

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

November 13, 1918

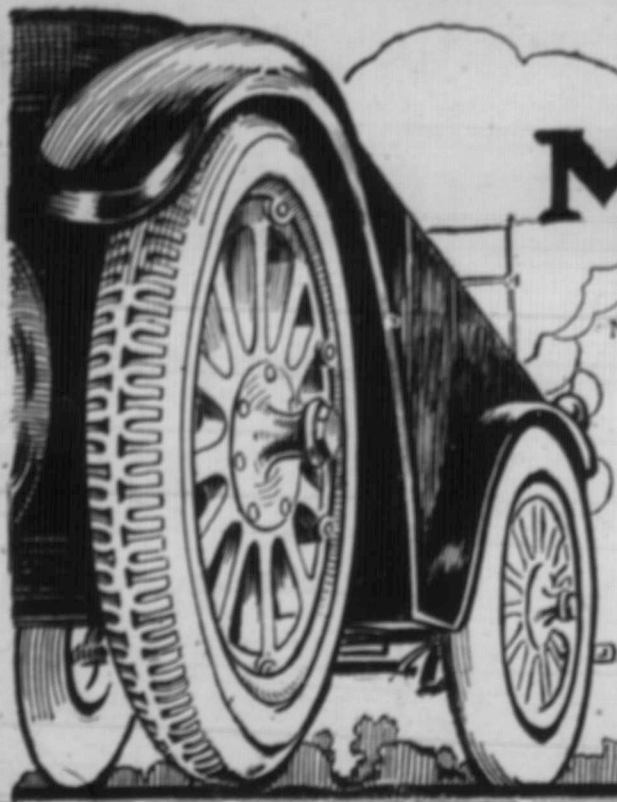
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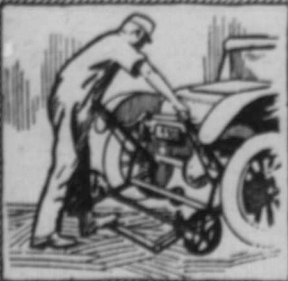
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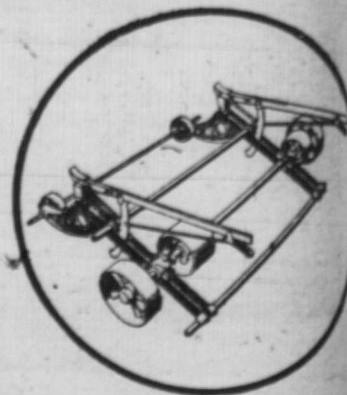
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years the trying prob-
lems of the country
determine the status
of the farmer—
as to whether our
country will be
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A Word to Younger Men

In one of his far-
John Stuart Mill
Economist, made
terse statement:
"We all desire
off, but few
effective desir-
ation."
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both the wish to
to save money.
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and The Great-
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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 agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it 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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 "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None."
 A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

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



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

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

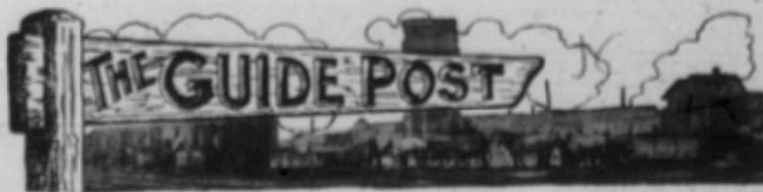
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This issue of The Guide will be a day late in reaching the subscribers. We are sure however, that when they learn the reason they will readily excuse the delay. The Guide usually goes to press on Monday. On that day the markets and news sections are completed so as to get the latest possible information to the readers. Last Monday morning, however, when the news that Victory had crowned the cause of the Allies came through, it soon became evident that the day would be given over in Winnipeg to celebrating the great event. The Guide plant was soon deserted and nothing was done that day. As a result this week's Guide was finished up on Tuesday, and was a day behind schedule time in entering the mails. But after all this is a small matter, is it not, when we consider that the greatest conflict of all history is now over, that right has triumphed and that further sacrifice of young manhood will be unnecessary.

The Guide staff went "over the top" in subscribing to the Victory Loan. Last year their subscriptions reached \$3,550 and we were proud of the showing made. This year an objective of \$5,000 was set, but this was exceeded before the first canvass was completed and while several members of the staff were absent. The objective was then raised to \$8,000 but by the end of the second week this also had been left behind. Imitating the strategy of the generals in the field, the idea of an objective, was then abandoned. When, finally, all the subscriptions were in a total of \$10,000 had been subscribed, over 95 per cent. of the staff being on the list. This, it may be stated, was exclusive of the printing department, which also rallied splendidly in support of the Victory Loan. An honor emblem, bearing the inscription, "Ninety-five per cent. of the men and women of this organization have bought bonds of the Victory Loan, 1918," now hangs in The Guide office.

Lieut.-Col. Robt. McEwen, of London, Ontario, has possibly been more closely identified with the Southdown breed of sheep than any other man in Canada.

He has been breeding his favorite breed for years, and during that time has been a consistent winner at the larger Canadian shows. The "Colonel" as he is known amongst the breeders, is also interested in the improvement and the development of livestock generally, and has acted on several committees in this connection. We have been particularly fortunate in being able to persuade him to give The Guide a write-up on the Southdown sheep and would direct the attention of our readers to his article in this issue of The Guide.

Milling and baking tests of our 1918 wheat crop show that there is practically as much bread in a bushel of No. 4 as there is in a bushel of No. 1 Northern, and only slightly less in a bushel of No. 6. Here is a case where the farmer gets the worst of it by having prices fixed according to grades without having the milling and baking qualities demonstrated by laboratory tests. The details are given in the editorial page of this issue.

The break-up of German militarism and the signing of the armistice brings the reconstruction period measurably near to us. The problems of that period will call for just as able handling as the war has done. The second and last instalment of "Britain's Plans for Reconstruction," a criticism of Lord Balfour of Murleigh's report, by Secretary Lambert of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, is published this week. This article should be carefully studied by the organized farmers.

The Guide Seed Fair is being held this week. Interest in this unique event is greater than ever, the entries being practically double those made in 1917. The judges began their work of placing the samples on Tuesday, and the results will be available for publication in an early issue.

Have you a copy of The Guide of December 26, 1917, that you could let us have. Our file of the issue of that date has become exhausted. We will pay 15 cents for each copy of this issue returned to us within the next two weeks.

BOOKS

"Mr. Britling Sees It Through" by H. G. Wells, Great Novel, \$1.50, our price, 85c., post free. "Over the Top" by Empey, reg. \$1.50, our price, \$1.00. "My Four Years in Germany," by Ex-Ambassador Gerard, \$2.00, our price, \$1.50. Euse Grey's "The Light of the Western Stars," 85c. "What All Married People Should Know," \$1. "Just David," by author of "Pollyanna," 85c. "Fear God and Take Your OCH Part," by Roosevelt, 50c. All post paid. Our 38th Annual Book Catalogue gladly sent on request—Russell-Lang's Great Bookshop, Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg.



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Louis Kon to Go to Siberia
Louis Kon, formerly connected with the C.P.R. colonization department, and more recently was in charge of the provincial immigration and colonization work of the Manitoba government, has been appointed secretary of the Canadian Commercial Commission to Siberia. A few weeks since announcement was made at Ottawa that the commercial interests of the Dominion in Russia were to be placed in the hands of a commission,

which is to co-operate with similar commissions named by allied countries. The purpose of the commission is to restore the commercial activities in Siberia and assist the people of that country to secure the things necessary to equip and carry on their agricultural and other industries. Col. J. S. Dennis, assistant to the C.P.R. president, who has volunteered his services to the government, and was recently appointed Red Cross commissioner of the Siberian expedition, is a member of the com-

mission, and has as associates C. F. Just, chief Canadian trade commissioner in Russia; W. D. Wilgress, Canadian trade commissioner at Vladivostok and Ross Owen, transportation officer of the C.P.R. in Russia.

Grain Growers' Annual Meetings
The annual meetings of United Grain Growers Limited and Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company announced a few weeks ago as being arranged for

Calgary and Regina respectively, beginning on Wednesday, November 20, have been postponed indefinitely. This step is necessary owing to the influenza epidemic now prevailing throughout the West and the consequent ban on public meetings issued by provincial boards of health. As soon as it is found possible to call the annual meetings of these companies notices will be sent by secretaries to the proper officers of local boards.

Milling Va

For many years about the milling Canadian wheat little or no action has been taken to demonstrate actual results of actual government labor supervision of the expert. The results and tests here is herewith given

Winnipeg, 3 made in the Laboratories, and baking v this year's w results in figu

	Weight per bus., lbs.
1 nor.	55.4
2 nor.	54
3 nor.	54.4
No. 4	54.4
No. 5	54.4
No. 6	53

	Absorption, c.c.
1 nor.	65.0
2 nor.	65.0
3 nor.	64.0
No. 4	64.0
No. 5	65.0
No. 6	65.0

An exami that very li in the value as regards The greatest per cent., wh of this char been milled the ash cont the offal. No. 5 is equ and loaf vo is somewha smaller mill color of the and the loaf content of somewhat h always the containing frosted gra On the w as regards t crop, there between th much differ though the and No. 6 of the first It should has never average ear showed suc milling and

Dr. Birchard of the first fo milling and ba the same, whil wheat is only comparative n the 1918 crop prices fixed by ors for the 191 No. 1 Northern No. 2 Northern No. 3 Northern The fixed p gets 13 cents wheat than h Northern, yet ard show that

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 13, 1918

Milling Values of Wheat

For many years there has been much talk about the milling values of our Western Canadian wheat. There has, however, been little or no action on the part of the authorities to demonstrate what these milling values actually are. Now, however, we have the results of actual tests made in the Dominion government laboratory in Winnipeg under the supervision of Dr. Birchard, the government expert. The result of these experiments and tests has just been published, and is herewith given in full:

Winnipeg, Man., October 26.—Experiments made in the Dominion Grain Research Laboratories, at Winnipeg, show the milling and baking values of the various grades of this year's western spring wheat crop. The results in figures are as follows:—

Milling Tests		Baking Tests	
Grade	Weight per bushel, lbs.	Absorption, c.c.	Weight of dough, gms.
1 nor.	62.4	495	335
2 nor.	64.4	495	330
3 nor.	64.4	493	325
No. 4	64.4	492	330
No. 5	64.4	497	325
No. 6	63	498	305

Grade	Cleaning loss, p.c.	Flour and shorts, p.c.	Flour, p.c.	Shrinkage loss, p.c.	Flour moisture, p.c.
1 nor.	1.5	24.5	71.1	0.8	13.4
2 nor.	1.5	25.4	70.1	0.8	13.4
3 nor.	2.0	25.8	69.9	0.8	13.4
No. 4	1.5	25.7	69.6	0.8	13.3
No. 5	2.0	25.7	69.6	0.8	13.3
No. 6	2.0	28.1	68.0	1.9	13.3

Grade	Cylinder volume, c.c.	Loaf volume, c.c.	Shape	Color	Texture	General appearance
1 nor.	495	1,320	.44	100	100	100
2 nor.	495	1,410	.44	98	102	102
3 nor.	493	1,400	.45	96	96	100
No. 4	492	1,340	.45	105	97	100
No. 5	497	1,340	.40	103	90	98
No. 6	498	1,280	.41	120	94	98

An examination of the above results shows that very little differences appear to exist in the value of the first four grades, either as regards milling yields or baking value. The greatest difference in flour yield is 1.5 per cent., which amount is negligible in work of this character. That the samples have all been milled to the same extent is shown by the ash content and also by an examination of the offal. As regards the remaining grades, No. 5 is equal to the others in yield of flour and loaf volume, but the color of the flour is somewhat gray. No. 6 gave a slightly smaller milling yield than the others, and the color of the flour is still darker than No. 5, and the loaf volume smallest of all. The ash content of grades No. 5 and No. 6 is also somewhat higher than the others, but this is always the case in flours made from wheat containing any considerable proportion of frosted grains.

On the whole, however, it may be said that, as regards the samples tested from this year's crop, there is very little difference in value between the first four grades and not very much difference between No. 5 and No. 6, though the difference in value between No. 5 and No. 6 is greater than that between any of the first four grades.

It should also be stated that the laboratory has never before until this year examined average samples of the different grades which showed such slight differences both as regards milling and baking quality.

Dr. Birchard's test shows that the value of the first four grades of wheat from a milling and baking standpoint is practically the same, while the value of No. 5 and 6 wheat is only slightly less. These are the comparative milling and baking values of the 1918 crop now being marketed. The prices fixed by the board of grain supervisors for the 1918 wheat crop are as follows:—

No. 1 Northern, \$2.24½	No. 4.....\$2.11½
No. 2 Northern, 2.21½	No. 5.....1.99½
No. 3 Northern, 2.17½	No. 6.....1.90½

The fixed prices provide that the farmer gets 13 cents less for his bushel of No. 4 wheat than he gets for a bushel of No. 1 Northern, yet the tests made by Dr. Birchard show that there is practically no differ-

ence between the two in the milling and baking value and this fixes the actual comparative value. The fixed price of No. 6 wheat is 34 cents less than the price of No. 1 Northern wheat, yet Dr. Birchard's test indicates clearly that there is nothing like this difference in the actual value of the two grades.

Although the milling values of the 1918 wheat are exceptionally high, and the differences in value are less than in previous years, it nevertheless demonstrates that farmers do not get the actual values of their wheat. It also indicates the source from which the mills get some of their huge profits. The work of the Dominion government laboratory in Winnipeg demonstrates its value and its importance to the grain growers of the western provinces. Naturally the milling interests will have no desire to have this work continued and extended upon a larger scale. The grain trade also will not have any special interest in the development of this expert laboratory work, but it is of the highest importance to the grain growers themselves that this work should be continued and elaborated in order to have exhaustive and accurate tests of the milling and baking value of our wheats every year. There is also a strong likelihood that there will be influences at work to have these laboratory tests discontinued unless the grain growers demand as a matter of justice that they be carried on year by year, and that their results be used in arriving at the market price of each succeeding crop.

The Closing of the War

Events more tremendous than any that previous history holds record of have crowded one another along during the past dozen days with such rapidity that it is difficult to realize how world-transforming they are. For days the irrevocable doom of autocracy has been written across the heavens above Europe; it has been sounded in the thundering guns of the Allies, so as to be heard all round the world.

Of the three Emperors who were the most glittering figures on the European stage when the war began, two are dead, and their empires are seething with revolution; the third, who was the most formidable and feared of them all, has abdicated and fled, and with him his son, the Crown Prince and the heads of the military autocracy that sought to achieve world dominion. The German imperial system has followed the Russian and the Austrian; all three are now as dead as the autocracy which the French Revolution destroyed nearly a century and a half ago.

At incalculable cost in human life-blood

Think it Over

Both duty and self-interest call to you to get into the Victory Loan drive.

Are you in it to the utmost of your power?

You have until Saturday midnight to settle this question with your conscience.

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Victory Bonds**

and human agonies, and after devastations unprecedented since mankind has inhabited this planet, the cause of justice and freedom and human rights has triumphed over the attempt to make ruthless force the master of human destinies. Truly, there is a moral order in the universe.

Though it may be months before the peace settlement is concluded, one thing is sure. It will be a settlement made in the open, with the world's democracies in control of the fixing of its terms. The representatives of the free peoples will dominate it. It will be a very different affair from the Congress of Vienna, at which, as Macaulay wrote, "kingdoms were handed round like decanters."

Valuable Securities to Own

In some districts the Victory Loan drive has not as yet been as successful as undoubtedly it would have been if there had not been a ban on all public assemblages, to say nothing of the other ways in which the influenza epidemic has interfered with the work of organization and canvassing.

Flag-waving is all right in these days of rejoicing; but it is Victory Bond-waving that gives real proof of intelligent, patriotic Canadian citizenship. The neighboring states have oversubscribed the Liberty Loan. It is up to every Canadian to do his duty towards making the Victory Loan as least as great a success proportionately.

The lists do not close until next Saturday, midnight. Until then Victory Bonds can be secured. Until the lists are closed, every Canadian must keep constantly before his mind the fact that nothing that has happened in Europe, and nothing that can happen, can have the effect of lessening in any measure the necessity of making the Victory Loan the greatest success possible. If you have already made your investment in Victory Bonds, ask yourself: "Can I do more?"

The people of the United States have oversubscribed the 1918 Liberty Loan. It is for each and every one of us to ask ourselves if we have done our best towards making the success of our 1918 Victory Loan, relatively a greater achievement. Canada can do it.

Do not forget that the five-and-a-half per cent. return from your Victory Bonds—(the Liberty Bonds of the United States, by the way yield only four-and-a-half per cent.)—will remain stable year after year. In fact, Victory Bonds will increase in value in the years to come, while other securities are likely to slump when peace prices return.

Until midnight next Saturday, when the lists will be closed, Victory Bonds can be purchased in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. They all yield five-and-a-half per cent. interest. Taking the last-mentioned denomination for an example, it will give an annual return of \$55, while \$1,000 deposited in the bank at three per cent. will give an annual return of \$30. That is to say, Victory Bonds yield a return of 83 1-3 per cent. better than savings in the bank.

Help in the right finishing up of civilization's task of vindicating and securely establishing freedom and human rights, in which Canada has borne so glorious a part! Benefit Canada, and benefit yourself, by investing all you can in Victory Bonds!

The announcement that the Dominion government has decided not to take over the Manitoba Agricultural College buildings and

convert them into hospital use for returned soldiers is good news, coupled as it is with the announcement that the old college buildings at Tuxedo, now being used for hospital purposes, are to continue to be so used and that needed extensions to them will be made. The Manitoba Agricultural College is thus saved for its necessary work of agricultural education.

Organization for Justice

Is our country, after the world fight for international justice is won, going to establish economic and social justice within its own borders? The fiscal system of Canada is, as it has long been, a system of injustice. It is not a system of equal rights for all. It is, on the contrary, a system of special privilege for a minority of Canadians, and of burdens upon the majority, the fruits of whose labor are in a large measure taken away from them in order to augment the prosperity of the beneficiaries of the system.

How about the national life of Canada in the years to come? Who is going to bear the burdens in the new era? The farmers and wage earners of Canada are the chief burden-bearers now, as they have been in the past. The only way they can hasten the equitable apportionment among all classes of Canadians of the burdens that have to be borne is by organization, education and co-operation in the use of their political power. The only way they can work effectively for the establishment of economic and social justice within the nation is by co-operation in exercising their rights and doing their duty as enlightened, justice-seeking Canadian citizens, emancipated from the superstitions of partisanship and striving for the common good.

The farmers of Canada are realizing now, in greater numbers than ever before, that partisanship is the madness of the many for the profit of the few. Now, as never before in this country, Farmer Smith and Farmer Jones, neighbors, with the same burdens to carry and the same injustices to fight, and with every reason for joining their strength and working together for their own and the general well-being and progress, are realizing the witless folly of going into the polling booth on election day and nullifying each other's votes. They are realizing that they can make their votes have power in the state by using them co-operatively in the interests of right and justice.

There is need of more, and ever more organization and co-operation—more members of the Grain Growers' organizations—more local associations—more farmers co-operatively in action for their own and the common good.

Cashing Victory Bonds

We have had reports that two farmers who lost their crops have found it necessary to cash the Victory Bonds they purchased last year. They state they have taken them to their local bank manager who has refused to cash them. There is evidently some misunderstanding. Bank managers are not supposed, nor expected to cash the bonds, but it would be a very simple matter for them to forward the bonds to one of a dozen reputable bond dealers in Winnipeg, and get the cash by return mail. Practically all bank managers would be glad to do this service for their customers. Last year's Victory Bonds are worth today, 100 cents on the dollar. A charge of one-half of one per cent. is made for cashing them.

If a man has a \$100 bond, he, therefore, can send it to a bond dealer and will get back \$99.50, and in addition, the accrued interest since his last coupon was clipped. No person should be enticed to sell their bonds at a lower figure. Any reader of The Guide

having a Victory Bond to sell should ask his local bank manager to forward it to a reputable bond dealer. If this service is declined by the banker The Guide will be pleased to furnish upon request, the names of bond dealers in Winnipeg, who will send cash by return mail for bonds received by registered mail. In sending bonds by registered letter it is always advisable to keep a memorandum of the bond numbers.

Dr. Rutherford's Appointment

The farmers of the country have reason to regard with satisfaction the appointment of Dr. J. G. Rutherford, of the Natural Resources Department of the C.P.R. at Calgary, to a place on the Railway Commission of Canada. As Livestock Commissioner, and later as Veterinary Director General for Canada, he proved himself an able and valuable public official; and his record in parliament added to the already widely-held good opinion of him as a man of integrity, public spirit and progressiveness. He has the knowledge and the capacity to render excellent service as a railway commissioner, and the farmers have reason to feel confidence that he will do so.

