of stock marketed
1. The Saskatchewan Livestock Marketing Association	75	18	11	20
2. The Alberta Livestock Marketing Association	12	20	20	20
3. The Manitoba Livestock Marketing Association	10	10	10	10
4. The Ontario Livestock Marketing Association	10	10	10	10

It is only just to say, however, that in spite of what many shipping associations have gained by marketing co-operatively, there may be cases when the owners might have realized more for the animals through the local buyer. Take the case of a platted market of a shipping in green, which is almost sure to occur at times, then the shipper stands to lose. In the aggregate, however, and including a year's business, the gain is considerable.



When a few farmers in a locality are desirous of making a shipment of stock the first step necessary is for them to get together and appoint one of the number to act as shipping agent. Upon the selection of the shipping agent

much of the success of the movement depends. The shipping agent which may be procured from any commission man with no previous experience in shipping livestock will have no difficulty in interpreting them. The main qualification is that the shipping agent should have the confidence of the men of the district in which he lives. Having this, he will get their support and encouragement and the success of the undertaking will be assured.

The work of the shipping agent consists of determining the shipping date, ordering the cars, marking and weighing the stock and when the date exceeds 100 miles accompanying the shipment to the market or providing some one to do so, and a general way keep in touch with the stock raisers of the district. His remuneration for this work is a matter of local arrangement with the association under whose auspices he works, but the plan that seems to be working out satisfactory amongst the hundreds of associations that are now shipping is on the basis of 10 cents per cent, commission together with all reasonable travelling expenses for the man who accompanies the

Marking the Stock
When the day for shipment has been decided the shipping agent, having previously arranged for a car, the stock is delivered to the local station, the shipping agent will weigh and mark every animal's horns or ears. Each shipper is given a number in the order of delivery. For example, John Smith is the first man to reach the station with his cow, and all animals in that car belonging to John Smith would be marked "1." The agent, his animals being marked "1," will go on in order of delivery. The following table shows the results of the work of the shipping agent in the district of St. Bonifaz, showing a shrinkage of 15 per cent. This shrinkage would be avoided if the proportion of this shrinkage were had to what amount of select weight he had in that particular car. When Frank Brown had shipped 8 pigs weighing 2,000 lbs. in this shipment his proportion of the 150-the loss would be 20 lbs., which would be 2 1/2 lbs. for each pig. Hogs, other than select, such as heavy sows, stags or boars, must be marked. This may be done by using green paint with a 20 per cent mixture of varnish in order that the marks will dry quickly. Such marks as (K) or (J) on the shoulder, back or ham is a clear identification mark. The weight taken in case of hogs would read thus:

Weight	Shrinkage	Net Weight
2,000 lbs.	15%	1,700 lbs.
1,500 lbs.	15%	1,275 lbs.
1,000 lbs.	15%	850 lbs.
500 lbs.	15%	425 lbs.
250 lbs.	15%	212.5 lbs.

The car is billed through to the agent in the name of the shipping agent. In case of the commission firm to which the stock is consigned. It is advisable to inform the commission man, by word or letter, stating number of car, contents and probable time of arrival. In this way they have an idea of the amount of stock coming along, which facilitates handling the stock at the yards. If it is deemed wise to have the shipment this can be arranged for by taking out a policy to cover a year's business, the amount of the premium being based on the amount of the business handled that year, or in other words, if only one shipment is made in one year, the insurance premiums would be 20 per cent of the amount of that shipment; if \$300,000 worth of stock was shipped in the year the amount would be based on \$300,000. One at least of the commission firms carry a blanket policy with one of the insurance companies and all stock shipped to them become automatically insured. Where animals are insured all losses are paid in full just the same had animals been sold in the usual way.

For example, John Smith is the first man to reach the station with his cow, and all animals in that car belonging to John Smith would be marked "1." The agent, his animals being marked "1," will go on in order of delivery. The following table shows the results of the work of the shipping agent in the district of St. Bonifaz, showing a shrinkage of 15 per cent. This shrinkage would be avoided if the proportion of this shrinkage were had to what amount of select weight he had in that particular car. When Frank Brown had shipped 8 pigs weighing 2,000 lbs. in this shipment his proportion of the 150-the loss would be 20 lbs., which would be 2 1/2 lbs. for each pig. Hogs, other than select, such as heavy sows, stags or boars, must be marked. This may be done by using green paint with a 20 per cent mixture of varnish in order that the marks will dry quickly. Such marks as (K) or (J) on the shoulder, back or ham is a clear identification mark. The weight taken in case of hogs would read thus:

Copy of Shipment
To: The Grain Growers' Guide
From: The Grain Growers' Guide
Date: August 28, 1918
The following table shows the results of the work of the shipping agent in the district of St. Bonifaz, showing a shrinkage of 15 per cent. This shrinkage would be avoided if the proportion of this shrinkage were had to what amount of select weight he had in that particular car. When Frank Brown had shipped 8 pigs weighing 2,000 lbs. in this shipment his proportion of the 150-the loss would be 20 lbs., which would be 2 1/2 lbs. for each pig. Hogs, other than select, such as heavy sows, stags or boars, must be marked. This may be done by using green paint with a 20 per cent mixture of varnish in order that the marks will dry quickly. Such marks as (K) or (J) on the shoulder, back or ham is a clear identification mark. The weight taken in case of hogs would read thus:



Part of a Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association shows the Roman numerals on hind-quarters shows the marks of the co-operative shipping agent.



A Carload of Good Feeders. Note uniformity and emphasis; this type of cattle respond well to feed.

Load Cars to Capacity

The minimum carload weights are as follows:—

Cattle, 20,000 lbs. Mixed cattle, and hogs, 20,000 lbs. Straight hogs or hogs and sheep, 16,000 lbs. Any car that has any cattle in it raises it to the cattle minimum. It is advisable when estimating a carload to figure exceeding the minimum by at least 2,000 lbs. in order to be quite sure of having a full carload and thus avoid paying freight on a light load.

The man in charge of shipment should bring with him copies of all weigh tickets, together with a summary of the weigh tickets for each car made out on what is called a Shipping Manifest. The following is a sample individual weigh ticket:—

Sample of Individual Weigh Ticket

Shipping Point, Phoenix, Man., August 10, 1918. Received from Joe McKeown, P. O. Phoenix, Man.

The shipping manifest gives a full description and the weight of each shipper's consignment. The following is an exact copy of the manifest of a co-operative shipment made from Phoenix, Man., to Winnipeg, on August 10 last:—

Copy of Shipment Manifest of a Co-operative Shipment showing details of each Shipper's Consignment.

Give particulars as per this form and forward either with man in charge or by mail. Do not include this with mail to Elevator Department.

Table with columns: Shipper's Name, No., Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, etc. Lists various shippers like W. Hanson, F. Lang, etc.

These should be turned into the office of the commission man as soon after arrival as possible, or if referred, can be mailed in.

Stock is unloaded immediately it is placed at the unloading chute no matter what hour of the day or night, is fed, watered and rested and when thoroughly reexamined from the trip is placed on sale, each man's stock being sold and weighed separately. The tickets show the weights, prices and identification marks and name of whom sold to, and from figure the final returns are made. A full statement of the sale of the entire car with details of every shipment and receipts of same is made and sent or handed to the shipper. There are various standard charges against a co-operative shipment of livestock, all of which are shown on the lower portion of sales statement. These are described briefly as follows:—

Disinfecting charge: A charge of 75 cents per car, which the railway company charges to clean and disinfect every car before it is reloaded.

Transit Insurance: When shipment is insured (which is optional) this charge is based on a rate per head, according to mileage.

Statement to each Shipper with his Cheque. Full details are given regarding the shipment.

Table showing details of an actual Co-operative shipment and how the charges were distributed. Columns include Car No., Date, Weight, Price, etc.

Total Selling Weight: 21070 pounds. Total Selling Price: \$118.51. Selling Expense: 100.00.

The total cost of handling a car having been arrived at, each shipper bears his proportion of the expense, according to the weight he has in the car. An individual statement given below is sent to each shipper with cheque attached showing final returns for his consignment in the shipment.

Summary table with columns: Weight, Percentage, Price, Amount. Totals: 21070 pounds, \$118.51.

It is interesting to know that an increasingly large volume of business is being handled each year in connection with the co-operative shipping of livestock. The figures below given out by one firm at the St. Boniface market, Winnipeg, who handle the bulk of such shipments, indicate that the farmers of western Canada appreciate the fact that such a method of marketing offers many advantages.

Value of livestock handled years ending: 1918: \$286,728.41; 1917: \$268,401.08; 1916: \$248,853.98.

Belgium to Buy Horses

That Belgium is looking to Canada to assist her in the effort to rehabilitate herself after the plundering Germans are driven from her soil, is indicated by the Hon. T. A. Green, minister of agriculture, who states: "A few days ago I met two Belgian gentlemen, who are now in Canada, on a mission for their government. Their object is to find out where in Canada and the United States they can secure pure-bred Belgian horses and Holstein cattle, which will be taken back to Belgium when the war is over, to lay the foundation for again building up the country's stock. Belgium, before the war, was justly proud of her magnificent breed of horses, and I am told that there are only a very few of these left, having been all taken to Germany, and the same applies to their cattle."

Holstein Records

Sixteen cows and heifers qualified for admission to the Record of Performance during the month of July. In the mature class "Mary Green" is highest with 583 pounds butter from 12,791 pounds milk and "Jean Pauline Emma" is second with 578.75 pounds of butter from 15,330 pounds milk. "Madeline Dely DeKol" with 621.25 pounds butter from 14,173 pounds milk is only four years old, while her full sister, "Madeline Dora DeKol" leads the three-year-olds with 748.75 pounds butter from 15,963 pounds milk. "Colony Emma DeKol Newman" is second in the three-year-old class with 695 pounds butter from 16,643 pounds milk. "Highland Pauline Sadie" leads the two-year-olds with the excellent record of 617.50 pounds butter from 13,357 pounds milk and "Countess Wayne Canada" comes next with 479.75 pounds butter from 11,890 pounds milk.

Pedlar's Shingles advertisement. Features an illustration of a roof and text: 'The Roof that lasts a lifetime. Fire, Storm, Wind and Lightning Proof. PEDLAR'S SHINGLES. THE ideal roofing for your home. Cannot burn, rust or decay.'

AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR advertisement. Features an illustration of a man shaving and text: 'AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR. Flight Lieut. Howard. Bought an AutoStrop Safety Razor before leaving for Overseas because, to use his own words, "it is built for service, there is nothing to get out of order, it is always ready for use, it keeps its own blades in perfect shaving condition and I can get a cleaner and more comfortable shave with it than any other I ever used and I have tried most of them."'

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

"This is the Kind of Horse the Government wants"



No horse with a Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Curb, Bony Growth, Capped Hock, Wind Puff, Strained Tendon or Sweeney can now pass the keen-eyed Inspectors of the Government Remount Stations.

Splendid-looking Horses—otherwise sound—are being turned down because of some blemish that could be quickly cured with

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

Here is your chance to make money for yourself and at the same time to help in the Government's great Thrift and Production movement.

Put your horse into condition with Gombault's Caustic Balsam. A safe and reliable remedy.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam if applied immediately after lumps, bruises or cuts, is a perfect antiseptic—soothing and healing. An absolutely safe, external remedy for man or beast.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold will surely give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by parcel post with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY TORONTO, ONT.



Shorthorns Sell High

The following figures taken from the "Shorthorn in America," giving the prices for Shorthorns sold by auction in 1917, and Jan. 4 to July 1, 1918, indicate a keen demand for this popular breed of beef cattle.

In 1917 there were 2,254 bulls sold for \$746,619 an average of \$333.25, and 4,471 females for a total of \$2,073,740 an average of \$463.65. Total number of cattle sold was 6,725 for \$3,078,663, an average of \$457.59.

The four top sales reported in 1918 are as follows: Anoka Farms, Waukegan, Wis., on December 1, sold 45 head at an average of \$1,551. On June 7, Carpenter and Ross, Mansfield, Ohio, disposed of 107 head averaging \$1,564 each. Carpenter and Ross, the following November, at the same place averaged 1,185 on 80 head.

On June 14, Bellows Bros., at Maryville, Mo., sold 51 head at an average of \$1,134.50. The average price in 1917 was 22.9 per cent above the average price in 1916.

From January 1 to July 1, 1918, 1939 bulls averaged \$552.36, and 3,641 head of females averaged \$552.05.

Why Wool is Scarce

According to a statement recently given out by the Department of Agriculture of the United States, the standard of equipment for clothing an American soldier for 12 months requires the wool yielded by 20 average sheep, which would mean 140 pounds of grease wool or 70 pounds of scoured wool. If the demand for our Canadian boys is anything approaching this it is easy to understand the present demand for wool.

Livestock and Feed

Reports come from Saskatchewan and Alberta of cases where there is not sufficient feed for the livestock in the vicinity. The Dominion Department of Agriculture, the provincial departments, and the railway companies are co-operating to move the cattle to districts where there is sufficient feed and to have all possible hay cut for feeding the cattle during the winter. In some cases the cattle are being sold, and in other cases they are simply being pastured out to be returned again. In order to assist this situation, The Guide will publish, without charge, announcements of those who have cattle which they are not able to feed and would like to sell or pasture them. Advertisements of those who have plenty of feed and could handle more cattle will be published without charge also. This offer will remain open for the next few weeks, and announcements should be sent in freely.—The Grain Growers' Guide.

Frank L. Lamb, secretary-treasurer Farmingdale Grain Growers' Association, Cluffield P.O., Sask., writes that many farmers in his district have plenty of feed but very little stock. They are anxious to get in touch with farmers who are short of feed with the idea of arranging to winter their stock for them either on shares or at a price per head.

W. E. Sandstrom, Calmer, Alta., announces that he has plenty of feed and wishes to get in touch with persons in the southern part of the province who, owing to the dry season, wish to dispose of their stock. He has plenty of feed and it is on the market to buy stock.

G. B. Chadwick, a member of the Edmonton Board of Trade, states that in the district surrounding Edmonton and more particularly north of the Saskatchewan River, there is abundant feed, which could be utilized to carry stock this fall and during the winter.

E. E. Bellamy, Manager of the Agricultural Development Company Limited, Saskatoon, Sask., announces that he can handle several thousand head of cattle on the company's farm and ranch lands in Northern Saskatchewan for a period of a year or more. He will handle them on a liberal share basis.

Ross Lamb, Laurier, Man., has available feed for 100 head of cattle from now until next summer and would be glad to hear from anyone willing to let out cattle either on a share basis or at a fixed figure per head.

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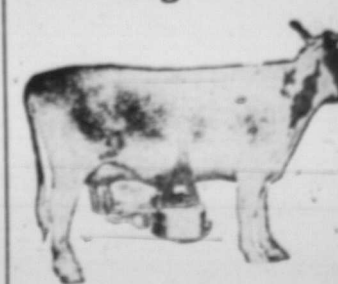


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The OMEGA Milking Machine



Has these advantages over other machines. Transparent celluloid tubes instead of rubber ones which harbor germs and are difficult to clean. Pail and test-cup are suspended from the back of the animal. The udder has no weight to carry. The pail cannot be knocked over and the test-cup cannot fall on the stable floor and work up straw or dirt. The OMEGA milks fast and milk is clean.

OMEGA THE BEST BY TEST. The OMEGA is used and recommended by Mr. W. H. Nees, of Howick, Ont., one of the largest importers and breeders of record Ayrshire Cows in Canada. He writes regarding the OMEGA as follows: "It certainly has all other machines beaten in point of cleanliness with those celluloid tubes instead of rubber. The pail hanging on the cow's back never touching the floor, the position in which the test-cup is held, insuring the most cleanly way of milking known today." Write now for our Free Illustrated Booklet, describing the many superior features of the OMEGA. C. Richardson & Co., St. Marys, Ont.

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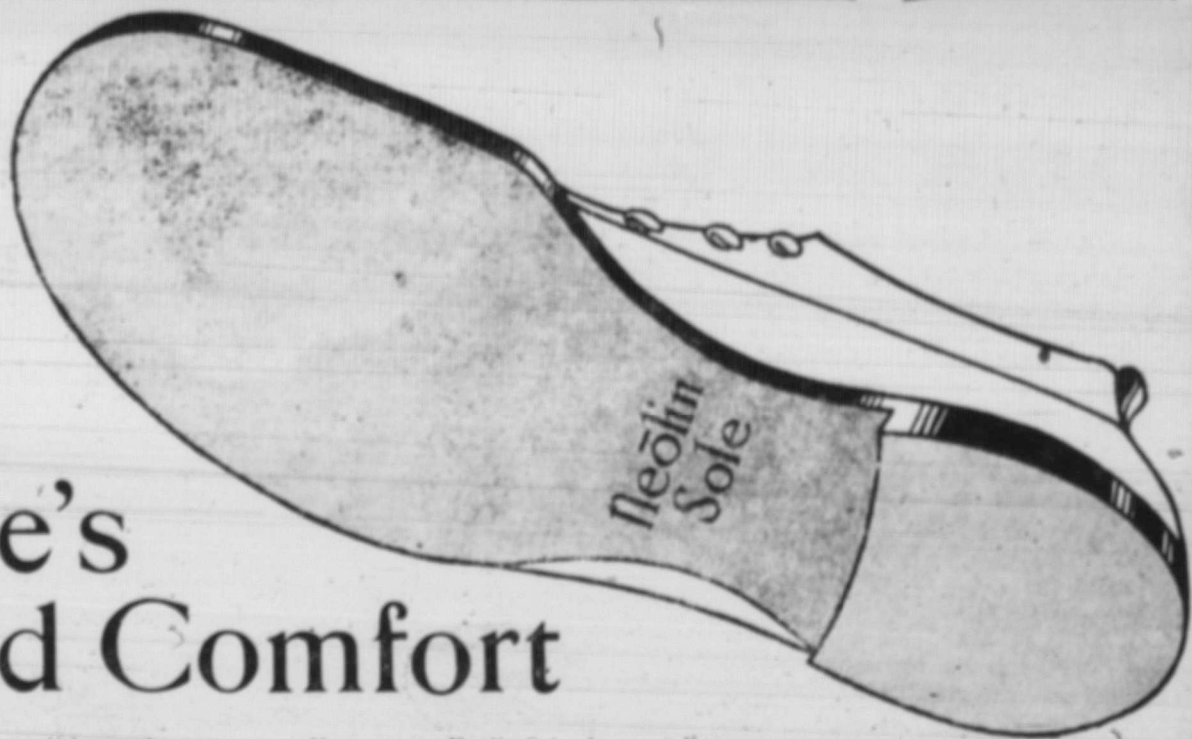
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One-third Cash with Order, balance payable December, 1919, and December, 1920, with interest at 6 per cent.

These heifers are well bred, all good colors, straight and growthy, just the kind for foundation stock. For particulars apply to

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Work boots *should* be comfortable boots. You wear them six days a week; you're on your feet most of the time.

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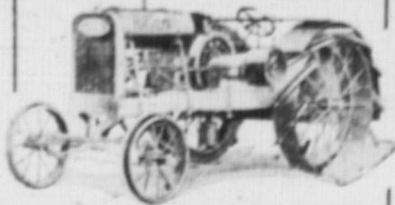
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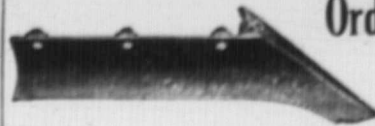
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TORONTO CANADA

Glimpses of Shorthorn History

Continued from Page 8

In an article such as this, it is absolutely impossible to do justice to the constructive work of either the Messrs. Booth or Thomas Bates, and it will only be possible just to make a few comments on their work in passing. The Booths bred a class of cattle many of which found their way to Scotland and were bred by Captain Barclay and others of the early Scotch breeders in laying the foundations of the stock which afterwards passed into the hands of Amos Cruickshank, and upon which he built up the present type of Scotch Shorthorns, or Cruickshank cattle. Bates pursued a line of his own. He was a man of strong opinions and probably strong prejudices, but his ability carried him far enough to build up a tribe of Shorthorn cattle that compelled the highest prices the world had ever seen and that were sought after on two continents by men who were prepared to pay almost any price for Bates' Shorthorns, but his prejudice in favor of keeping the Bates' blood pure, caused him to indulge in in-breeding to such an extent that many of his best cattle became shy breeders, and this aim of Mr. Bates seems to have been handed down to his successors, so that the Bates' Shorthorns suffered much from the use of inferior sires that had very little to recommend them except their choice Bates' pedigree. The number of families established by Mr. Bates was not very numerous and did not allow of any very wide scope in crossing, consequently, he and his successors in-bred to such an extent that the cattle were injured. The families established by Mr. Bates were the "Duchess," "Oxford," "Waterloo," "Wild Eyes," "Kirkcubrighton," "Eggathorpe," and "Cambridge Rose."

Some of these names were selected in an interesting manner. A cow he called the "Matchem Cow" was shown at the first meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held at Oxford in 1839. She was awarded first honors and made the "Oxford Premium Cow," and he made her victory the foundation of the Oxford tribe, though her half-sister "Oxford 2nd" is the foundation cow of this family. At the Cambridge show held by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, in the following year, Mr. Bates was one of the prominent winners in the Shorthorn classes. His cow "Red Ross" defeated a large class, and in honor of the city in which the show was held, he afterwards called her "Cambridge Rose," and she afterwards became the foundation cow of that family. The success of Mr. Bates' breeding, like that of his predecessor, was largely due to the bulls that he selected, and his purchase of "Belvedere" had a great influence on his herd. Mr. Bates has great faith in the "Comet" and "Favorite" blood as developed by Charles Collings. It will be noted that "Comet" was sired by "Favorite," the latter being the first bull that measured up to Mr. Collings' ideal. The bull "Belvedere" was exceedingly strong in "Favorite" blood. He was sired by "Waterloo" (2816), and his dam "Angelina 2nd" was a full sister of his sire. They were both sired by "Young Wynard," by "Wellington" (680), by "Comet" (155), by "Favorite" (252). The dam of "Waterloo" and "Angelina 2nd" was "Angelina." She was by "Finnemore" (491) and he by "Favorite" (252), while her dam was "Anna Boleyn," by "Favorite" (252), and her dam was "Princess" by "Favorite" (252), and her grand-dam was by "Favorite" (252). Thus it will be seen that this bull was a strongly in-bred "Favorite," and closely in-bred at that, his sire and dam being full brother and sister. "Belvedere" sired many good cattle at Kirkcubrighton. Among them was the famous "Duchess 34th." She was bred back to her own sire "Belvedere," and produced Mr. Bates' greatest bull, "Duke of Northumberland" (1940).