While not a farmer, he is amply qualified to be the farmers' representative on the Railway Commission. His appointment is one which commends itself as a recognition of the agricultural interests; as is also the appointment recently of C. M. Hamilton, of Weyburn, to the advisory board of the Canadian Northern directors, whose function is to co-operate with the Dominion government in

the management of that railway system now owned by the people of Canada.

New Labor Minister

It is announced from Ottawa that Hon. Thomas W. Crothers, Minister of Labor, has resigned his portfolio and is no longer a member of the Dominion government. This is the one act of Mr. Crothers since he has been in the government with which there will be general and hearty approval. He may be a very fine man personally, but as a minister of labor he certainly has not been an outstanding success. The Dominion government, for many years, has had a peculiar knack of doing the wrong thing at the wrong time in regard to labor matters.

The new Minister of Labor is Senator Gideon Robertson. He is a laboring man and has risen from the ranks of organized labor. He is the first labor man who has been the head of the labor department of the government. Whether or not he will make a success remains to be seen. But organized labor is entitled to have its own representative in the Cabinet. Robertson's appointment is decidedly a move in the right direction.

C.P.R. stock is climbing these days. A couple of years ago it stood at 135. It has recently been climbing higher than the 170 mark. Is this because the C.P.R. is so great a power in Canada as to be secure in the certainty that either it is to continue in the enjoyment of its hugely profitable existence as a privately-owned public service corporation, or, if it is to be nationalized, nationalization must be on its own terms?



CIVILIZATION TRIUMPHANT OVER HUNNISHNESS.



WINNIPEG, Snagsby arr had in his l of The Room Review of

British Empire, p where Canadian of where its represent J. Glazebrook, resi

"It is strange t that there can be English-speaking w true believer in d thinks of the peo herd, incapable of selves and requiring ing done for them Of course, in the to be men who avow their belief must always be d lower class and a the lower class fe intervals against t the upper class, se ing position, feeli natured contempt, but giving no explie, of course."

Upper Class as

"I know," ag had come in at Sn are still survival men who feel th upper class (incl course) should do common herd, wh poking their nose are rightly not t but the concern of fold strongly to the people are q for themselves, a must furnish ide contents and mur them, the upper c people's minds in give them someth "Some of the great opinion of t wisdom," Snagsb confidence in th of printer's ink of as the very th Their working th ary man hasn't for himself, and t



The-thing for

MR. PEPYS IN THE WEST

As to Superior Persons and the Common People--- Returned Soldiers, Wage-earners, Farmers



WINNIPEG, November 12.—When Snagsby arrived this evening he had in his hand the latest issue of The Round Table, a Quarterly Review of the Politics of the British Empire, published in London, whose Canadian office is in Toronto, where its representative in Canada, A. J. Glazebrook, resides.

"It is strange to think," said he, "that there can be anybody left in the English-speaking world who is not a true believer in democracy, and who thinks of the people as the common herd, incapable of thinking for themselves and requiring to have their thinking done for them by an upper class. Of course, in the old days there used to be men who did not hesitate to avow their belief that human society must always be divided into a large lower class and a small ruling class, the lower class feeling resentment at intervals against the upper class, and the upper class, secure in its dominating position, feeling a certain good-natured contempt for the lower class, but giving no expression to it in public, of course."

Upper Class and Common Herd

"I know," agreed Bafferton, who had come in at Snagsby's heels. "There are still survivals from that old era—men who feel that a small, privileged upper class (including themselves, of course) should do the thinking for the common herd, who must be kept from poking their noses into matters that are rightly not their concern at all, but the concern of their superiors. They hold strongly to their conviction that the people are quite unable to think for themselves, and so the upper class must furnish ideas to them; and if discontents and murmurings occur among them, the upper class turn the common people's minds into new channels, and give them something else to think of."

"Some of these individuals have a great opinion of the superiority of their wisdom," Snagsby went on, "and great confidence in the subtlety in the use of printer's ink, which they conceive of as the very life-blood of government. Their working theory is that the ordinary man hasn't the capacity to think for himself, and therefore public opinion

must be trained by them in the way it should go; and the way to do it is by the use of printer's ink, so that the ordinary man, after absorbing the ideas thus prepared for him, will immediately go about distributing them as the product of his own thinking. This is the whole secret of the art and practice of a certain kind of management of a certain kind of newspaper and the creation of public opinion—an art and practice now being assiduously carried on in certain parts of Eastern Canada."

"Wild Farmers of Canada"

Which reminded me that I had just been reading an editorial in The Montreal Gazette about the platform prepared by the executive committee of the United Farmers of Ontario, to be submitted at their annual convention next month. The Gazette waxes exceedingly sarcastic over that proposed platform, its sarcasm rising to a climax over the plank calling for nationalization of public utilities. It mentions that Foreign Minister Tchitcherin, of the Bolsheviks, was reported not long ago as having said at Petrograd that

It shocks his aristocratic soul inexpressibly to contemplate such a distastefully rude, vulgar, coarse and altogether deplorable state of affairs."

"Sure he does!" exclaimed Bafferton. "To him the people living on the prairies are a herd of coarse, common persons, quite unsuitable to be spoken of in the same breath with superior individuals like himself!"

As for The Round Table writer's assertion that the farmer's mind "does not readily grasp abstract facts," it occurred to me that some "abstract facts," it must be admitted, are not easily grasped, especially when they have very little, if any, real connection with actual facts. For example, some of the calculations designed to show that the farmers of the West are all rolling in wealth.

Doctrines of Abstraction

These "abstract facts" with figures are a favorite indoor sport in certain localities in the East, where there are many earnest believers in the doctrines of high tariff protectionism for the purpose of abstracting money from the

It is up to every one of us Canadians to help in making the Victory Loan—a proportionately greater success than our good neighbors in the United States have just made of their Liberty Loan. Their Liberty Bonds yield only 4 1/2 per cent., our Victory Bonds yield 5 1/2 per cent.—an added reason why we all should BUY VICTORY BONDS.

Canada had battalions of wild farmers in training, to be sent to the battlefields of Europe. Says The Gazette, in closing its editorial:—

It should be mentioned that the United Farmers of Ontario are not the "Wild Farmers of Canada," referred to recently by M. Tchitcherin.

No Prairie Lords of the Manor

"The writer of that editorial," said Snagsby, "must be of like mind with the writer of the article I have been reading in this Round Table I have here, which says that the Canadian farmers, especially in the West, are incapable of grasping abstract facts, living as they do in isolation. See what he says!" and Snagsby opened The Round Table, and read from it:—

As yet, the country is not invaded by city folk, except as transient visitors. Nor, as is the case in the old world, are their residents in the rural districts whose position lends them a broad outlook on affairs.

"There," said Snagsby, "speaks the self-revealing, foolish self-importance of a simple-minded snob who fancies himself one of the upper class, and deplors the lack in the West of families of superior social standing. He grieves that the prairies are without lords of the manor, survivals from the feudal

farmers' pockets and—slipping it into the pockets of the beneficiaries of the fiscal system of special privilege.

We all three agreed that The Round Table writer was handled admirably by Mr. Lambert, the Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, in the letter published in the newspapers, in which, among other things true and excellently to the point, Mr. Lambert wrote:—

The conception of the western farmer as a benighted individual "remote from centres of thought and activity," gives every indication of having been formed amidst the rather arrogant provincialism of certain groups of "intellectuals" living in Toronto. Had the writer of those descriptive words ever been in Western Canada, he must have known that there are some 2,500 pulsating centres of thought scattered throughout the rural districts of the three prairie provinces. They are known, however, rather as Grain Growers' "locals." And in those local societies the farmer does not "concentrate widely on his own affairs and think of the world in terms of his local requirements." It is true he thinks in terms of Canada, as a nation; and a number of measures are on the statute books of the Dominion at this time, such as prohibition, woman suffrage, civil service reform, and direct taxation, which were first advanced in this country, from these Grain Growers' local societies.

"Should Have Seen Canada First" Bafferton was greatly pleased with

Mr. Lambert's closing excellent sentence:—

The contributions to The Round Table are always anonymous; which circumstance demands all the more forcibly that contributors from this country to that magazine at least should have seen Canada first.

"Which reminds me," Snagsby, "that a friend of mine in Toronto writes me that he has the best of reasons for believing the writer of the article we had been talking about has never been west of Ontario."

And that reminds me that some observers from Toronto who come to the West on flying visits might as well stay at home, if, like "The Professor Abroad," whose article in The Canadian Courier was dealt with in The Guide of last week by President Reynolds, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, they are going to let themselves be blinded by their misconceptions.

Soldiers, Wage-Earners, Farmers

The letter which Snagsby had from Toronto also said something about certain indications of a carefully disguised crusade being planned in the hope of deluding the wage-earners, whose number will include so large a proportion of returned soldiers, into thinking that their interests are not the same as the interests of the farmers.

But surely their interests are so manifestly the same that any such attempt to divide them must be destined to failure. They are all the same people, as Mr. Kennedy expresses it, all working for a living, and legislation which is good for one is good for the others, and legislation that is bad for one is bad for the others; they are in the same boat, and will pull together. By co-operation they can help one another and failure to co-operate would result only in injury all round.

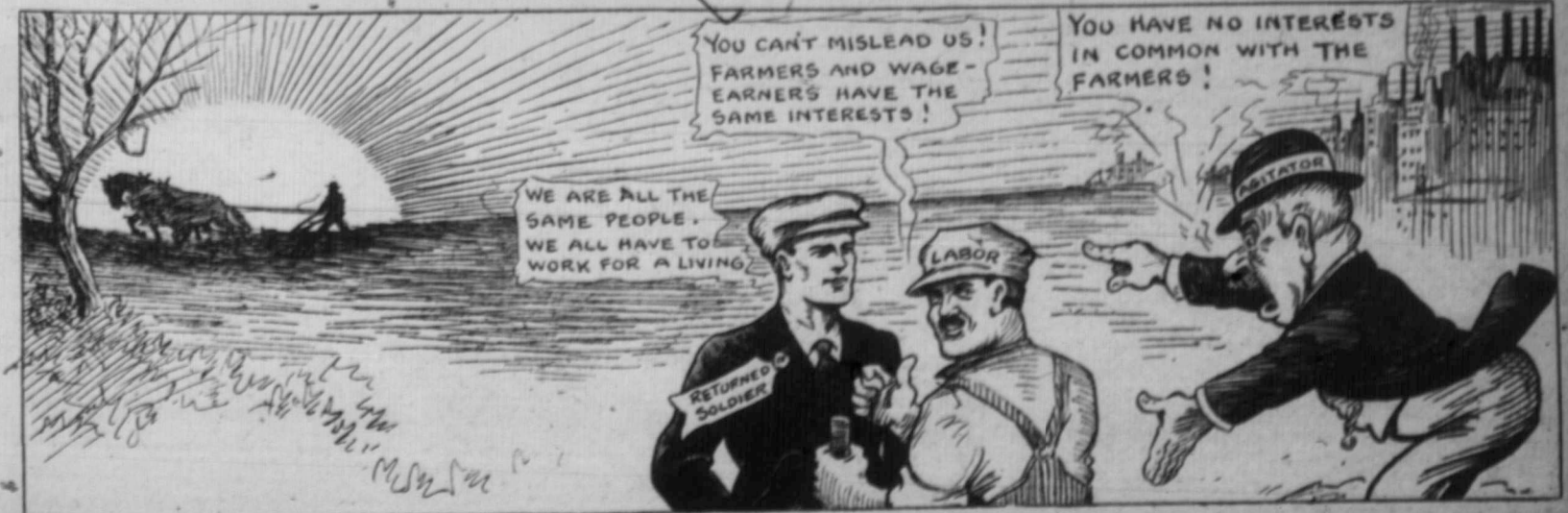
The thing for every man who labors to do is to co-operate with his brother who labors and seek justice and equal rights for all, and special privilege for none.

Milling Corporations' Profits

Which reminds me of the figures of the flour milling profits, which were analyzed in The Guide last week. The mills of the gods grind slowly, according to the ancient saying, but they grind exceedingly small. The mills of the big milling corporations, on the contrary, grind swiftly, and they grind out exceedingly large profits for the shareholders.

In the annual statements of the milling corporations, whose shareholders' annual meetings were held recently, there is nothing whatever about the number of barrels of flour milled. In view of the fact that there is a Dominion Order-in-Council decreasing that the profits of milling shall not exceed 25 cents per barrel, should not the Dominion Government see to it that there is furnished to the public the information in regard to the number of barrels of flour milled, which the milling corporations fail to set forth?

W. J. H.



The thing for every man who labors to do is to co-operate with his brother who labors and seek justice and equal rights for all and special privilege for none.

The Aristocrat Among Sheep

For Choice Quality Mutton and Wool the Southdown Holds the Premier Place---There is a Reason
By Lieut.-Col. R. McEwen, London, Ont.



Shearing Southdown Ram, owned by Robt. McEwen, London, Ont.

FROM the dawn of history, centuries before written history was in existence, even in its crudest form, animals have been domesticated and cared for by men to provide themselves with food and clothing. At first, man, little better himself than the beasts, preyed upon them, using his superior cunning and such rude weapons as in his savage state he could fashion for himself to trap and slay them. Then, perhaps by accident, perhaps from the stirring of some emotion of pity--the first trace we may say of altruism in his history he began to domesticate them and make them his friends and servants.

This surely was a great achievement and from such small beginnings has arisen the scientific farming of the present day. To whatever success we attain that first step, the domestication of the first animal was its foundation and he who achieved it, could we know his name, deserves to be placed on the noble list of inventors and pioneers whom we delight to honor. Certainly the breeders of stock can claim to have the most ancient and honorable calling in the world, for agriculture followed pastoral life as all other industries followed agriculture.

Now, whether or not in looking forward we can foresee a state of civilization when these beautiful denizens of our fields will no more be required for human food, practical people know well that that time has not yet arrived, nor is it within sight. Our industry has a large outlook in the future as well as a limitless past. Never before has there been so great a demand as just at this present time for commodities which can only be supplied by our domestic animals, our cattle, sheep and hogs.

Advantages of Keeping Sheep

In one department--sheep--there is in this country a scarcity so great that we cannot even supply our own soldiers with the requisite amount of woolen clothing even after we buy from the Australians as much as they can spare. Is this not something of a disgrace? Have we not overlooked a great industry which at all times, more perhaps now than ever, would have brought money into the national exchequer not to speak of the pockets of the farming community. That 46,000 bales of wool should have to be bought from Australia, representing a large outlay besides utilizing ships which might have been more usefully employed is not to our credit. Even with all this we have a shortage of woolen goods.

Consider in the light of this fact the millions of acres in Canada where sheep could be profitably run which are at present practically wasted. Sheep are more easily kept than any other class of stock, they eat and thrive upon weeds that other animals will not touch. Only in the coldest weather do they require any shelter. Even an open shed is not always necessary or desirable. Their powers of dissimulation and their usefulness in cleaning up neglected places, the potato patch fence rows, etc., it was found in Minnesota that out of 480 kinds of weeds, there were only 50 that a sheep would not eat. In far-off Scotland we have heard shepherds tell that where land had been improved and certain kinds of weeds

eliminated from the pastures, the sheep have for a time at least, been more subject to certain illnesses. Their unerring instinct tells them what they need and if it can be had they get it. We are frequently told that success in business means utilizing of the by-products, which were formerly thrown out. In our business sheep may be said to utilize some of our refuse by consuming what other stock will not eat.

An even greater advantage than the above is that a flock of sheep will give the farmer a speedier return for his outlay capital than he can otherwise obtain. One American farmer in Southern Illinois states that his flock paid 87.5 per cent. on the investment. At the present time the price of all kinds of stock being abnormally high some may be deterred from making any new adventures. Consider the price of wool and the increasing scarcity of both wool and butcher meat and you will find that the profits of this trade are if anything, greater than ever. Less labor, which is scarce, and less grain, which is also scarce, are required in the production of mutton than beef. The

a close net which protects the sheep in the coldest weather, and in the market Southdown wool sells better than that of any other of the British breeds.

Development of the Breed

Of the origin of the Southdown we know little. It is the native breed of the low range of hills on the southern coast of England, the Sussex, Hampshire and Wiltshire Downs. On these wind-swept uplands they have lived for long years. The chalky formation, besides the continual ozone-laden breezes from the sea, never very far away, tend to make the herbage scanty. This has perforce obliged the sheep to take a great deal of exercise in search of sufficient food. There is something exhilarating too in that air that causes walking on the springy turf to be a pleasure. No doubt the sheep feel this too. No doubt the early life of this breed on the bare hillsides of the south-east of England is what has developed the high degree of endurance and the strong constitution it has brought with it to the new world, and which we have come to regard as its distinctive quality.

Scientific farming has, of course, in isolated cases been practised in England for many years, but on the whole, farming and cattle breeding were conducted in the most haphazard way till the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries. The King, himself a keen amateur "Farmer George," helped by giving a certain prestige to agriculture, though from his character we would hardly expect him to show much enlightenment or initiative. His interest, however, was in itself good, and farming became a fashionable



Champion Southdown Ewe, owned by Peter Arkell & Son, Teeswater, Ont.

returns are much quicker, the commercial demand as great. The old proverb still is true: "Beef yields silver, mutton gold."

Why Southdowns are Popular

In selecting a breed of sheep with which to stock our pastures, the first consideration of course must be the kind and quality of land they are to graze on, next the demand of the market. For some years large, coarse mutton, as well as coarse wool, has not had the same popularity as the smaller mutton of the various Down breeds. Preeminent among these is, of course, the Southdown. By common consent its mutton is considered of the finest flavor except that of the mountain sheep of Scotland and Wales. But while these latter lose their flavor by being taken away from their native hills, indeed it is quite possible that they might cease to exist altogether if taken anywhere from their moor and fells, the Southdown will live and thrive in any known latitude. The southern mutton wherever it has been produced has always so far retained its distinctive, delicate flavor. In the coldest part of Canada they do equally well as in the Southern States of Kentucky and Texas. This is a quality of great value. The Southdown has another great quality, its wool. It is of the finest texture and forms

undertaking among various aristocratic families. That it is hereditary in these families is interesting, for even now the bearers of the same names are among the patrons and exhibitors of all the large shows in England and Scotland. It was, however, to a tenant farmer, John Ellman, that the honor of bringing the Southdown into prominence was due. He was not the only man of his class who at that period began to interest himself in the animals by which he made his living. He was born in Sussex in 1753, lived all his life there, and died there in the town of Lewes in 1832. Another farmer, Robert Bakewell, who lived in the English Midlands some 25 years earlier, got

the idea "that you can get beasts to weigh where you want them to weigh, i.e., in roasting pieces, not boiling pieces." This was precisely Mr. Ellman's idea. Robert Bakewell, we may say in passing, by his experiments produced the Leicester sheep. Though ultimately he succeeded in making money, the first expense of his experiments in breeding, the nature of which he kept secret, must have exceeded the profits, for he became bankrupt in 1774, when 21 years old. He was celebrated in his way, for it is told by a namesake of his, that when introduced to the Countess of Oxford she asked whether he was related to "Mr. Bakewell who invented sheep." In one respect Mr. Ellman was entirely different from Robert Bakewell. He was frank and open in his methods and always ready to give advice to anyone who asked for it. Consequently, when his success as a breeder became known his assistance was eagerly sought. He helped his neighbors in the improvement of their flocks by his advice, by lending rams and in other ways. Besides this, the most noted people in England and Ireland availed themselves of his experience, and to mention only a few of his correspondents, there are the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Albemarle, Lord Epsom, Darnley, Sligo, Chichester and Sheffield. By Lord Somerville he was introduced to the King. This list of names shows how wide his influence must have been and into how many parts of the country his sheep must have found their way. In 1786 he founded, along with Lord Sheffield, the Lewis Wool Fair, and it was by his suggestion that the Sussex Agricultural Association was formed "for the improvement of cattle and sheep and the encouragement of industry and thrift among the laboring poor." He also took a leading part in founding the greatest Fat Stock Show in the United Kingdom, the Smithfield Show, and on the death of Richard Astley he was elected Father of the Smithfield Club, an office he held for many years.

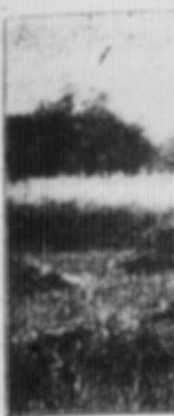
John Ellman is another instance of what we see every day, that it is the busiest man who always finds time to do kindnesses. Besides helping all these English correspondents it is interesting to know that his advice was appreciated by his French neighbors on the other side of the English Channel. He corresponded with the Agricultural Society of Rouen, some of his letters being published by the French Society d'Amilioration des Laines. Some of his essays on the production of mutton and wool are still authorities and can be found in the agricultural publications of his time.