"Duke of Northumberland" was without doubt the greatest bull that Thomas Bates ever owned or used in his herd. The phenomenal sales of Bates' cattle and the prices they realized have been so often published that it is not necessary to repeat them here. The crowning sale, of course, was held at York Mills, in the United States, under the direction of Richard Gibson, where the highest prices were realized that were ever paid for cattle in an auction ring.

Amos Cruickshank and the Scotch Shorthorns

Other breeders of this time who deserve special mention were Christopher Mason, of Chilton; Earl Spencer, of Wiseton; Captain Barclay, of Ury; Jonas Whittaker, of Otley; Mr. Wetherell, of Althorpe; Samuel Wiley, of Bramsby; William Kerr, of Riby and Aylesby; Mr. Wilkinson, of Lenton; Grant Duff, of Eden; William Hay, of Sheathin; and a large number of others, who, in both England and Scotland, were doing a great deal to build up the Shorthorn breed. Thomas Bates died in the year 1849, and Richard Booth, in the year 1864, but shortly before he was an Aberdeenshire farmer. Amos Cruickshank began in the year 1835, to breed Shorthorn cattle. Mr. Cruickshank had no pedigree prejudices. He was looking for a "good beast," and was willing to buy one wherever he found it, and a great deal of his foundation stock was taken from the herds of the breeders whom we have just enumerated. Mr. Cruickshank did not go about his business in a hurry and frequently attended sales without buying anything as he only bought the kind he liked. He had in mind a thick, short-legged type that would mature early, and was always talking about what he called "rent-paying" cattle. Purchasing his cattle as he did from a large number of herds, most of them originally unrelated except in remote crosses, he was able to lay the founda-



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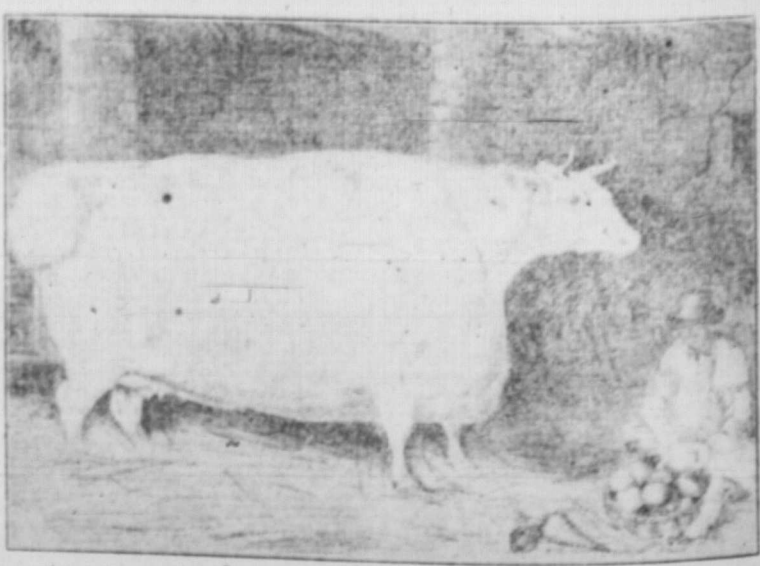
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Collings' Famous "White Heifer that Travelled"

tion of a large num this has been a g what is commonly Scotch Shorthorn, b ent time there is Scotch pedigree cr a Bates' pedigree c but the advantage has, who wishes t the parent Scot he has a wife n which to select way it is not n judge in any s Some fairly close b very good results, frequently introdu Scotch Shorthorn. It is true that A judged in a good t order to fit the t his cattle when he bull that was lit This bull was "Ch (1726). He was "Comet" (11663), chased from "Ma This was a bull used in his herd w He was to some e sire and dam he bull "Will Honey Cruickshank was with the bull and in his herd, and l as the sire of "C "Champion" of satisfied Mr. Cru individuality, but true to the typ looking for, that use of bulls des during the baln Shorthorn breed "1887" blood no the sires that l

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tions of a large number of families and this has been a great protection for what is commonly called today the Scotch Shorthorn, because at the present time there is more or less of a Scotch pedigree craze as there was of a Bates pedigree craze in the old days, but the advantage that a breeder now has, who wishes to keep his cattle of the purest Scotch breeding, is that he has a wide number of families from which to select his bulls, and in that way it is not necessary for him to indulge in any extent in in-breeding. Some fairly close breeding is done with very good results, but out-crosses are frequently introduced in the herds of Scotch Shorthorns at the present time. It is true that Amos Cruickshank indulged in a good deal of in-breeding in order to fix the type and character of his cattle when he finally discovered a bull that was breeding to his liking. This bull was "Champion of England" (17526). He was sired by "Lancaster Comet" (11663), which he had purchased from Mr. Wilkinson, of Lenton. This was a bull that Wilkinson had used in his herd with very great success. He was to some extent in-bred, both his sire and dam being got by the same bull "Will Honeycomb" (5669). Mr. Cruickshank was not very well pleased with the bull and he was not used much in his herd, and in fact is only known as the sire of "Champion of England." "Champion of England" not only satisfied Mr. Cruickshank as to his individuality, but his breeding was so true to the type that he had been looking for, that he began then, the use of bulls descended from him, and during the balance of his career as a Shorthorn breeder, "Champion of England" blood more or less dominated the sires that he used. Among the

prominent bulls used at Sittytton House, the farm of Mr. Cruickshank, were "Scotland's Pride," "Pride of the Isles," "Caesar Augustus," "Royal Duke of Gloster," "Grand Duke of Gloster," and "Roan Gauntlet." The latter Mr. Cruickshank regarded as the greatest he had used. "Roan Gauntlet's" breeding is interesting as an illustration of the way in which Mr. Cruickshank fixed "Champion of England's" type in his herd. "Roan Gauntlet" (35284) was sired by "Royal Duke of Gloster" (29864). This bull's sire was "Grand Duke of Gloster" (26288) by "Champion of England," and his dam was "Mimosa" by "Champion of England." "Roan Gauntlet's" dam was "Princess Royal," also by "Champion of England" and he was, in Mr. Cruickshank's opinion, the most pre-potent bull that he used at Sittytton.

Other Famous Scotch Breeders

While Mr. Cruickshank's was the most outstanding Shorthorn breeder of his day, he had a good many content pouries in Aberdeenshire, who are entitled to no small share of the credit for building up Scotch Shorthorn cattle. William Hay, of Sheathing, was succeeded on that farm by Mr. Shepherd, and a great many good Shorthorns found their way from Sheathing to other herds. Sylvester Campbell, of Kinellar, was also a prominent and constructive breeder, and established a number of what are today the leading families of Shorthorns. We speak of the "Campbell Minax," "Uryx," "Bessies," "Char-ets," "Crimson Flowers," "Golden Drops," "Clementinas" and "Matildas."

James Bruce, of Burnside, Fochaber, was also the owner of a very choice herd which was famous during its career for the number of prize-winning bulls that were bred or used in it, and Mr. Bruce laid the foundations for some families that are the most prized among the Scotch Shorthorns today, namely, the "Rosewoods," "Augustas," "May Flowers" and "Marigolds."

W. S. Marr, of Uppermill, a neighbor of Mr. Cruickshank, was also the founder of a number of prominent families known as "Missie," "Princess Royal," "Rachel," "Bessie," "Goldie," "Clara," "Roan or Red Lady," "Alexandrina," "Stamford," "Flora," "Maud," "Spicy," "Emma," and "Madge." Mr. Marr was a "dour" sort of Scotchman with opinions of his own and a caustic tongue. When Amos Cruickshank came to the station to get "Lancaster Comet," Mr. Marr happened to be on hand as an observer. The bull was ten years old. Nothing but his head was showing over the top of the small box car in which cattle are shipped in Britain, and he had very long horns. Mr. Cruickshank was visibly disappointed when he saw this long horned bull and his feelings were not improved by Marr's remark which was, "If you had wanted a Highland bull, you might have got one nearer home." However, a few years later, Mr. Marr became the purchaser of "Champion of England" bulls, grandsons of this "Lancaster Comet," from Mr. Cruickshank, and in fact after the advent of "Champion of England," Sittytton bulls were mostly used at the head of the Uppermill herd. W. S. Marr was succeeded on his death in 1898 by his son, W. S. Marr, Jr. He evidently possessed some of the qualities of his father in the making of pointed remarks. An interesting story was told to me some few years ago by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Mr. Marr was visiting the Hon. Senator Edwards, at Ottawa, while making a trip through Canada, and Sir Wilfrid was invited by the Senator to take lunch at his place at the time. After lunch they went out to see the cattle. Sir Wilfrid confessed that his knowledge of cattle was not very great, but the Edwards herd was an attractive one. The senator pointed out a heifer and informed Sir Wilfrid that he had paid Mr. Marr 1,000 guineas for her. He pointed out three or four more, each time explaining that they had been purchased from Mr. Marr and giving the prices which were long ones. Turning to Mr. Marr, Sir Wilfrid said, "You cattle breeders must be very wealthy to be able to pay such prices!" to which Marr's laconic reply was "I don't pay them, I get them." (Concluded in next issue.)

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Canadian Council of Agriculture Canadian Grain Company Advocated---\$2.24 1/2 for One Northern Recommended---Important Resolutions

THE Canadian Council of Agriculture met on Monday morning, August 19, in the board room of the United Grain Growers, Winnipeg, and continued in session until Thursday night, portions of Monday and Tuesday being taken up in attending public sittings of the Dominion Board of Grain Supervisors in the council room of the Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

H. W. Wood (Alberta) presided, and the others present were: Messrs. R. McKenzie, vice-president; R. C. Henderson, M.P., John Kennedy, J. H. Murray (Manitoba); J. F. Reid, M.P., F. J. Collier, Hon. G. Langley, Thomas Sales, A. G. Hawkes, R. E. Johnson, F. W. Biddell (Saskatchewan); J. R. McLeod, R. A. Parker, Rice Sheppard, and P. Baker (Alberta); and W. J. Healy, representing The Grain Growers' Guide.

The absence from the meeting of J. A. Maharg, M.P., was the occasion of the passing of a resolution expressing the deep sympathy of the council with Mr. and Mrs. Maharg during their time of anxiety arising out of the suffering of their son wounded in action at the front, and expressing also the earnest hope that he may be restored speedily to health and strength. A copy of this resolution was telegraphed to Mr. Maharg.

The council had a busy time of it during the entire four days of its sittings, and the following resolutions embodied the conclusion arrived at as the result of the council's deliberations:

For a Canadian Grain Company

Whereas in the interests of the Allies and at the most urgent request of the government of Canada the farmers of Canada have increased their crop acreage, in many cases, even contrary to the better methods of farming,

And whereas the farmers of the United States have been assured a guaranteed minimum price for their wheat of the 1918 crop,

Therefore be it resolved:

That the Canadian Council of Agriculture make strong representations to the government of Canada for a guaranteed price for the 1918 Canadian wheat crop.

And further, that this council strongly urges the Canadian government to create in Canada a grain company similar to the United States Grain Corporation, such company to be at all times ready to accept delivery of the wheat at the guaranteed price, should the millers and Wheat Export Company, for any reason, be unable to do so.

And that we send a deputation consisting of Messrs. Maharg, Henderson, Reid and the secretary to present the resolution re guaranteeing the price for the 1918 wheat crop.

Wheat at \$2.24 1/2

Resolved, that this Council of Agriculture, having given careful consideration to the matter of fixing a price for the 1918 wheat crop, is of the opinion that a price of \$2.24 1/2 for number one wheat at Fort William would be satisfactory to the farmers of Western Canada, that being the minimum price guaranteed by the United States authorities for wheat of a similar quality at Duluth.

And further, in view of the fact that the farmers of the Dominion were urged, in many cases against their better judgment, to seed every available acre with wheat, this council is strongly of the opinion that the Dominion government should guarantee the above price for the entire wheat crop of 1918.

The foregoing resolution, when presented at the public hearing of the Dominion Board of Grain Supervisors, at which all sections of the grain trade were represented, received the unanimous concurrence of the assemblage.

Embargo Resolution

Resolved, that the Board of Grain Supervisors be requested to place an

embargo on all grains from the province of Alberta, and such districts of Saskatchewan where the situation is similar, and control the movement of same by permit.

A Maximum Spread

Resolved, that the Council of Agriculture is entirely opposed to the setting of a fixed spread between street and track prices for wheat by the Board of Grain Supervisors. We consider the principle that should be followed is the setting of a maximum spread between street and track prices.

Further, that for the 1918 crop we consider a maximum spread of five cents on 1, 2 and 3 Northern is sufficient, and concerning lower grades of wheat we are not prepared to recommend any maximum spread until we know more definitely the character of the crop.

The Forthcoming Victory Loan

Resolved, that the secretary be instructed to write to the Minister of Finance offering the co-operation of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in the flotation of the next Victory Loan.

Fixed Price on Oats and Barley

Resolved, that this council go on record as being in favor of a fixed price on oats and barley.

And further, that we are entirely opposed to the principle of setting a maximum price on any grain that does not at the same time carry a guaranteed minimum.

In presenting the foregoing resolution to the Board of Grain Supervisors, Hon. Geo. Langley explained that it spoke for the West, and that a telegram had been received from the United Farmers of Ontario expressing opposition to price fixing of any kind.

Premium on Seed Wheat

Resolved, that in the opinion of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the Board of Grain Supervisors should allow a premium on seed wheat supplied by any public body, not to exceed five cents a bushel, this not to apply to registered wheat and wheat supplied by regular seed houses.

Seed Grain Assistance

Resolved, that the Council of Agriculture, believing that the Board of Grain Supervisors are fully acquainted with the seriousness of the seed grain situation in many sections of the West and also the absolute necessity of many farmers receiving financial assistance for the purchase of seed grain, request the Board of Grain Supervisors to advise the Dominion government of the urgent need for the government to take immediate steps to provide the necessary means for farmers needing seed grain.

To Confer with Bankers

Resolved, that this council appoint a committee to meet a committee of the Western Bankers' Association at an early date to confer with them on the subject of creditors for the western farmers. The secretary to arrange with the secretary of the Bankers' Association for said meeting, and that the committee be composed of Messrs. Henderson, Maharg, McKenzie and the secretary.

To Steady Hog Market

Whereas the producers of hogs have responded generously to the call for an increased output during the present year, many of them at such cost, that in view of the apparent overproduction, they are now threatened with serious loss.

Therefore be it resolved, that the government take steps to exercise a steady influence on the hog market in Canada during the next few months.

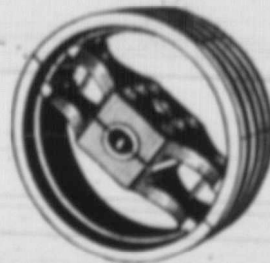
Government-Controlled Meat Trade

Resolved, that in view of the serious conditions in the meat trade in Canada in regard to the consuming public, this

Continued on Page 41

DODGE

WOOD - SPLIT PULLEYS



Save Gasoline

Save Man Power

Dodge Pulley Service for Western Farmers

When a farmer needs a pulley he generally wants it in a hurry. Remember, therefore, that the one pulley which you can be sure of getting quickly in any size that you need is the Dodge Wood-Split Pulley. The stockers listed below carry ample stocks in sizes from four inches in diameter and upwards, and will ship one to you at once.

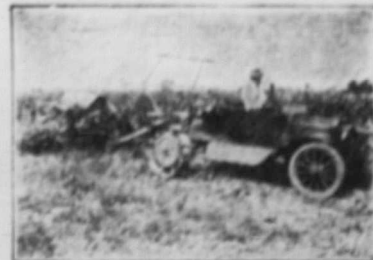
Write to the stocker nearest you for Price List.

Dodge Manufacturing Co. Limited

TORONTO ONT.

The Stuart Machinery Co. Limited, 764 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.
T. Eston Co. Limited, Winnipeg
The A. G. Loew Co. Limited, Saskatoon, Sask.
Gorman, Clancy & Grindley Limited, The Big Supply House,
Edmonton, Calgary, Alberta
(Write Nearest Office)
Reville Wholesale Limited, Edmonton, Alberta
The A. E. Williams Machinery Co. of Vancouver Limited,
Phone High 40, 190 Railway Street

Think of the Time You Will Save!



And the Work You'll Get Done!

It is not so much a case of just changing from horses to tractor, for the sake of the changing. There are many dollars to be made out of the difference in time and work done.

Ford-a-Tractor

Will do your plowing at a good speed—
Do good work—and at a big saving

Every gear is enclosed and running in oil. The W.D.C. Pump supplied changes the water six times a minute. No danger from overheating. Relieves four horses. You can change back to a pleasure car in 20 minutes. Costs only \$240.00.

Agents and Dealers-- Some good territory still to be had. Write quick. Orders are being placed rapidly.

J. D. ADSHEAD COMPANY

Head Office—
WINNIPEG, Man.

Calgary Office—
117 Tenth Ave. East

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

FARMERS' FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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



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

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

BANKING BY MAIL

This Bank will open a Savings Account in your name and your deposits and withdrawals can be made entirely by mail. Interest is allowed at the current rate. Write for particulars.

ESTABLISHED 1872

BANK OF HAMILTON

SECOND only to the requirements of the Government is the encouragement of increased production on farms and in factories. At no other time in our national life was the increment of wealth so essential to our welfare as it is now. The Bank of Hamilton offers facilities for the justifiable expansion of business.

MAIN WINNIPEG OFFICE
Main Street, corner McDermot Avenue
F. E. KILVERT, Manager.

Sending Money to Soldiers



17

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.
with its 19 Branches in Manitoba, 21 Branches in Saskatchewan, 33 Branches in Alberta, 1 Branches in British Columbia, 161 Branches in Ontario and 21 Branches in Quebec.
serves Rural Canada most effectively.
WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

Estates, Agencies, Trusts

receive the attention of our officers and staff, specially qualified by knowledge and experience for this purpose. Assets are carefully looked after and realized so as to produce the best results. Records are systematically kept, statements promptly rendered and money distributed without unnecessary delay. Write or call for information.

Union Trust Company LIMITED

Main and Lombard Streets
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Western Farmers and the Banks

SPEAKING in the House at Ottawa, John Flaws Best, M.P. for MacKenzie, said, on May 1 last, as reported in the official record of Hansard:—

"I wish to draw the attention of our government to the loyalty of our western farmers in subscribing to the Victory bonds last fall. Many of them put every surplus dollar they could gather into government bonds, with the understanding that our chartered banks would loan them money to finance their business until the crop of 1918 came in, and today hundreds of our farmers are paying our chartered banks eight and ten per cent. for money to finance their business until the fall, the banks deducting the interest from the principal. That is, when a farmer asks for a loan of \$100, he is handed out not \$100 but \$92, and in many cases only \$90, for which he signs a note in full for \$100. The small borrower is nearly always hardest hit.

"This, I understand, Mr. Speaker, is for the purpose of evading the law and compelling the borrower to become a party to the agreement. I feel that it is the duty of our government to bring in legislation to effectively stop this pernicious system prevailing in banking practice."

Insuring Homes and Lives

A New York financial writer, commenting on some recent statistics of insurance in the United States, notes that of the 12,000,000 or so dwellings in the United States, 96 per cent. are protected, at least to some extent, by fire insurance. But of the 100,000,000 inhabitants of the United States, only 18 per cent. have taken out life insurance policies. It is a safe guess that the percentage in this country is not materially higher. Men seem to be more uneasy over the mere possibility of the burning of their houses than over the stern certainty that death will some-day overtake them. This is a strange contradiction in human nature. To safeguard homes is well, but how much more valuable than the homes are the human lives of the country! In this age, when the principles of life insurance are so well understood there should be no such discrepancy between the number of homes and of lives insured. In many instances the former could not be saved from foreclosure were the earners of incomes to pass away leaving their families unprovided for. It is as much the duty of every man to insure his life as to insure his property, and if he has no insurable property, there is all the more reason for insuring his life.

Surprising Savings Deposits

A writer in the World's Work, of New York, who has been giving his attention to the figures of deposits in the savings banks of this country, says: "Figures compiled show that the savings departments of Canadian banks held \$663,650,000 deposits in July, 1914, and on January 1, 1918, their deposits were approximately a billion, a gain of about 50 per cent. The interest paid on these savings averages about three per cent., and Canada has issued war loans carrying five and five-and-a-half per cent. interest without causing the withdrawal of money from the savings banks. The remarkable fact is that during the periods when payments were being made on the first two loans, savings deposits grew as rapidly as they did in the intervening periods."

On which the Canadian Courier comments:—
"It would be interesting to know how the score stood on May 1, when the final payments for Victory Bonds fell due. And many people must have rushed in and made a wild raid on the savings banks departments to get square on those large blue receipt forms which on June 1 are convertible into Victory Bonds. It seems unlikely that the pass-books escaped unmolested. Of course there is a lot of money going about in the country. But, judging from the symptoms of extravagance on many of our streets and the scale of living-cost as checked up by the grocer and the butcher, it seems hardly creditable that in spite of the biggest drive ever

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869
HEAD OFFICE — MONTREAL
Capital Authorized \$25,000,000
Capital Paid Up \$14,000,000
Reserve Funds \$15,000,000

President, Sir Herbert H. Hall
Vice-President and Managing Director, E. L. Pease
General Manager, C. E. Sault
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 five hundred and sixty-two branches throughout Canada, including six in Newfoundland.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

For Sale, 10,000 Acres Mixed Farming Land

20 parcels to suit purchasers. Large parcels, clear, good location, good roads, road within 500 yards, easy inspection. Price is well "on time" or several large parcels. We are able to see single, or encumbrances. Correspondence invited, especially from cattle or sheep men or intending settlers looking for cheap, good land. Inspection of our lands is invited. Commission direct with the owners. Elliott & Carlton Ltd. Company Limited, Rogers Building, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.

Executorship is a Business

And there is no course to fit a man even possibly for being an executor—except being an executor. That is the strength of Trust Company organization—its officers are men who know thoroughly the business of executorship and who do not have to subject estates to charge due to their learning it, "as they go along."

Write for our booklets or consult us.

National Trust Company Limited

Capital paid-up, \$1,500,000
Reserve \$1,500,000
322 Main Street
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Financial Independence

Not how much you can EARN.
But how much you can ACCUMULATE.

Systematic Investment Plan

It makes saving easy.
Send for Plan E, which gives full particulars.

J. M. ROBINSON & SONS
Established 1889
11 St. John St., Montreal, P.Q.
Market Square, St. John, N.B.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange

One Farmer made \$400 per month

MONARCH LIFE

Policies in his spare time
SO CAN YOU!
Enquire J. W. W. STEWART,
Managing Director
The Monarch Life Assurance Co.
Head Office — WINNIPEG

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To SELL
To get an
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To BUY a FARM
To SELL a FARM
To get an APPRAISAL
on a FARM

Whether land is improved or unimproved, consult

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS
SECURITIES COMPANY
Limited

(Controlled by the farmers' company
United Grain Growers Limited)

Wide-spread organization and policy of the company insures reliable information and fair dealing to both buyer and seller. List your land at once if you want it sold.



WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY

The Weyburn Security Bank
Chartered by Act of the Dominion
Parliament.

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager



Canada Permanent
Mortgage Corporation

Money
to Loan

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

For further information apply to

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

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

W. T. CREIGHTON, Manager
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For Accurate
Information of
British Columbia

Farms, poultry, fruit and cattle ranches, also Vancouver homes. Write

Pemberton & Son

418 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C.

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Larsen's Sanitarium

Rheumatism, Constipation, Skin, Kidney, Liver and Stomach trouble. Write for Booklets, 1818 Bazaar Street (opposite P.O.) 3rd Floor, Regina, Sask.

made on the saved-up money of Canada, we should have almost doubled savings bank deposits in one year.

As to Bonds and Shares

A question which is often asked is, "What is the difference between a bond and a share?"

The real outstanding difference between bonds and shares of a joint stock company is this: A bond is a definite promise to pay, secured by a lien upon the property and all the assets of the company. Stock represents only an equity in the company or corporation, and may have nothing to do with total assets. A bond is a definite obligation to pay back on a certain date the full sum of money paid over to the company; and if the company is solvent, the bondholder will most certainly be paid as he is protected by trustee deeds which permit him definitely foreclosing on the property if his principal is not returned to him upon the due date. And, further, he is protected right along regarding interest payments, as he has the same right of foreclosure in the event of default in interest payment.

Thus the bondholder is guaranteed a steady rate of interest on his money and its prompt payment on a certain definite due date.

It is different with the shareholder. He doesn't lend money to a corporation. He goes into a partnership. In brief, the stockholder gets his returns in the shape of a partner's dividends, while the bondholder takes his in the form of interest. The stockholder has the democratic privilege of attending meetings of shareholders whenever the affairs of the company make it advisable. And he may even aspire to a seat on the Board of Directors.

And now about "preferred" and "common" stock. What is the difference? Very much as the term applies. One is on a preferred list; the other represents the majority. Preferred stock guarantees a definite yield before any other profits are distributed; and if the stock is cumulative, as well as preferred, the dividends missed in lean years accumulate, and must be paid off in fatter years. Besides which, preferred stock has a prior lien on the company's assets to any other kind of shares.

There are various classes of preferred stocks, which vary from a debenture stock with low yield to a high yield non-cumulative preferred stock; some preference shares only draw the specified dividend if the amount is earned; while other kinds participate further in profits after a payment has been made on ordinary stock.

Canada's Rural Credit Systems

In connection with the interesting and instructive account in last week's Guide of the highly successful workings of the Rural Credit Society of the municipality of Shell River, with its headquarters at Roblin, Man., it is noteworthy that Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, as well as in Manitoba and Alberta, rural credit systems are now in operation. In the current issue of the Agricultural Gazette of Canada, issued by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, there is a series of articles dealing with each of these provincial systems.

Writing of the Nova Scotia system, W. B. McCoy, secretary of the Department of Industries and Immigration of that province, begins by pointing out that under the Act establishing that system, the money is not furnished directly to the applicant by the government. Arrangements have been made with an established loan company whereby the money is advanced by that company, the government guaranteeing a certain proportion of the loan. When the loan company will agree to advance to a farmer 40 per cent. of the value of the property he wishes to purchase or to improve, the government will, in approved cases, and to thoroughly experienced farmers, guarantee, if necessary, 40 per cent. in addition, making in all an advance by the company of 80 per cent. of the value of the property. The applicant must possess cash to the extent of at least 20 per cent. of the value of the appraised value of the farm, in addition to his requirements for house furnishing, for stock and implements, and for the maintenance of himself and his family. A mort-

NORTHWESTERN LIFE POLICIES

Head Office: WINNIPEG "SECURITY UNASSAILABLE"

Representatives Wanted Everywhere—Farmers Preferred.

The "Minimax" Policy

is the most modern and valuable contract safeguarding all classes of people against financial loss from disability caused by accidents or illness.

Minimum Premiums Maximum Benefits

Issued exclusively by

The Guardian Insurance Company of Canada

Guardian Building, Montreal.

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BRIDGES & WAUGH, LTD., Bank of Ottawa Chambers, WINNIPEG
LONDON SASKATCHEWAN INVESTMENT COMPANY, LTD., SASKATCHEWAN
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WHO WILL LOOK AFTER
YOUR ESTATE?

We assume you are a careful, shrewd and conservative person; you have amassed considerable valuable assets, and heretofore you have managed them successfully yourself. Should you pass away in the near future, would your family or your heirs handle them as well? Would they or an individual executor have, in your judgment, the necessary skill and experience?

You are not certain of it, but you may rest assured that in fidelity of service, in its continuance, and economical management this company would responsibly fulfil all your wishes as your executor and trustee.

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY

346 MAIN STREET - - WINNIPEG

Capital Paid-up, \$1,000,000. Reserve, \$600,000.

What Position Will You Be In?

Here's what happens to every 100 young men at age 25, starting out in life.

When they are 65 years of age—

- 5 will be well-to-do or wealthy.
- 6 will be self supporting, but with no other resources.
- 53 will be dependent on their children or other charity.
- 36 will be dead.

100



In the face of such overwhelming evidence, why not ensure an independent old age by carrying an Endowment Policy in the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company?

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA
King and Yonge Streets

P.S.—Fill out the attached coupon today, and mail to the above address. It places you under no obligation.

I would like to save \$ _____ yearly through the medium of Life Insurance. I am _____ years of age, and am (married) (single) (widow). Kindly forward particulars of plan of policy you recommend.

Name _____ Address _____

Think It Over!

LIFE is uncertain—death is *not*. If your life is prolonged you will endeavor to make an adequate provision for your wife and children. But there is no guarantee that life will last until that aim is attained. Think it over!

In past years so much suffering resulted from the premature death of husbands and fathers that societies were formed for the protection of the widows and orphans of those members who might die "before their time." These societies or guilds developed into our modern life insurance companies—the strongest financial institutions in the world. Have you availed yourself of this means of protecting your home? Think it over!

The Mutual Life is well-established, prosperous, and so economically conducted that its dividends rank with those of the best companies on the continent. It is also a purely mutual, people's company, established for your benefit. The Mutual's membership numbers nearly 60,000 living under the protection of our policies. Is your household included? Think it over!

The Mutual Life
Assurance Company of Canada
Waterloo, Ontario

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854
WINNIPEG - MAN.

WINNIPEG OFFICE 426 Main Street, near Portage
F. H. REID, Manager and Supervisor of Western Branches
D. F. COYLE, Superintendent of Western Branches

FARMERS!

You are getting abnormal prices for your produce. Lean years may follow the years of plenty—therefore

SAVE! SAVE!! SAVE!!!

Open a Savings Account TODAY in the

HOME BANK OF CANADA
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

PRESENT CROP CONDITIONS

IN RELATION TO

Winnipeg District Farm Lands

It is an understood fact that this year the Red River Valley will have a good crop and that there will be a marked stimulus given to the sale of farm lands. If interested, call or write for our lists which have special bargains in the area referred to.

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY

346 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

page on the property is taken by the loan company.

Farms on which loans are granted are inspected from time to time by the inspector of the department, who is empowered to issue instructions for the guidance of the borrower, who is required to farm, cultivate, manure and manage the farm in accordance with efficient methods of husbandry. By the system of repayment adopted, the mortgagee makes repayment by the amortization method, the payment of principal and interest by half-yearly, or yearly, instalments being held to be more favorable in the long run to the borrower than a straight interest mortgage. That it may prove difficult for a newcomer during the first years of his working of the farm to pay much on capital account is taken into consideration, and in order to assist him to get well established, the government and the loan company may agree to a release, for a period not exceeding five years, from the obligation to make repayments on capital. The amortization plan then immediately comes into operation.

Altogether up to date there have been, since the establishment of Nova Scotia's rural credit system, the act establishing, which was passed in 1912, a total number of 187 applications for loans, of which applications 79 have been granted, the total amount of the loans being \$129,765, of which amount the government guaranteed \$56,825. The total value of the property given as security is set down as \$216,508, of which \$121,654 represents land, and \$94,854 buildings. The terms of the mortgages range from six to 15 years, with interest from six to seven per cent, according to the condition of the money market. The chief reasons for which applications were declined were defective title, insufficient security, and unfitness of the applicant. The purposes for which the loans were granted included not only the purchase of land, but also such improvements as under-drainage, the clearing of additional land, the purchase of stock and implements, and the erection of fencing and outbuildings.

The New Brunswick system will be next dealt with on this page.

U.F.C. Company Progressing

In spite of many setbacks and discouragements caused by the disturbed business conditions prevalent today the United Farmers' Co-operative Co., Limited, of Toronto, continues to make most gratifying progress. This year it expected to make a substantial profit handling sugar for the local clubs, but the new government regulations made this impossible. Last year the company did a big business in mill feeds. This year, owing to changed conditions, this trade has been greatly reduced. Other lines have been affected in similar ways. Nevertheless new lines of trade have been developed, such, for instance, as in British Columbia shingles, with the result that the business of the company has grown by leaps and bounds.

Last year the company did a business of about \$1,000,000. This year, in eight months, the volume of business has amounted to about \$2,000,000. The profits of the company have also been substantial, although not as large as the volume of business done would justify. This is because many business firms allow the company little and in some cases almost no margin of profit for handling their goods.

Last week the company moved into its large, new offices on King Street, next door to its old offices, and situated over its new store. A large volume of business is being done in the store.—Farm and Dairy.



Harvesting the First Crop

Food Will Win the War

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

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen'l Supt. C.P.R. Lands
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Investment Bonds

We issue regularly a list of High-grade Government and Municipal Bonds available for investment.

If you are interested in this class of investment send us your name and address and we will mail you our lists regularly.

Take advantage of this service. It will keep you in touch with the market and costs you nothing.

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Union Trust Building WINNIPEG

Equitable Trust Company

Have Improved Farms For Sale on Easy Terms

or on crop payment plan if the purchaser has a complete outfit free of encumbrances.
FOR FULL INFORMATION ENQUIRE of the

EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY
333 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.
Phone Main 2099

Twenty-Six Years of Unbroken Success

On August 18 The Great West Life was Twenty-six years old. The occasion found the Company with

Business in force—
One Hundred and Sixty-Three Millions

Assets—
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Applications for Insurance to date this year—
Over Twenty Million Dollars

With more than Sixty Thousand and well-satisfied Policyholders, a record of results unequalled, a reputation that only the utmost in service to Policyholders could gain and maintain.

For personal rates write, stating age, to

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

Dept. "L."
Head Office WINNIPEG

TRADE **SAWYER** MARK
Registered
STITCHED CANVAS BELTS
"THE QUALITY BELT"
PLEWES LTD. Distributors WINNIPEG

Idle Land
FEN letter the Dominion, the
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of Alberta.
Mrs. I wish to the fact that a railways there figures supplied sources Intelligence partment of the aranges of agric- quenced an Patented or Disposed of Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta Undisposed of Dominion miles of station Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta

Total
Estimates 40 lands along the railway.

The total of lands within 20 days is thus 21 no available 64 this could be estimates gives of agriculture katchewan put 600,000 acres together, not which I receive 10,000,000 acre estimate of 13 three provinces by tractors.

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The Mail Bag

Idle Lands Available

OPEN letter to the executives of the Dominion Council of Agriculture, the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

Sirs—I wish to draw your attention to the fact that accessible from existing railways there are, according to the figures supplied me by the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Department of the Interior, the following acreages of agricultural lands at present uncultivated and available:

Patented or Disposed of	Acres
Manitoba	2,097,840
Saskatchewan	8,178,378
Alberta	8,831,400
Undisposed of available Dominion lands within 20 miles of existing railways:	
Manitoba	2,667,936
Saskatchewan	1,912,864
Alberta	8,229,748

Total 21,819,166
Estimates do not include unsurveyed lands along the line of the Hudson Bay railway.

The total of patented or disposed of lands, and undisposed of Dominion lands within 20 miles of existing railways is thus 21,819,166 acres. There are no available figures as to how much of this could be plowed by tractors. The estimates given me by the departments of agriculture of Manitoba and Saskatchewan put the total well over 10,000,000 acres in those two provinces together, not counting Alberta, from which I received no estimate; so that 10,000,000 acres would be a conservative estimate of the total idle land of the three provinces which could be plowed by tractors.

Is not this idle accessible land a challenge to the patriotism of all Canada? But all Canada is not in possession of the facts? If we, who are on the spot, and know what those idle acres are capable of producing, keep our mouths shut about those possibilities, we cannot wonder if the members of the government at Ottawa take no action to make the potential productivity of these areas an actuality.

It must be admitted that the present force of western farmers cannot handle more land in the majority of cases. Therefore western farmers cannot be looked to to bring these idle acres under the plow. But the Hon. Frank Carroll reiterates most emphatically in the name of the Dominion Government that "there is an enormous quantity of labor available." In view of the extreme peril of the Allied cause in relation to food, why should not this "enormous quantity of labor available" be used in a Dominion government scheme for the cultivation of as much of 10,000,000 acres of now idle land as labor and tractors could be provided for? The scheme would of necessity be operated under what would be equivalent to military discipline.

A prominent western editor recently said to me, "If the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the Canadian Council of Agriculture, spoke out on such a question the cities and towns would get behind them. It would be to the advantage of all."

Therefore I earnestly urge that the executive consider and "speak out" emphatically, and invite the various city and town Boards of Trade in the West to do likewise, and so put the matter before the Dominion government, that nation wide public attention will be drawn to the situation.

The scheme should offer to those who would engage as laborers under it the inducement of an easy-term purchase of lands so brought under cultivation. This would largely solve the labor question in regard to the scheme, and would bring into the West a better class of people than would be brought in by resorting to compulsion. If physically fit women were given equal opportunity with men in the matter of employment in this work a number of desirable young women would undoubtedly undertake the work.

As to the money—taxation should provide this. If the government lacks the courage to get it that way it can be procured by loan. Our aggregate wealth has increased since the war at the rate of \$950,000,000 per year. In view of this fact, it would be little short of treason for the government to balk in executing the scheme for alleged lack of money. The Allied Cause demands the food, and the money must be got.

May I ask you to advise me what action you take, as I wish to keep in the closest touch with the question?—David Ross, Strassburg, Sask.

Railways and People

To the Editor of The Grain Growers' Guide.—In reading over Lord Shaughnessy's address to shareholders of the Canadian Pacific, one is almost forced to exclaim, "Who is who in Canada?" and in review of progress of industry one wonders, "Who killed the bear" anyhow?

Now, conceding his logic is correct when he draws the inference that Canadian West was without value without railroads, could we not go one step further and infer that Canada West was without value with railroads and without people? Now, using both factors as a basis of value to Canada—railroads or people—the question is, which constitutes greater value as value is estimated under present emergency?

After coming to a fair conclusion as to which is of most value to Canada, we can then seek to conclude what constitutes a fair treatment of the two factors in question. Now, Lord Shaughnessy considers that \$1.72 per acre of the money received from sales of C. P. land a great and gracious expenditure of money to secure people for Canada and expect the Canadian people to credit it as a benevolent fund, more especially since it imposed a tax on land sold, and settler, but let me ask if that was all of actual value that the C.P.R. placed on immigrant people?

But the real question of justice is not left to the Canadian Pacific, but to the government working in co-operation with the Canadian Pacific in securing immigrants.

The foreign immigrant was led to believe that all direct taxes in Canada were self imposed, but many were in Saskatchewan but a short time when a super revenue tax of one cent per acre was imposed, but since it was an educational measure, it met no serious criticism but recently by allowing an advance of 15 per cent, in transportation rates the government has licensed the railroads of Canada to directly tax the people under condition that the Canadian Pacific return part of the money taken from the people, in the form of an income tax or tax on excess profits. In other words, the Canadian Pacific becomes a tax collector, while she herself is, in a great measure, untaxable in that justice to the people!

Again, the immigrants were led to believe that they and their children should be exempt from foreign military service, except as volunteers—yet the great majority feel that conscription of manpower under present emergency is just, but as an emergency measure, is it not equally just to tax Canadian Pacific land, wealth and resources as to tax people's lives, property, happiness and resources, since the fight protects incorporated wealth and safety as well as private? In other words, is it just to break an agreement with people which involves lives, property and security as a war emergency on the one hand, and hold sacred an agreement made with the C.P.R. nearly forty years ago, when no war clouds hung over Canada, and still maintain it is just to the people? And is the granting to them an advance in freight rates at the present time when the people are already taxed to their utmost and they—the Canadian Pacific—were already amassing great profits, any different, practically, than paying a war indemnity to incorporated wealth? If this course is just on part of government to the people, it would seem that the incorporated wealth of

Continued on Page 27



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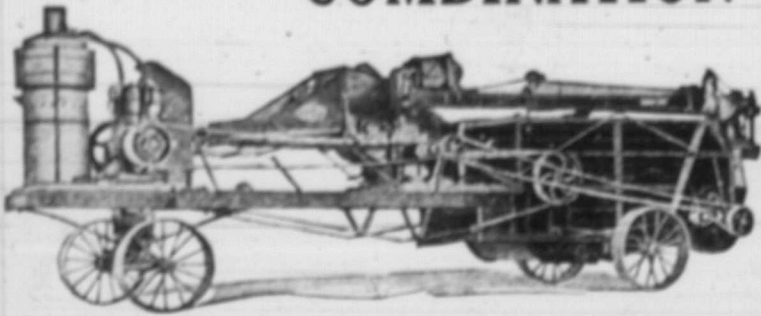
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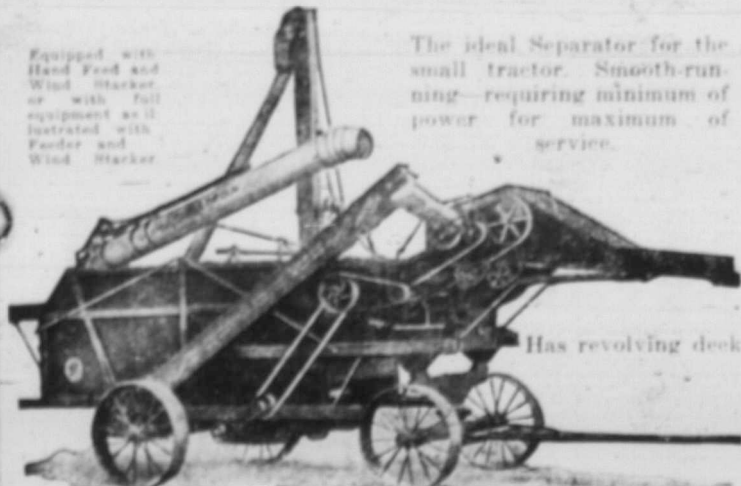
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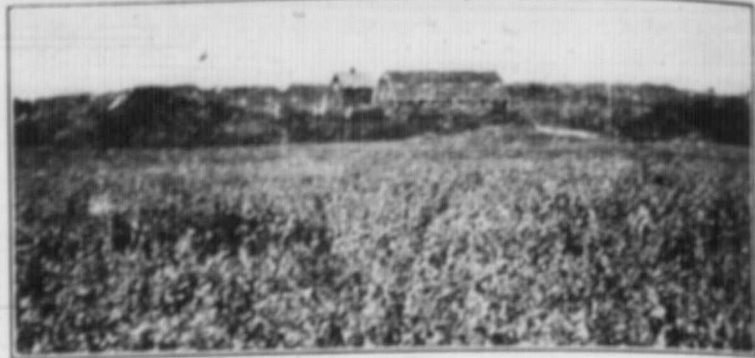
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Looking North over the Plots at the Brandon Experimental Farm.

Gleanings from "The Plots"

Continued from Page 9

the best—O.A.C. No. 3, a selection of Daubeny made by Dr. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, has shown its superiority over the parent variety on the Brandon farm. Griff, a Russian variety, and Eighty Days, a selection made by Dr. Charles Saunders, are also grown. There is not much choice between the four varieties.

A reference to the illustrations on page nine will show the marked difference between barley grown on corn land and that grown after stubble. The upper part of the cut shows 461 A barley, an Ottawa strain, grown on stubble. For a few inches on the margin of the plot, the plants had advantage of the moisture which they drew from the bare soil on the outside, and show a fair stand, this being characteristic of experimental plots. In the centre, however, the crop was very poor. Contrasted with this is the same strain of barley grown on adjoining plot after corn. It was a thick, even stand, and its height may be judged from the fact that the photo includes Mr. McKenzie, who is well over six feet in height. The uniform experience has been that grain crops do even better after corn than after summerfallow. As a rule, however, barley is grown on stubble land and the marked difference this season, as shown by the illustrations is due largely to having two dry years in succession.