Another name we admirers of the Southdown must ever hold in honor is that of Jonas Webb, of Babraham, in the county of Cambridge. He was born some 45 years later than John Ellman, and was like him, mainly, a tenant farmer, though perhaps in their later years, both of them owned a little bit of land. When Mr. Webb began to farm he rejected the native Norfolk breed and devoted himself to Southdowns. He first purchased the best bred sheep that could be obtained from the most prominent breeders in Sussex, and then by a vigorous system of judicious and careful selection he pro-

Continued on Page 20



Group of Shearing Southdown Rams, owned by Robt. McEwen, London, Ont.



Brit

WHEN Balfe port was following ing with making the Paris of a comprehensive arrangement al information as the United States. the policy embodied lutions, and are form an opinion as port of the govern obtained for pens against the trade pires, or whether would enter into which could be reg ing against scutra Since these wor British governme tunity of consi formation from th was offered quite world, at the end year, when Mr. V Metropolitan Oper on the occasion of fourth Liberty Lo without significanc ing evening, at a Albert Hall, Lond four, who was one of Burleigh's com dored President speech.

A Diver

It is not neces to the United St divergent from th the proposed fiscal four's special con own members. Sh head of large shipp land, has records Chapters 3 and report in a very argument. Chapte spectively with " ted during the 7 and "Fiscal Policy claims that the p from enemy count tice he insisted e peace. He points factory settlement every other resper ment and indemni suppose that the ain would be will for the prohibiti Reconstruction af fred argues, depen factors: (1) the tal available in the amount of of production ov The confidence wh structure of credi estimate of futur The recommend fiscal policy appea "to be of the kin create uncertainty; dence." A low i could be created wand," would m difference in the the United Kingd be continues, "a commended by not be imposed i



Cutting Oats in North Central Manitoba. The Province will be called upon to supply large quantities of Oats for Districts further West this year.

Britain's Plans for Reconstruction

ARTICLE II

Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Report Adapted to the Canadian Point of View--By Norman P. Lambert (Secretary Canadian Council of Agriculture)

WHEN Balfour of Burleigh's report was being prepared, the following sentence was incorporated in paragraph 242, dealing with the possibility of making the Paris resolutions the basis of a comprehensive inter-Allied economic arrangement: "We have no official information as to the attitude of the United States government towards the policy embodied in the Paris Resolutions, and are therefore unable to form an opinion as to whether the support of the government is likely to be obtained for penal measures directed against the trade of the Central Empires, or whether the United States would enter into any arrangements which could be regarded as differentiating against centrals."

Since these words were written, the British government has had the opportunity of considering such official information from the United States. It was offered quite freely to the whole world, at the end of September this year, when Mr. Wilson spoke in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on the occasion of the launching of the fourth Liberty Loan, and it was not without significance that on the following evening, at a similar occasion in Albert Hall, London, Mr. Arthur Balfour, who was one of the first members of Burleigh's committee, completely endorsed President Wilson's New York speech.

A Divergent Opinion

It is not necessary, however, to go to the United States for an opinion divergent from the views contained in the proposed fiscal policy of Lord Balfour's special committee. One of its own members, Sir Alfred Booth, the head of large shipping interests in England, has recorded his judgment of Chapters 3 and 9 of the committee's report in a very logical and searching argument. Chapters 3 and 9 deal respectively with "Measures to be Adopted during the Transitional Period," and "Fiscal Policy." Sir Alfred Booth claims that the prohibition of imports from enemy countries will not in practice be insisted on as a condition of peace. He points out that if a satisfactory settlement can be secured in every other respect, including disarmament and indemnities, it is difficult to suppose that the people of Great Britain would be willing to go on fighting for the prohibition of imports alone. Reconstruction after the war, Sir Alfred argues, depends primarily on two factors: (1) the amount of new capital available in industry, that is, the amount of the national surplus of production over consumption; (2) The confidence which will erect a solid structure of credit on a well justified estimate of future surpluses.

The recommendations with regard to fiscal policy appear to Sir Alfred Booth "to be of the kind most calculated to create uncertainty and destroy confidence." A low general tariff, if such could be created "by a wave of the wand," would make surprisingly little difference in the total production of the United Kingdom, he thinks. "But," he continues, "a tariff of the kind recommended by the committee could not be imposed in this way. It would

have to be threshed out and debated in the country, and in Parliament, and even then there would be no finality. For months, if not for years, industry would be left in a state of paralyzing uncertainty." Parliament, according to Sir Alfred Booth, would never grant protection without safeguarding the interest of consumers and of labor. In plain language, the price of protection in Britain would be state control of prices and wages, and in the opinion of Sir Alfred, industry cannot afford to pay such a price.

Production Will Be The Watchword

Production will be the watchword of Britain after the war, as it will be in every other allied country, and with an intensity of application only equalled during the most stressful periods of the war. No fiscal measure will be tolerated in Britain which tends to hamper production or interfere with a renewed export trade. "The strength and vitality of British industry as a whole," in the decade prior to 1914, was based upon production, and the exporting of national surpluses.

The fact that in certain departments of industrial activity, such as iron and steel and chemicals, Germany five years ago, was surpassing Great Britain in the extent of her exports, will be viewed in the future, and indeed is being viewed today, in its proper light. It is known now that a very integral part of Germany's military program consisted in the ruthless exploitation of those very industries, which might be most easily adapted to purposes of war. The German campaign against British steel and chemical trades—a campaign waged without regard for economic costs—was merely a part of that offensive which the Hun hoped later to be able to direct against the very shores of the British Isles themselves. The good to be taken from the German example is not in the form of its former militarist policy of industrial protectionism, but rather its methods of scientific research, co-ordination and organized salesmanship. The present enemies of Germany show an inclination in certain quarters to absorb the poison of the German commercial system.

Raw Materials For British Industry

Chapter 4 of Balfour of Burleigh's report, relating to the supply of materials for British industry, is of particular interest to Canada, as it deals with much of the evidence collected by the Dominion's Royal Commission, which held a series of inquiries in this country two years ago. An unusual amount of Imperialistic sentiment is revealed in this particular chapter. The evidence considered here apparently influenced the committee in making its conclusions on fiscal policy later, in chapter 9. The third proposition as to future British economic policy, expressed in Chapter 9, for instance, reads: "A serious attempt should be made to meet the declared wishes of the Dominions and Colonies and of India for the readjustment and development of

their economic relations with the United Kingdom."

Now, so far as Canada is concerned, it is well known that there have never been, nor are there now, any Dominion-wide "declared wishes for the readjustment and development of economic relations with the United Kingdom." It is true that a marked difference of opinion on this subject has existed in Canada for many years, just as the same difference has prevailed in the United Kingdom. The Dominion's Royal Commission, while sitting in this country, however, may have imagined a "declared wish" on the part of Canada pertaining to closer commercial relationships with the Motherland. At any rate, Lord Balfour's committee have seized the idea with both hands.

Dependence on Foreign Raw Materials

The conclusions arrived at on the question of organizing supplies of raw materials within the British Empire dwell inordinately upon "minerals and metals of military importance."

"The experience of the war has shown," the committee goes on to say, "that the United Kingdom and the British Empire as a whole are dependent upon foreign countries for a large number of raw materials which are not produced at all, within the Empire, or are on a scale altogether incommensurate with our requirements. We do not think that any attempt to make the Empire self-supporting in respect of them all would be either practicable or economically sound, but that a selective policy will be necessary, which shall have regard to relative importance, whether industrial or military, and to the sources of supply and the likelihood of their disturbance in time of war."

The committee also advises the British government to establish an Intelligence and Advisory Bureau, whose duty it should be to consider if any deposits of minerals not adequately worked, or any new deposits unlikely to be adequately worked without some kind of government assistance, or likely to become of such economic importance as to warrant government aid in their development, and if so, to frame recommendations for the consideration of the particular government of any part of the Empire which may be concerned.

An Extreme Suggestion

The most extreme suggestion of all, however, is that made by the committee in regard to "Alien interests in the sources of supply within the Empire." "We recommend," they say, "that legislative powers should be taken to secure:—

"(a) Complete disclosure, so far as is practicable, of the extent of foreign holdings in any particular case;

"(b) That mineral and other properties not secured by foreign concerns in order to prevent the development of those properties and to check competition in supply;

"(c) That in the case of commodities of great Imperial importance, the local government concerned should have some

measure of control over the working of the properties.

"These principles, if accepted by the government, should be brought under the consideration of the governments of other parts of the Empire, with the view to the adoption of a uniform policy."

This strong expression of policy on the part of a large and important section of Lord Balfour's committee, is based quite probably upon evidence given by the departmental committee on non-ferrous metals. It was shown that while the raw deposits of such materials as spelter, lead, copper and nickel are located largely within the British Empire, Great Britain was obliged, before the war, to secure supplies of these important metals from foreign countries, particularly Germany. Notwithstanding this evidence, however, there will be comparatively little sympathy in the interested overseas Dominions with the proposition formulated by this British committee, "That in the case of commodities of great Imperial importance, the local government concerned should have some control over the working of the properties," and that "a uniform policy" should be adopted throughout the British Empire, dealing with such supplies of materials. There will be a strong tendency after the war, in this part of the world at least, to regard "commodities of great Imperial importance" as commodities of national and international importance, to be devoted to the cause of peace and not of war.

A Dangerous Experiment

Not only are the proposals just quoted from Balfour of Burleigh's report out of tune with democratic thought on this side of the Atlantic, but there is strong reason for believing that they are too inconsistent with traditional ideas of world trade in England itself to stand much chance of acceptance by the British people as a whole.

Sir Alfred Booth, one of the dissenting members of Lord Balfour's committee, voices a point of view on these questions which must still be strongly held in the old land. He says, with regard to the Committee's recommendations on the control of exports and the distribution of raw materials amongst the different allied nations, both within and without the Empire, by a process of rationing, that such a system, "is an experiment of a particularly dangerous kind. No system of rationing can increase the supply of raw materials. It is likely, on the contrary, to reduce the supply, as the constant effort will be to make use of the absence of competition to force down the prices. If under free conditions a particular industry in this country is unable to pay the prices which foreigners can pay, there must be something wrong with the industry, and the sooner we find it out the better, instead of burying our heads in the sand. This system of rationing would produce endless friction between the Allies, and eventually would break down sooner or later, but meanwhile industry will have been set going on an artificial basis of costs, and will only set itself right again after a panic and widespread distress. The best time for industry to strike out for

Continued on Page 31

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Lessened Purchasing Power

SOME interesting figures are quoted by Peter McArthur, whose contributions to the Toronto Globe have been one of its most outstanding features for many years. Mr. McArthur, without probably intending it, has successfully combatted the theory given such prominence during the late summer, that the western farmers are rolling in wealth.

In the issue of the Toronto Globe of a recent date, Mr. McArthur says: "Yesterday I received a letter from a correspondent, who offered what he called an unanswerable argument to show that the farmers are prospering in spite of the high prices of everything they have to buy. I think I have seen this unanswerable argument before, so it may be as well to answer it."

"He writes: 'some years ago my father asked the price of an oil stove and found that he could buy it for \$12. This year he bought the same stove for \$21. He figured out that when the stove cost only \$12 it would have taken 30 bushels of oats to pay for it. This year 30 bushels of oats will pay for the \$21 stove and leave him about \$5 to the good.'"

In reply to this, Mr. McArthur says: "My correspondent infers from this that the farmers' condition is improved to the extent of \$5 in that transaction. In taking this view he is making a mistake very common among farmers. He has taken no account of the changed cost of producing the 30 bushels of oats. A few years ago I was able to hire a man during the busy season for \$1.35 per day. This year my seed oats cost me three times as much as they did several years ago. If my correspondent would figure up the increased cost for seed grain and the labor at seeding time, harvest and threshing, he would find that the \$5 had gone glimmering."

"There is little of value in an illustration of this kind, for it can be used in many ways. Thirty bushels of oats will not go so far today in buying matches, shoes, the best kind of clothing and a lot of other things. But they will go further in railway fares, paying old debts, paying the preacher's salary and similar ways."

"Of course, there is a lot more money in the country today than before the outbreak of the war; though it is doubtful if its purchasing power is all that it should be. Still, that doesn't matter for some people. Baldy McSpornan never buys anything, anyway; so it does not matter to him what the purchasing power is. All he is interested in is having the number of dollars in the bank grow gloriously."

Estevan's New Member

Another member of the Grain Growers' Association, in the person of Robert Dunbar, North Portal, has been added to the ever-increasing list of grain growers who are entering public life. Mr. Dunbar was elected member of the Saskatchewan legislature for the constituency of Estevan, on October 24, as successor to the Hon. George Bell, late minister of telephones; from which position he retired to accept the chairmanship of the Highway Commission.

Mr. Dunbar has been a life member of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' for the last 12 years and for several years was president of the North Portal G.G.A. The new member for Estevan has been a resident of the western prairies for the past 29 years, and is regarded as one of Saskatchewan's prosperous and representative farmers.

During this period his public career has been varied and extensive. He was first reeve of Coalfield rural municipality and was elected to that position three years, in succession. For 16 years he has been secretary of the Britannia S.D., and has served in a similar capacity for the Rural Telephone Co. since its organization. He was also road overseer under the old local improvement system, and secretary for a number of years of the Coalfield Improvement District.

Mr. Dunbar's opponent in the recent election was also a well-known member of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

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J. B. MUSSELMAN
Regina, Sask.

Association, in the person of Gunner Thomas Miller Bryce, of Estevan. In 1915, Mr. Bryce enlisted with the 77th Depot Battery, receiving his discharge papers in July of the present year, as "physically unfit on account of wounds."

Prior to his enlistment Gunner Bryce was for several years a teacher of the Wolsley and QuAppelle districts. Finally he took up a homestead in the Yellow Grass district where he became a charter member of the Yellow Grass G.G.A. In 1913, Gunner Bryce moved to Estevan, where he is at present engaged in farming, about two miles from the town. During 1915-16, Mr. Bryce was a member of the Estevan town council, and has been closely identified with public affairs since these periods.

During the recent election the electors of Estevan gave strong support to Mr. Bryce; while the same manifestation of loyalty was extended to Mr. Dunbar by the electors of North Portal.

Helping to Quicken Locals

Meanwhile, it may be interesting to other locals to have published the following excerpt of a communication received at the Central office from sub-organizer Mike McLachlan, of Swift Current. In "holding a post mortem" on defunct locals Mr. McLachlan says: "Holding a post mortem might be applicable with regard to Swift Current local; which, if not dead, is in a decidedly comatose state. There is a remedy that would lift them out of the slough of despond and to which they would readily respond. Up to date this has been declined them; consequently grain growerism in this locality is crumbling away."

"The men at this end are more interested in the serious problems, rather than social; being firmly of the opinion that in the solving of the former, the latter will come automatically. To quote Professor Swanson, in his latest lecture before the Canadian Club: 'Before one can live nobly, they must have the wherewith to live.' Success is not in numbers. If we had our 60,000 members tomorrow, what effort would it have on our association, and how far does the extra members counter-balance the cost of propaganda?"

"If our association needs drumming up from morn till night, to keep afloat, there is something wrong—we haven't hit the spot. Suppose, as advised by you, I tell them there is a 'war on,' a war for democracy, and they are needed in the 'home guard,' to defend their own firesides, are you prepared to suggest some concentrated and effective action? Is there a plan of campaign pigeon-holed in your office? Ours is a farmers' organization and numbers will only count when we can wield a solid farmers' vote. When other interests realize that, then will they be prepared to be reasonable."

The following reply has been sent from the Central office: "We are pleased to note your suggestion as to the remedy which would lift some of our locals out of the slough of despond. There are quite a number who would agree with you and again, there are a large number who would think that would be the worst course which the association could take."

"We are quite prepared to do our best to help promote any policy which the convention may decide upon. Therefore we would like to encourage you to bring your remedy before the district convention and also have the district convention present it to the provincial convention. If the majority of our members will agree it will be a great pleasure to assist in any way possible. We quite recognize that we need something which will give us enthusiasm and put our members to work. The only question is, just what that something is. In deciding we need the help of all our members."

Report of Condition to Central

"Die! through intensive organization," is the epitaph which the secretary of a defunct local has written upon its tombstone, according to a communication received at the Central office of the Grain Growers' Association, during the last few days.

This reply was received as the result of an enquiry from the organization department regarding the causes which have led to its demise. Replying to the same the following communication has been sent: "It is hard for the Central office to know just when a field is properly organized, unless it is visited personally. The fact that your local has become defunct is not discouraging if your members have joined other locals."

"In many cases a number of locals in one district will form a plan of co-operation so that they are really working together as one organization; by forming a joint board, or committee, through which the co-operative trading will be done for all the locals. This sort of 'getting together' is to be encouraged; although each local should continue as a unit in order to carry on the social and educational activities. A local should exist in every important community centre, in order that all farmers may find it convenient to attend the regular meetings. It is out of the question, especially in the winter time, for farmers to go a long distance to attend meetings of their locals. It is better therefore, to have a large number of locals and for those who are situated close to each other to combine their trading activities. If the people of your community would be interested in knowing more about how other locals are working this situation out, the Central will be glad to give you further information."

Activities of Forest Bank

"Where there's a will there's a way," is a proverb quite as true when applied to the work of the Grain Growers' Association as to anything else. This thought has been suggested as a result of the receipt of a communication from A. H. Longton, secretary of the Forest Bank Grain Growers' Association, who under date of October 21, writes:—

"At a meeting of the Forest Bank branch held on Saturday night, October 19, I was instructed to forward you the following amounts, which are the proceeds of the summer picnics. For Belgian Relief Fund, \$15; for Red Cross Fund, \$15."

During the same time the sum of \$66 was taken up which will be used in sending Christmas parcels to all the soldiers and sailors overseas, who are members of the Forest Bank local.

Supply of Seed Grain

The same communication contained the information that the local is holding meetings fortnightly and that the next meeting will be held on Wednesday, November 6.

At the above meeting a resolution was adopted urging the advisability of having local grown grain kept in the elevators of the district, to supply the demand for seed, instead of having to sow the dirty, imported stuff, such as they received in previous years.

A copy of this resolution has been forwarded to Hon. T. A. Crearer, minister of agriculture, who has been requested to give the matter his attention. On receipt of his reply it will be published in the Grain Growers' page.

U.F.A. and Victory Bonds

An interesting example of the double-edged sword which the United Farmers of Alberta are making of their organization is contained in the following excerpt from a circular which was sent out a few days ago, under the signature of H. W. Wood, president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and of the U.F.A.

In urging the members to repeat their support of a year ago, in the present Victory Loan campaign, Mr. Wood says: "I fully realize the financial conditions amongst farmers this year are very different from last year. Many farmers will be entirely unable to invest a

single dollar. Other invest a part as much a year; while a few invest as much, or more, than last year.

"Buy at least as much as many more buy. It is a good security. It is a liquidity needs the money war is in sight. If 50 dollars in a bond dollars in a life of the U.F.A. will Bonds."

Would Investigate

An interesting Zethand, Alberta, v. "The investigation President of the U certain the profits manufacturing concern that in some one year will be in invested; and when between the raw m factured article lea excessive profits ar manufacturers of resolved that we government to app investigate the pro doing business in.

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There are three represented in the ment, who stand organization; (2) and (3) political, lative arguments; logical and convic of the two clergy; sing the relative i and "works." I as they were bei the mainland to Scotland. The ol listened attentive decided to take a their position by ours "faith" and "Whenever he wo singly the boat n cle and only mad plication of bot time. Some day found that only the three in the ment will real possible.

Co-op

It ain't the guns Nor funds that But the close co-op That makes the

It ain't the indiv. Nor the army a But the everlastin Of every bloom

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Would Investigate War Profits

An interesting resolution is from Zethand, Alberta, which is as follows: "The investigation ordered by the President of the United States to ascertain the profits of a number of manufacturing concerns has revealed the fact that in some cases the profits for one year will be in excess of the capital invested; and whereas, the wide spread between the raw material and the manufactured article leads us to believe that excessive profits are being made by the manufacturers of this country; be it resolved that we ask the Dominion government to appoint a commission to investigate the profits of all companies doing business in Canada."

Another interesting resolution adopted by the Hanna local is: "Resolved that it is the opinion of this local that the government should investigate the profits of mine operators and regulate them by a sharply graduated income tax."