Of the varieties of barley tested Mancharian easily takes first place in yields obtained. From sowings on summerfallow over a five year period this variety averaged 61 bushels 40 pounds. Gold, a two-rowed variety, outyielded O.A.C. No. 21, a six-rowed selection made by Dr. Zavitz, and the leading sort now grown in Ontario, which yielded 55 bushels 31 pounds. Canadian Thorpe, also two rowed, did not stand up so well, giving a five year average of 52 bushels 4 pounds.

Winter Rye a Promising Crop

Winter Rye is a promising crop and may become a standard crop in the West," said Mr. McKillican; when the conversation turned to this cereal, which of late years has been attracting so much attention. "It was pretty badly killed out last winter but some plots, including North Dakota 959 and a strain received from Manitoba came through. Two other varieties were killed out, according to our estimates, 45 and 50 per cent. respectively. I believe it is much harder in this respect than winter wheat. I wouldn't like to prophesy that it is going to take a place amongst our commonest crops, but I am inclined to think that it is."

Mr. McKillican states that there was a lot of work yet to be done in standardizing varieties of winter rye and that it may be greatly improved. But little experimental work has been done with it as yet. It has several good points, among which is that it is quite drought resistant. This year it stood up well through the trying dry spell. It also has considerable value for fall and spring pasture. There is likely to be a good demand for clean seed for some years. Cases have come to his notice of where it has been pastured for a while and then allowed to come on for seed with good results. He is doubtful, however, if the feed secured by this method would not be more than

counterbalanced by a decrease in yield. There has not yet been time to experimentally prove the advantage or disadvantage of such a procedure.

Arthur Peas the Best

Arthur is one of the earliest peas grown on the farm. It yields up pretty well with the best and on account of its earliness is recommended as the best variety for our conditions. As a rule it grows splendidly but peas are a hard crop to handle and until the labor shortage is relieved Mr. McKillican does not expect farmers to take hold of them very well. On the farm they are cut with a mowing machine with a peaharvester attachment. It takes two men to follow the machine. Another objection is that if a high wind springs up the bundles become dissatisfied and are seized with a wandering fit which nothing but a good wire fence or a bluff can check. Farmers are, therefore, likely to stick to wheat, and other stay-at-homes until greater inducements are offered to switch to this evasive crop.

Corn Growing for Grain or Fodder

Corn growing for grain has not proved to be a success on the farm. Every year the early varieties are sown but the experience is that they do not ripen frequently enough to make it a profitable proposition. So long as oats and barley can be grown so much easier with larger yields, it is felt that it would not be practicable to go over to this uncertain crop. Squaw Corn has been grown consistently and on account of its earliness is O.K. for table use before the other varieties are in. This year an interesting experiment is contemplated. Half an acre of Squaw Corn will be allowed to ripen and then hogged off to see how much pork it will make.

"But remember," said Mr. McKillican, after expressing himself on corn as a grain proposition, "what I have said does not refer to corn growing for fodder. Fodder corn is, I believe, going to help out greatly in Manitoba. True, the frost hit the corn a pretty hard crack in 1915 and again in 1917, but previous to 1915 we had four splendid corn years in succession. Even on the poor years referred to we had one-half or one-third of a crop. Besides, corn can be made to take the place of part of the summerfallow. As a preparatory crop for wheat and oats it is splendid. We have rotations in which each year wheat follows corn and summerfallow, and on the average the corn stubble gives the best crop. The grain grown on corn land has a big advantage over that on summerfallow in cost of production. The corn, at the least, pays the cost of working, while with a summerfallow, the grain starts in with an idle year to pay for. It is not wise, however, to plant corn where perennial weeds are prevalent or where there are too many other weeds. The cleanest part of the land should be selected for corn and the rest summerfallowed. I would not tackle corn on land infested with sow thistle, couch grass, or Canada thistles. North western Dent is the best variety to sow though Minnesota No. 13 and Longfellow are also good."

Experiments conducted this year to discover the best date on which to sow corn show that this should not be delayed too long. The dates of sowing were May 20, May 29, May 30 and

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June 10. The May 10 sowing gave poor germination and the June sown corn is also unsatisfactory. This and previous years' experience indicates that around May 20 is the right time to plant.

Harrowing after planting until the corn comes up is recommended. This keeps down the annual weeds and reduces the need of hoeing. If it is proposed to grow clean seed grain the following year hoeing the corn is necessary. As a preparation for an ordinary market crop, however, this may be unnecessary. When say, ten acres or more corn is grown a corn cultivator is recommended as it makes a better job and is twice as fast as a scuffle. For years simple experiments of hills against rows were conducted. Although the rows gave slightly larger yields of fodder the hill system is recommended where corn is substituted for summerfallow. These can be cultivated both ways and the area not reached by the teeth is greatly reduced. A check row corn planter is recommended when hill planting is followed.

The experimental work with field crops includes of course, many other phases of the work. But farmers, I know, do not like long articles in the busy season and the work in clovers and grass crops, mixtures, hog pastures and cultural methods will have to be discussed in a future issue.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 25

Canada must emerge from the present war the "Kaiser Bill" of this fair Dominion.—E. B. Shipman

A Typical Case

Editor, Guide.—A neighbor came to see me yesterday. Someone had told him I had fixed something to my binder to save short grain, and as his crop was short he would like to copy it.

He said he would like to buy a new binder and that it would pay him to do so, but, like myself, he is in Class I, and does not know when he may be called for the army, although we have been granted exemption until we cease to be farmers. He does not like putting the money into a new binder for one poor crop if it is to be left to rust and rot in his yard afterwards. I am in the same fix. I need new machinery for next spring if I am to put in a crop.

After what happened last spring we do not put much faith in the exemption cards, so if we are expected to prepare for a crop next year we must have more satisfaction from the government as to what is required of us.

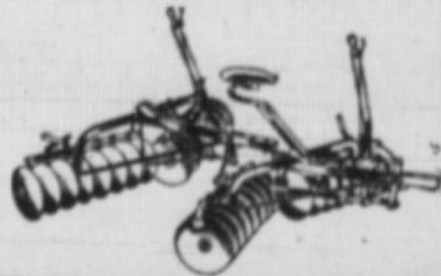
Sometimes I think they will hardly take a man with a half section of land and a full outfit to work it with, and yet it has been done in this neighborhood. If the government remains silent it will be taken for granted we shall be needed for the army, so it is up to them to let us know one way or the other, and that is. After freeze-up it will be too late. As this matter affects several thousand of the best farmers in Canada, and is a big item in next year's crop, something should be done at once.—Farmer in Class I.

In Defence of the Horse—

Editor, Guide.—I would like to say a few words in regard to what "Agri-culturist" said in the issue of July 27, on the horse vs. the tractor. Firstly, he mentions horsepower. I cannot argue with him. The horse has been the means of getting Canada the reputation of being the best grain-raising country in the world. The horse was of the job long before the tractor was thought of, and will remain to the end of time. True, the horse needs attention the year round, but I find it a pleasure to work among animals of such intelligence. As to developing the intellect of the farmer, I don't think a "hacking" engine will improve it. I don't mean to run down the tractor. We own one ourselves and find it a great help. The tractor has its place and if used intelligently will work along with the horse. But when I hear of a man running down the horse, I cannot help but think that he belongs to the big interests.—H. E. Lewis, Man.

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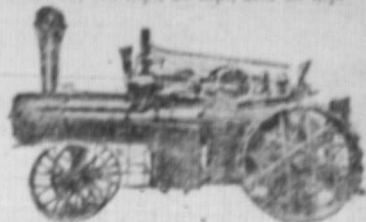
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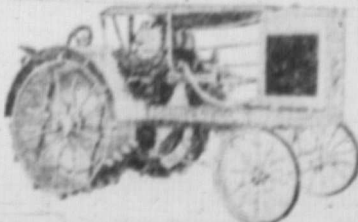
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The Deeper Life

Was Jesus Right

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

PROBABLY no teacher before Christ, and no teacher since, uninspired by Christ, has so exalted childlikeness as He has done. He has made it of all natural and spontaneous things, the type of the ideal. He taught that the wisest and most successful thing any one could do was just to become like a little child. One of His most distinctive sayings was, "Except ye be converted and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the Kingdom of Heaven."

This saying is, of course, accepted by all who call Jesus, Master, and unquestionably a sense of the sacredness and beauty of childhood has come into the world generally through Christianity that was unknown before. Yet, I fancy, no one would affirm that the teaching of Jesus concerning childhood is accepted or even understood by the most of His professed disciples. Here comes in that way of thinking that has been so convenient and so disastrous in the ordinary Christian life almost since the first—that way of distinguishing between this life and the next and postponing the Kingdom of God. All professed disciples of Jesus Christ would admit that the childlikeness that He loved is the law of heaven, but not all would admit that it has the same right to be considered the law of earth. Childlikeness is not the dominant or outstanding characteristic of most Christian people. It is not even a quality that many of them are seeking after or believe in. There is no widespread sense of unconsciousness or failure because it is rare. Its infrequentness is not often mourned. A yearning to be more childlike is not often expressed, nor, as far as can be judged, often felt. There is even quite a measure of content in being consciously unchildlike. Very few people are ashamed of their pride. Most are rather proud of being proud, and think it a strong manly trait. I don't know that I ever heard a man or woman say, "I know I am proud, with any deep sense of shame or sorrow. Most Christian people, too, will stand up for their rights and resent the slightest invasion of them with a spirit that is very suggestive of a child. Trustfulness, again, is a thing more people are ashamed of having than of being without. To be considered an "easy mark" would be a stinging humiliation, yet that is just what children are.

Humility is not a Protestant virtue. It is not an Anglo-Saxon one. We Anglo-Saxons, whether of Britain or of America, are on the whole a proud, masterful, aggressive and combative race, and rather proud that we are. Childlike we are not, and so it is perhaps not strange that the prevailing type of Christian character among us is not strongly suggestive of the child. Childlikeness, in short, is one of the things we Anglo-Saxon Christians admire, and are content to postpone the acquisition of till we get to a world where it will fit in better than it does with this.

And it may be that it is just here that we are making one of our biggest mistakes, all the bigger because we are not in the least conscious of making any mistake, but rather being very shrewd and sensible.

And so, perhaps, there is not any kind of enquiry which it would be more worth while for us to make than the enquiry as to what Jesus meant when He made childlikeness so indispensable, and as to what measure of conformity there is among us to this ideal.

I say, Anglo-Saxon Christians, partly because we know them best, and partly too because I suspect there have been and are now other sorts of Christians

who at least in this respect have come much nearer to the ideal of Jesus than we have. And, first, what did Jesus mean by the Kingdom of Heaven? He meant unquestionably a social order, a world brought into harmony with the will of God, and changed into a reflection of heaven, something outside each of us, objective, visible and of course, still future.

But it is just as clear that he meant by it a state of mind, something subjective and inward, and therefore possible at once. "The Kingdom of God," He said, "is within you," or as it may be rendered, "among you," the interpretation gives the same idea.

Now there is no need to discuss the independence of childlikeness in regard to heaven or in regard to an earthly society made like heaven. No one would question that. The practical question is whether childlikeness is essential to the right temper, the happy temper, the temper that will work best now, best fit into the present order of things. Jesus evidently included in His idea of the Kingdom of God the attitude of mind which the child of God will maintain, and what is the key to life. And He evidently thought that the most marked feature in the attitude or temper was childlikeness. So essential was it in His thought that no one could be said to have that temper or attitude who was not childlike.

Do we really believe this? Do we honestly think that childlike people get the best of it?

Let us try to get at this matter in the most practical way. Do we believe that the wisest, happiest, most successful man is the humblest, the most trustful, the least self-assertive, the most friendly?

I think I am right in naming these as the most conspicuous traits in normal children. They do not think highly of themselves. They easily think other wiser. They are very teachable. They have not the least hesitation in confessing ignorance and asking questions. They have very little, if any, sense of dignity, and are very slow to perceive or resent an insult. They readily trust people. They are quick to make friends, and quick, if wronged, to forgive and forget. They care little for social distinction, differences in the way people dress or the kind of houses they live in. They are not eaten up with cares and worries. They live in the present, and like the birds of the air take little anxious thought for the morrow. They are easily pleased, and quickly forget disappointment. They do not allow yesterday or tomorrow to overshadow today. They are essentially light-hearted and cheerful.

Now, in all, or most of these respects, must we not confess that they are almost the antithesis of most of us, especially of the more ambitious of us? And for a Christian people does not this seem a strange thing? Does it not seem as if we modern Anglo-Saxon disciples of Jesus had agreed to pay very little attention to one of the things that Jesus seemed to think most important?

If Jesus is right, all our efforts to construct a really happy social order while we refuse to be what He said we must be are like the effort to build a stable and enduring house without a foundation.

I am deeply convinced that before we can reach a really satisfactory kind of civilization there will have to be a far more thoroughgoing and fundamental transformation in our general character and ways than most of us dream of. A people ambitious, anxious, over-wrought, suspicious, and wary, too busy to play, above all proud and quick to take of



Dr. Bland

Protection

Manufacturers' lobby... \$200,000... to M

Mr. Parsons... the five years of the operation there have been put agricultural p and West, an substantial as has not been confirmatory obtainable fr in Ontario, 1 years, 1901-1... 100 millions, v... plus profit of... the same tim... accounted 5... nearly 200 mi... ture to man... the tariff sy... 100% classes... been about... Parsons is w... the conclusions... happy to rest... error. But... that the com... decades are t... evidence th... not been re... Canadian m... able to get... of those figu... where \$1... reward, and... men and m... kinds of m... den of 100 G... products has... tale of vit... Parsons' plan... in this cont... Tariffs, published, is... "Astin... Mr. Parsons... of cereal as... is, I think... In the first... from war is... place, when... assume, the... all the exp... would be m... tion of oth... infer that... can be pla... much in er

...self-assertive and pushful, can never be increased in knowledge or mental discipline, by scientific inventions, by any increase of comfort or wealth. Enter into the Kingdom of God.

Protection or Free Trade

...manufacturers" will, I think, as an advisory body, receive the approval of farmers so long as their industry gets adequate representation therein. This method of "tinkering the tariff out of politics" is, however, not to our liking. If the proposed Board should be composed mainly of those who have Mr. Parsons' point of view. In such case we want the tariff to stay "very much in politics", otherwise we should be compelled to submit, without the possibility of redress, to the decisions of a group of men with whom we vitally disagreed, surely a sorry state in a democracy.

\$200,000,000 a Year From Agriculture to Manufacturing

Mr. Parsons asks if the burden of taxation should be shifted from farming to manufacturing. We have never asked for such shifting. We are willing to bear our own burdens. We want no "protection"; we want merely a "fair field and no favors." We believe that in the past certain Canadian "manufacturing" industries have been built up at the expense of agriculture and other primary industries, and we think that this is bad not only for agriculture, but for the whole country. Moreover, it is not true that Canadian agriculture has been relatively prosperous. The evidence cited by Mr. Parsons to the contrary is too restricted to be of any value. We cannot decide on the basis of war conditions, nor in a limited territory. I have made a careful examination of the "profits" of Canadian "manufacturing" and farming during the five years preceding the war, and of the operations of the tariff in connection therewith. These investigations have been published in part in leading agricultural papers in both the East and West, and, so far as I know, the substantial accuracy of my conclusion has not been questioned. Interesting corroboratory testimony is now also obtainable from official investigations in Ontario. I find that during the 15 years, 1901-14, Canadian agriculture faced an average annual deficit of over 100 millions, while Canadian "manufacturing" secured an average annual surplus profit of over 250 millions. During the same time I figure that the tariff accounted for the transference of nearly 200 millions a year from agriculture to manufacturing, and that if the tariff system had been abolished, both classes of industry would have been about equally prosperous. Mr. Parsons is welcome at any time to examine the evidence upon which these conclusions are based, and I shall be happy to retract if I can be proved in error. But Mr. Parsons should know that the census figures of the last few decades are themselves most convincing evidence that Canadian agriculture has not been relatively as prosperous as Canadian manufacturing. It is impossible to get away from the significance of these figures, for capital and labor go where they can get the greatest reward, and it is easy to see which way men and money have migrated. Thousands of abandoned farms in the garden of Old Ontario, while prices of farm products have continued to soar, tell a tale of vital significance. Will Mr. Parsons please note the same, and read in this connection an article of mine on "Tariffs, Bounties and the Farmer," published in the "University Magazine" during 1908.

Mr. Parsons' discussion of the value of cereal and other crops in the West is, I think, unintentionally misleading. In the first place we cannot argue much from war conditions; and in the second place, when he says: "It is fair to assume, therefore, that on the average all the expenses of farming operations would be more than met by the production of other than cereal crops," and infers that the value of cereal crops can be placed as a net return, he is much in error. It is decidedly not fair

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to assume any such thing. Even during these war times, when prices for farm produce have been very high, farm expenses have risen almost, if not quite, in proportion, except perhaps, in a few special cases. Moreover does Mr. Parsons know that all of the cereals, the value of which produced 32 per cent upon the capital, were sold? Possibly a large bulk of them were fed to livestock and sold as "other than cereals." If such be the case, Mr. Parsons' argument falls to the ground as mere as worthless, even supposing his other assumptions valid. Under normal conditions, and throughout all Canada, the results are very different, as Mr. Parsons may see if he will examine the statistics for the years 1910-14.

Calculations Wide of the Mark

Mr. Parsons' figuring on the implement business is interesting. I fear, however, that he has overlooked the fact that the Canadian farmer not only pays the duty on imported implements, but the equivalent enhanced price—that "incidental protection," which Mr. Parsons says has brought so many industries to Hamilton—as well. In such case, Mr. Parsons' calculations are very wide of the mark. At all events, they are entirely different from those of careful farmers who have made estimates of the cost of the Tariff tax.

May I suggest further that the "manufacturers" would doubtless get great relief by having free raw material and free machinery, even if their protection were cut off. And this is only fair. Were the "manufacturers" protection withdrawn without relieving him of the tax upon his raw material and his machinery, he would be in the same position in which Canadian farmers have found themselves for so long—forced to sell in an open market and to buy in a restricted market. We protest against this for ourselves and we wish to extend to all other Canadian industries the same fair play that we demand for ourselves. Of course, it is theoretically possible to make protection fair to all parties. This is the ostensible ideal of the sincere Protectionist. In such case every industry must suffer equal disadvantage and enjoy equal advantage. It is as if half a dozen snakes were placed head to tail in a circle and each started to swallow the one in front at an equal rate; such would be "adequate protection to all Canadian industries," a phrase which has made its originator ridiculous. In practice, however, protection doesn't work out that way; one or more of the snakes is handicapped, and Mr. Parsons doubtless has sufficient imagination to realize what would happen in such a case, and to apply the moral.

I make no comment upon Mr. Parsons' claim for recognition of the Canadian "manufacturers'" contributions and obligations, other than to suggest that the "manufacturers'" contributions as capitalists are relatively trifling, and could very easily be dispensed with, as they leave in the British co-operative movement. Further, I venture to say that Canada's able men will stand a goodly number of willing workers, and that it may not be perpetually necessary for a worker to get permission from a capitalist in order to get busy and earn his living.

Mr. Higgins' remarks, as quoted, may or may not correctly represent Australia's attitude. They are, however,

merely an exhortation to organize the Empire, which may, or may not, be a good thing for the Empire or the world. Germany is the crowning example of national organization. The vital thing is the spirit and purpose of the organization.

Greater Production Necessary

Mr. Parsons speaks truly, when he says: "There is only one way to pay off our accumulated war debts, and that is by producing in field, forest, mine and factory all that we possibly can;" etc. This, too, is the only way to secure material prosperity at home. We cannot enjoy if we do not produce. Greater production is highly desirable. And it is for this very reason that farmers believe in such a radical change in our fiscal policy as is set forth in the "Farmers' National Platform." Such will involve readjustments, but, on the whole, will greatly stimulate production, because it opens wide the opportunity to labor and kill out parasitism. We advocate the National Platform as national ground.

Mr. Parsons proceeds to expatiate on the need for "home markets." Some of us have heard this before, and would be more inclined to pay attention to it if we believed that Free Trade would wipe out all our secondary industries. Moreover, if the home market is the only one that will be available for farm produce, how are we going to pay off our foreign debt? Perhaps we shall do that with our manufactures! Then there will be a home market, and we shall be a manufacturing country, like England, providing our manufacturers can compete with other manufacturers in the foreign market. They claim that they cannot compete in the market near their very doors, and need "protection"—so the outlook is bad, no matter which way we turn. No doubt if the farmers' policy is adopted all our manufacturers will be killed, and, as our farmers will have neither a home market nor a foreign market they will be forced to raise only enough food for themselves and their families! We shall be reduced to the homely condition of patriarchal times, with a few primitive pastoral people roaming over the plains hunting wild cattle, as the red Indians did the buffaloes! And our foreign debt! That must either be repudiated or we must remain in perpetual financial servitude!

Time to Brush Away the Cobwebs

When it comes to the question of international trade, protectionists' brains are filled with many cobwebs, through which things look all topsy-turvy. Mr. Parsons should brush these away by a serious study of Political Economy, and then he would know how "to build up and not tear down," a sentiment with which we are in complete accord.

To Mr. Parsons' concluding paragraph, we all say Amen. "Get Together!" I have done what I could, even to the point of offering to exhibit what was alleged to modify the "manufacturers'." All advances, however, have received the polite refusal, so that I have been forced to conclude that the C.M.A. is, on the whole, quite unwilling to discuss Tariff matters with farmers. Mr. Parsons talks differently, and I can only hope that his views may yet prevail. Let us not delay too long, however, lest one another wholly expel the other, thus making a friendly talk a tale impossible.

DAN LARSON good for embryos preserved time. Dan jail breaking, so hard that his almost entirely the fleshy folds a heavy mouth with a smirk of con-callow teeth. The for his own phys-herent terror-rhin old woman a man like a try back to the ju-escaped nearly his hood at had been born. any kind-gov-

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Chanat, Aunt "Chaster hope, an' b his cryin'."

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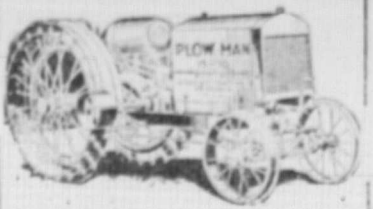
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The Years of the Wicked

By Hopkins Moorhouse

Continued from Last Week

DAN LARCOMBE, though all around good for nothing, convicted of embezzlement and other things, preserved silence for some time. Dan Larcombe, wanted for jailbreaking, was thinking—thinking so hard that his small, crafty eyes were almost entirely out of sight beneath the fleshy folds of his eye-lids while his heavy mouth was drawn to one side in a smirk of contempt that bared his yellow teeth. The contempt was largely for his own physical cowardice—for the inherent terror of dogs—that enabled a thin old woman to tie up a big hulk of a man like a trussed pig and take him back to the jail from which he had escaped nearly a year before. It was his hoodoo, that terror with which he had been born. If he had had a weapon of any kind—if he had left his gun—

Larcombe cursed to himself as emphatically as was possible on his back without unduly agitating his diaphragm. Even so, the pastime provoked a warning growl from the ugly passenger who rode the swell of it—a growl which presented Mr. Larcombe with the unusual and altogether unpleasant sensation of a pipe organ thundering bass to a congregation composed of a liver, a spleen and sundry giddy nerve-centres.

"Aint this joke gone far 'nough, Aunt Zib? Y' aint really meanin' to hand me over to them fellers yonder?" he ventured at length in such a subdued, meek voice that Miss Peters glanced at him sharply.

"Do it look as if we be a goin' into town to do shoppin'?" she demanded scornfully.

"Have you clean forgot as I'm your own nephew, Aunt Zib?"

"As a bird that wandereth from her nest, so is a man that wandereth from his place," quoted Miss Hepzibah, compressing her lips grimly.

"The merciful man doeth good to his own soul; but he that is cruel troubleth his own flesh."

"Aw, cut it!"

"He that troubleth his own house shall inherit the wind."

"Guess that's right, Aunt Zib—if you hand me over. You used to tell me you loved me," he attempted wistfully.

"Them was the days when you made me wear a pink sash. Member the time, Aunt Zib, when I run away an' got the sash all spoiled tryin' to tie it 'round the ol' pig's neck? It was on my—my birthday, Aunt Zib, an' you was goin' to give me a party. Member?"

"It—it was on your birthday," nodded Miss Hepzibah sadly.

"Seems like that was a mighty long time back, Aunt Zib."

"You was six then. You'll be 34 come next Friday."

"See? I'd fergot the dates. It aint goin' to be what you might call a—happy birthday, is it, Aunt Zib? 'S my unlucky day, I guess."

"It aint a goin' to be no happy birthday, Danny," agreed Miss Hepzibah tremulously.

"You—fergive me fer spoilin' the sash that time, Aunt Zib," he suggested wistfully.

"I hev fergave you wunst, Dagny Larcombe," sobbed Miss Hepzibah, unable longer to restrain her tears. "I hev fergave you a hundred times! An' how hev you repaid that fergiveness!—by comin' back to steal from the hand as helped you an' breakin' the heart as loved you! Oh how could you do it! How could you do it!"

"Listen, Aunt Zib," he broke out hopefully. "I didn't mean to— Say, Aunt Zib, I'm sorry fer it. Honest to Gawd, I'm sorry fer it! I didn't intend to take the coin. I—"

"The hearin' ear an' the seein' eye, the Lord hath made even both of 'em!"

"Won't you give a feller another chance, Aunt Zib?"

"Chasten thy son while there is hope, an' let not thy soul spare fer his crying."

"Don't you think I'm handin' it to you straight now!"

"The righteousness of the upright shall deliver them; but transgressors shall be taken in their own naughtiness."

"I say, don't you think I'm on the level 'bout bein' sorry, Aunt Zib?"

"When he speaketh fair, believe him not; for there be seven abominations in his heart."

"They'll give me ten years, Aunt Zib. They will, fer a fact! Wouldn't be much good when I got out, would it?"

"The fear o' the Lord prolongeth days; but the years o' the wicked shall be shortened."

"Bahl! What's eatin' you, any ways?"

"Correction is grievous unto him that forsaketh the way."

"Aw, h—!"

"Brrrrrr!" growled the dog.

For a time they rolled on in silence through the still summer night. The moon floated in the sky like a silver chalice, spilling its pallor upon the fat back of the old gray horse, on the oval of the woman's face, on the white dog; it converted the dust behind them into drifting vapor. Occasionally the click of a wheel against a stone intruded on the chirring monotony of crickets in the dried grasses of the wayside.

The man's face was tense with impotent anger. His bushy brows were drawn in a scowl. For Dan Larcombe knew now that she would keep her word—that she would take him straight to the prison gates. He tried a new tack.

"Spoutin' scriptur'—You spoutin' scriptur'!" He laughed huskily. "Aw, you make me weary! What 'bout poor Uncle Ed, eh? Kin you spout it to fit his case, aunt o' mine? Nice fine Christian sperrit you showed him, al-right!" He laughed again, contemptuously. "Why, I wouldn't 've treated a dumb animal the way you went an' treated your own brother an' I aint pretendin' to be no church artist, believe me!"

"We won't be discussin' things as aint none o' your business, Dagny Larcombe," said Miss Hepzibah severely, a quick look of pain in her eyes.

"Oh, alright. On'y I thought nebber you'd like to hear how he croaked—died, y' understand."

"Died!" It was a whisper rather than an exclamation. The lines sagged to the base of the dashboard; the muzzle-loader slid with a clatter to the bottom of the rig. "Edward Peters—dead! I can't be a believin' that!" She shook her head emphatically.

"Pat lot o' difference it makes whether you do or whether you don't. That aint going to fetch him back. What 'd you think he was—'nother Methosduh? Expecting him to live forever, was you? I didn't tell you before 'cause I didn't want to hurt your feelins, Aunt Zib. He—shot hisself!"

She was hanging over the seat, staring down at him with agonized eyes, her worn face wan in the moonlight. He saw that her fingers gripped the back of the seat as if she was on the verge of a collapse and the knowledge that he had found the weapon to wound brought great satisfaction to Dan Larcombe. He gloated evilly while he tried to conceal the fact.

"Edward Peters couldn't be a doin' a thing like that," she objected faintly. "He couldn't be a doin' a thing like that." She mumbled it over and over.

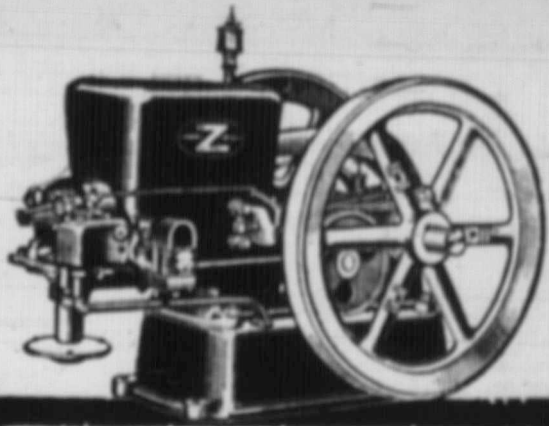
"Whatcha talkin' 'bout! He couldn't do 't if he put a pistol to his head an' pulled the trigger, couldn't he! Was you thinkin' a pistol wouldn't go off fer Uncle Ed same as other folks?"

"The likes o' Edward Peters beant a committin' suicide!" she persisted passionately.

"Well anyway, he done it, I tell you, fer I seen him!" She flinched as if he had struck her. "What's more, he told me just why he was doin' it. He done it 'count o' the way you treated him!" He laughed brutally.

"Listen to me, Aunt Zib. I wasn't goin' to tell you all this, but I guess

Continued on Page 39



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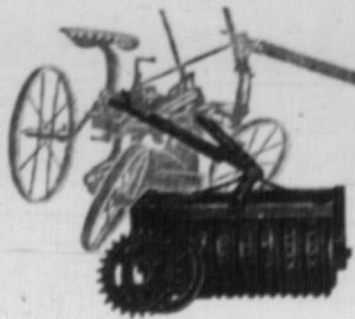
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Women's War Work

A PAMPHLET issued by the Director of Public Information, Ottawa, concerning Canada's War Efforts from 1914 to 1918, contains some interesting statistics for women. The statistics, however complete, can only give a very imperfect impression of the services which Canadian women have rendered since the beginning of the war. The following are a few facts which bear on women's work during the war.

About 2,000 women have enlisted for service as nurses in the C.E.F., and have proceeded overseas. Many are serving in Canada as hospital probationers and in England in the V.A.D. department. Nearly 1,000 women are employed by the Royal Air Force in Canada on a wide range of duties, including motor transport work. Between 5,000 and 6,000 women are at present employed in the Civil Service for the most part on work created by the war. About 75,000 women gave their services to assist in the compilation of the National Register in June, 1918. Women commenced to take an interest in agricultural work early in the war. Now they are working on farms in all parts of the country.

Figures are not available to show the extent to which women in general, commercial and industrial life have replaced the men who have been called to the colors. There are, however, many thousands of women in banks, offices and factories which before the war had an entirely male staff. Women's clubs and societies all through the country since the beginning of the war have very generally diverted their energies to special war work, and have been of the greatest service. The conference of about 75 representative women from all the provinces of the Dominion called at Ottawa last February served a very useful purpose. It increased the measure of cooperation between the government and the women's organizations throughout the country.

This record is intended to mark the beginning of the fifth year of the war. It should be remembered that the first four years may well be the pride of a greater effort still to come. Our accomplishments must be regarded as a stimulus to further action while the need lasts. Canada's women have shown that they are ready when the opportunity comes for service. The fifth year of war stretches out before us and may afford larger and heavier tasks but we know that the women of Canada are ready to do their share no matter what it may mean to them in sacrifice of their own comfort and time.

Teen-Age Girls

A meeting was held in Winnipeg last week of the auxiliary division committee of the Sunday School Association to arrange for speakers for the Manitoba Older Girls' Conference. The 5th Older Girls' Conference is to be held at Portage la Prairie, October 18 to 20. This conference is to be held under the re-orientation plan. In point of leadership and unity of forces, it will be a banner gathering for the province. The principal outside speaker will be Mrs. A. Lamoureux, of Chicago, author of the widely known book, "The Unfolding Life." A large number of local leaders will assist, including Miss H. Palk, Miss Helen Davison, Miss B. Brigen, Mrs. W. F. Cann, Mrs. G. H. Stewart, Miss Jean Duncan, Mrs. E. B. Reynolds and Miss McEberan. The teen-age girls and their friends will be looking forward to this import-

ant gathering and laying plans to get there or to send a representative.

Training a Child's Pride

Nature gives all of us a certain amount of pride. We wish people to think well of us. The child shares in the same feeling but he lacks the sound mature enough to decide between what is truly worth while and lasting and what is superficial and of passing value. To have a measure of self respect there



Nature's Best Playground

must be a reasonable pride concerning personal appearance, capability, honor, and family. In older times there were those to whom pride and vanity were synonymous terms. It was thought wise to humble a child's pride. A few of us can remember such a painful experience. It hurt at the time and we wonder now did our parents realize the value of a certain kind of pride. Pride does not imply snobbishness. Even the small child must be taught the difference of these two.

In place of crushing the natural instinct of growing youth to want to reach up and to avoid unpleasant consciousness it is much better to train and guide that instinct in a wise way. The child who is taught to have a pride in his nails and teeth, to take pleasure in suitable clothing, properly cared for, and to enjoy orderly, tidy surroundings will be more discriminating and will take pride in worth while achievements. Let us encourage the right kind of pride and discourage that which has in it anything of unkindness to other. Make pride the stepping stone to a higher plane by training the children so that they will instinctively turn from the cheap and harmful because they are too proud to lower themselves by contact with the unworthy.

The Mothers of Men

The biggest battle that ever was fought!

Shall I tell you where or when? On the maps of the world you will find it not.

'Tis fought by the mothers of men, Not with cannon or battle shot, With sword or nobler pen, Not with eloquent words or thought.

From the mouths of wonderful men, But deep in the walled-up woman's heart—

Of a woman that would not yield, But bravely, silently, bore her part, Lo there is the battle felt, No marshalling, troop, no heroic song.

No banner to gleam and wave, But oh, their battles they last— From babyhood to the grave.

Yet as faithful as the bridge of stars, She fights in her walled-up town, Fights on and on in endless wars, Then silent, unseen, goes down.

Oh ye, with banners and battle shot And soldiers to shout and praise, I tell you the kindest victories fought Were fought in those silent ways.

Oh spotless woman in a world of shame! With a splendid and silent sword, Go back to God as white as you came, The kindest warrior born.

—Jessie Miller.
—Sent by Mrs. G. Long.

The Allies' Food Situation

Recent reports relative to the food situation have been interpreted in some instances by the public as indicating that the necessity no longer exists for special conservation efforts on this continent. It is important that the utmost publicity should be given to the frank statement which has just been made by the food controllers of Great Britain, United States, France and Italy. This is made public by the Canada Food Board. In London, England, these representatives of the Allied nations passed the following resolution.

"Resolved, that while the increased production of the United States renders it possible to relax some of the restrictions, which have borne with peculiar hardship upon all our peoples, yet it is absolutely necessary that rigid economy and elimination of waste in the consumption and handling of all foodstuffs, as well as increased production should be maintained throughout the European Allied countries and in North America. It is only by such economy and elimination of waste that the transportation of the necessary men and supplies, from North America to the European front, can be accomplished, and that stocks of foodstuffs can be built up in North America as an insurance against the ever-present danger of harvest failure, and the possible necessity for large and emergency drafts to Europe. We cannot administer the food problem on the basis of one year's war. We must prepare for its long continuance if we are to ensure absolute victory."

Conservation must still be practiced in Canada so far as wheat, meat (especially beef), dairy products, fats and sugar are concerned.

No Women for British Parliament

Andrew Bonar Law made the statement in the House of Commons that according to the decision reached by the law officers of England, Ireland and Scotland, that women are not entitled to become candidates for parliament. The officers were unanimous in their ruling. This settles the controversy which arose out of the extending the franchise to women. Some have held that this gave them the right to sit in parliament and several women had announced their candidacies for office.

A Community Kitchen

If Toronto women are not careful they will lose their reputations as leaders in new forms of patriotic activities. Much talk has been heard of dehydration and community kitchen plans, but nothing definite has been decided despite the approach of the canning season. Moreover, it has been left for little Saskatoon to announce a municipal cannery there.

Most enthusiastic over it is Mrs. Ira Mackay, regent of the Municipal Chapter, L.O.D.E., Saskatoon, who has been in town this week. The cannery is the project of her chapter, which includes



"Come On In. It's Foam, Not Snow!"

all the L.O.D.E. members in that city. It's an outcome of a gardening campaign which they have been conducting for months. As a result not only have 50 acres been turned into gardens in the city, but the Chapter has taken seven itself.

But the cry has been, "The farmers will not grow more because they are not sure of having it taken off their hands." So the chapter obtained a city grant of \$200 and the use of a curling rink as a cannery for the summer. The city has also agreed to pipe free steam into it for canning purposes, and any woman can bring her material there.

Farmers who cannot otherwise dispose of produce are invited to bring it to the cannery, which will pay them fair prices and sell the food for patriotic purposes in the winter.

Is this scheme not an example to those women who are still raising money by expensive old methods?

"How did you happen to think of it?" we asked Mrs. Mackay.

"We had a member," replied Saskatoon's regent, "who was a domestic science expert, who had come out in one of those government food demonstrating trains and had married an agricultural professor. She had spent some time in the States, where the women had started both canning centres and community kitchens."

But not only was there a canning enthusiasm among the L.O.D.E. delegates, but in Mrs. Arden, the former national secretary, was found a dehydration devotee.

"Why, it's the easiest way to preserve fruits and vegetables," says Mrs. Arden. "We did quantities of wild raspberries and cherries up at our Muskoka place last summer. Spinach and beet tops and those service berries were also a success. My husband just made wooden trays and we put them on tables or on the verandah every day and dried them in the sun. We took them in at night to keep them from rain or heavy dew."—Toronto Star.

College Graduate Farmerette

Miss Annie Norrington, a final year student in science at Manitoba university, last spring answered the call for help on the land. She is putting in her second year as "big man" on a Manitoba farm. She has taken her full share of the work which falls to the lot of the hired man, ranging at a quarter to five and working through the long days which the farmer must necessarily put in, in order to do the vast amount of work in the short summer season. She has gone through the usual farm operation of plowing, seeding, haying and mending fences in wet weather. This spring Miss Norrington went back to the land again and out in all the wheat, oats and barley on the farm. Miss Norrington said that she was not nearly so tired after this year as last. It looks very much as farming for women is not an extraordinary hard task after a few months' in training.

His Humble Function

"As nearly as I can determine," said the supercilious young woman, "we are what they call a literary lack."

"No," replied the young man wearily, "I'm not even a lack. I'm a jockey."

Dry

MANY of us and vegetable side supply at an excellent, goodly amount fruit to do. Drying and space, so let us this method of preservation. There's drying fruit and, namely, sun-drying, heat and ideal dry one has to have in trays containing, the fruit have to be taken in doors at night or at the first hint of moisture during the day. The trays must be well covered with cheese cloth, to prevent insects spoiling the fruit. In drying, artificial heat the dried fruit or vegetables are placed on trays and suspended over the stove or played in the oven and exposed to a very gentle heat. In the air-blast one is used to keep a cover and under efficient as soon danger of scorching of us have electric driers. Oh, yes, few in using a load soap stone should burner to prevent too intense. Turn until the stones are the heat may be to stones will maintain the oven. If the five or six hours it be heated again.

Time-Tab

	Hours of Week
Apples	
Apricots	
Asparagus	5-10 m
Banana (string)	5-10 m
Banana, food	5-10 m
Beets	5-12 m
Spinach, parsley and other herbs	
Carrots	6 am
Cabbage	10 min
Celery	
Corn	2-5 m
Cucumbers	5 am
Custards	3 min
Olives	3 min
Potatoes	10-12 m
Peppers	
Pine	3-5 m
Pumpkins	6 min
Pumpkin seed	
Spinach	3 min
Peas	
Plums	
Raspberries	
Turnips	6 min

To Make

To hang over convenient rack, inches high and 18 inches long or 18 inches high are 1 and the galvanize up by hooks so removed when it them. By attaching pulley from the to the required way. Four or five on this frame so over the trays, dried fruit or v



Vegetables should

Drying the Surplus

MANY of us have canned fruits and vegetables until the available supply of sealers is about at an end. There is still a goodly amount of vegetables and fruit to do. Drying will economize space and space, so let us turn our attention to this method of preservation and preservation. There are three main ways of drying fruit and vegetables at home, namely, sun drying, drying by artificial heat and blast drying. For sun drying one has to have bright sunny days, the trays containing

the fruit have to be taken in doors at night or at the first hint of moisture during the day. The trays must be well covered with cheese cloth, to prevent insects spoiling the fruit. In drying by artificial heat the sliced fruit or vegetables are placed on trays and suspended over the stove or placed in the oven and exposed to a very gentle heat. In the air-blast method an electric fan is used to keep a current of air circulating over and under the tray. This is as efficient as sun drying and there is no danger of scorching. However, very few of us have electric current with which to drive the fan, fewer still have the fan. In using a coal-burned stove for drying a soap stone should be placed over each burner to prevent the heat from becoming too intense. Turn the burners very low until the stones are heated through, then the heat may be turned off entirely. The stones will maintain the temperature of the oven. If the products do not dry in five or six hours the stones will have to be heated again.



Dry in a Kerosene Oven

cheese cloth to keep out insects and dust. The temperature should be from 110° to 150° F. starting at the lower temperature and gradually increasing the heat. A small thermometer may be purchased at little cost and helps very materially in making drying a success. If the temperature is too high at the beginning the products will form a hard skin on the outside and the inside will not be properly dried. Wire trays are advised for drying because these permit of a free circulation of air above and below the vegetables.

this facilitates the rate of drying and does away with the formation of mould. In all vegetables such as peas and corn may be dried on plates in a cool oven.

Time of Drying

The time required for various vegetables varies and one has to learn partly by experience the time required for each fruit and vegetable. When sufficiently dry it is impossible

to press water out of the freshly cut ends of the fruit and it will not show any of the natural grain of the fruit on being broken, and yet it does not want to be dry enough to be brittle or snap. It should be leathery and pliable. Certain products, especially raspberries, should not be dried too long, because if too much moisture is removed from them they will not assume their original form when soaked in water. Blanching is not essential for the successful drying of vegetables, but experiments have shown that blanching removes the strong odor and flavor of some vegetables and softens the fibre, so that they evaporate more readily.

Preparing the Food for the Drier

The next step is preparing the food for the drier, practically all fruits and vegetables have to be sliced before drying. The meat grinder can be used in some cases, but there are special vegetable slicers on the market that serve the purpose better. A large sharp kitchen knife may be used when a handier cutting device is not available. Care should be taken that the material be sliced thin enough, but not too thin, from one-eighth to one-quarter inch is a good thickness. If they are sliced too thin they appear to lose somewhat in flavor and cannot be used as advantageously.

Perfectly dried fruits depend largely on the condition of the fruits in the beginning. If the products are over ripe the fibres have softened and the dried product will not retain the original flavor or shape. Use only fresh, ripe perfect products.

Wash the vegetables carefully, taking special care with green and root vegetables that no grit be left on them. If a little salt is added to the water it will help remove insects. Fruits should be wiped carefully with a damp cloth before peeling or blanching them. If the vegetables are to be blanched this should be done in boiling water to cover, either a wire basket or a cheese cloth bag may be used. After blanching the required number of minutes, remove from the boiling water and turn out on dry towels. Pat them gently to remove all moisture.