Co-operation in Time of Need

Co-operation of the altruistic kind was recently exemplified amongst the Grain Growers of the Blaine Lake district recently, according to the communication received at the Central office.

During harvest operations, Roy Miner, a charter member of the Speers Grain Growers' Association, had the misfortune to lose his left hand. His fellow members rallied to his assistance with a will, and by the aid of 10 or 12 binders cut the remainder of his crop. Others turned out with mowers and rakes and gathered together enough hay to see him through the year. Not content with this, the executive of the Grain Growers' Association decided to hire a man and pay his wages for a month.

D. Jupp, secretary of the Speers G.G. local, in forwarding this information, winds up his letter with the remark: "I believe the spirit like the above permeates the entire personnel of our associations in Saskatchewan."

Need of Both Oars

Criticism is always preferable to stolid indifference, and when members of the Grain Growers' Association take the trouble to express their opinions, whether in favor or approval, it is an evidence that they are alive.

There are three schools of thought represented in the Grain Growers' movement, who stand for, respectively, (1) organization; (2) co-operative trading, and (3) political action. The accumulative arguments from each section are logical and convincing and remind one of the two clergymen who were discussing the relative importance of "faith" and "works." The controversy arose as they were being rowed across from the mainland to an island resort in Scotland. The old boatman, who had listened attentively to the discussion, decided to take a hand, and illustrated their position by labelling one of his oars "faith" and the other "works." Whenever he worked either of them singly the boat merely turned in a circle and only made progress by the application of both oars at the same time. Some day it will probably be found that only by a combination of the three in the Grain Growers' movement will real progress be found possible.

Co-operation.

It ain't the guns nor armament
Nor funds that they can pay,
But the close co-operation
That makes them win the day.

It ain't the individuals
Nor the army as a whole,
But the everlasting team-work
Of every bloomin' soul.

—Kipling.



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United Farmers of Alberta

The

O Postponed Meeting
WING to the regulations of the Provincial Health Authorities, on account of the epidemic of Spanish influenza, which prohibits all public meetings of seven or more persons, the meeting of the U.F.A. Board of Directors which has been arranged for November 18, has been cancelled. Arrangements for a board meeting will be made as soon as the ban has been lifted. A meeting of the executive has been called for November 21.—H. Higginbotham.

U.F.A. Briefs
Disposal of surplus of wheat was the main business taken up at the last meeting of the Strong Creek local. It was decided that the Deputy Minister of Agriculture at Edmonton be informed that they could winter about 400 to 500 cattle in the West Peace River district. Some of the members are contemplating purchasing a number of cattle. It was decided that in future all persons applying for membership be proposed and seconded at a regular meeting and admitted as members at the next regular meeting, a committee of three being appointed to investigate in the meantime.

W. F. Eikerman, secretary of the Greenhills local, which was recently formed, reports that as yet the local has held only three meetings, and the meetings mainly have been social gatherings of some of the farmers, but the last meeting was more businesslike, partly due to the literature which was received from Central office. The question of buying coal was discussed. When the local gets well started, steps will be taken to do some livestock ship-

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary
H. HIGGINBOTHAM
Calgary, Alta.

ping and co-operative buying and selling.

Fairgrove local held their regular meeting on September 14. Two new members were added. The subjects taken up were co-operative shipping, farm credits, seed grain, and the visiting of neighboring locals. A resolution re seed grain was drafted, and a program of fraternal visits arranged. Some co-operative buying and selling has been done through the U.G.G. and a livestock shipping association has recently been formed.

At the meeting of the Onaway Local held on Sept. 7 the questions of livestock shipping, complaints re twine, C.N.R. and one dispute re breachy cattle were discussed. It was decided that stock not listed four days previous to shipment will only be accepted if room in car available at a discount of two per cent. Shipments are made the second Wednesday in every month, and a statement is mailed with cheque to each individual shipper.

De Winton local held a meeting on August 8. The subjects considered were: "The Improvement of Stockyards and Approaches"; "The Possibility of an Elevator or Improvement of Loading Platform"; and "The Stallion Enrollment." A committee was appointed to endeavor to arrange telephone connection with the C.P.R. depot, and arrangements were made to start a

bank account. The local has shipped two post cars of cattle and one mixed car of cattle and hogs.

We have not been able to get the members of this local to meet during the summer months for the last two years, while a good many of our members have dropped out altogether and refuse to take any interest in U.F.A. affairs neither winter nor summer. We had good lively meetings once a week all winter, but as soon as spring opened up nobody would come to the meetings, consequently we have had no meetings in our local since March.—Henry Siverston, Badger Lake, secretary—Midway Local.

We have a hard job to keep together owing to the car madness. We should have one failure of crop every three years to keep a farmer in his senses, but the trick of putting a price on our wheat and not setting a price on what the farmer has to buy will soon separate him from his money and bring him back to earth.—C. Blunden, Grassan, secretary of Hockey Coulee Local.

H. E. Spencer, director for the Battle River constituency, in the course of a letter in remarking on the inactivity of the Drumgrew local, states: "This is probably caused by the existence of a very live secretary at Consort, T. F. Carolan. He has raised the local from small numbers to over 100, I believe, and helped to form a large U.F.W.A."

Members of the Forbeville local are considering changing the name of the local, and the matter was considered at a recent meeting. The installation of an operative ferry on the Meridian line, and the feasibility of protecting crops from frost by smudge fires, were also considered at this meeting.

A new local has been organized by M. Chornohus at Desjarlais, which will be known as Banila Local No. 850. X. Andriak was elected president and M. Chornohus secretary. Twelve members joined at the opening meeting and the secretary hopes to shortly increase this number.

H. Brackenbury, Jr., secretary of the Nilrem local, recently forwarded \$2 to the Central office for the Red Cross Fund, being the proceeds of a picnic which proved very successful. This is a good showing for a small community, especially as the crops are a complete failure through frost.

A new local of the U.F.A. was organized at Mountain View, August 11. The union is to be known as Mountain View Local No. 849, and begins with a membership of 23. Ernest Parrish was elected president and Ernest M. Going, secretary.

At the last meeting of the Galahad local the subjects taken up were the buying of apples and potatoes this fall. The secretary was instructed to write for prices and information in regard to same.

If the speaker would impress those present as to what direct benefits they get from our organization and how co-operative movement was necessary to obtain any benefits at all, I think we should obtain more members.—R. T. Meakins, Jarrow, secretary of Jarrow Local.

We are just starting in and figure on a minimum of 50 members and as many more as possible, so you can depend on us.—C. A. Kerkling, Hardisty, secretary of Buffalo Hill Local.

There is a large country some 30 miles south of this point which as yet has hardly been touched on along U.F.A. lines.—R. N. Mangles, Youngstown, secretary of Youngstown Local.

Last year our total membership was 36. To date we have 37 and a few more in sight. Almost everybody here is a member.—J. B. Erickson, Arma, secretary of Thordensjhold Local.



H. W. WOOD.

TAXATION

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

Taxation is a public expense. All machinery of government, from the greatest national enterprise, down to and including the remote district school, are conducted at public expense. This expense is met by funds raised by some system of taxation. This system should be so adjusted as to make the burden bear, as nearly as possible, equally on all the people, according to the ability of each individual to carry that burden. Each and every one of these public institutions should be operated efficiently and economically. All this seems very simple and as a matter of course, but if it could be really and truly materialized it would bring us to a condition little short of the millennium.

Perhaps man has never suffered greater wrong at the hands of his fellow men through any other agency than that of a false system of taxation. There are two separate and distinct systems, each involving many and complex details in the working out. These are the direct system and the indirect. The direct system involves the estimating of the amount required to operate public institutions and the prorating of the amount each person shall pay. By this method we would know exactly what we were paying and we would also be encouraged to take an interest in the conduct of public affairs and see that they are conducted efficiently and economically. In other words the taste of the medicine would be bitter, but on that account we would want to know the amount of benefit we would be likely to receive before we took it.

The indirect system is entirely different. The taxpayer seldom knows just when, where, why, how, to whom, how much, or for what purpose he is paying. He doesn't know who gets the money, nor for what purpose it is being used. He is so mystified by the whole process he largely loses interest in the benefits he, as a citizen, is supposed to receive for the expenditure of it. He usually knows in the end that something has happened to him, but he seldom knows what it was or when it happened. I think it is safe to say that indirect taxation has done more to stupefy citizenship during the last 50 years than any other half-dozen agencies combined. But there are indications that the people are coming back to a normal condition of mental activity.

The class of indirect taxation most subtle in its methods, far reaching in its effects, and elusive of pursuit, is that of protective tariff. Many wonderful claims are made for it as a national, political and economic cure-all nostrum. It is the one great tonic that will restore the lost vitality of a nation. It greatly invigorates all economic classes, especially the laboring class. It beautifies and adorns the "home market" for products, the price for which are unalterably fixed in foreign markets. It gives great benefits to those who pay and some incidental benefits to those who receive, thus squaring itself with the scriptural injunction that "It is more blessed to give than to receive." In fact there are more good things claimed for protective tariff than anything else I have ever heard of, except German Kultur. But there are many who think that the beneficent blessings of both, like Mark Twain's death, have been greatly exaggerated. It is not at all strange that a thing which moves in such mysterious ways, its wonders to perform, should be variously interpreted. Some of these interpretations are themselves very difficult to interpret, but we must give some consideration to the words of the wise, which I will try to do in a future article.

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The Wheat Situation

An Interview with Dr. R. Magill

"YES, I don't mind giving you a good deal of what I know about the wheat situation."

The speaker was Dr. Magill, chairman of the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada, and the questioner was a representative of The Grain Growers' Guide, who called upon the Doctor, hunting for information for The Guide readers. Dr. Magill, as head of the Board of Supervisors, is the Big Stick in the wheat marketing situation in Canada. He and his Board fixed the prices and are responsible for delivering the wheat to the Allies. Consequently, he knows more about the wheat situation in Canada than anybody else.

"How much wheat does your Board expect to ship from Fort William this season?" asked the interviewer.

"We had planned to ship 70,000,000 bushels, of which 35,000,000 bushels was for export."

"What did you propose doing with the other 35,000,000 bushels?"

"That was to keep the Eastern mills going."

"How much can they grind?"

"Between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 bushels a month. This would account for 12,000,000 bushels, and the balance would have been held over in elevators or in winter storage boats East of the Great Lakes."

The August Program

"When was this program mapped out? And by whom?"

"In August, I think, and a great many experts in grain handling approved of it."

"Have you any figures, Dr. Magill, on the movement of wheat from the farms to the country elevators?"

"Yes, up to October 15, farmers had hauled to the country elevators about 20,000,000 bushels less than at the same date last year. Of course, it was good weather for plowing and the price was the same anyway. Still, it has affected the movement of wheat."

"Is there any car shortage?"

"Yes, a number of points complain of car shortage, and the movement of wheat to the lake front is disappointing. But the railway men point out that conscription reduced their crews, that the strike at Fort William has delayed the wheat movement, and further, that the influenza epidemic has handicapped them very heavily."

"Is there any difficulty in getting ships at the Atlantic seaboard to carry the wheat across?"

"No, there are plenty of ships."

Buffalo Route Blocked

"Are you having any difficulty in getting the wheat from the Eastern lake-ports to the seaboard?"

"Yes, that is a very serious situation. The American route by way of Buffalo is practically closed to Canadian wheat, because of the big American wheat crop. It is said that there will be 400,000,000 bushels of wheat surplus in the United States from the 1918 crop. For this reason, the Canadian wheat must go out by the Canadian route."

"Can the Montreal port handle all the wheat?"

"There is not so much trouble about handling the wheat at Montreal as there is in getting the wheat down to Montreal for shipment before navigation on the St. Lawrence River is closed. Under fair conditions the railways can move from the Eastern lake-ports to Montreal about 500 cars of wheat per day. But at present the shipment is much less than this figure. The estimate I have received from the East is that 15,000,000 bushels of wheat is all that can be handled over the Canadian route during November, and navigation will close on the St. Lawrence early in December."

No Control on Lakes

"By the way, Dr. Magill, I believe your Board has control over the Canadian ships carrying wheat across the lakes."

"Not much more than we have over Admiral Beatty's grand fleet. We have no control over their rates, nor whether they shall carry wheat, nor over their

chartering committee, nor anything else that I know of. The Canadian lake carriers filed with the department of marine and fisheries, resolutions about the moving of the grain, and set out their policy, their machinery and their rates. No board in Canada has any control over them."

"But did not your board have authority regarding shortages and marine insurance, and the distribution of tonnage among the shippers of grain?"

"Yes, but it was found necessary to alter some of these regulations in order to bring in American boats for winter storage. Our board has a final say as to how much grain each shipper may place in a boat when it is ready to load, but that is the only control we have over the lake boats."

"Don't you think the lake boats should be under the control of the railroad commission?"

"I think we are liable to have a snow storm soon," replied the Doctor, as he reached for his pipe and tobacco box."

Plenty of Boats

"Is there any difficulty in getting lake boats now, and have you refused to load any Canadian boats with grain?"

"No, there is no shortage of lake tonnage. More boats are being offered than can be unloaded East of the lakes, and some must, therefore, be declined. The owners of the boats offer their boats to an organization which they themselves created to do their work. It is called the Chartering Committee. That committee decides what boats are to get grain, and we have nothing to do with it."

"Has that committee refused to load any Canadian boats?"

"Yes, I believe several."

"Is there any difficulty in loading boats at the terminal point? Are the vessels delayed any?"

"We have no complaints from vessel owners. Few people are better able to protect themselves, and few need less protection from the press or other organizations specially designed to protect the weak and the down-trodden, the poor and the oppressed. No vessel-owning company has yet complained of delay in loading, and the vessel agents say they never got better dispatch than they can get now under the existing system."

"If that be the case, Doctor, what is all this noise we hear about your board refusing to license trimming gangs and holding up shipments?"

"The facts are as I have told you."

"How much of the 70,000,000 bushels do you expect to get across the lakes?"

"We hope to get out all of the wheat that reaches the terminal elevator before the close of navigation."

The Price of Wheat

"And now, Doctor, in conclusion. What is going to happen to the price of wheat after the war? With a guaranteed minimum in the United States for the 1919 crop, increased production in Great Britain, a big surplus in Australia and the Argentine, and Russia likely to come back quickly as a wheat exporter. What do you think about it all?"

The Doctor applied another match to his pipe, drew his spectacles down over his nose a little, and assumed that wise Irish look so familiar to those who know him.

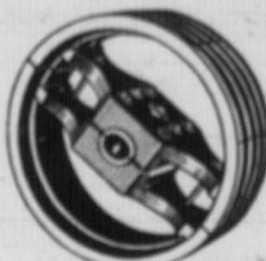
"I have thought of all that," he replied, "but we expect The Grain Growers' Guide, assisted by the Winnipeg daily papers, to furnish the solution of all grain problems. Anyway, I have tried to resign from the chairmanship of this board while I am still alive, but if you press me for any more information on this grain problem I am afraid I will resign dead."

So the interviewer buttoned up his coat and wended his way back to The Grain Growers' Guide office, leaving the genial Doctor to enjoy himself amid the showers of bricks with which his many friends are constantly saluting him.

DODGE

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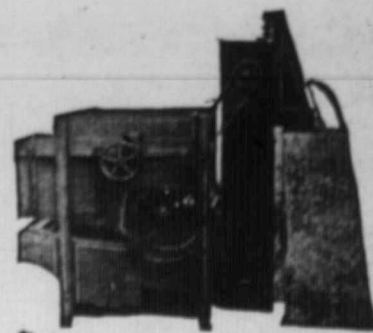


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Manitoba Grain Growers

A Recipe for Success

A NUMBER of local associations that have reported lately have been unusually successful. They have practically captured the community. They have made themselves known as the "livest" thing in the neighborhood. They are going ahead to larger influences still. Do you care to know how they have succeeded when others have failed? Are you looking for means of making your own local as successful and effective? The purpose of this article is to report such hints of these methods as may be gleaned from the correspondence with the Central office. It will be up to you to catch those hints and "make the application."

1. Use of ordinary material. There is no evidence of the possession by these locals of anything special in the way of talent. They are ordinary mortals like the people of other communities. They have set to work what material they had. Gumption and determination, with of course the ever-necessary co-operation, seem to have been the factors rather than any special conditions.

2. Conviction of the need. Apparently in every case there has been someone who has been impressed with the need for organization. Someone who recognized the poverty of the social life about him and saw that it ought to be enriched. Someone who felt the pinch of the tariff and the profiteering and recognized that only in union is there strength. Someone who saw the need for something that would stimulate the desire to serve the community and to prepare for the responsibilities of citizenship. Someone who had discovered that our democracy is only beginning to realize itself and that it must be actively promoted. Such an one, such a group, has been the power behind the movement to success.

3. Confidence in the movement. Undaunted by partial failures, there has been assurance that the farmers' organization is on the right track, and that it can be made effective for the solution of the community's problem. The workers have made its principles their own. They have filled their souls with the idea of the objective which it sets before its members. They have convinced themselves that if these ideals were applied to their community it would improve its life and so they have set themselves to "make the application."

4. Getting a group. In few, if any cases has the success been the work of one man. In many cases, indeed, one man has been primarily responsible; someone is needed to start things, to take the initiative. But the method which has won out in the great majority of cases has been the formation of a group of workers. Sometimes the group has been small, too small two or three. But two or three are much better than one, and much has been done by two or three. The group which is likely to be satisfyingly effective, however, should have at least half a dozen congenial spirits united for the work. "Six white men a row" can usually accomplish something in a community. And if you get nine, "the nine of power"—a president, vice-president, secretary and six directors—every man ready to do his bit, to take his share, to exert his influence, it is pessimistic foolishness to think of failure. If you "get your group" you can conquer anything. Strike hands on it. Stand together. Line up behind a purpose and you cannot fail.

5. Planning the work. If ever a real live group has failed, it is "ten to one" they have not got right together on the purposeful consultation which must precede an active propaganda. Many boards of directors have never had a real business-like business meeting. A meeting where they faced squarely the issue of their individual and collective responsibility for doing certain things in the community. A board that allows itself to be elected to office with no thought of doing anything but the minimum, will never get far. Any board that is worth its salt will ask at the beginning of the year: "What are our responsibilities and obligations? What utmost can we accomplish for the good of this community?" There is no record of any board that

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

W. R. WOOD

305 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

unitedly planned its work and resolved to do it that failed.

6. Hints for guidance. The really earnest local group will be guided in its activities by at least three conditions. First, there will be the constitution of the association with its statement of aims and ideals. Second, there will be the actual needs of the community and the opportunities that present themselves. Third, there will be the work done, the success attained in adjacent communities where the association has been active. Every board that is "on its job" will take these factors into practical consideration and will be stimulated and guided by them.

7. Inspiring and informing the community. The constitution does not in so many words say, but it unquestionably implies that it is the obligation of the local association to become an educative and inspirational force in the community. This obligation is to a degree delegated to the board. How shall they do it? By very commonplace ways but ways which demand personal devotion to the success of the movement.

Things Being Done

Here are some of the things that are being done.

1. A local takes the initiative and carries through a plan for providing the community with a public hall.
2. A successful farmer is induced to address the association on "Preparing Hogs for Market."
3. A president spends from \$10 to \$30 a year in literature along progressive lines.
4. A local organizes a community club.
5. A local holds a mock parliament and establishes a singing class.
6. A local debates the problem of disarmament.
7. The women of a local undertake to provide a meeting place.
8. A local arranged for fortnightly meetings through the winter and followed the winter program issued by the Central office.
9. A local has been instrumental in establishing a local library for the community.
10. Some locals make it a part of their winter work to secure lectures and addresses from professors of the university or of the agricultural college.
11. One local—not boasting, but simply stating a fact—says "Everything done in this community is done through the Grain Growers."
12. One local reports 98 per cent. of the farmers enrolled as members of the association.

When ordinary, every-day locals in commonplace country places, with the same conditions you have to face, can do these things—well—it's up to you.

Still Undone—For You to Do

Here are some of the things that so far as appears are not being done yet—but there is no reason why every branch should not get after them this fall.

1. Canvassing the community to put a copy of "Deep Furrows," the history of the Grain Growers' movement, into every home in the community.
2. Securing one—only one—20-minute address from each officer and director during the winter—not a makeshift, but a carefully-prepared talk on some good topic.
3. Training the membership, to sing three good rousing choruses together.
4. Subscribing for The Grain Growers' Guide as a contribution to the equipment of the local public school.
5. Sending a delegate from the local to the country teachers' convention to get the populace interested in what the educators are talking about.
6. Securing a "free" copy of the report of each of the departments of the provincial government for the information of the directors and of the association.
7. Making special study of the Labor

movement in Canada, especially to note any common ground between that movement and the farmers' movement, and also the points of difference.

8. Making a grain growers' banquet or other social gathering the one paramount social event of the community in the winter, and a grain growers' picnic or field day the corresponding event of the summer.

9. Devising means for relating the association to the life of the boys and girls between 12 and 18 years of age.

10. Taking up the matter of wearing the Grain Growers' Button as a serious part of our propaganda.

11. Making a debate on some current topic an essential part of every winter program, preparing for it, getting the community to hear it, making it a factor in social and intellectual progress.

12. Setting apart one night each winter when the local entertains the board of a neighboring association and hears of their work, and a second night when the local board similarly visits the adjoining branch.

It is all stuff and nonsense for any local to think it can do nothing. There are a hundred things it can do. But it is necessary for the board to be awake and ready to give some time and thought and personal effort to doing them.

Our local boards are getting on to the job, getting more alive year by year. Why not try at your next board meeting whether you may not appropriate some part of our recipe for success.

Because of the "Flu"

The fact that an epidemic of influenza has held the province in its grip for some weeks, some special effort is going to be necessary in order to get the local year-end work completed on time.

The local year ends on November 30, and as soon as possible after that date the annual report should be filled up, preferably at a meeting of the Board of Directors, and forwarded. As last year two copies of the blank form will be sent to each secretary during this month, one to be sent, when filled up, to the district secretary and the other to the Central office. The list of district secretaries will be found on page 14 of the Year Book.

The co-operation of directors and officers as well as the secretaries of local associations is earnestly solicited in making the statistics for the province absolutely complete by December 20. The secretary of the provincial association is confident that if complete returns are secured, the report for the year will be the best in the history of the association. The need for urging attention to this matter will be apparent when it is announced that there are a hundred associations which have not communicated with Central since last December. Let every local get after the year-end clean up in time this year and give opportunity for the issuing of a provincial report that will be an inspiration for years to come.

It is quite possible that in some localities the restrictions on public meetings may prevent the annual meeting being held on the constitutional date, December 14 (Sub-section 7 of Section VI, page 75 of the 1918 Year Book), but there is no reason why the Executive or Board may not get together and have the report made out and the work for the year satisfactorily wound up.

Oakville's Women's Section

The handsome donation of \$20 to the Belgian Relief Fund has been made by Mrs. A. Tooth, of Elie, through the Oakville Women's Section of which she is a member. Thus the good work is continued. Who will be next?

The Membership Fee

It is of the utmost importance that there should be no misunderstanding in reference to the membership fee. For a number of years past in the Manitoba association the constitutional provision has been that the annual membership fee was \$1.00. When in 1912 women were for the first time received into membership it was provided that the membership fee should be the same

all round, women pay as men.

As to the dispo dollar fee, constitu 75 cents should be Central office for 1 ten cents devoted to try for district work 15 cents, retained i tion. The transmi Central was to be that the work of t tion would not be till the end of the of war."

It was recognize ment which left un dollar in the local satisfactory and con For several years occasional agitation increase the fee. A in various parts of pating action on th association raised \$1.50, which gave members for local

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If the new politicians, the pie-counter poli and the patrons trol of the for obviously the people, who ra outside existing willing that th should rule ove at will.—Porritt

all round, women paying the same fee as men.

As to the disposition made of the dollar fee, constitution provided that 75 cents should be transmitted to the Central office for provincial expenses, 15 cents devoted to the district treasury for district work and the remainder, 10 cents, retained in the local association. The transmission of dues to the Central was to be made quarterly, so that the work of the provincial association would not be hampered by waiting till the end of the year for "the sinews of war."

It was recognized that this arrangement which left only 15 cents out of the dollar in the local treasury, was unsatisfactory and could not be permanent. For several years past there has been occasional agitation of the proposal to increase the fee. A number of branches in various parts of the province anticipating action on the part of the general association raised their fees locally to \$1.50, which gave them 60 cents per member for local work.

At the convention last January the matter was taken up and dealt with, the decision being that commencing with December, 1918, the annual membership fee should be increased to \$2.00, of which \$1.00 should be devoted to provincial work, 25 cents to district work and the remainder, 75 cents, retained in the local association.

With very few exceptions the change has been recognized as being necessary and hence has been welcomed. The necessity of extended service from the Central office, additional visitation and stimulation of local work and larger circulation of the literature of the movement, calls for larger expenditure; and this was absolutely precluded, while the remittance per member to Central was only 75 cents. It is hoped that in coming years it will be possible to largely extend the educational activities of the association and the added revenue will be conscientiously devoted to adding effectiveness to the service the association renders.

Local workers will note that from the beginning of the new association year and for 1919, the new rate takes effect. Any further explanations that may be desired will be gladly furnished on application to the Central office.

Have Your People Know

Every Grain Grower should read for himself the revelations made by Prince Liechnowsky of the relationships between Britain and Germany before the war. The Prince was Germany's official representative in London, and his story gives clear and emphatic proof of (1) England's earnest and strenuous effort to maintain peace; and (2) Germany's definite and insistent purpose of war. The Central office will be glad to supply copies of the Liechnowsky revelations on receipt of postage, two cents per copy. Have your members make a study of them some evening. They are worth while.

Corner Bits

In addition to the blight of character wealth exerts a desocializing and divisive influence. It wedges apart groups that belong together.—Rauschenbusch.

We look forward to a fraternal government in which the people shall have learned to do by their common will and their common industry, the things that are for their common well-being.—Lyman Abbott.

Law has too often become a forensic battle between celebrated criminal lawyers who are fighting not for justice, but for money and reputation.—Sellars.

If ideas dominate in the end are Canadians unfit or unwilling to release through Canadian schools and colleges and pulpits and journals the ideas that are spirit and life even as Prussia released through all Germany the ideas that are force and death.—Macdonald.

If the new feudalism, the lawyer-politicians, the political mechanics, the pie-counter politicians, the contractors and the patronage-list men are in control of the fortunes of Canada, it is obviously the fault of the Canadian people, who rather than act together outside existing party lines, have been willing that these privileged interests should rule over them and exploit them at will.—Porritt.



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

But remember my offer is only good until Jan. 1st, 1919, or so long as my present stock lasts, so it will be wise for you to write me at once, as it will not cost you anything to find out what my special offer is, but I guarantee it will save you actual cash money if you buy.



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High Prices for Shorthorns

THE sale of Shorthorn calves from the herds of Wm. Duthie, Collynie, Tarves, James Duthie Webster, Collynie, and James Durno, Uppermill, Tarves, held recently, broke all previous records. In the opinion of experts, five bull calves were offered by Mr. Duthie such as he has not before presented at public auction. Collynie Royal Regent, a dark roan bull in Mr. Duthie's offering, sired by Masterstroke and out of a dam by Dancesfield Storm King was the pick of the bunch and sold for 4,200 guineas, going to Wills, Bristol. The beautiful white heifer calf Proud Duchess of Gloster, by Knight of Collynie, brought 1,550 guineas. Wm. Duthie disposed of 29 bull calves at an average of £1,088.17, and 29 heifer calves averaged £333.13.9. J. Duthie Webster's offering consisted of nine bull calves and three heifers. The bulls averaged £135.6.8 and the heifers £289.10. Jas. Durno's 15 bull calves made an average of £348.19 and six heifer calves £282.12.6, and one aged bull sold for £210. The 74 head made a grand total of £37,617.6.0, an average of £508.6.9.

The following are the averages for the past three years for the Uppermill bull calves: 1916, 13, £169.16.13; 1917, 13, £116.9.4; 1918, 15, £348.19.0

Buyers were present from all parts of the United Kingdom, including many from Ireland, as well as a number of Argentine importers. There was a keen demand for both males and females, showing that the trade in this popular breed of cattle is in a flourishing condition.

Canadians at National Dairy Show

The twelfth annual dairy show opened at Columbus, Ohio, on October 10. The exhibit of dairy cattle as a whole was not as large as formerly, owing to the scarcity of labor. Breeders that formerly exhibited could not get sufficient laborers to handle their herds and attend to their farms as well.

Canadian cattle breeders were represented—Ayrshires by R. R. Ness, Howick, and Gilbert McMillan of Huntingdon, Que., and Jerseys by B. H. Bull and Sons, Brampton, Ont., all of which got their share of the ribbons in the keenest of competition (Ayrshires). Ness and McMillan were under the handicap of a late arrival at the show, thus their cattle did not get sufficient rest after their long journey to show in the best of bloom. They were ready to leave home on Thursday, October 3, having taken the precaution to have a United States Official pass the animals. On Friday morning they received word from Albany that new regulations were out and that the cattle would require to be tuberculin tested. This took several days, and it was Monday evening before they were pulled out of

Huntingdon. Delays on the road prevented them getting to Columbus until late Friday afternoon. Had they reached Columbus on Wednesday, as first planned, their cattle would have been in better bloom, especially the younger stuff, and their standing would have been higher. The competitors were the Wendover Farms, Bernardville, N.J., Adam Seitz, Waukesha, Wis., and Newton Farms, Ashburnham, Mass. The judges were William Hunter, Freeman, Ont., and Prof. Kildee of Iowa Agricultural College, who were pretty unanimous in their decisions. Occasionally there were classes in which there was room for a difference of opinion.

In the aged bull class, McMillan's Lossnessock Golden Love (Imp.) was an easy winner, and would have doubtless won the senior championship and perhaps the grand championship had he shown to as good advantage on Monday morning as he did on Tuesday afternoon, when he was out for the best prize. He lost the senior championship to Seitz's Cavalier's Lord Stuart, a bull of good form but lacking scale.

In the two-year-old class, Ness's Holthouse Hopeful (Imp.) was recognized by all good judges to be a superior bull to Cavalier's Lord Stuart, only he had not got well filled out after his long journey and he looked a little flat.

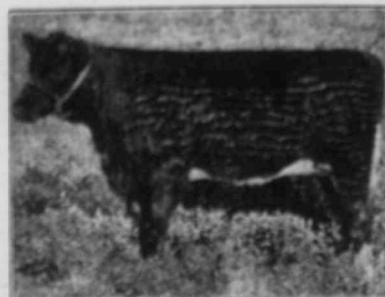
In the yearling bulls, Wendover Farm's Nancy's Mintmaster was over Ness's Burnside Busty Piece. The former is a sweet and uniform animal, and later was made junior and grand champion.

The aged cow class was a sensational one, when the eight top notchers were lined up with their beautiful udders. This was a sight worth seeing and one which the ring siders—breeders of all dairy breeds—could not help but admire. Ness's Harleyholm White Rosie 5th (Imp.) was the winner, but her mate, Chapmanton Henny (Imp.) gave her a close run for first. McMillan's Maple Leaf Jean, within a week of freshening, was placed third, and looked splendid but lacked the full udder, which would have made her the perfect picture of an Ayrshire that she is when fresh.

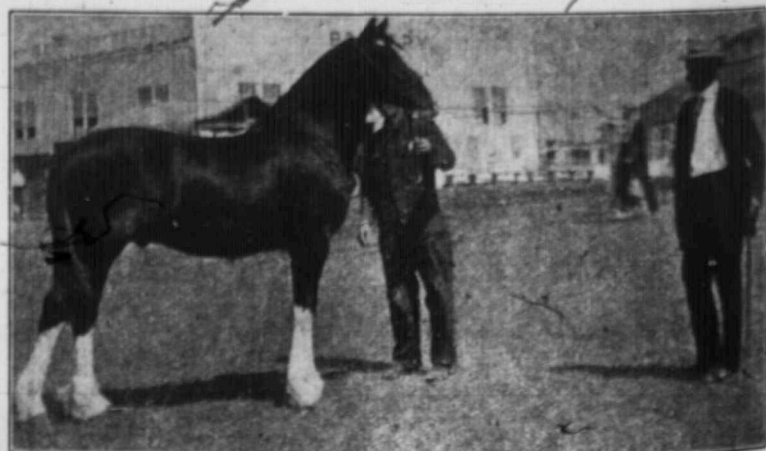
In the four-year-old class, McMillan's Maple Leaf Lily, a half sister to Jean, had to give place to Wendover Farm's Wylleland Clementine. McMillan's Millerston Cherry (Imp.) was fourth and Ness's Burnside Maggie Finlayson 5th was fifth.

In the three-year-old class, Ness's Burnside Barbara showed to advantage and was an easy winner.

In the two-year-old class there was keen competition between McMillan's Queen Bess and Seitz's Cavalier's Kilford Dorothy, and although the latter was the sweetest cow in appearance,



"Kinmel Stately," First Prize Junior Calf at Calgary Summer Fair, 1918. Owned by T. B. Ralph, Calgary.



"Baron Fitz James," Clydesdale Yearling Stallion. First in his class and Junior Champion of the breed at Saskatoon Summer Fair, 1918. Bred, Owned and Exhibited by University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

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yet Queen Bess had greater substance
 and better udder formation.

In the younger classes both Ness and
 McMillan lost on account of their
 young stuff not getting into form owing
 to their long journey.

McMillan's Maple Leaf Jean was also
 the winner in the A. R. class for cows,
 having begun their test under five years
 of age. Her production in the senior
 four-year-old class was 12,352 pounds
 of milk and 472 pounds of butter fat.

When it came to the aged herds the
 judges differed, Prof. Kildee favoring
 the Seitz herd and Mr. Hunter the Ness
 herd. The former had as its header
 the grand champion bull, followed by
 a very weak cow, with their younger
 stuff in good form. Ness's herd was
 headed by his two-year-old bull, fol-
 lowed by the grand champion-cow, Har-
 leyholm White Rosie and several strong
 females. From a breeder's standpoint
 it was considered Ness's herd should
 have won; however, to get over the
 difficulty a third man, John C. Christie,
 manager of the Barclay Farms, was
 called in and decided in favor of the
 Seitz herd.

The climax was reached when the 12
 head from any state or province were
 brought out, there being three entries,
 Wendover Farms, Seitz and McMillan
 and Ness combined. The latter were
 easy winners and carried off the \$100
 special.

The well-known Jersey herd of R. H.
 Bull and Sons of Brampton, Ont., had
 20 head entered, and succeeded in carry-
 ing off a fair share of the prizes. In
 bulls four years and over, Bull Bonnie
 Perfection stood second. Although
 showing excellent quality and type he
 was showing a little the lack of bloom
 that characterized Raleigh's Oxford
 Prince, who stood first. In the three-
 year-old class, Bull won first with
 Brampton Radiator, a bull of great
 strength and smoothness. Two-year-old
 bulls brought out six entries, and here
 the Canadian herd won fifth on R.
 Beauty Heir. Bull stood second in the
 yearling class with Bright Lord. In
 a class of 12 senior yearling bulls, Vi-
 olas Bright Prince stood sixth. There
 was strong competition in the aged
 cow class; 21 animals lined up before
 judge Prof. Va Pelt. R. Serena and
 Beauty Maid, both from the Brampton
 herd won second and seventh respec-
 tively. Brampton Dot B, a beautiful cow
 of good type won first in the four-year-
 old class, and in the three-year-old class
 Golden Feins Amelia, also owned by
 Bull stood sixth. The Brampton entry
 Brampton Sonata, who was grand cham-
 pion at London this year, stood fourth
 in the two-year-old class. Bright Rose-
 bud, in the class for senior yearling
 heifers, was placed second, and B.
 Princess Agatha, a junior yearling third,
 both owned by Bull. The same herd
 won second in senior calves and sixth
 in junior calves. In the graded herd
 class Bull won the first, and did the
 same trick on the class of five cows in
 milk.

Draft Horses in Demand

The Percheron judging at the Inter-
 national Livestock Exposition begins
 early on Tuesday morning, December
 3. Arrangements have been made for
 a dinner for Percheron breeders at 7.30
 on the evening of December 3, in the
 Congress Hotel. Two speakers of na-
 tional reputation have been secured to
 deliver addresses after the dinner. The
 annual meeting of the Percheron So-
 ciety of America will be held in the
 Florentine room, Congress Hotel, Chi-
 cago, at 8 p.m., on Monday, December
 2. Wayne Dinsmore, in a letter to The
 Guide recently, has this to say regard-
 ing the outlook for draft horses in
 general and the Percheron breed in
 particular:

"The future of draft horse interests
 is especially bright. Shortage of men
 is compelling greater utilization of
 horse power. Six and eight-horse teams
 will be as common within the next two
 years as four-horse teams have been in
 the past. The use of more heavy horses
 will increase the daily work done by
 each man on our farms by 50 to 100
 per cent. Eight and ten-horse teams
 have been common for years on the
 Pacific coast. Fifty acres plowing per
 week is the average per man. As horse-
 men and farmers we must learn to use
 these larger units of horse-power ef-
 fectively, thereby increasing the de-
 mand for good Percheron horses.

"The Percheron Society and Illinois



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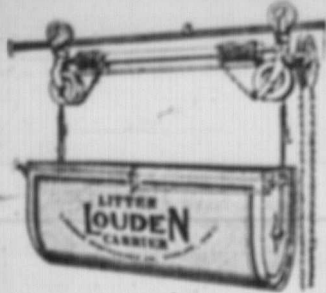
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SPECIAL OFFERING OF HIGH-CLASS STOCK
15 Shearling Shropshire Ewes, 6 Shropshire Ram Lambs, 10 Shearling Oxford Rams, 4 Shearling Oxford Ewes. FARM IN TOWN.
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Experiment Station have been working jointly on tests of various six and eight-horse hitchers, and full details will be furnished to you soon. We are trying to make it possible for one man to do as much next spring in field work as two men have heretofore done, and the introduction and popularization of six and eight-horse hitchers is sure to do this. More later.

"Few breeds of livestock have been honored by exportations to Europe. Breeding stock has all moved to America, and there are but few cases on record where Europeans have bought breeding stock in America. Such shipments have heretofore been small.

"Percheron breeders in America are therefore particularly gratified over the recent sale and shipment of 26 Percheron fillies and one stallion to Great Britain. These are already on the way overseas. They were purchased by Hon. Alexander Parker, who spent some time in America as a purchasing officer in the British Remount Service. While here he visited Geo. Lane's Bar U Ranch twice, and the present exportation grew out of his favorable impressions of the Percherons seen there and the admitted superiority of the breed in war service. British officers galore have testified that no horses have given such outstanding service with respect to endurance, docility and activity as have the grade Percherons from America. The founding of a number of Percheron breeding establishments in Great Britain has occurred in the last year.

"Many Percherons have been bought

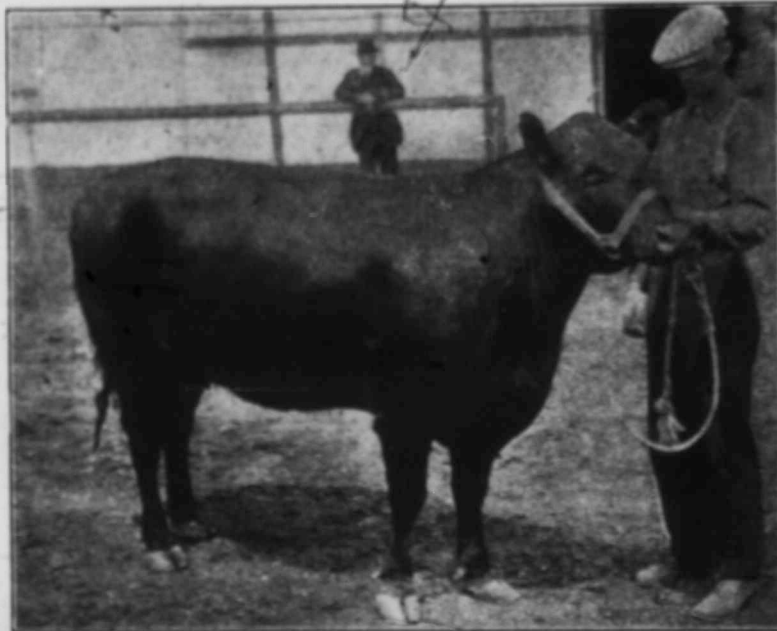
which is the ideal time for lambs to arrive under farm conditions.

By purchasing ewes already bred, the farmer is saved the expense of buying a ram the first season, and is also assured that his ewes have been bred to a good sire. The Oxford rams to be used were selected from the flocks of Arkell and Son of Ontario, while the Shropshire rams were purchased from the University of Saskatchewan. The price of these ewes will vary according to quality and breeding, and will be sold either bred or not as desired, and all on the usual credit terms. One individual may buy \$400 worth on a quarter cash basis or \$1,000 worth on a half cash basis.

Besides the grade ewes, the Department has on hand a large number of shearing rams of the various breeds. Any farmers wishing to secure sheep on easy terms should get in touch with the Livestock Commissioner, Regina, as soon as possible.