Onions, carrots and turnips should be either scraped or a thin peeling removed. Then cut them into slices from one-

Time-Table for Drying

	Blanch or scald	Approximate drying time	Temperature of drying
Apples		4-6 hours	110°-150° F.
Apperage		4-6 hours	110°-150° F.
Apperage	5-10 min.	4-8 hours	110°-140° F.
Beans (string)	5-10 min.	2-3 hours	110°-145° F.
Beans (limb)	5-10 min.	3-3 1/2 hours	115°-145° F.
Beets	5-12 min.	2 1/2-3 hours	110°-150° F.
Broccoli, parsley and other herbs		2 hours	110°-150° F.
Carrots	5 min.	2 1/2-3 hours	110°-150° F.
Cabbage	10 min.	3 hours	110°-145° F.
Celery		3 hours	110°-150° F.
Corn	2-5 min.	3-4 hours	110°-145° F.
Cherries		2-4 hours	110°-150° F.
Onions	5 min.	2 1/2-3 hours	110°-140° F.
Peas	3 min.	2-3 hours	110°-140° F.
Potatoes	10-15 min.	4-5 hours	110°-145° F.
Peppers		3 hours	110°-145° F.
Pears	3-5 min.	2-3 hours	110°-145° F.
Pumpkins	6 min.	2 1/2-3 hours	110°-150° F.
Pumpkins and squash	3 min.	2 1/2-3 hours	110°-140° F.
Peaches		4-6 hours	110°-150° F.
Plums		4-6 hours	110°-150° F.
Raspberries		4-5 hours	110°-140° F.
Turnips	6 min.	2 1/2-3 hours	110°-150° F.

To Make the Trays

To hang over a coal range the most convenient rack is a frame twenty-four inches high and twenty-seven inches wide. Four poles or strips of wood twenty-four inches high are used as the frame work, and the galvanized wire mesh trays held up by hooks so that they can easily be removed when placing the products on them. By attaching this frame to a pulley from the ceiling it may be removed to the required height and be out of the way. Four or five trays may be hooked on this frame work. Stretch cheese cloth over the trays before putting on the sliced fruit or vegetables and cover with



Vegetables should be Washed, Pared and Cut into Slices from one-eighth to one-quarter inch thick

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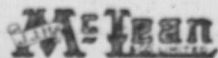
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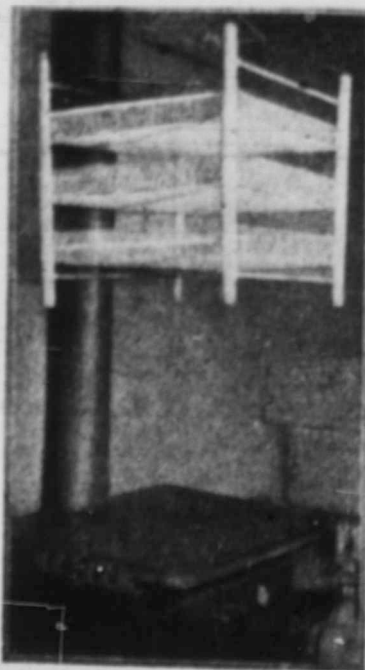
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eight to one-quarter inch thick. Beets should be blanched long enough to loosen the skins, the skins removed and the beets cut into one-eighth inch slices. With cabbage, remove the outside leaves and split the cabbage through the middle. Remove the woody core and slice the cabbage into thin strips, using a knife or scissors. In drying potatoes, they should be boiled or steamed from ten to fifteen minutes, depending upon the size. Then remove the skins and slice in one-eighth inch slices. With pumpkin and squash, pare and cut them into one-half inch strips. Corn is blanched and the kernels then removed from the cob. Fruits with stones may or may not be pitted—Peaches are usually dried unpeeled with stones removed. Plums are prepared in the same manner.

When the vegetables are sliced, place on the trays, being careful not to have too many on a tray. If there are too many on a tray they do not dry evenly. Watch the temperature carefully so that the products do not harden on the outside before drying on the inside, and above all be sure that they do not scorch, this entirely destroys the flavor. Turn occasionally to ensure uniform drying.

Conditioning

After the products have dried the required length of time the conditioning stage follows. Place the products in



Dry Over Range or in the Attic

paper or muslin bags or boxes, once a day for three or four days pour the contents from one box or bag to another, so as to give the whole mass of vegetables or fruit an even degree of moisture; if there are any bits not sufficiently dry return them to the drier.

Storing

It is not necessary, but preferable, that these dried products be kept in tin cans or other moisture-proof containers. These should be kept in a dry, cool, well ventilated place. I have kept dried peas in a paper bag in the pantry all winter.

Beet Tops, Celery and Rhubarb

Beet Tops—Tops of young beets in suitable condition for greens should be selected and washed carefully. Both the leafstalk and the blade should be cut into sections about one-quarter inch long, spread on screens and dried. Swiss chard and celery should be prepared in the same way as beet tops. Celery also may be prepared in the same way as pumpkins and summer squash. Rhubarb—Choose young and succulent growth. Prepare as for stewing, by skinning the leafstalks and cutting into pieces about one-quarter inch to one-half inch in length. Do not use the blade of the leaf.

All these products should be "conditioned."

Fruit

Plums—(a) Plums are not peeled, but the pits are removed, the fruit being cut into halves and dried in the same way as peaches. (b) Select medium-ripe plums, cover with boiling water, cover the vessel and let stand twenty minutes. Small, thin-fleshed varieties are not suitable for

drying. Drain, remove surface moisture and dry from four to six hours. Apricots are handled in the same way as plums. Peaches usually are dried unpeeled, but they will be better if peeled before drying. (a) Remove the stones, cut the fruit into halves, or preferably into smaller pieces and spread on trays to dry. (b) Cut in halves, pit, lay in trays pit side up, and dry at same temperature and for same length of time as apples. Peaches should be packed carefully and "conditioned."

Celery, Parsley, Mint, Sage

Celery tops, parsley, mint, sage and herbs of all kinds need not be blanched, but should be washed well and dried in the sun or near the stove, making sure they are well protected from dust and insects. All these are excellent for flavoring soups, purées, gravies, omelets, etc.

Peas and Beans

Shell full grown peas, pass through a meat grinder, spread on trays and dry. Whole peas take longer to dry, but when cooked resemble fresh peas. The peas that are put through the grinder may be used for soups, etc. "Condition" and pack.

All kinds of beans can be dried. Wash, remove stem, tip and strings if there are any. Cut or break into pieces one-half to one inch long. Place on trays and dry. After the beans are prepared as above they may be threaded on coarse, strong thread and hung over the stove or out of doors until dry. Beans are very good salted. After the beans are picked, wash well, but do not remove tips or stem. Put a layer of beans in a crock, sprinkle well with salt, add another of beans, etc. until the crock is full. When wanted for use, soak over night, change the water several times. Cook without salt.

All dried vegetables must be soaked several hours before using. It is better to soak them over night, with the exception of peas and beets, three or four hours will do these. Soak the peas in soft water if possible.

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SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY

ALBERTA COLLEGE NORTH EDMONTON ALBERTA

Residential School for Boys, Girls, Young Men and Women

ACADEMIC—Public and High School Courses. Special Classes for backward students. **COMMERCIAL**—Thorough Courses in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, etc. Special Course in Farm Bookkeeping. Book-equipped School of Telegraphy in Western Canada.

MUSIC—Largest Music School in Western Canada. Conservatory Courses in Piano, Organ, Voice, Violin, Theory, etc.

EXPRESSION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE **ART**
30 to 35 Teachers on Staff Registration last year, 1,300

Over 200 positions filled during past year by competent students. Write for Free Lessons in Penmanship.

FOR CALENDAR AND FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO

F. S. McCALL, B.A., Principal, 10641-101st., Edmonton, Alberta.

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WHITBY - ONTARIO

A SCHOOL OF IDEALS AND AN IDEAL SCHOOL FOR WESTERN GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN

Healthful, picturesque location amidst 300 acres of garden and farm land.

Public School to Second Year University	Civil and Parliamentary Studies
Household Science	Gymnasium Work and Swimming
Music	For Calendar apply to
Instrumental	REV. F. L. PAREWELL, B.A., PRINCIPAL
Vocal	
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This Ideal City-Country School Re-Opens Sept. 11th, 1918

St. Hilda's College For Girls CALGARY - ALBERTA

The College offers a thoroughly modern education, with preparation for all University examinations at a moderate cost. Backward pupils receive individual attention from a trained staff of graduate teachers and visiting professors. Numerous explanation schemes. Commendations pronounced admirably adapted for the purpose of a residential school. References permitted to parents in all parts of the Dominion. School reopens September 10, 1918. For Calendar, Fees, Etc., apply to

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SEND YOUR DAUGHTERS TO St. Alban's College PRINCE ALBERT SASK.

Boarding and Day School for Girls. Excellent results in Matriculation, Departmental and Toronto Conservatory of Music Examinations. Successes 1917, 100 per cent. Fully qualified staff. Tennis Court, Basketball, Rink, Gymnasium. Write for Prospectus.

ALBERTA LADIES' COLLEGE EDMONTON, ALTA.

A Residential and Day School for Girls and Young Women. Academic Course covers full Public School and High School work to Matriculation. Full Commercial Course. Music, Fine Art, Physical Drill and Expression. Vary strong staff of resident and non-resident teachers. Splendid location on University Grounds. Fall Term opens Tuesday, September 10th, 1918. Send for Calendar and Full Information.

Rev. N. D. KEITH, B.D., M.A., President.

Notice to Parents The Schools and Colleges whose announcements appear in this issue are institutions of proven standing in their respective branches of education and The Guide believes that parents will make no mistake in selecting from them those which they consider best suited for the education of their sons and daughters.

COAL

The Fuel Controller allows coal dealers Two Dollars per ton for profit, cost of storing, office expenses, etc.

Why not save this charge by ordering from the mines direct? Our Coal is the best grade of domestic fuel mined in Alberta and we will sell direct to you at wholesale rates.

We charge \$4.25 per ton, O.B. cars at our mine, Bullockville, for the best lump coal.

Plus Freight, this coal will cost you about \$8.75 at your own station. Compare this with the prices asked for the same grade of coal.

Wire or write your order and it will be shipped without delay.

A Carload contains about 32 tons and is sufficient to heat four or five houses for the winter.

ORDER AT ONCE

We attach Draft to Bill of Lading and you pay at your bank when it arrives.

RITCHIE COAL CO.

6th Street East Calgary, Alberta

vided to send each of our boys over-seas a letter and a \$1.00 bill, to get themselves a treat. Each lady chose one or two to write to. The Fairlight club is seven years old, and has always been a busy one. Last year they fixed up the hall and took over the management of it, and bought a piano to put in it. They have a Red Cross committee and through that are doing Red Cross work all the time. Nearly all are members of the Red Cross Society as well. The next meeting is to be a joint meeting between Walpole and Fairlight clubs. We expect a demonstration on the use of substitutes will be given by Miss Patrok, of the University.—Mrs. H. I. Ely, club reporter.

Assisted With Red Cross Drive

The club has now been organized for two years, and is greatly appreciated in the district. A meeting is held on the second Wednesday of each month. At these meetings, which are of great social benefit, the members interest themselves in furthering patriotic work, and have aided the Prince Albert branch of the Red Cross Society by sewing articles needed by our soldiers. The club also takes an active interest in community affairs and has helped any deserving cases of want which have come to its notice. On July 19, a dance was held under the auspices of the club for the benefit of the Red Cross, and it proved a splendid success. After all expenses were paid, the generous sum of \$178 was handed over to the Red Cross. The members worked hard to make the dance the success it was. Ice cream and lemonade were made and sold; a cake donated by Miss Nellie Byrnes, was auctioned and an autograph quilt made by the ladies was raffled. At the time of the Red Cross drive in June, the club undertook the canvassing of the district, and donations received through this amounted to \$121. The members are now planning to hold a sale of work, proceeds of which will also be donated to some patriotic purpose. At our last meeting, we had the privilege of hearing Mrs. Milne, of Qu'Appelle, Sask., speak on the subject of Scientific Housekeeping. The members are grateful to Mrs. Milne for her interest in the welfare of the club and hope to hear her again address them.—Catherine Laidlaw, club reporter, Stanleyville Homemaker's Club, Prince Albert, Sask.

An Opportunity to Visit

Clarksdale Homemakers' club was organized in the spring of 1914. So many of our members have left the country that we have only seven members now. We have had one meeting since our annual meeting in March. In the meantime we have been working and have raised a little money which will be sent to some Red Cross branch. For a program at our meetings we usually have some interesting reading. These meetings are the only times we see one another as we live far apart. We have no rest room, we meet at our homes. Sec. treas., Clarksdale Homemakers' Club.

Sexton's Rapid Growth

The Sexton Creek U.F.W.A. local, organized in March of this year has now a membership of 24. Meetings are held at the homes of the members the second and fourth Thursdays of the month. While business is being disposed of, discussions and readings on interesting and instructive topics are given, and fingers are busy with Red Cross work for the benefit of our soldiers. At the U.F.A. picnic held on June 19, a net profit of \$183.65 was made from the sale of ice cream, lemonade, etc., by the U.F.W. members. Besides this, the sum of \$31 was realized from the sale of a quilt which was made by the ladies. Fifty dollars of this money has been donated to the Red Cross, and \$50 to the Y.M.C.A. Hot Fund.—Mrs. R. H. Melchert.

Works for Hut Fund

At a meeting of the Hindville U.F.W.A., held in June, ways and means for raising money for our Y.M.C.A. Hut were discussed, and some of the members volunteered to canvass the district for subscriptions. As a result of their efforts \$60 has been forwarded to the Central office for our fund. The mem-

Bigger and Better Canadians Needed

Many of these will be developed in our Colleges. Practical and thorough preparation for life secured at—

BRANDON COLLEGE

HOWARD F. WHIDDEN, President.
Five Departments—
ARTS (Full B.A. Courses), **THEOLOGY** **ACADEMIC** (Teachers' and Matricula-tion), **MUSIC** and **EXPRESSION** **BUSINESS**

College Residence Life at its best both for young men and young women. For full information write The Registrar, Brandon College, Brandon, Man. FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 10th



ALMA LADIES' COLLEGE
(Canada's National Residential School for Girls)

OPENS ITS THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR ON SEPTEMBER SIXTEENTH NINETEEN HUNDRED EIGHTEEN

Thorough courses in Music, Art, Obedience, High School, Business College, Domestic Science and Superior Physical Training. For terms, address: R. I. Warner, M.A., D.D., President, St. Thomas, Ont. 22

Sacred Heart Academy

REGINA - SASK.

This institution, conducted by the Sisters of Our Lady of the Missions, affords superior educational advantages, classical and artistic. Music, Drawing and Painting are taught according to most advanced methods. Young ladies prepared for Teachers' and Business Diplomas.

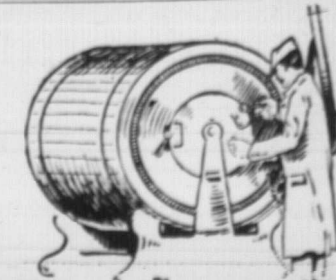
For Terms, Etc., apply to:—
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Saskatchewan Business College

Saskatchewan's Leading Commercial and Shorthand School opens TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd. Write for Information. E. A. MARSHALL, Principal.

INCOME TAX

Let's teach you how to get out your Income Tax Report and to keep books. WRITE US TO-DAY. GARBUTT BUSINESS COLLEGE CALGARY



This is most important—Use

Windsor Dairy
Made in Canada
Salt
THE CANADIAN SALT CO., LIMITED

been intend to hold of the Red Cross. The membership is large, but those who thoroughly interested are able to securing amount of \$400.

Club

Our director, Mrs. in the organization recently, one held at Ferrybank, I was a great help. Mrs. Wood, Jr., was H. W. Wood gave paper. Mrs. Len T. ferrybank. Both a membership of 11

Victor U.F.W.A. last March, has our U.F.W. spirit. written to say I which we can give make their club a city will be able to have not been able so far for lack of hope that when the Hall and U.F.W. they will be able to regularly and save eight new members the roll.

Mrs. Muskett, U.F.W.A., has been being a donation fund, raised by the High Valley School of their teacher, 2 amount was collected supper. The location for our Hut

Veteran U.F.W. meeting on July-ness and two visit subjects taken up Red Cross; Mrs. craft, U.F.W.; Executive Plan. The executive at June 29, decided ration 167g/can being to get each some particular hoped in this was accomplished. lowing is the list and food economy medical aid, You Social, Market, C

Miss B. Kerr, a press reporter, reports that the 243 articles for besides 22 pairs social was held amounting to \$ sent to the Red half to the Y.Y. May 29, the loan for the boys military service the proceeds of for the Red Cross meetings at the taking each in these meetings, attended to, the the Red Cross at

At a meeting W.A., held on and a large present. Dr. H. subject of Vene has forwarded the Hut Fund, be collection taken when Mrs. Ross ent and gave an and Responsible

Groups Plan working on Jan. is to be raffled Twenty five as charge for one of the raffled Y.M.C.A.

The Homemakers' Club is the boys who proceeds, \$14.50 for each boy's Chambers, 8th

Young Canada Club

By Dixie Patton



Those Amazing Prices

Would be necessary to make those foods as cheap as Quaker Oats

Saves \$2 Per Package

In Quaker Oats you get 1000 calories of food value for five cents.

The large package yields 6221 calories. That same food value in meats, on the average, would cost at least \$2 more.

The following indispensable foods, universally used, would need to sell at these prices to be as cheap as Quaker Oats.

Round Steak 4 1/2¢ lb. Lamb - 4 1/2¢ lb.
Chicken - 2 1/2¢ lb. Eggs - 3 1/2¢ doz.

The average meat meal costs you seven or eight times what the same nutrition costs in Quaker Oats.

Remember that Oats form the greatest grain food in existence. Today they mean immense reduction in your cost of living.

Make Quaker Oats your basis food. Mix it in your flour foods. For the young and old it means ideal nutrition at a trifling cost.

Quaker Oats

The Extra-Grade Oat Flakes

When you ask for Quaker Oats you get the almost meat food. They are flaked from queen grains only—just the rich, plump

35c and 15c Per Package
Except in Far West

Quaker Oats Bread

14 cups Quaker Oats (uncooked)
2 teaspoons salt
1 cup sugar
1 cup boiling water
1 table spoon
1 cup lukewarm water
1 cup 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 cup lukewarm water. Then add 1 cup of flour.

Knead slightly, set in a warm place for two until light (about 2 hours). Knead thoroughly. Form into two loaves and put in pan. Let rise again and bake about 35 minutes. If the yeast is used, a sponge should be made at night with the liquid, the yeast, and 1/2 part of the whole flour.

This recipe makes two loaves.

Quaker Oats Pancakes

2 cups Quaker Oats (uncooked) 11 egg flour 1 teaspoon salt 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in 2 table spoons hot water 1/2 teaspoon baking powder (only 1/2 cup flour) 2 1/2 cups sour milk or buttermilk 1 egg beaten light 1 tablespoon sugar 1 or 2 tablespoons melted butter (according to the richness of the milk)

Procedure: Soak Quaker Oats over night in milk. In the morning mix and sift flour, soda, sugar and salt—add them to Quaker Oats mixture—add melted butter and egg. Beat lightly. Heat thoroughly and cook as griddle cakes.

Quaker Oats Muffins

2 1/2 cups Quaker Oats (uncooked) 11 egg flour 1 cup lukewarm milk 1 egg 1 level teaspoon baking powder 2 1/2 tablespoons melted butter 1/2 teaspoon salt 1/2 cup sugar

Procedure: Mix all Quaker Oats, let stand 10 minutes. Add sugar, salt and melted butter. Mix in flour and baking powder. Bake thoroughly and add hot milk. Bake in buttered egg pan.

The Quaker Oats Company

PETERBORO, Canada

1916

SASKATOON, Canada

THE boys and girls will be disappointed this week in not having any Doo Dads to look at. They have been getting into so many scrapes lately that the artist is quite tired out. He finds that he must have a rest. The lakes where he is taking his holiday are in the opposite direction from the Wonderland of Doo. He will be back again in a couple of weeks. No doubt the Doo Dads will be as glad to see him back as the boys and girls will be to see the Doo Dads again.

The contest "How I Plan to Help on the Farm During Harvest" closes the last of August. If any of the girls and boys have stories ready and can mail them so that they will reach the office no later than Monday, September 2, they will be counted in the contest. Be sure that they reach here by that date. Don't forget that this page belongs to you, and if you want to continue having a page in The Guide for boys and girls you must send in stories. I am sure there must have been some splendid berry-picking parties this summer which you would like the Young Canada Club readers to hear about. If anything real funny or interesting happened be sure and tell us. The number of contributors to the Blue Cross Fund this week is small, but the amounts are not all small:

- Marell Wussow \$.15
- Margaret Wussow .10
- Laura Kirk, Crandall, Man. 2.00

—Dixie Patton.

Sold Sweater for Blue Cross

I have written to you before and sent money from Chumah school, for Blue Cross Fund. I knitted a sweater and sold it. I am dividing the proceeds and sending part to relieve the dumb animals. I like my holidays in July and August best because it is so warm that you do not want to be in a stuffy old schoolroom instead of keeping cool. These are the two hot months. Enclosed find \$2.00, with best wishes to the Blue Cross Fund. Laura Kirk, Crandall, Man.

Poor Sleepy Sam!

I like to read about and look at the Doo Dads. I think they are very funny. They are always playing jokes on Sleepy Sam. I like to read the letters, and as I like horses I will try to help the Blue Cross. I have a horse, a calf and a pig. I can milk, and I milk the six cows when my father is busy. In the morning I milk two.—Margaret Dougall, Macleod, Alta.

Hurrah for Berry-Picking

Early in the morning we got our cars ready to go berry-picking. There were three cars in all. When we got there we picked berries and went to a store nearby and got our lunch. After lunch we went down to the river and we boys had some boulders for submarines and we put some logs together and made a raft, we would then sink one another's ships. There were a lot of trees and we played boy scout, and once we got lost in the bushes. It was very hot. When we went home we had two bags of berries.—Maurice A. Solberg, Solberg, Alta.

Fat Worms to Eat

I had one of my friends visiting me for a week. We went picking berries one day and found a little bird's nest; we stood back a little way till the mother came back with some fat worms in her beak, and it was the cutest thing ever to see her feeding the little birds. After she was gone we sprinkled the crumbs of our lunch around the nest.—F. Marion Crapser, Netherhill, Sask.