Death of Veteran Breeder

Holstein-Friesian breeders throughout Canada will regret to learn of the death of A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont., which took place October 16, as a result of a fall from the top of his silo. Mr. Hallman was a prominent breeder of the black-and-white cattle for 35 years, having won many prizes in the showing in earlier days, and in more recent years has acted as judge at many of the larger shows. He has always taken a very hearty interest in the develop-



"Pure Pride of Gwentmawr," First Prize Three-year-old Aberdeen-Angus Cow at Calgary Summer Show, 1918. Owned and Exhibited by S. C. Pritchard, Camrose, Alta.

ment of his favorite breed, being one of the men instrumental in organizing the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada away back in 1883, and was for a time President of the association. In the death of Mr. Hallman, the association has lost one of its strongest supporters.

Government to Supply Sheep on Credit Terms

The Department of Agriculture, through its livestock branch, is again offering to supply Saskatchewan farmers with grade ewes on credit terms.

To supply the great demand and to make sure that all applications would be filled, the Livestock Commissioner has purchased and contracted for several thousand high-grade ewes of the Oxford, Shropshire, Suffolk and Cheviot breeds. These ewes are all young, the majority being from one to four years of age and are all sired by pure-bred rams. Besides ewes of this type, a number of range ewes are also being offered to those who prefer the Merino type. In past years a good many applications were received for bred ewes which could not be filled. This year, special arrangements have been made whereby 1,500 high-grade Oxford and Shropshire ewes will be bred to registered Oxford and Shropshire rams. These ewes will be bred to lamb in late March and April.

Fall Feeding of Dairy Cows

The wise dairyman will feed liberally during the fall months. Cows which are not well fed at this time will go into the winter thin in flesh and with reduced milk flow. It will be expensive and largely in vain to attempt to bring them back to normal flow after they go on winter rations.

It will pay to begin feeding silage and hay early. The extra feed given at this time will not only bring good, immediate returns, but affect the milk flow for the whole year by putting the cow in good condition to go through the winter months. Cows which go into the winter in good vitality, and with undiminished milk flow are the ones which will make most economical use of high priced feeds given them during that period. Keep up the milk flow during the fall months by proper feeding. It will pay.—U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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A. P. Woodard, of St. Cloud, Florida, writes: "We get from 40 to 50 eggs per day. Before using 'More Eggs' we were getting only eight and nine eggs a day."

Any poultry raiser can easily double his profits by doubling the egg production of his hens. "More Eggs" is a scientific tonic that revitalizes the flock and makes the hens work all the time. "More Eggs" will double the production of eggs. Poultry raisers everywhere are making big profits by giving their hens "More Eggs." The results of a few cents worth will amaze you.

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The Willow Springs owned by Frank Collier will be represented by the City Royal and the City animals, four bull six being shipped. The fully classy bunch of 12 individually and bred credit to their owner, Canada as a whole. Judging at these two largest on the continent with considerable breeders. Western splendid showing in creamery products. I hope that these will be added to after the award in the Hereford class Chicago.

The Hartburn Stock section stretch of fine and admirably adapted situated two miles to Calgary and Edmonton is the home of one of Aberdeen-Angus cattle herd is owned by A. J. has been in the cattle years now and well feeder of stock. In this particular branch operations, that Mr. No getting the best real the kind of cattle east progeny of grade cow bred Angus bull. This fact ultimately the pure-bred business now has a herd of over 100 females, headed bull, "Marshall of G imported sire "Everdam," "Missie of Glen well-known herd of Brandon.

This bull was first mer Show this year, a championship. He is graceful carriage, and bulls got by him, a farm by The Guide's ago, speak for themselves. One junior calf class at and was good enough junior championship brother of the young herd which was sold last spring for \$1,250. All four youngsters of Angus are looking compact, deep of the show the evenness is invariably goes a "boddie."

These bulls will offered for sale at C. The females in Mr. quite a few "Fride cas," "Blackbirds," lives of the aristocracy. Several of came from the Glen dop.

Mr. Noad only st three years ago, and showing a high degr He is offering for females bred to his l looking for some g to start with they looking up.

One of the most sists of the black s Alberta, and the Hol to her colors man Western province, is Lacombe.

Hailing from Ohio Mr. White brought couple of two-year-head of younger st Cold Springs Ranch the town above m nine head, has spr all of his own rail of his herd bull. Holstein for Weste rugged constitution roughage and feed, derful milking rec while she does not high popular prices of the favorite beef standing, he recko the general outlook breed, very favor that sooner or later, the prominence in dairy world which countries. Mr. Wh time heading his b Forrest DeKol, of breeding, by "Kor out of Laycock's w cow "White Rose s sses in a marker qualifications of his Mr. White is a s Record of Perform Merit, and his herd time quite a numbe efficient milking representative, look few weeks ago, w following figures r records in the her "Korrdyke Palesth three-year-old, gave and 648 pounds b Hengerveid," as a pounds butter, an over 600 pounds, Wayne" (36500), a record of 13941 r butterfat, testing dyke Lyons," sired Count," out of the "Korrdyke Lyons l year-old, gave 9, 398.75 pounds but Mr. White recei

In Livestock Circles

The Willow Springs herd of Herefords owned by Frank Collicott, Crossfield, Alta., will be represented this year at the Kansas City Royal and the Chicago International, city animals, four bulls and two females are being shipped. These are a wonderfully classy bunch of Herefords, excellent in individuality and breeding and will do credit to their owner, the breed and to Canada as a whole. The results of the judging at these two livestock shows—the largest on the continent—will be followed with considerable interest by Canadian breeders. Western Canada has made a splendid showing recently in winning both products and grain, and it is hoped that these winnings will be further added to after the awards have been made in the Hereford classes at Kansas City and Chicago.

The Hartburn Stock Farm, a three-quarter-section stretch of fine land, well sheltered, and admirably adapted for stock raising, situated two miles north of Oids, on the Calgary and Edmonton branch of the C.P.R., is the home of one of the best herds of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in Alberta. This herd is owned by A. E. Noad, a man who has been in the cattle business for several years now and well-known as a good feeder of stock. It was while pursuing this particular branch of his stock-raising operations, that Mr. Noad found that he was getting the best results from, and that the kind of cattle easiest to feed, were the progeny of grade cows, sired to a purebred Angus bull.

This fact ultimately led Mr. Noad into the pure-bred business altogether, and he now has a herd of over 60 head of registered females, headed by the four-year-old bull, "Marshall of Glencarnock," by the imported sire "Everest of Harviestown," dam, "Missie of Glencarnock," from the well-known herd of J. D. McGregor, Brandon.

This bull was first at the Calgary Summer Show this year, and also won the senior championship. He is low set, of decidedly graceful carriage, and a quartette of young bulls got by him, seen at the Hartburn farm by The Guide's fieldman, a few weeks ago, speak for themselves, and for their prepotent sire. One of them won the junior calf class at Calgary last summer, and was good enough to get the reserve junior championship ribbon. He is a half-brother of the youngster from the same herd which was sold at Calgary Bull Sale last spring for \$1,250.

All four youngsters are the kind lovers of Angus are looking for, they are blocky, compact, deep of twist, short of leg and show the evenness and smoothness, which invariably goes with the well-bred "Doddie."

These bulls will in all probability be offered for sale at Calgary next spring.

The females in Mr. Noad's herd, comprise quite a few "Pride of Aberdeens," "Ericas," "Blackbirds," and other representatives of the aristocratic lines of Angus ancestry. Several of the good females also came from the Glencarnock herd at Brandon.

Mr. Noad only started into pure-breds three years ago, and already his cattle are showing a high degree of excellence.

He is offering for sale a number of his females bred to his herd bull, and to those looking for some good foundation stock to start with they are well worth while looking up.

One of the most whole-hearted enthusiasts of the black and white dairy cow in Alberta, and the Holstein-Friesian can rally to her colors many enthusiasts in the Western province, is George E. White, of Lacombe.

Hailing from Ohio, some ten years ago, Mr. White brought with him nine head, a couple of two-year-old heifers, and seven head of younger stock, and settled at the Cold Springs Ranch, three miles west of the town above mentioned. From these nine head, has sprung his present herd, all of his own raising, with the exception of the Holstein for Western Canada. With her rugged constitution, great capacity for roughage and feed, coupled with her wonderful milking records, he believes that while she does not at present bring the high popular prices prevailing for animals of the favorite beef breeds, yet, notwithstanding, he reckons present prices fair, the general outlook for the future of the breed, very favorable, and is of opinion that sooner or later, the breed will occupy the prominence in the Western Canadian dairy world which she occupies in other countries. Mr. White has at the present time heading his herd the bull "Korndyke Forest Dekol," of the well-known Laycock breeding, by "Korndyke Poseh Pontiac," out of Laycock's well-known prize-winning cow "White Rose Sylvia." This bull possesses in a marked degree many of the qualifications of his prize-winning ancestry.

Mr. White is a staunch upholder of the Record of Performance and Record of Merit, and his herd has in it at the present time quite a number of animals which are efficient milking machines. The Guide representative, looking over the animals a few weeks ago, was able to secure the following figures relating to some of the records in the herd at the present time: "Korndyke Palestine Hengerveld," as a three-year-old, gave 14,042 pounds of milk and 648½ pounds butter. "Korndyke Lyons Hengerveld," as a two-year-old, made 420 pounds butter, and as a full aged cow, over 600 pounds. "Korndyke Palestine Wayne" (26509), as a two-year-old, holds a record of 13941 pounds milk, 439 pounds butterfat, testing 3.15. "Countess Korndyke Lyons," sired by "Royalton Korndyke Count," out of the above mentioned cow "Korndyke Lyons Hengerveld," as a two-year-old, gave 9,502 pounds milk and 398.75 pounds butter, testing 3.5.

Mr. White recently sold a cow "Lady

Korndyke Pictetje," which, as a two-year-old, gave 13,044 pounds milk and 517½ pounds butter, and as a mature cow, 14,527 pounds milk and 534 pounds butter on her second consecutive test.

The best records Mr. White has got from his females are those from animals the get of "Korndyke Hengerveld Wayne," a bull bred by McCormick, of Moorewood, Ont., and which he purchased from a neighbor who was using him very successfully on a herd of grades, while on the female side, they are chiefly descendants of the two-year-old heifer "Palestine Flower" which he brought with him to this country. So much for the Holstein records which speak for themselves. And it might be mentioned in passing that the animals in the herd are all tuberculin tested.

Some three years ago Mr. White decided to go into the breeding of O.I.C. hogs, and started with a sow from W. J. Cummings, Glenlea Stock Farm, Winnipeg. Then he got a boar and sow from the L. B. Silver Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, and a boar and sow from Crandall, one of the biggest breeders on the other side of the line. This boar is a son of the noted "Schoolmaster," the highest priced boar of the breed and which was grand champion at the 1916 Chicago International. The get of this boar is of the most approved type, they are of a good length with broad backs, and when asked why he preferred the O.I.C.'s, as a breed, Mr. White was not slow to state that he has had the best of luck with O.I.C.'s; they are a quiet hog, and they throw good strong litters of 12 to 14 as a rule. Mr. White has quite a number for sale at the present time, and can accommodate purchasers with singles, pairs or trios. He has also a yearling bull calf to dispose of, sired by "Sir Mutual Korndyke Dekol," dam "Korndyke Missie Hengerveld," whose dam was "Pictetje Dekol Palestine," a grand-daughter of "Palestine Star," whose record was 14,518 pounds milk and 608½ pounds butter, made when carrying twin heifer calves.

It is with a great deal of pleasure that we introduce to The Guide readers, Harry Hearnonemus, breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle, of Donalds, Alberta. Donalds is on the Battle River branch of the C.N.R., and Mr. Hearnonemus' place of 700 acres is within a few miles of that station and 17 miles north of the town of Stettler. Mr. Hearnonemus has been breeding Shorthorns in the Stettler district for the past 16 years, and though his stock would be able to hold its own in any show ring, he has contented himself with exhibiting only at his local fair. In his own vicinity however, every one you may ask has something good to say of the quality of his cattle. It was indeed a pleasure to the representative of The Guide to look over his string of 40 good females.

His herd in other years, has generally run around 100 head, but feed and labor problems this year forced him to cut it down as far as possible.

His stock has always had a ready sale in his own district, in fact the demand has generally exceeded the supply. The herd bull is the two-and-a-half-year-old "Halbertie Chief," Imp. (107275). This bull was bred by Alex. Reid, of Durris Mains, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. His sire is "Marksman" (126765), and dam "Bessie 38th," Imp. (121354). The Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for the province, purchased him from W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., and sold him to his present owner. Quite a number of Mr. Hearnonemus' breeding females are by "Choice Hero," by "Choice Arthur," Imp., while on the dam's side they go back to "Old Beauty 30," Imp., so it is apparent that this young sire should "nick" pretty well with the female stock.

Some of the heifers are the get of "Willow Ridge Marquis," a son of the well-known "Gainford Marquis." "Willow Ridge Marquis," it will be remembered, was bred by R. W. Caswell, of Saskatoon.

He came into the hands of H. S. Currie, of Castor, at Mr. Caswell's dispersion sale, and he is still doing good service in the herd of Norman Harrison, Priddis, Alta.

This bull's heifers in Mr. Hearnonemus' herd are really very choice, in fact they are as good a commercial lot as any Shorthorn man would wish to possess.

There are a few other heifers in the herd sired by "Village Hero" (403201), and taken all over the animals form an aggregation of richly-bred high class Shorthorns which any breeder might feel well satisfied to own. Mr. Hearnonemus has well satisfied to own. Mr. Hearnonemus has at present but will have some young stock to offer in the spring.

H. S. Currie, of Castor, Alta., who is advertising Oxford sheep for sale in the Guide, reports his sales above the average this year. After going the circuit of the Western fairs this summer, Mr. Currie shipped his Oxfords and Hampshires to Vancouver Fair, and afterwards went the round of the Pacific Coast fairs at Spokane, Wash.; Helena, Mont.; Yakima, Wash. and Salem, Ore. At all these fairs his stock took the principal prizes, only dropping one red ribbon. At Vancouver he secured the gold medal offered for the best flock of sheep on the grounds, and at Yakima he won another gold medal for the best fat sheep on exhibition. He also won the silver medal at Salem, for the best group of five rams of any breed. He reports that he has still 225 head of Oxford ewes, one to four years old, all bred, as well as Hampshire shires, all ages, both sexes. He makes a special offering of seven Hampshire ram lambs. In Shorthorn cattle he has a few Scotch bred bull calves from cows of the "Jill," "Missie," "Rose, Montrath," and "Starford" strains. In Clydesdales he has a few well bred mares he can part with. The shorthorn bull calves, for sale are sired by a son of the well-known "Gainford



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"The system is not only novel, but scientific and aggressive, and is highly spoken of by all classes of business men, particularly those of financial experience."—Opinion of prominent banker (name on request).

Marquis," and these are of uniform conformation, and type, individual character, and show clearly that they possess the width and depth and beauty of lines which go to make the good sire. Willow Ridge stock. Farm is well-known throughout Western Canada, for the quality and excellence of its stock.

The outstanding feature of the Boys' and Girls' Club Fair held at Red Deer, October 19, was the large number of pigs of excellent quality on exhibition. They were said to be the greatest reflection of pigs seen in the west, well-grown, smooth and possessing any amount of quality and type. These pigs were purchased by J. May, when five to six weeks old, and on the day of the fair several weighed 250 pounds and the majority would easily go 200 pounds. Berkshires and Durocs were the breeds represented consisting of 38 pens. As many as 34 competed in one class. The main attraction was the pair of Berkshire sows, fed by a ten-year-old girl, Miss Woodnorth. This pair of sows were only a few days over six months and weighed 250 pounds or better. They were sired by Wm. Gilbert's well-known quality boar "Ames Rival." Mr. Gilbert supplied all the Berkshires, and was well pleased with the care the children had given them. He secured some of the pigs to take back to his farm at Stony Plains, although in some cases the owners refused to part with their pigs in spite of tempting offers. Mr. Elliot and Mr. Whithouse, secretary, were particularly well pleased with the showing made by the children. G. H. Hulton acted as judge and his work was not easy, competition being keen in several classes.

**Christie & Ritchie's Sale
Not Postponed**

Late last week we received a letter from L. Christie, advising us that their sale advertised for November 20, and which was reported in last week's issue of The Guide as cancelled, was still to be held on the date advertised. Our readers will kindly note this change and those in need of good stock should arrange to attend this sale on November 20. Look up their advertisement in The Guide issue of November 6 and 13.

The Aristocrat Among Sheep

Continued from Page 8

duced a permanent type in accordance with his own ideas of perfection. He exhibited for the first time at the second meeting of the Royal Society, held at Cambridge in 1840, and continued annually to exhibit till 1860, at Canterbury he took all the six prizes offered by the society for rams. His dispersion of the Babraham flocks in 1862, when they were sold by auction, was the foundation of some of the best Southdown flocks in Cambridge and Suffolk. They brought for the first time the high price of £10,926 for 969 sheep.

Improving Native Stock

The bringing of the Southdown sheep to that part of England had indirectly another result. Mr. Webb would have none of the native Norfolk breed, but others, perhaps because they could not afford to make a change, continued to keep them, and by crossing the Norfolk ewe with the Southdown ram the Suffolk breed was evolved. These Suffolks are, in themselves, an example of the prepotency of the Southdown ram and the pre-eminence of this breed for crossing purposes.

The reason is plain. When John Ellman set about improving the native sheep of his Downs he introduced no foreign blood. The improvement he made in his own and his neighbors' flocks was entirely due to his genius in selection. He may have done something in in-breeding which is supposed to cause finer wool and finer bone besides accentuating breed characteristics which are desirable. Perhaps a study of his writings might tell us something of his methods, for he made no secret of them. We feel it might not be of much practical use to us. The conditions of life in England 150 years ago were different from those in Canada in this

year of grace 1918. The treatment required by the class of sheep he had to handle when he first began to improve the Southdown, would not suit the highly developed animals he left when his work was done—Autres temps autres mœurs. We must always begin where our fathers left off trying to make the best of it even as they did. Why is it that the popularity and usefulness of the Southdown have increased in these years wherever it is known in the Eastern or Western Hemisphere?

This question is easily answered. We have only to look at the picture of this grazing flock to see that the Southdown more than any other animal represents the ideal Mr. Bakewell placed before him: it lays on flesh in the "roasting places, not the boiling places," as he quaintly expressed himself. So much is this the case that we question if any part of the carcass cannot be used profitably as "roasting pieces" except the head and feet. The butcher knows this, and in consequence advertises the Southdown with a dual result, good in one way, for it brings the breed into prominence and makes the name well known. In another it does harm for when a customer asks for Southdown anything small seems to be labelled with that magic name. The mutton sold may be very distinctly related to that breed "a family connection" as the Scots say, which does not mean much. Now, small mutton is not necessarily good mutton, and much that is sold under the name is not of a character to increase the popularity of the breed. It is in the hands of the farmers of this country to increase the supply of an article for which the demand is pressing.

Under Actual Test

This brings us to another part of our

subject. During a pretty wide agricultural experience and a considerable acquaintance with the farming population of Canada and elsewhere, I have never heard any objection to the Southdown breed but one. This is its small size. People speak of the "Little Southdown" in terms of contemptuous affection. Does it deserve this, the contempt, not the affection we mean? We believe not more than does our contemptible little army deserve the Kaiser's scorn. It is not easy for any private individual to answer this question convincingly, but fortunately we have unanswerable statistics to do so. These are extracts from the catalog of the Smithfield Show. For comparison, the 12 heaviest lambs of the Leicesters the Shropshires and the Southdowns are taken:—

	Leicesters	Shropshires	Southdowns
1885	169	145	175
1887	160	142	166
1890	145	162	167

It will be noted that the "Little Southdown" has an average advantage of 20 pounds per head over the Shropshires.