An Odd Dinner Dish

There was once an old rabbit living near a lake. One day a rat called on and asked him to come and have dinner with him. The rabbit said, "How can I go? I can not swim." The rat came near the shore and the rabbit took hold of his tail and pulled him across. When they got home the little rats got frightened and hid under the bed. After they had dinner the rabbit invited the rat to visit him. When they got there the rabbit cooked a beetle. While it was cooking he set chairs around the table. When he set dinner on the table they sat down to eat. All at once the rabbit turned round to get tea and the beetle busted and hit the rabbit on the tail and took a piece of it. Then it hit the rat on the nose and made it black. The rat then went home. After a few weeks the rabbit died. The other rabbits buried him by the lake.

I wish the club much success.—E. J. Jaheny, Birch Hills, Sask.

When I Would Like Holidays

I think a good time to have holidays would be from the first of August to the second week in November. To begin with, in the first of holidays we go "making hay," as most of our men and boys are "Somewhere in France," the oldest boys and girls at home have to do the work. Making hay requires a lot of hard work. First comes mowing, either with a scythe or mowing machine. Then the raking and colling. Lastly the stacking. Then comes harvesting. First the cutting of the grass. Then stooking it. It is then left for about two weeks and stacked or is stooked threshed. Last but not least comes potato digging. You have to dig all day, cover them up at night and bring them to the root house next day.

I don't think I would like Old Doc Saw Bones to operate on me. I think I should certainly die. I am sending 25 cents for the Blue Cross. I hope to receive a pin.—Preston Miller, Wild Rose, Sask.

I Like the Doo Dads

This is my third letter to the Young Canada Club. I am sending five cents for the Blue Cross. Our poor home need something on their wounds as well as anyone else. I am not sending very much but each little bit helps. I think it will not take long before the Doo Dads will not have any creatures in the wonderful land of Doo. They have got rid of the snakes and are getting rid of the bees.

If we could get rid of some of our things as good as that it would be worth doing. The poor little pup is having an awful time. I would not like to be him.—Olive Mattinson, Postville, Sask.



Tried and Trusted Friends.

... and sparrows... the whole thing... sort, but I was a revival to what left these parts in the bad, that's... went, an' the... in a Chinese... From he was... just got out o'... after what—dids... when again, he... "He wasn't... know what he... be started to... treated him—first... him out o' the... back on him—... just tellin' me... him to shut up... den he yells out... sister o' mine... I forgive her for... Tell her that... I knowed he'd... blowed a hole in... "There was... that joint for... come near bein'... But 'twas hushed... Miss Hepzibah... moon and laugh... laugh. He failed... site of it... "Shut up! I... be you'll believe... cried angrily... "Pussy-cat!... ward Peters calle... "I said mebbe... I git through!... vehemently that... bid warningly... row with Uncle... comin' home... him on his des... man repented... his only son... him so't he co... givenness, you... Ed to take the... ber! You wrote... when that did... graphed him. B... git. An' long... you ad' hear... all-fired mad... never wanted... you was a wise... scoffed. "No... Nothin' could... back home an'... to it, eh?... "Well listen... Danny, my scri... see if he can't... "Twax your... birthday one... sore at you an... hadn't time to... into town to... cirkis'! Memb... before Uncle... your dad. Yo... he'd git even... doomsday an'... never knew not... being sick... "Humph! Ma... eh? Hold you... through yet... letters to post... the telegraph... busy nursin'... her! Well—you... Danny didn't... ner the telegr... your life. He... swimmin' hole... and used your... fire the boys... "Oh yes, inc... like a hawk fer... come through... on 'em an' one... went for the... fer you in any... after it was... git that one... you git the sh... long after that... mad at him... laughed cruelly... For he saw... part of his sto... eagerly for... would cause he... lessly in her... revelation as a

The Years of the Wicked

Continued from Page 31

"I aint sparin' no more, or I'll tell you the whole thing. I been a pretty bad sort, but I was a preacher conductin' a revival to what he become after he left these parts an' hit west. Clean to the bad, that's where poor Uncle Ed went, an' the night I runs across him in a Chinese gamblin' joint out at 'Prison he was all in. Told me he'd just got out o' the pen an' hadn't been sober since—didn't intend to ever git sober again, he said.

"He wasn't so drunk but what he knew what he was sayin', though, an' he started to tell me how bad you'd treated him—first the ol' man kickin' him out o' the house an' then you goin' back on him. He got all worked up, just tellin' me of it, an' I tried to get him to shut up. But he wouldn't. Sudden he yells out: 'Tell that pussy-cat sister o' mine I aint never goin' to forgive her fer sendin' me to the devil! Tell her that, Dan!'—An' first thing I knowed the fool had pulled a gun an' blowed a hole in his head!

"There was some ructions 'round that joint fer awhile, believe me. I come near bein' 'cused o' killin' him. But 'twas hushed up final an'—"

Miss Hepzibah tilted her nose to the moon and laughed—a shrill, unnatural laugh. He failed to catch the hysterical note of it.

"Shut up! I aint through yet. Meh-be you'll believe me when I aint' he cried angrily.

"'Pussy-cat!' she tittered. 'Edward Peters called me—a 'pussy-cat'—"

"I said mehbe you'd believe me 'fore I git through!" raged Larcombe so vehemently that the dog's growl rumbled warningly. "You 'member your row with Uncle Ed was over him not comin' home when his father asked for him on his deathbed. When the ol' man repented for the way he'd treated his only son an' implored you to find him so't he could ask for his boy's forgiveness, you was pretty keen for Uncle Ed to take the first train back. 'Member! You wrote him some letters an' when that didn't fetch him you telegraphed him. But nary a reply did you git. An' long after 'twas all over when you did hear from Uncle Ed you was so all-fired mad that you writ him you never wanted to see him again. Oh, you was a wise one alright, alright," he scoffed. "No explanations for yours! Nothin' could excuse him not rushin' back home an' that was all there was to it, eh!

"Well listen to your little nephew, Danny, my scriptur' spoutin' aint an' see if he can't tell nothin' but lies! 'Twas your little nephew Danny's birthday one time an' he got pretty sore at you an' Uncle Ed 'cause you hadn't time to take poor little Danny into town to see the Dogan-Pony cirkin'. 'Member the time! It was before Uncle Ed had the row with your dad. Your little nephew swore he'd git even if he had to wait till doomsday an' that's why Uncle Ed never knew nothin' 'bout the ol' man being sick.

"Humph! Makes you open your eyes, eh! Hold your horses, now! I aint through yet. You give me all them letters to post. It was me you sent to the telegraph operator. You was too busy nursin' to git out yourself. 'Member! Well—your precious little nephew Danny didn't go near the post-office ner the telegraph operator. Not on your life! He went down to the ol' swimmin' hole with the gang that night and used your letter to light the bonfire the boys made on the river-bank!

"Oh yes, indeed! An' he watched like a hawk for any letters what might come through with Uncle Ed's writin' on 'em an' one night when little Danny went for the mail, there was a fat letter fer you in answer to the one you writ after it was all over. But you didn't git that one. Little Danny on'y let you git the short one Uncle Ed sent long after that—the one that made you mad at him. Some cirkin, eh!" He laughed cruelly.

For he saw that she believed this part of his story at least. He waited eagerly for the fainting-spell that would cause her to fall forward helplessly in her seat. The shock of this revelation as a climax to the revival of

U.G.G. Portable Elevators



Farmers of the West have proved these elevators entirely satisfactory for handling grain into their own granaries or loading their own cars. Strength and thorough construction shows in every part of this rig. The elevator and hoppers are made of heavy 16-gauge blue annealed steel. The spout is galvanized iron, round and flexible, six inches in diameter. The derrick truck is ten feet long, allowing close backing against cars and buildings. One of the main points is the method of balancing used. A slight lift on the lower end brings the spout into position automatically, ready to be moved. The engine is mounted on the same truck, making it easy to move from place to place.

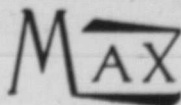
Wheels are 22-inch diameter. The rear axle, where weight and strain comes is solid steel running through wood. A three-horse Kerosene Engine, belted to an 18-foot outfit, furnishes sufficient power to elevate 15 to 20 bushels a minute to a height of 15 feet.

Pages 45 to 49 in the Catalog show you the gas engine for these machines. Page 53 gives you all the specifications for these elevators, including necessary supplies. We list one size here, but can give you seven different lengths of elevators.

U.G.G. Portable Elevator, 18 foot leg, and 8 foot grain spout with Gas Engine attachments. Weight 1065 pounds.	WINNIPEG	REGINA	CALGARY
	\$162.00	\$167.00	\$170.00

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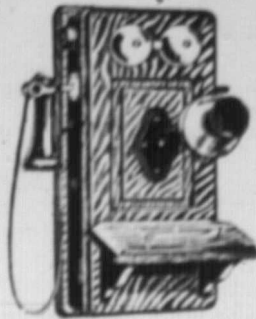
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THE TELEPHONE FOR YOUR HOME

Here are a very few of many reasons why you should instal a KELLOGG



liable, compact, efficient, with an exclusive shell of Kellogg bakelite, unbreakable in ordinary service—an unequalled cover.

If you have never installed Kellogg, instal—just one—we know that a satisfied customer is our best advertisement.

A transmitter unsurpassed—over two million of one type in service today.

A receiver of standard design, re-

A Ringer of standard design—so well built that you need know very little about its construction. It rings—that is what you want.

A Hookswitch, short lever in wall sets, heavily built, that is dependable in every type of Kellogg sets. Condenser, made to do more than is expected of it.

Cords—our cord department is unsurpassed in equipment and methods. Kellogg cords invariably excel in the severest tests—they last. Galls properly wound and finished.

A Generator—built like a watch. Powerful. Surpasses any other in every test ever made.

A Cabinet or Stand, most thoroughly built of the right material, size and weight to best serve you.

A Reputation—that assures you the finest service in the world, that gives a standing to your exchange. Kellogg sets are talking today in the four quarters of the earth under every variety of service conditions.

Built by the same company, under the same management, under the same men in the same way, modified and changed only to keep ahead of the times in furnishing equipment you will appreciate.

That, most of all, you will like yourself.

"Use Is The Test"

Canada West Electric Limited

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA

Distributors for Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Co., Manufacturers of Standard Telephone Equipment

FOR REAL SERVICE CONSIGN YOUR
Wheat - Oats - Barley - Flax - Rye
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James Richardson & Sons Limited
The Old Reliable Grain Commission Merchants
 Established 1857. Write or wire nearest Western Office.
 WINNIPEG CALGARY SASKATOON

McCabe Bros. Company
 Grain Commission Merchants
 328 GRAIN EXCHANGE BLDG. WINNIPEG
 For service and reliability consign your shipments to us.
 WRITE US FOR DAILY MARKET CARD
 Other Branches at
 DULUTH MINNEAPOLIS

Adanac Grain Co.
 Limited
 Grain Consignments Solicited
 GOOD SERVICE KEEPS CUSTOMERS
 KEEPING CUSTOMERS IS OUR
 BUSINESS—TRY OUR SERVICE
 408-418 Grain Exchange
 WINNIPEG, MAN.

Grain Growers
 We solicit your carlot shipments of
 WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, RYE and
 FLAX for sale strictly on commission as
 your agents. Write us early about the
 shipments you expect to make. All our
 knowledge and experience are at your
 service. Advances at 7 per cent interest.
THOMPSON, SONS & CO.
 Grain Commission Merchants
 WINNIPEG

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 Each of the grain companies whose advertisement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada
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 bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act to a sufficient amount which, in the
 opinion of the Canada Grain Commission, will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain
 shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except
 those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.
 THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

100 PERCHERONS 100
 Herd headed by the Champion "LORD NELSON," 118175. Mare and Young Stallions
 always for sale, many of show-yard calibre. Short-horns too.
A. H. WHITE, Address either
 BOTTINEAU, N. Dak. or KRAMER, N. Dak.

\$45 BUYS 1¹/₂ H.P.



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

LAWRENCE AUTO POWER EQUIPMENT
 IT FITS—Ford, Dodge, Reo, Chevrolet 490
 Sold only on an Absolute Money Back Guarantee.
 SEND FOR BIG FREE CIRCULAR
Lawrence Auto Power Co., Dept. A, Lock Box 1144, WINNIPEG, MAN.

IT OPERATES—
 Wood Saws
 Grindstones
 Cream Separators
 Thrashing Machines
 and all other farm machinery any stationary engine will run.

Feed Grinders
 Grain Cleaners
 Water Pumps
 Portable Grain Elevators

pleasant memories left Miss Hepzibah trembling from head to foot, weak with the emotions which stifled her till she seemed to gasp for very breath.

The face which she turned upon him was pinched, ghastly. She hung limply to the back of the seat as she looked at him—looked and looked at him—only her eyes seemed alive.

He waited. When her head sagged he intended to grab the dog's rope and before the brute could make a move, throw a loop of it around his neck and shake the life out of him. The rest would be easy. He could leave her by the roadside, drive back to the house, get the money and his revolver and say goodbye forever. He could—

"Danny Larcombe," she said, her voice hollow in its weakness, "will you tell me what was in that letter—the first one—the big one I didn't get—as near as you kin remember?—what Edward Peters said?"

Eyes narrowed, he watched her and decided that he could invent no better knock-out blow than the bare truth itself.

"He said he didn't even know his father was sick—hadn't had any word from you for ages. He said he'd come back at once and see you on'y he'd been thrown from a horse on the ranch, bustin' two or three ribs and one o' his legs, so 't he was laid up fer some time to come. The rest o' the letter was just 'bout how bad he felt—that he hadn't known in time 'bout his dad's sickness; fer he said he'd 've come home, even if it was on a stretcher an' against the doc's orders. An if you'd had any sense, Aunt Zib, you'd 've known there was some good reason fer everythin'. Uncle Ed was the whitest feller in the world. Fine way you went an' treated him!"

Larcombe had not had much difficulty in working his right hand loose from the knot she had tied, for his wrists were strong. He had felt it give as he talked. Stealthily his hand slipped along the bottom of the rig towards the slack of the dog's rope. His fingers touched it, closed around it, gathered a loop of it.

He eyed the dog. The animal looked comfortable enough, stretched out there with his nose between his paws. The loop would be around his throat before the brute could get into actip. Now!

With a snarl the dog buried his teeth in the fleshy part of the man's arm. Larcombe yelled.

Miss Hepzibah had not fainted. She had merely lowered her head with a low moan till it rested on her arm. She looked up dully. She reached over, struck the dog a sharp tap and pulled him away. She examined the bite and bound it tightly with a strip from his shirt sleeve.

"We'll be a goin' on now," she said apathetically.

She picked up the reins and they ambled along the dusty highway with the summer moon wheeling slowly westward and the crickets chirring monotonously in the dried grasses.

The sun was climbing above the murk of the city to the east when they reached the prison gates; it flashed upon the rifles of the guards and glared with hard brilliance on the window-panes of the warden's quarters. The old horse's pink tongue, lolling frothily from a grass-stained corner of the mouth, was eloquent of unaccustomed travel. Covered with dust, Miss Hepzibah climbed down stiffly and told her story. For confirmation there was Dan Larcombe himself, swearing furiously.

Warden Chadwick was a man of tact and understanding. When Miss Hepzibah had partaken of the breakfast he insisted upon, including a good cup of tea, she felt greatly refreshed. As he listened to her confession of the part she had played in helping Dan Larcombe to make his escape a year ago, the warden's eyes twinkled and he nodded sympathetically.

There was a reward of \$500 for Larcombe's capture; but when he mentioned it—Miss Hepzibah's chin quivered. She would have none of it. "You can be a keepin' it fer Danny when he's let out again," she urged. "It's give him a fresh start, mebbe." She reached for the old carpet-bag by

Continued on Page 42

LUMBER



BY co-operating in buying from us you save the middleman's profit—and secure a higher grade of lumber—also

Save from \$150 to \$250 on every carload you buy.



Facts to Consider



High Quality
 Immediate Shipment
 Low Prices
 Examination before
 Payment
 Cluborders Loaded Separately

REMEMBER:—We furnish House and Barn Plans Free of Charge. No obligation on your part. We consider it a pleasure to serve you.



Write for Price List Delivered Your Station

Nor'-West Farmers Co-operative Lumber Co., Ltd.
 633 Hastings Street VANCOUVER, B. C.

Hides and Wool

We are wanting all the hides and wool you can ship in.

LONG PRICES AND QUICK RETURNS

Wheat City Tannery Limited
 BRANDON, MAN.

References: Bank of Commerce and all Express Companies.

HIDES WOOL FUR

If you want quickest returns and most money for your FURS, HIDES, WOOL, Etc., ship them to

FRANK MASSIN
 BRANDON MANITOBA
 Write for Prices and Shipping Tags

TRY FALL RYE

Write for Circular
 Market price high. Larger yields than wheat. Resists drought, smut and rust. No soil too poor, light or sandy. Great hay and pasture. Investigate this crop. Write for circular.

HARRIS McFAYDEN SEED CO. Limited
 WINNIPEG Farm Seed Specialists MAN

Got Gophers?

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

WHEAT—Lowest...
 OATS—Lowest...
 BARLEY—Lowest...
 RYE—Lowest...
 FLAX—Lowest...

Wheat	20	21	22
Oats	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Barley	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Flax	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Rye	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Stock	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

INTERIOR TERMS
 Movement of grain for the week ending as follows:

Wheat	200
Oats	100
Barley	100
Rye	100
Flax	100
Stock	100

THE...
 MINN...
 DULUTH...
 WINNIPEG...
 SASKATOON...

1918 Whe...
 Embargo on...
 The Dominion...
 price of the 1914...
 bushel. They im...
 an embargo on 5...
 100 lbs. of...
 The order is...
 previous orders...

FIX...
 1' 2' 3'
 Fixed 224 221 20
 Year ago 220 220 20
 Cash

Date Wheat Feed
 Aug 20 185
 21 185
 22 185
 23 185
 24 185
 25 185

Work...
 age 185
 Year...
 age 180

LIVESTOCK
 Cattle
 Choice Steers...
 Best Butcher beef...
 Fair to good butch...
 Good to choice fat...
 Good to choice he...
 Fair to good helle...
 Best Grass...
 Best Butcher bulle...
 Cinnamon to bulle...
 Fair to good helle...
 Fair to good stock...
 Best milkers and a...
 work

Hogs
 Choice hogs, 10...
 watered
 Light hogs
 Heavy
 Stags
 Sheep and La...
 Choice lambs
 Best killing stags

The Farmers' Market

Farmers' Market Letter

The action of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, August 26, 1918, in the setting of the American corn and oats markets was the controlling factor in the local market last week. During the early part of the week, American prices advanced in substantial measure by lead to the corn crop in certain areas. This gave a firmer tone to our flour markets until later in the week when the Americans had a downward turn. There is very little doing in the local market either in cash or futures.

BARLEY shows a decline of five cents for 2 A and 4 C W. Lower grades have not been so hard all week. There is very little doing as the new crop has not yet begun to move.

FLAX has declined nine cents per bushel during the week, following the action of the American market.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Date	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Oct. 54	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	77	76
Nov. 82	81	80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73
Dec. 82	81	80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, August 21, was as follows:

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Shipped during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	20,000	61,200	24,000
	Oats	4,200	7,500	4,200
	Barley	750	1,500	750
	Flax	—	—	—
Calgary	Wheat	435	123	3,627
	Oats	3,473	30,600	140,600
	Barley	1,195	4,036	12,698
	Flax	—	1,000	892
Moose Jaw	Wheat	—	1,196.40	2,913
	Oats	—	12,000.16	138,639
	Barley	—	—	—
	Flax	—	—	—

THE CASH TRADE

Manitoba, August 27, 1918.

WHEAT—Demand limited in certain grades, milling varieties slow. No. 3 yellow closed at \$1.78 to \$1.81; No. 4 yellow at \$1.72 to \$1.77.

OATS—Lower, with sales largely at September prices to half a cent under. No. 2 white closed at 69¢ to 69¢ cents. No. 4 white oats at 65¢ to 69¢ cents.

RYE—Easy and three to four cents lower. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.70 to \$1.72.

BARLEY—Sales largely at one to two cents under yesterday's prices. One sale of choice at one cent over yesterday's. Top prices closed at 90¢ cents to \$1.10.

FLAX—Weak and 10 cents lower. No. 1 seed closed at \$4.58 to \$4.41; unsorted and to arrive.

1918 Wheat Fixed at \$2.24

Embargo on Grain from Alberta

The Dominion Board of Grain Supervisors issued on Friday last their order fixing the price of the 1918 wheat crop at \$2.24 per bushel. They issued also an order imposing an embargo on the shipment of grain from Alberta.