Perhaps the reason why the public is deceived in believing that the Southdown is small is in a great measure produced by his fine proportions, one of its very virtues. He is the most compact and handsome sheep on our markets. He does not stand high, but who wants long legs on a sheep, or for that matter, any meat-producing animal and with his short legs he can get over the ground as well as the best of them. Purposely the weights of lambs of the respective breeds have been chosen, for it is said the best time to judge a sheep is as a lamb. Not only this, but it proves the truth of another claim of the Southdown breeders, namely, its early maturity. This characteristic is one of the most valuable that can be claimed. In old times sheep were at their best at about three years old. Now no stockman can afford to lay out his money



If you are

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Herefo

old; 5 Y
25 Cow

Shorth

30 Pure

bred by M
from Van F

CHRIS

for this length of time to his success in business have a speedy turn of ways of our farms been superseded. The International Livestock Exposition, most of those, and space does quotations we only facts from which you some years past, the carried all before the carcass of the show of wether over or years, champion caribones have all been downs. At the On Guelph, the blue rib the Drummond cup lambs of any breed, downs, 1913, 1914, 1 succession. The M awarded to Sir Geo the best five lambs also won by Southdown Experiment representing different chosen and fed on feeds for a breed inhibited the Southdown with grade Shrop second. In fact it write further instances, although study of the prize and to prospective live reading. It will be noted in the Wisconsin sheep was a close second stands the Shropshire money to the superiority for crossing purposes that the Shropshire present perfection. look at examples of together to know the related. The real reason is considered small. When in speaking animal the speaker on his audience the the one thing we put the subject of the r



An Opportunity to Buy Good Stock

There is a marked shortage of livestock in every country of the world. The man who invests his money in good livestock now will be in a position to take advantage of the high prices that are bound to prevail when peace is restored.

If you are aiming to get established in Pure-bred Stock or wish to improve already existing herds, it will be to your advantage to attend the Sale of

CHRISTIE & RITCHIE, at Kamsack, Sask., Nov. 20, 1918

Sale to Commence at 10 a.m. Sharp

The Offering Comprises—

Herefords—50 Bull Calves, from 8 to 10 months old; 35 Heifer Calves, from 8 to 10 months old; 5 Yearling Heifers; 10 2-Year-old Heifers; 25 Cows.

The young things are all sired by "Sunbeam," a grandson of "Perfection Fairfax" and "Standard Lad 3rd," by "Standard," the bull that was sold for \$10,000. The cows and heifers of breeding age are safe in calf to these two bulls.

Shorthorns—25 Cows and Heifers, ranging in age from one to four years.

The Shorthorns represent some of the best Scotch families. Some have calves at foot and the balance are well along in calf to some of the best bulls in Ontario.

30 Pure-bred Yorkshire Swine; 1 aged Boar, bred by Macdonald College, Quebec; 5 Sows, bred from Van Horne's Stock; 25 Gilts.

20 Grade Cows, some with calves at foot and rebred to the two stock bulls. The rest due to freshen soon.

Catalogs mailed on application.

Farm 1 1/2 miles from Kamsack.

Conveyances will meet trains.

CHRISTIE & RITCHIE, Proprietors

GAR. JOHNSON, Govan, Auctioneer

for this length of time. It is necessary to his success in business that he should have a speedy turnover for the sleepy ways of our farming ancestors have been superseded. The prize lists of the International Livestock Show are for our purposes, most illuminating documents. As we have all easy access to those, and space does not permit large quotations we only note a very few facts from which you can see that for some years past, the Southdowns have carried all before them. The champion carcass of the show, champion carcass of wether over one and under two years, champion carcass of lamb. These honors have all been gained by Southdowns. At the Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, the blue ribbon of the society, the Drummond cup for the best five lambs of any breed, was won by Southdowns, 1913, 1914, 1915, three years in succession. The Massey Harris cup, awarded to Sir George Drummond for the best five lambs of any breed, was also won by Southdowns. At the Wisconsin Experiment Station, eight lambs representing different breeds were chosen and fed on precisely the same feeds for a breed test and when exhibited the Southdowns again triumphed with grade Shropshires as a close second. In fact it were wearisome to write further instances of Southdown successes, although we must commend a study of the prize lists, as interesting and to prospective buyers most instructive reading.

It will be noted in the experiment of the Wisconsin sheep men the Shropshire was a close second. As it at present stands the Shropshire is a living testimony to the superiority of the Southdown for crossing purposes. It is from the introduction of Southdown blood that the Shropshire breed has gained its present perfection. We only need to look at examples of these two breeds together to know that they are nearly related.

The real reason that the Southdown is considered small is not far to seek. When in speaking of a person or an animal the speaker begins to impress on his audience the size of said person, the one thing we may be sure of is that the subject of the remarks could not be

called handsome, it is in some way out of proportion else it would not impress one as large. Some of the tallest men we have known have never seemed to us to be very tall until we ourselves or some other average person stood beside them. In this picture the ram does not suggest either smallness or the reverse. As a matter of fact he weighs somewhere off and on 230 pounds. What he does suggest is good looks, suitability for his purpose, as a meat and wool-producing animal, an alert and pleasant expression and a fine disposition. He is not in any way a "pet," simply one of a flock, which has always been accustomed to kindly treatment, and therefore, did not resent the caresses of a little child who was attracted to him.

Let us, however, agree that the Southdown is not one of the largest breeds. Suppose it may be our favorite it would show only ignorance not to admire the great merits of many other breeds of sheep.—Each one no doubt can show some characteristic in which it excels, else would not men of great intelligence, sense of beauty, and with business capacity as well continue to breed them.

The Southdown, of course, measured by one of the long woolled breeds is

small. Let us shortly enumerate a few of its excellencies which may incline the balance in its favor. Three Southdowns at least can be kept on food that would barely keep two of the larger breed. The mutton and wool produced by the Southdown is produced at a less cost than that of any other breed. The mutton is of a better flavor and texture than any other on the market. The wool also brings a higher price per pound than any other wool on our market except merino. In comparison with the other short-wooled breeds we deny that it is small, and statistics prove it. It does not stand so high but the block test at the show yards prove exclusively that its carcass is as large as any in the way of dressed meat, which is what a sheep is required for.

Adaptability of the Southdown

We have placed before you a few, only a very few of the characteristics of the Southdown in the hope that it may encourage our readers to make a further examination into the claims this little aristocrat puts forward to his continued existence. He has never done anything to disgrace his undiminished and long pedigree, and the more you investigate the more you will be

impressed. Aristocrats, especially if they are the bearers of a title are not popular these democratic times, and the Southdown is undoubtedly an aristocrat, but let not that prejudice you against him. In the free air of the Western ranches he may drop that characteristic should it be objected to. We might say something about using the Southdown ram as a sire whenever crossing is desirable. The Southdown is the only pure Down breed. Before coming to this continent it had imposed its character more or less on all the other Down breeds. We are, therefore, more certain of the results of crossing with a flock of grade ewes for instance. Their pedigree is unknown and the result of mating except with a ram of pure breed cannot be predicted. Suppose, for instance, we take a Suffolk ram, a good sheep in himself, and some of our ewes have like himself, Norfolk blood, what is more likely than that their progeny should "throw back" a common event in breeding, and we are left with Norfolk lambs on our hands. This breed we believe to have deserved to be rejected, as we are told Mr. Webb did, but at present we cite this only as an example. It is necessary in choosing a sire for any flock to buy the best individual ram procurable, but it is equally necessary if we are to get the best results that we should choose a ram of the purest breed to be found. Old proverbs which are the concentrated wisdom of the people in the epigrammatic form abound on this very subject. The French, whose talent for epigram is known, say "bon chien chasse de race," for instance. Where as in many Western flocks there is an admixture of merino blood the Southdown ram makes an ideal sire. The lambs produced are probably as nearly what is wanted for their environment as can be imagined. Additional substance is given and the hardiness and adaptability of the animal to its surroundings is increased while the quality of its mutton and the quantity at least of its wool is improved. We do not know the reason of this as we have simply the opinion of persons we consider reliable to go upon, and we have from time to time seen the good results



A Choice Shorthorn Female in the herd of Hon. Duncan Marshall, Olds, Alta. Note the straight lines of rib and feminine character of this heifer.

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Purchase Your Piano

from the
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Now that the long, dark evenings are here, music lovers in many homes will turn their thoughts to the purchase of a new Piano. Do not be misled into a hasty purchase of a poor instrument, lured by the attraction of a seeming low price. Buy only from a house of well-proved reliability.

House of McLean Pianos, known throughout the West for nearly 30 years for their great value and sterling worth can be purchased from \$350 up. Easy Terms where desired.

Write for Catalogues.

Absolute reliability of service and integrity of dealing are assured at the House of McLean.



McLean & Co. Limited
 The West's Greatest Music House
 The Home of the Heintzman & Co. Piano and the Victrola

329 PORTAGE AVENUE Dept. G. WINNIPEG

of the judicious introduction of the Southdown into these grade flocks. We know enough to predict a great future for the Southdown in the West of Canada. He is a success wherever he goes and wins the admiration, and we should like to say the affection also of everyone with whom he comes in contact. He is the surest investment we can make, and so far as we know has never gone back on his friends. Can this boast be made with truth of many of ourselves!

Dr. Rutherford Appointed to Railway Commission of Canada.

Outstanding vacancies on the Dominion Railway Board have been filled. Simon J. McLean, whose term expired some time ago after 10 years' service on the commission, has been re-appointed, and will continue as the board's expert in transportation problems. J. G. Rutherford, Calgary, ex-M.P., and formerly livestock commissioner for the Dominion, but more recently connected with the Canadian Pacific irrigation work in the west, has been appointed to the vacancy created by the expiry of the ten-year term of D'Arcy Scott, who has not been re-appointed.

The position of assistant chief commissioner was formerly held by Mr. Scott. No one has yet been designated for the post. Commissioner McLean is for the present barred from taking the post, as the Railway act requires that both the chief commissioner and the assistant shall be lawyers of ten years' standing. An amendment to the act will probably be provided.

The West has not had former representation on the board. Dr. Rutherford will now provide such representation.

Agricultural College Stays

Hon. Edward Brown, Provincial Treasurer of Manitoba, has announced that he has received from General S. C. Mewburn, Minister of Militia and Defence, notification that the Dominion Government has decided not to take over the Manitoba Agricultural College buildings at St. Vital, but will, instead, with the consent of the provincial authorities, complete the deal for the Tuxedo property (the old Agricultural College buildings), and build the required extensions there for carrying out the designs for hospital treatment of returned soldiers on a far ampler scale than that on which they are now being carried on there. The transfer of the Tuxedo property from the Province to the Dominion, which has never been completed, will be carried out immediately, \$300,000 being the sum which will pass from the Dominion to the Manitoba treasury. With the actual taking over of the Tuxedo property, it is understood that the Dominion authorities will proceed at once with the building of the required extensions to the present buildings.

The Farm Journal has said time and time again that farmers were entitled to seats at the first table, but we will never get there until we learn to pull together. We say without qualification that it is absolutely necessary for farmers to organize, for business purposes, if they are to receive only what they are entitled to: A good living and ten per cent.—Farm Journal.

Patriotic Funds

November 9, 1918.

Belgian Relief Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$12,688.72
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gompf, Aberdeen, Sask.	25.00
A. E. Vollans, Wiseton, Sask.	10.00
Mrs. John Stanley, Carnduff, Sask.	5.00
Total	\$12,728.72
Blue Cross Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$ 214.67
Ruby Law, Justice, Man.	.50
Kathleen Gull, Pettapiece, Man.	.50
Jack Rowley, Plato, Sask.	.50
Fred Rowley, Plato, Sask.	.25
Gertrude Metherwell, Lashburn, Sask.	.25
Dorothy K. Jones, Stenen, Sask.	.10
Wallace W. Black, Gull Lake, Sask.	.10
Eleanor D. Hoover, Forbes, Sask.	.05
Total	\$214.22
Red Cross Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$ 7,856.11
G. J. Senander, Webb, Sask.	2.10
A. E. Vollans, Wiseton, Sask.	10.00
Total	\$7,868.21

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To ship your Furs to us this Season

We Want and We Can Use
 500,000 Muskrats
 100,000 Wolves

We Will Pay at all times the highest market prices, and we pay express charges on all shipments.

Write us for Price List and Shipping Tags

DOMINION FUR CO.
 241 Princess St., Winnipeg

RAW FURS

Fur trappers are now all out setting traps and actually getting the fur. Prices were never so high and demand equally great.

SHIP TO US your catch. We always pay top prices.

Beef Hides still keep high. We handle everything in Hides and Furs. Write to for our new Price List; meantime, ship all you have, on hand.

NORTHWEST HIDE & FUR CO.
 Limited
 278 RUPERT AVENUE, WINNIPEG

RAW FURS

**HIDES, WOOL
 SENECA ROOT**

Ship all yours to us. You can depend on honest grading, top prices and prompt payment. Write for Price List.

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RAW FURS

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

Live Poultry

We can handle all you have to sell. Ship Chickens, Hens and Roosters new. Hold Ducks, Geese and Turkeys for high December prices.

Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg on all shipments received until further notice.

Chickens, No. 1 grade, per lb. 20¢
 Hens, fat, per lb. 15¢
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Crates supplied—Get your birds in early.

The W. J. GUEST FISH CO. LTD.
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In New York, the Fv where fur prices als market value. Send We need your furs list free! Write for la today!

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 Dealers in Raw Fu Golden 908 WEST NEW Y

Ship To Silb

Bigger dema kinds this year up. And Silb the market.

We can't fill furs quick. Gr derstand price record prices v

Ship to the le best market. Fitt ing trappers fa house with a m grade highest a that satisfies" by

No Broke No Con

ALL the money now buys direct get started ship money. Try us.

Write to us t guaranteed price ing plan. Make -we pay more.

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TRAPPER GUIDE

LEARN TO PRODUCE MONEY FOR LINCOLN & CO.

Take to t most money Older Men This Year. The Time is a great will be very big. Ionia shippers to pay you all with a grain then I Square Deal. We we cannot fill. So Book. Hides wan LINCOLN HIDE & FUR

WHEN WRITING PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

As a matter of business, what do you think of the plan?

You are a farmer.

Canada is a farming country.

Canada grows more food than the people of Canada need.

To prosper she must sell that surplus food.

Great Britain is our best customer for grain, pork, beef, cheese and other farm products.

Every practical man must see how important it is to hold the British trade. Canada wants not only the profit on this trade, she wishes to create a goodwill in Britain towards Canadian products and thus assure our export business for the future.

At the moment Great Britain asks for credit, asks Canada to sell her the products of the farm, "on time." To hold her trade, it is necessary to give this credit.

This takes capital—immense capital. For, Britain's purchases from Canada are huge, and these purchases must be paid for in cash.

In these times, it is not easy even for a nation as wealthy as Canada to procure money. Certainly, no other country can lend us money. The only way now open for Canada to secure

money is to borrow from the people of Canada.

This is the reason for selling Victory Bonds.

Can anyone deny the sound business sense of this plan of protecting our valuable market?

From the standpoint of the man who lends, what better security could he get for his money? Where else could he get a five-and-a-half per cent. return on such security? Where would he find an investment to pay interest so regularly and with so little trouble to the lender? Certainly Canadians have an opportunity to benefit very directly from this borrowing plan.

And the money Canada borrows is spent entirely in Canada—a very large part of it for the very crops the farmer has to sell.

Therefore, if the Victory Loan is a success, business in Canada must be good, the nation must prosper and so be able to carry on a vigorous war effort in France and Flanders.

As a practical man you must approve of the Victory Loan plan.

Then help it along. Put your own money into Victory Bonds; urge your friends to buy; work hard among your loyal neighbors to make the Victory Loan 1918 an overwhelming success.

BUY VICTORY BONDS

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee
in co-operation with the Minister of Finance
of the Dominion of Canada.



Jack Canuck—Storekeeper

JACK Canuck is running an immense produce business these days.

He has millions of bushels of grain; boat loads of flour; vast herds of cattle, sheep and pigs; butter, cheese and poultry and other food supplies by the train-load.

The customers at his counter are Great Britain, France and Italy, whose credit is unquestionable, but who are just now short of cash. So Jack Canuck in order to sell his goods must give his customers credit until the war is won.

It is just the same situation that confronts every storekeeper who gives farmers credit until their crops are harvested.

So Jack Canuck borrows money

on Victory Bonds in order to give credit to his customers.

He pays good interest on Victory Bonds. He offers as security all Canada and everything contained therein.

By issuing Victory Bonds Jack Canuck keeps his big business going—and all the money he borrows from Canadians he spends in Canada.

* * * *

We must buy Victory Bonds in order that the business of Jack Canuck shall remain prosperous and healthy.

We must buy Victory Bonds in order that our brave and gallant army shall have food, clothing and ammunition to win complete Victory over the enemies of our country.

Buy Victory Bonds
 so that Jack Canuck can continue to give credit to his customers

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

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Greater Winnipeg
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6% Gold Bonds

Offer absolute safety of principal. Prompt payment of interest yielding 6 1/2 per cent. Easy purchasability. Ready Marketability. No risk. No bother.

We have Bonds of the latest issue for Western sale. Can you find a better investment for your money? Write or telegraph orders or send for information to—

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BOND DEALERS

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Winnipeg

We buy and sell Bonds for our own account and any statements made with reference to Bonds sold, while not guaranteed, are our opinion based on information we regard as reliable, being data we act upon in purchase and valuation of securities.

VICTORY BONDS

An Investment Recommended
By Every Bank In Canada



The only real difference between twenty \$5 Government bills and a \$100 Victory Bond is, that the Victory Bond pays 5 1/2% interest. The security is exactly the same. Behind both bills and bond are the total resources of the Dominion.

Leaving all sentiment aside, it would be impossible to find a more desirable investment than the new Victory Bonds.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA Established 1864.
with its 19 Branches in Manitoba, 21 Branches in Saskatchewan, 33 Branches in Alberta, 8 Branches in British Columbia, 152 Branches in Ontario and 31 Branches in Quebec serves Rural Canada most effectively.
WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

ESTABLISHED 1875

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID UP \$7,000,000 RESERVE FUND \$7,000,000
PELEG HOWLAND, PRESIDENT E. HAY, GENERAL MANAGER
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

SERVE THE EMPIRE

Canada calls on every farmer to produce all his land will yield. Should you require a loan in order to increase your production, it will be well to consult our local manager.

We Negotiate Farmers' Sale Notes.

126 Branches - 48 Branches in Western Canada.

THRIFT

This word was symbolized and interpreted aright by the French people prior to and after the War of 1870-71. Every Nation engaged in the present World War must learn the lesson of Thrift and practice it from now on, and none more so than the Canadians.

Every dollar saved is a dollar added to the Country's financial strength, and the Country's revenues are thereby increased.

BUY A VICTORY BOND, the highest class security obtainable! Save and thrive!

Out service, at your disposal FREE OF CHARGE TO YOU AS WELL AS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

THE STANDARD TRUSTS CO.

346 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.
Capital, \$1,000,000. Reserve, \$800,000.
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Business and Finance

AT midnight on Saturday next, November 16, the Victory Loan drive will end. Up to that hour Victory Bonds may be subscribed for.

Considerations of national importance, to say nothing of the considerations of individual self-interest is making an excellent investment, prompt every Canadian to subscribe for Victory Bonds to the utmost of his power.

Those who have already invested in Victory Bonds of 1918, will do well to figure out carefully whether they cannot secure for themselves some more of this exceptionally favorable investment.

Do not forget that Victory Bonds of 1918 can be secured up to midnight next Saturday, when the lists will be closed.

The Loan and National Finance

The importance of the Victory Loan and its bearing on Canadian business is very great. Details of the statement of the chartered banks show that in between the period when the funds from the First Victory Loan were exhausted and the period when the first payment on the Second Victory Loan, the credit of the banks has had to be availed of by the government to assist in the carrying on of its war activities.

Meaning of Security Holdings

The banks holdings of "Dominion Government and Provincial Government securities," the item which now reflects the fluctuations in the government's temporary borrowing from the banks, through sales of Dominion treasury bills, expanded from \$100,152,237 at the end of June to \$223,313,609 at the end of September.

With these advances the government was in possession of an ample supply of working capital, for the cash balance to its credit in the banks at the end of September was \$97,328,077, against \$86,436,245 at the end of June, and \$117,664,042 in May, the month when the final payment on the First Victory Loan was made.

How the Plan Works

"To lend direct to the State is good for everyone except apparently for the bankers," said Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in opening the new war bond campaign in Great Britain at the beginning of the month. "It naturally would pay the bankers better to receive money from their depositors at a low rate and lend it to the State at a higher rate. But the bankers must think not only of the interests of their institutions, for which they are responsible, but also of the interest of their country. Everyone from the point of view even of self-interest knows well that unless the nation emerges victoriously from this struggle it will be ruin for banks and everything else within the Empire."

The Process of Liquidation

Last November, on the eve of the First Victory Loan, the banks' holdings of Dominion and Provincial securities amounted to \$195,508,089. Liquidation by the government out of the loan reduced the item to a low point of \$100,152,237 in June, and, as stated in the foregoing, the figures are up now to \$223,313,609. The process of liquidation will be resumed as the proceeds of the new loan reach the government. In the early part of the process of liquidation the decrease in public deposits will partially offset the paying off of government debts to the banks. But, as in the case of the last loan, the decrease in deposits should be made up very quickly and then the amount paid back to the banks by the government becomes permanent gain in the lending power of the banks.