The order fixing the new price cancels previous orders issued by the board Nov. 1

FIXED WHEAT PRICES

Year	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Fixed	2.24	2.11	2.11	1.99	1.99	2.12	2.12	2.08	1.99
Year	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, Aug. 20 to Aug. 26, inclusive

Date	Wheat	Barley	Flax	Oats
Aug. 20	185	93	89	80
Aug. 21	185	92	88	80
Aug. 22	185	91	88	80
Aug. 23	185	91	88	80
Aug. 24	185	91	88	80
Aug. 25	185	91	88	80
Aug. 26	185	91	88	80

LIVESTOCK

Commodity	Winnipeg Aug. 24	Winnipeg Year Ago	Calgary Aug. 24	Toronto Aug. 21	St. Paul Aug. 24	Chicago Aug. 24
Cattle						
Choice steers	12.50-13.50	8.50-9.00	13.00-15.00	15.25-15.50	18.00-18.50	18.50-19.00
Best butcher steers	11.00-12.00	7.50-8.00	12.00-13.00	14.50-15.00	16.00-17.00	17.00-18.00
Fair to good butcher steers	9.50-11.00	6.50-7.00	10.00-11.00	13.00-14.00	15.00-16.00	16.00-17.00
Good to choice fat cows	9.50-10.00	7.25-7.75	8.25-8.75	9.00-10.00	10.00-11.00	11.00-12.00
Medium to good cows	8.00-9.00	6.00-6.50	7.00-8.00	8.00-9.00	9.00-10.00	10.00-11.00
Canners	4.50-5.75	5.00-6.00	4.00-6.00	5.00-6.00	5.00-6.00	6.25-6.75
Good to choice heifers	10.00-11.00	7.50-8.00	8.00-9.00	10.00-11.00	11.00-12.00	12.00-13.00
Fair to good heifers	8.00-9.00	6.00-6.50	7.00-8.00	8.00-9.00	9.00-10.00	10.00-11.00
Best cows	8.00-9.00	6.75-7.25	8.00-9.00	9.75-10.00	10.00-11.00	11.00-12.00
Best butcher heifers	8.00-9.00	6.75-7.25	8.00-9.00	9.75-10.00	10.00-11.00	11.00-12.00
Common to but-kill heifers	6.00-7.00	5.00-5.50	6.00-7.00	7.00-8.00	8.00-9.00	9.00-10.00
Fair to good steeper steers	7.00-8.00	6.25-6.75	8.00-9.00	9.00-10.00	10.00-11.00	11.00-12.00
Best milkers and springers	8.50-11.00	7.50-8.00	—	—	—	—
Fair milkers and springers	6.00-8.00	5.00-6.00	—	—	—	—
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	10.00	18.75	10.50	12.00	18.50	19.75
Light hogs	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	15.00	16.00	18.50	19.75
Heavy	13.00-15.00	10.00-12.00	12.00	13.00	16.00	17.00
Stags	11.00-12.00	8.00-9.00	14.00	—	—	—
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	14.00-17.00	12.00	14.00	15.00-21.00	16.00-18.00	20.00-25.00
Best killing sheep	10.00-13.00	9.00-10.00	10.00-15.00	12.00-15.00	15.00-18.00	18.00-25.00

to 41, both inclusive, and regulations Nos. 1 to 8, both inclusive.

Memoranda Nos. 1 to 12, both inclusive, are also cancelled.

These regulations are effective from September 1, 1918, inclusive, except orders relating to the price of wheat, which are cancelled, effective August 26, 1918.

The orders covering the new prices are as follows:

Order No. 49

The Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada

Wheat prices, contract spring wheat, Alberta and winter.

It is hereby ordered by the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada:

1.—That the price of wheat from August 26, 1918, until August 31, 1919, inclusive, shall be:

No. 1 Hard	\$2.24
No. 1 Manitoba Northern	2.18
No. 2 Manitoba Northern	2.14
No. 3 Manitoba Northern	2.11
No. 1 Alberta Red Winter	2.24
No. 2 Alberta Red Winter	2.21
No. 3 Alberta Red Winter	2.17

These prices are based on store public terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur.

2.—That on and after August 26, 1918, the above prices will have legal authority, and any deviations from them will be regarded and treated as violations of the orders of the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada.

Order No. 50

Wheat Prices in British Columbia

It is hereby ordered by the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada:

1.—That the price of wheat grown in British Columbia shall be:

No. 1	\$2.20
No. 2	2.17
No. 3	2.13

These prices are based on store public terminal elevators, Vancouver, and are effective from August 22, 1918, until August 31, 1919, the grades are those provided for in the Canada Grain Act.

2.—That for the purpose of preserving the identity of the small quantity of winter wheat in Ontario and encouraging the production of winter wheat, a premium of five cents per bushel shall be paid over the fixed price.

3.—That the above prices have now legal authority, and any deviations from them will be regarded and treated as violations of the orders of the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada.

Order No. 51

Wheat Prices in British Columbia

It is hereby ordered by the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada:

1.—That the price of wheat grown in British Columbia shall be:

No. 1	\$2.20
No. 2	2.17
No. 3	2.13

Order No. 52

Order Regarding Alberta

The orders placing an embargo on Alberta's crop reads as follows:

Order No. 52

The Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada:

Restricting shipments of grain—Alberta.

It is hereby ordered by the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada that no grain shall be shipped out of the province of Alberta and that no grain shall be transferred by any railway company inside the province of Alberta without a permit from the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada.

This prohibition is for the purpose of providing a sufficient supply of good seed grain for the province.

A sufficient supply of grain for local consumption other than seed.

This embargo will be continued until the proper authorities have had an opportunity to provide seed grain, or until the actual receipt of grain in the country elevators, or the removal of the embargo.

(Signed) Robert Magill, Chairman.
Winnipeg, Man., August 27, 1918.

Canadian Council of Agriculture

Continued from Page 21

council recommends that the Dominion government take action to consider the advisability of government control and supervision of the stockyards and public utilities in the meat trade similar to the government control and supervision which has been decided upon in the United States.

Income Tax Forms

In the opinion of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the principle of a direct tax on incomes adopted in Canada, should be permanently established and developed, and whereas, this method of taxation has been applied in Canada only recently for the first time, it is very necessary that full information and instructions concerning the operation of the income tax should be prepared by the government and circulated widely throughout the Dominion, as has been done through the medium of booklets by the government of the United States regarding the application of the income tax in that country; and whereas, the forms for Income Tax returns issued by the government have been so inadequate in the matter of instructing the farmer as well as other classes in the community, in the making of such returns, the government take steps immediately to recast the forms with such simplifications and explanations as are necessary to make their meaning and purpose perfectly clear, and to issue literature explaining the scope and purpose of the Income Tax in Canada.

Produce Consumed on Farms

Resolved, that whereas the council has been asked by the Department of Taxation to express its opinion on the question of arbitrary fixed value per capita for produce consumed on the farm, the council is decidedly opposed to any such system and is of the opinion that the same policy adopted by the department in checking up or accepting the statements made by farmers on other questions in the Income Tax form be followed in connection with this question.

Canada Grain Act

Resolved, that the grain committee of the Council of Agriculture, composed of Messrs. Rice-Jones, Riddell and Murray, together with representatives from each provincial association shall be appointed to meet the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada to consider any suggested amendments to the Canada Grain Act, and that the Board of Grain Commissioners be asked to provide this special committee of the council in advance, with copies of any proposed amendments.

Federal Tax on Land Values

Resolved, that Messrs. McKenzie, Henderson, Kennedy, Chipman, Healy and Lambert be a committee representing the Canadian Council of Agriculture to consider the question of a federal tax on land values; and to meet with members of the Single Tax League and the Great War Veterans Association in connection with this subject.

Income Taxation

Resolved, that a committee consisting of Messrs. McKenzie, Lambert and Chipman be appointed to deal with Income Taxation, with special reference to the schedule required from farmers and that they be authorized to call expert advice to their assistance in their work.

Hail Insurance

Resolved, that the question of extending the period covered by hail insurance policies be taken up with the headquarters of the hail insurance companies in Winnipeg.

Standing Committees

Resolved, that a committee of three, of which Mr. Kennedy shall be the convener, shall be appointed to deal with the question of standing committees for the Council of Agriculture, and that he shall report at the next meeting.

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 24.—The United Grain Growers Limited Livestock Department reports receipts at the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, for the week ending August 17, 1918, as follows: Cattle, 10,250; lambs and sheep, 1,055; hogs, 5,701.

With a heavy run, prices declined in the first part of the week, especially on cows and light stockers. Thursday the fat cows regained most of the drop and sold steadily to higher to the end of the week. This revival in prices was due largely to heavy shipments of fat cows to St. Paul and Chicago. Choice heavy fat steers from 1,200 pounds up are selling at good prices, but very few are coming in good enough to bring over 12c. The bulk selling below that figure, while a few extra choice up as high as 15c.

Too many veal calves are coming and the top is around 10c. Choice feeders (1000 pounds up) are in good demand and are selling from 94 up to 11c per pound. Stockers from 400 to 850 are worth from 12c to 15c; sheep and lambs are very steady. Lambs of good quality are scarce and will sell from 11c to 11.5c, but light lambs are hard to sell and are worth from 12c to 15c. Butcher sheep are worth from 12c to 15c with a slow demand.

The following is a summary of prices during the week with the prospects of a steady market for all good grade stuff:

Butcher Cattle

Extra choice steers	\$12.50 to \$13.50
Choice, heavy steers	11.00 to 12.50
Medium to good steers	10.00 to 11.00
Fair to medium steers	8.00 to 10.00
Common to fair steers	7.00 to 8.00
Choice fat heifers	10.00 to 11.00
Fair to good heifers	8.00 to 9.00
Good to choice cows	5.50 to 7.00
Fair to medium cows	5.00 to 6.50
Canner and cutter cows	4.50 to 5.50
Best fat cows	8.00 to 9.00
Canner to cutter cows	5.50 to 7.25
Fat weight bulls	8.00 to 9.00
Butcher bulls	6.00 to 7.40
Fat lambs	14.00 to 17.00
Sheep	10.00 to 12.00
Veal calves	9.00 to 10.00
Pull calves	6.00 to 7.00

Stockers and Feeders

Choice weight good cut and feeders	85.00 to 110.00
Common to good stockers and feeders	7.00 to 8.50
Best milkers and springers	85.00 to 110.00
Fair milkers and springers	60.00 to 85.00

Hogs

Selected fed and watered	\$15.00
Light hogs	13.00 to 14.50
Straight heavies	14.50 to 17.00
Stags	13.00 to 15.00
Stags	11.00 to 12.00
Boars	7.00 to 10.00

The Years of the Wicked

Continued from Page 41

her side. Quick tears filled her eyes as she broke the string around a cashmere box and lifted out a layer cake. She said:

"I baked it the other day, sir," she explained tremulously. "an' I just thought I'd be a-bringin' it along an' 't you jail folks could be wigin' it to Danny, come next Friday. It'll be his birthday an' I didn't want poor Danny thinkin' I'd forgot him. It's his fav'rite kind—with lemon fillin'."

He it said to his credit Warden Chadwick did not laugh. Instead, he escorted her to her patient old horse with every respect. As she drove off he bowed again.

Miss Hepzibah headed for a livery barn she knew of in the city close by and while Old Bill was enjoying a well-earned rest and feed, she spent several hours in the shopping district. It was nearly noon before she was on her way home and the sun was dipping behind the hill when her own gate at last came in sight.

Her face was haggard and drawn and tear-stained, her eyes dull and cuffed in dark hollows from fatigue; her clothing was white with dust; her whole figure drooped in utter dejection. Old Bill slouched along, pink tongue lolling again, with just enough interest in the familiar landmarks to cock one ear forward. The faithful Prinsney dozed, woke, dozed.

As they turned into the lane the dog came to life suddenly. He stood with his forepaws on the dashboard, sniffing the air. He began to bark—excitedly, furiously. Miss Hepzibah chided him in vain. She had him tied to the whip socket and when they were nearing the house the dog leaped from the rig, taking the socket with him.

In some alarm Miss Hepzibah stood up and watched the excited animal making for the house as hard as he could go. Not till then did she notice that someone was sitting on the verandah—a man—a stranger.

At the top of her voice she called quick warning.

But the dog was upon him—leaping upward at him, thumping around at his feet, wagging his tail and barking as if—

The man was standing up now where she could get a better look at him—a tall figure in a wide felt hat. For one moment Miss Hepzibah stared in palpitation. Then, throwing the lines out of her hands, she too jumped out of the rig and went running for the house.

In a tireless circle, round and round, the dog was tearing with yelps of delight.

Just an instant she hesitated at the picket gate. But it was no mistake. He was coming to meet her—with out stretched arms.

"Ed!" she cried. "Oh, Brother Ed!" she sobbed.

Breeders' Notes

Dr. H. M. Brown, of Hillsboro, Ohio, U. S. A., formerly president of the American American Angora Breeders' Association, sailed early this month for Buenos Aires, Argentina, where he will officiate as judge of Angora cattle at the show of the rural society at Palermo.

At a sale of Red Potted cattle held at Southport, Scotland, last month, 120 head brought over \$54,000; 86 cows and heifers brought an average of \$547; four of the heifers averaging \$5,250. A two-year-old cow sold for \$2,200, and 14 bulls averaged \$515 a head.

Clydesdale geldings in Scotland are bringing high prices, \$600 to \$1,000 being about the mark for good stock. The editor of the "Scottish Farmer" remarks in a recent issue: "There is no fear of the Clydesdale breed if judges will only remember that the Clydesdale is a draft horse, not a toy like a tumbler pigeon."

Mexico, Thorburn, and Ruddle, of Winton, Alta., have had the misfortune to lose their valuable prize-winning Clydesdale mare, "Bossie Elcho." This mare was one of the well-known strains which made the recent summer fair circuit. She contracted pneumonia and died shortly after landing at Okotoks.

"I have often stood in a slaughter-house," observed the man, "while the butchers were killing hogs on all sides of me."

"Oh!" exclaimed the tender-hearted girl, "weren't you dreadfully afraid?"



Maxwell Ability Emphasized by Champions

The ability of the Maxwell to take most any kind of road without apparent effort is the direct result of selecting equipment of the same high standard as the car itself.



Champion "Minute" Spark Plug Cleaner

Every motorist should have one. Cleans a set of plugs perfectly in a few minutes without taking them apart or even getting your hands dirty. All you have to do is hold the tube with pliers, screw in the plug and shake for a minute.

Sells for \$1.00

were developed for and are factory equipment on all Maxwell cars—this is the strongest possible proof that your replacements should be Champions.

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LIGHT IN COLOR - TOUGH & JUICY
ALWAYS KEEPS FRESH & SOFT

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Topmost in Quality
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FOR FARM ENGINES, TRACTORS, AUTOMOBILES, TELEPHONE SYSTEMS, HAND LANTERNS ETC. CAREFULLY INSPECTED AND TESTED.

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THE STANDARDIZED TRACTOR

—is a business machine designed along sound mechanical lines of proven worth, with no frills or features. (14-25, 15-35 h. p.)
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DIGS YOUR DITCHES GRADES YOUR ROADS
EASILY QUICKLY CHEAPLY

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August 28, 1919
STOCK (M)
ALABAMA STOCK 24
ALASKA STOCK 24
ARIZONA STOCK 24
ARKANSAS STOCK 24
CALIFORNIA STOCK 24
CANADA STOCK 24
CONNECTICUT STOCK 24
DELAWARE STOCK 24
FLORIDA STOCK 24
GEORGIA STOCK 24
ILLINOIS STOCK 24
INDIANA STOCK 24
IOWA STOCK 24
KANSAS STOCK 24
LOUISIANA STOCK 24
MAINE STOCK 24
MARYLAND STOCK 24
MASSACHUSETTS STOCK 24
MICHIGAN STOCK 24
MINNESOTA STOCK 24
MISSISSIPPI STOCK 24
MISSOURI STOCK 24
MONTANA STOCK 24
NEBRASKA STOCK 24
NEVADA STOCK 24
NEW HAMPSHIRE STOCK 24
NEW JERSEY STOCK 24
NEW YORK STOCK 24
NORTH CAROLINA STOCK 24
NORTH DAKOTA STOCK 24
OHIO STOCK 24
OKLAHOMA STOCK 24
OREGON STOCK 24
PENNSYLVANIA STOCK 24
RHODE ISLAND STOCK 24
SOUTH CAROLINA STOCK 24
SOUTH DAKOTA STOCK 24
Tennessee STOCK 24
TEXAS STOCK 24
VERMONT STOCK 24
VIRGINIA STOCK 24
WASHINGTON STOCK 24
WEST VIRGINIA STOCK 24
WISCONSIN STOCK 24
WYOMING STOCK 24

STOCK (Miscellaneous)

AMATEUR STOCK FARM HAVE FOR SALE 11 pure-bred Short-horn bulls from 11 to 18 months of age...

RED-POLLED CATTLE-STOCK FOR SALE Also young Poland-China pigs...

HORSES

F. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN. Breeder of Standardbred Horses...

SWINE

BOARS FOR SALE REGISTERED DURO- Jersey from our large pure bred New Blood...

FOR SALE—PUREBRED DUBOIS JERSEY pigs including pure and cross...

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES FROM PRIZE winning and improved stock...

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, ALL AGES, from prize-winning stock...

CATTLE

SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS & MONTHS TO 3 years, 50 better-bred 2 years and level...

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORNS bull, level, 18 months, aged three years...

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL, level, 18 months, aged three years...

BOLTEINS—12 HEAD COWS AND HEIFERS, for August...

HEREFORD CATTLE—YEARLING AND TWO-year-old bulls for sale...

RESPONSIBLE FARMER WISHES CATTLE, cows of high production...

REGISTERED SHORTHORN COW AND heifer calf for sale...

BROWNE BROS., NELDORF, SASK., BREEDERS of Aberdeen-Angus cattle...

SHEEP

25 CHOICELY-BRED SMORSHIRE GRADE ewes, ewes and eight ewes...

OXFORD RAMS TWO PURE BREDS FOR sale...

DOGS

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES—SABLE AND white, three months, pedigree...

ROBERT GILLESPIE, ABERFORD, GLE. Breeder of pedigree Newfoundland dogs...

COYOTE HOUND PUPPIES FOR SALE, eight and ten dollars each...

FARM MACHINERY

WANTED FOR CASH SECOND-HAND 15-30 Humpy self-pull and 28-30 rubber separator...

A 20-41 AVERY GAS TRACTOR, 28-48 AVERY separator...

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE SILVERBOW Rubber engine pump...

FOR SALE ONE 30-60 GAARDSCOTT SEPA. 1918, complete with loader...

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS, CHEAP ONE 30-40 Humpy tractor...

FOR SALE 30-60 AVERY SEPARATOR COM. 1918, in best class running order...

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CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

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RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING 5c. Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word...

FARM MACHINERY—Continued

FOR SALE ENGINE GANG, FOUR AND FIVE bottom, Cockburn, 1918...

FOR SALE FIVE DISC EMERSON ENGINE plow, in good shape...

30-60 SEPARATOR, AMERICAN ABELL, GOOD shape, heavy run for three years...

WANTED SECOND-HAND "FORDSON" ENGINE, must be in good shape...

FOR SALE CASE STEAM THRASHING AND power outfit...

WANTED AUTOMOBILE OR LIVESTOCK IN exchange for a good traction engine...

DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS ARE in sale in free-shipment offices throughout Canada...

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

DON'T WORRY ABOUT YOUR TRACTOR gears. Peerless Automatic Gear Oiler prevents cutting, saves oil and labor...

NEEDLES, REPAIRS, FOR ALL MAKES MACHINES. Dominion Sewing Machine Co....

WANTED CAR OF POTATOES AND VEG. crates. Grain Growers, Maple, Sask. 35-2

100 TONS WHEAT HAY, BALED, 112.00 F.O.B. Bedford, Sask. — D. C. Van Buren, Wilkie, Sask. 35-2

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS (continued)

STUMP PULLERS ONE ONLY HAND-pulling, tightly made for in excellent condition...

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FOR SALE 5-TON HOWE SCALE, 5 FOOT beam, 10-foot platform...

FALL RYE, \$3.00 PER BUSHEL, COTTON bags included. E. Young, Oak Lake, Man. 35-2

WILL TRADE FIRST CLASS LAND FOR yearling cattle. E. Hall, Guelph, Ont. 35-1

WHEN ORDERING GOODS BY MAIL SEND a Dominion Express Money Order.

SITUATIONS

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED IMMEDIATELY in various localities, whole or part time...

WANTED EXPERT SHEPHERD TO HANDLE 200 ewes. State exp. experience, wage by year and references...

DEALERS WRITE QUICK FOR OUR MONEY-making proposition to agents in unrepresented districts...

Oats and Fall Rye Wanted

The Guide has recently received the two following letters asking where good Seed Oats and Fall Rye can be purchased...

Would be pleased if you could inform me where Oats could be bought this fall. Centaur, Sask. F. F. HALL.

Please let me know of anyone having reliable Fall Rye for sale. Tring, Alta. R. H. HUMFREY.

Can Anyone Supply These?

The Guide would suggest that any reader having good Seed Oats or Fall Rye should do well to use The Farmers' Market Place to advertise these...

MORE THAN SATISFIED

Please stop my ad for Fall Rye for sale. I am sold out. Your ad did the business. Yours, more than satisfied. Arthur LePatourel.

SOLD OUT OF OATS

Your ad has sold my crop of advertised Oats. Please return unpaid balance and accept my thanks for results. S. R. BARTALL.

FINDS THE GUIDE EXCEPTIONAL PAPER

I received dozens of orders last year after I was sold out. I find the Guide an exceptional paper for an ad if you have any seed for sale. E. R. BRINKWORTH.

The Rate is Economical—Five Cents per word, payable in advance. Send in your ad today and let The Guide demonstrate to you how it can sell seed.

Winnipeg The Grain Growers' Guide Manitoba

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC. SPLIT CEDAR POSTS FOR SALE, CARLOAD lots. Apply Box 501, Fergus, Ont.

FARM LANDS 1000 DOWN GETS BIG FARM—14 COWS, pure-bred and half, wagon, harness, complete machinery...

GRAIN GROWERS, STOCK MEN—WE HAVE for sale in Northern Saskatchewan, in township 44, range 25, W. 2nd, 10,000 acres...

FOR SALE WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale, cheap, in Saskatchewan. Can start the winter preparation here...

A SNAP—44 ACRE FARM, THE BEST STOCK farm in Eckville district...

CITY MEN WITH FARMS SHOULD STUDY, scientific agriculture. Efficient, easy home-study instruction...

FOR SALE 320 ACRES—TOP WOOD—FARM land, all fenced, 100 acres cultivated...

EXPERIENCED FARMER AND STOCKMAN can help, wants good farm and equipment...

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YOU cannot buy an insurance policy that will guarantee the financial soundness of the company to which you entrust your grain. Many farmers have lost money through unsound grain firms which have failed.

THERE is no insurance policy issued that will guarantee a grain company's ability to secure for you the highest returns on your grain. From the moment you sign your Bill of Lading, your grain practically passes out of your hands, it is entrusted to the company to which you consign it. There is just one way to avoid risk, and that is to choose a company whose financial strength is assured, and whose ability to protect your interests is beyond all doubt. You know that you have chosen such a company when you ship to United Grain Growers Limited.

TO PLACE these words on your Bill of Lading: "Advise United Grain Growers Limited," is equivalent to taking out an insurance policy on your grain.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY

Guide
Aug. 28 18

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