More Flour Milling Profits

The Annual report of Western Canada Flour Mills Co., showing the largest earnings in the history of the company, completes the huge monumental mass of milling profits unveiled at the recently held annual meetings of the big milling corporations, of record-breaking statements from Canadian millers issued this autumn.

Unprecedented Profits

Net profits at \$543,844 compared with \$418,023 a year ago; the surplus balance

of \$455,955 available for dividends equalled earnings at the rate of 12 1/2 per cent. on the capital stock, enlarged by the 10 per cent. stock dividend declared last autumn, against \$326,359 the preceding year, or 15.4 per cent. earned on the smaller issues. After distributing 10 per cent. to shareholders in cash dividends and bonus—in addition to the 10 per cent. stock dividend distributed in December and charged to previous surplus—the company carried forward a balance of \$226,253.

Tabulated Comparisons

Following the practice recently adopted by other millers, the annual statement of the Western Canada Flour Mills Company, for the first time separates flour milling profits from other profits and income from investments. Comparisons of profit and loss figures for three years follow:—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Profits:			
Milling	\$289,929		
Other	253,915		
Tot. Profits	\$543,844	\$418,023	\$376,360
Bond int.	87,889	91,664	93,500
Balance	\$455,955	\$326,359	\$382,760
Dividends	229,702	169,976	169,874
Surplus	226,253	156,383	112,786
Prev. Surp.	\$632,181	\$688,268	\$675,680
Tot. Surp.	\$858,434	\$844,651	\$864,368

*After deducting \$212,470 stock dividend.

In addition to provision for all taxes, etc., writing off prior to showing profits for the year included \$183,006 on good will account, that item now appearing in the balance sheet as a nominal \$1.00. Bond debt was reduced about \$65,000 through sinking funds.

Assets and Liabilities

Comparisons of balance sheet figures of the past two years follow:—

	1918	1917
ASSETS		
Property	\$2,516,654	\$2,809,423
Investments	1,111,074	673,986
Goodwill	1	183,007
Accs. receiv.	871,800	724,610
Inventory	509,084	1,576,257
War bonds	250,000	
Cash	235,899	27,807
Defer. ch'gs.	69,164	
Total	\$5,663,479	\$5,795,422*
LIABILITIES		
Cap. stock	\$2,340,100	\$2,124,700
Bonds	1,439,926	1,504,821
Bond int.	43,454	45,794
Dividend due	93,604	42,684
Accs. payable	887,960	1,233,251
P. & L. surplus	858,434	844,651
Total	\$5,663,479	\$5,795,422*

*Included in inventory.

Mr. Kelly on the Outlook

Andrew Kelly, president, notes in his report as a new development of the year the erection of a concrete storage warehouse at Toronto, which now provides the necessary facilities for the company's business there. Dealing with general conditions, Mr. Kelly says, in part:—

"The crop this year, while below the average in quantity, is of exceptionally good quality. The price has been fixed for the crop year, and provided production can be kept up the company should be able to continue to operate with results favorable to shareholders."

Mortgage Men and Seed Grain

Representatives of mortgage companies met the Saskatchewan government recently in regard to the seed grain situation, and it is now up to the head offices of the companies to make the next move.

The situation is that rural municipalities in most cases will purchase the seed wheat required for their ratepayers on patented lands. They have power to borrow for this purpose and take as security a mortgage on the land of those who receive advances of seed grain which take priority over all other encumbrances on the land, with the exception of first mortgages. In addition, the municipalities have a seed grain lien on the crop of the land seeded with

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STOCK (Miscellaneous)

THE ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAVE FOR sale a number of Shorthorn bulls and females...

G. A. TODD, HILLVIEW, MAN.—SHORT-horns and Oxford Down of good quality at right price.

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SCARCITY OF FRED COMPELS US TO SELL 10 head young Percherons. The stock is right and price also.

1900 FOR 3 HORSES, BARGAIN. WRITE for particulars and photo of each. Trade for staves or lumber considered.

SELLING—GRADE MARE AND 1 COLTS, rising 1, 2 and 3 years. Will sell for cash or take 18-inch threshing outfit or pure-bred Clydesdale.

FOR SALE—ONE PURE-BRED PERCHERON stallion, age 5, sired by "Garou." Apply, A. G. Hanson, Chateaufort, Sask.

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., Breeder of Clydesdales, Marcs and fillies for sale.

SHIRE STALLIONS AND MARES FOR SALE by Tom Rawlinson, Breeder and Importer, Inanfall, Alta.

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BOARS FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-Jerseys, from our large prize herd. New blood for breeders and old customers.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE-winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle.

FOR SALE—BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS, young boars and sows of the choicest breeding. Hold on money-back guarantee.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY pigs, unrelated pairs and trios. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.

FOR SALE—THREE CHOICE REGISTERED Yorkshire boars, also three gilts, farrowed May the 5th, descendants of prize winners.

O.L.C. BOARS, READY FOR SERVICE, Sired by "C. C. Haig," also June and October pigs.

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FOR SALE—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY pigs, from July 1st litter. Wm. Kuhn, Paynton, Sask.

BERKSHIRE BOARS FOR SALE, APRIL PIGS good ones, \$35 each. B. B. McLaren, Clear-water, Man.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR, age eighteen months, price \$90. Also Bred Rock cockerels.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY spring pigs, best breeding, either sex. L. W. Leuschen, Lathburn, Sask.

YORKSHIRE BOARS, THREE MONTHS OLD, for sale. W. L. Sims, Strasburg, Sask.

CATTLE

SHORTHORNS—ONE ROAN BULL, 3 YEARS old, quiet; two cows, 4 years old, one roan and one red, both raised calves this year and bred again; none of these related. \$600.

SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO 3 years; 20 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers in calf, mostly by Duke of Saska-ton, son of Gainford Marquis.

FOR SALE—RED POLLED CATTLE ON AC- count being short of feed. Offering ten head young cows from 2 to 7 years old; also seven young bull calves, 5 to 8 months old.

RED POLLED BULLS FOR SALE, "NOBLE Robin," No. 1543, grand champion Red Polled bull of Alberta and Saskatchewan, 6 years, all O.K.; and bull calves, 7 months old.

SELLING REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS cattle, fall offerings, a number of males and females, all ages, at reasonable prices.

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CATTLE—continued

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RED POLLED CATTLE—STOCK FOR SALE. E. & W. Darborough, Laura, Sask.

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED- ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

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SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, bred from Brandon winners, choice stock, healthy and vigorous, ready for immediate shipment.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$4.99 yearling hens, \$2.50. Five yearling hens and cockerels, and also \$15 (Dorcas strain). White Holland turkey toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00; pairs, red skin, \$10.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, TOM Barron record-laying strain, \$2.50 each, \$5.00 pair. Massive Mammoth Bronze turkey gobblers, pure-bred, 14 to 16 lbs., \$6.00 and \$7.00; hens, \$4.50.

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALU- minum, 90s-100. Celluloid colored spiral, \$1.00-100. Shipping crates, 1 and 2 bird, 40s and 50s each, in flat. Everything for poultrymen. Catalog free.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, \$5.00 each; pair, \$9.00. Mammoth Bronze turkey toms, \$6.00. Mrs. J. W. Cookson, Telford, Alta.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, Fisher's laying strain, limited number, choice birds, \$1.25 each. Empire Stock and Poultry Farm, Assinibois, Sask.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn cockerels, \$2.00 each; also Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$2.00 each. Samuel Walton, Jr., Box 123, Springfield, Sask.

CHOICE WYANDOTTE AND ROSE COMBED Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$2.50 each, three for \$6.00. Mrs. W. G. Fitzgerald, Grenfell, Sask.

WHITE WYANDOTTE ROOSTERS, MARTIN'S Regals train. Early well developed birds, \$3.00; later ones, \$2.00 and \$1.50. H. M. Crabb, Route 1, Borden, Sask.

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FIFTY PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCK- erels for sale, \$2.00, \$3.00 each; excellent stock. Thomas Sealie, Assinibois Poultry Farm, St. Eustache, Manitoba.

BEST PRIZE-WINNING WHITE PLYMOUTH Rock cockerels, April hatched, \$3.00. Pair White Holland turkeys, winners at Regina, \$15.00. Mrs. C. Tutt, Rosseau, Sask.

CHOICE, EARLY HATCHED SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$2 each, three for \$5. Hens for sale. Albert Robbles, Cayley, Alberta.

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, extra fine spring birds, weighing 15 lbs. Toms, \$6 and \$8; hens, \$5. Phone 462 1/2. M. D. McCusig, Portage la Prairie, Man.

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BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, PRIZE-WIN- ning strain, \$3.00 to \$7.00. Harold Symons, Route 1, Wapella, Sask.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND Red Cockerels, \$3.00. Elden W. Renwick, Coultervale, Man.

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PRIZE BRONZE TOMS, 18-20 LBS., MAY hatched, \$7.00-\$8.00. Monster birds. Horsfall, Huronville, Sask.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, MAY HATCHED' \$3.00; pair, \$5.50. Bronze gobblers, \$5.00. W. A. Stirling, Duffield, Alberta.

TOULOUSE GESE AND GANDERS, \$6.00 each. Mrs. Peach, Balmoral, Man.

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POULTRY—continued

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$2.00 each. Le Donogh, Graveland, Man.

CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, winter laying prize stock, \$2.50. George Busch, Elgin, Manitoba.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS FOR SALE, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. Mrs. A. D. Valenich, Wawona, Man.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCK- erels, \$3.00 each. Carl Spencer, Cayley, Sask.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, egg strain, \$1.50. E. R. Goldsmith, Gilbert Plains, Man.

TOM BARRON 282-EGG-STRAIN LEGHORN and Wyandottes, imported direct. J. J. Fink, Winkler, Man.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RHODE ISLAND RED chickens at \$1.50, both sex, double and single comb. C. W. Ames, Rylabrook, Sask.

FOR SALE—TOULOUSE GESE, MRS. T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man.

R. C. B. LEGHORN COCKERELS—PULLETS, \$1.75 each. J. A. McNaughton, Delorain, Man.

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NOTICE—EXCHANGE YOUR TROUBLE-SOME cream separator for a 500 lb. high grade new machine. Splendid trade proposition offered.

FOR SALE—1 JOHN DEERE ENGINE GANG plow in good condition, 6-furrow, 14-inch rolling coulters, breaker and stubble bottom.

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SHEEP—SHEEP FOR SALE, GOOD, YOUNG, grade breeding ewes, and a very fine selection of ewe and wether black faced lambs, together with Shropshire, Suffolk and Oxford rams.

CHOICE BRED SHROPSHIRE RAMS, YEAR- lings and lambs, nearly all imported from choice U.S. flocks. Price \$30.00 and up.

SELLING—EARLY SUFFOLK DOWN RAMS from imported flock, vigorous type, some weighing 150 lbs. Price \$25 and \$35. D. Paterson, Forest Home Farm, Berton, Man.

FOR SALE—CHOICE YEARLING SHROP- shire rams from \$35 to \$100. Some will weigh two hundred pounds. Send cash and if sheep not satisfactory, return at my expense, money will be refunded.

FOR SALE—1,500 BLACK AND WHITE FACE ewes, sired from Oxford and Leicester bucks, ages from one to four years old; all in good shape.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN rams, shearlings; also lambs sired by imported buck. For prices and show records write or phone.

ONE THOUSAND GOOD YOUNG GRADE breeding ewes. Three miles from Pasqua, nine miles from Moose Jaw.

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FOR SALE—25 REGISTERED OXFORD RAM lambs; also Yorkshire pigs, both sex.

FOR SALE—OXFORD DOWN RAM LAMBS (registered). Hugh Thornton, Brandon.

FOR SALE—OXFORD DOWN RAM LAMBS, \$30 each. Rogers Bros., Brookdale, Man.

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Yes, The Guide can sell your poultry. It has done it for hundreds of others and can do it for you. Read below what farmers say about The Guide's service in selling poultry.

I had an ad. in your paper for pure-bred cockerels—had very good results, sold all I had.—Mrs. A. Bradshaw, Packer, Sask.

Our last ad. costing \$3.00, brought us \$100 worth of business.—Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man.

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For as little as a Dollar The Guide can tell people in over 51,000 homes that you have poultry for sale. In what other way can you get such a wide market for your offerings. Let The Guide sell your poultry. It has done it for others and can do it for you.

The Rate is Economical—Five Cents a Word, Payable in Advance.

The Grain Growers' Guide WINNIPEG, MAN.

I had so many orders from my turkey ad. in your paper that I have been returning money by every mail.—Wm. Sherk, Stranraer, Sask.

My ad. for Toulouse Geese gave splendid results—sold all I had in three weeks.—C. F. Brewer, Dauphin, Man.

My ad. sold \$100 worth of eggs during the past month.—E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask.

WANTED—WOLF HOUND or other at about over 2 years. I have for sale pure-bred and orange, males, E. Davis, Box 161, Spring Valley, Kenora, Abern.

FOR SALE—22 REG- 20 registered Greyhounds. These dogs I have bought at the Valley Kennel, Abern.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED "Lionel" John, white, a beauty, be \$10. Sure pup, be Kidney, Sask.

FOUR WOLF HOUND (two untrained, first Bobt. H. Fitch, To.)

FOR SALE—PEDIGREE span six months to the up. A. E. McBride, C.

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THE TOLIVER FUN Discovered, a patent automobile. It costs ordinary tubes, is guaranteed to run puncture, or a new to the guarantee stamps price. National Sug Danse Ave. E., Winnip.

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SITUATION

WANTED—PERSONS rooms for us at home wards can be made, cellars, empty rooms now. Illustrated by Montreal Supply Co.

Small Po

G.—I intend to in run a washing machi- churn, etc., one that. What power would be gasoline or coal Alta.

A.—Re your su regard to a gas en- home, my judgment and-a-half or two would be sufficient lined. If however buyer is thinking electric lighting sy I would suggest a half horse-power er could be run from from which the of be run. When not ity the belt could pulley.

There are a nu small kerosene en- but for the one an- power outfits I do whether it is wor with kerosene. T these small engines not fuel expense, engine is in a cold under which condi give better service fessor of Agricult M.A.C.

DOGS

WANTED—WOLF HOUNDS, MUST BE 28 inches or over at shoulder, trained and fast, not over 3 years. State sex, breeding, etc. Have for sale pure-bred Russian pups, white and orange, males, \$20; females, \$15. W. C. Davis, Box 161, Springdale, Sask.

FOR SALE—22 REGISTERED RUSSIANS, 20 registered Greyhounds, 20 cross bred Wolfhounds. These dogs hold Saskatchewan record for rapid catching and killing. Pleasant Valley Kennels, Abernethy, Sask. 44-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIE, "Lionel" Jules, A.K.C. 235587; sable and white; a beauty; very intelligent. At stud, age 100. Sure pup getter. Price \$30. S. Taylor, Kelsey, Sask.

FOUR WOLF HOUNDS, TWO TRAINED AND two untrained, first class in every respect. Robt. H. Prebble, Tugash, Sask. 46-2

FOR SALE—PEDIGREED AIREDALE DOGS, age six months to three years. Prices from \$15 up. A. E. McBride, Carberry, Man. 46-3

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

THE TOLIVER PUNCTURE-PROOF TUBE. Discovered, a puncture-proof tube for your automobile. It costs very little more than an ordinary tube. It saves you worry and time and is guaranteed to run 5,000 miles without a puncture, or a new tube free. Every tube has the guarantee stamped right on it. Write for prices. National Supply Company, 45 Notre Dame Ave. E., Winnipeg.

BIFF THE KAISER—SPEND AN EVENING of amusement, send for this new fascinating game, the only one of its kind. Lots of fun for children and grown ups. Xmas will soon be here and you will need games for the home. Made by returned Canadian soldier. Order now. Price \$1.00, by mail \$1.15. Harold Wagh, 940 Corydon Ave., Winnipeg. 46-2

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CORDWOOD IN CARLOAD LOTS. WRITE for prices delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

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WANTED—PERSONS TO GROW MUSH-rooms for us at home; from \$15 per week upwards can be made by using waste space in cellars, empty rooms, root houses, etc. Start now. Illustrated booklet sent free. Address, Montreal Supply Company, Montreal. 45-9

Small Power Engine

G.—I intend to instal a small engine to run a washing machine, cream separator, churn, etc., one that a woman could handle. What power would you advise? Should it be gasoline or coal oil burning?—J. S., Alta.

A.—Re your subscriber's query in regard to a gas engine for use in the home, my judgment would be that one and-a-half or two horse-power engine would be sufficient for the work outlined. If however, the prospective buyer is thinking of installing an electric lighting system at a later date, I would suggest a three or three-and-a-half horse-power engine. The generator could be run from the same line shaft from which the other machines would be run. When not generating electricity the belt could be thrown off the pulley.

There are a number of very good small kerosene engines on the market but for the one and-a-half or two horse-power outfits I doubt very much as to whether it is worth while to bother with kerosene. The main item with these small engines is ease of operation not fuel expense, and very often the engine is in a cold part of the building under which conditions gasoline would give better service.—L. J. Smith, Professor of Agricultural Engineering, M.A.C.

SEED GRAIN

MITCHENER, TAYLOR'S AND REGISTERED Marquis wheats, Norway King and Gold Queen oats. Excellent stocks, though limited. Taylor's and Mitchener proved highest yields. Many customers astonished at their wheat and oat returns. Samples 25 cents. Order now. J. W. Broatch, Box 786, Moose Jaw, Sask. 45-2

SEED WHEAT—FIRST CLASS MARQUIS seed wheat for sale, cleaned ready to sow, will send sample. Farmers, club together and secure a car load now. Price in car lots \$2.13 f.o.b. Eyebrow, Sask. John Foulton, Eyebrow, Sask. 46-2

SELLING—TWO CARLOADS OF SEED OATS, one car feed oats. Price and sample on request. J. S. Paterson, Quill Lake, Sask. 46-6

WANTED—CAR OF OATS AND CAR OF barley. State price and if free from noxious weeds. C. Husk, Parkman, Sask.

FEED

WANTED—QUOTATIONS ON CAR OF FEED, oats, f.g.h. Carrothers, G.T.P. Grain Growers, Store, Carrothers. License No. 8-23833, Ballinora G.G. Assn. Ltd. 45-3

FOR SALE—250 TONS PRAIRIE HAY, PRICE \$9.00 in stack. Bert Hewson, Cut Knife, Sask. 46-2

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—SECTION, GOOD LEVEL medium chocolate loam, all under cultivation, one hundred and sixty acres seeded to Western rye grass, thirty-five acres to fall rye, seventy-five acres summer-fallowed, one quarter section is fall plowed and packed, balance in stubble; good water good buildings, valued about four thousand dollars, one half mile to good town of four elevators. Price forty-one dollars, part cash, balance terms to suit. Box 56, Guernsey.

150 ACRES, \$3850, WITH PAIR HORSES, 10 cows and 5 heifers, farm and dairy tools, crops, hay, wood, 1/2 mile stores, churches, school, 2 miles R.R. town. Rich dark loamy tillage, spring-watered pasture, wood, timber, fruit, 8-room house, 90-foot barn, silo, etc. To settle affairs \$3850, part cash, gets all. Full details page 15 Street's Big Catalog of this bargain and others, with stock, tools, crops. Copy free. E. A. Street Farm Agency, Dept. 3202, McKnight Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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

FOR SALE—CITY LOT WITH STABLE, CLOSE to Main St., south end, clear of encumbrance. Will take farm machinery or small breaking outfit, part payment. Snap. Box 20, The Grain Growers' Guide. 46-2

HALF-SECTION, BUILDINGS, FENCE, RUN-ning water, 180 acres stubble, 40 acres fall plowed, \$25 acre. Robert Hansen, Castor, Alta. 44-3

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WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF farm or unimproved land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS AND chicken ranches, write to Pemberton & Son 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 376f

Size of Nails

It too frequently happens that in going to the hardware store to purchase nails we find ourselves in doubt as to what size we want. Nails are usually sold by the pound and according to the "penny." For example, a 10d nail is 3 inches long and .15 of an inch in diameter. The following table gives information on the different common nails. Remember that brads differ from common nails only in the head and point.

Size	Length in inches	Diam. in inches	Nearest R & S Gage	No. to the pound
2d	1	.07	13	876
3d	1 1/4	.08	12	568
4d	1 1/2	.10	10	316
5d	1 3/4	.10	10	271
6d	2	.11	9	181
7d	2 1/4	.11	9	161
8d	2 1/2	.13	8	106
9d	2 3/4	.13	8	96
10d	3	.15	7	69
12d	3 1/2	.15	7	63
16d	3 3/4	.16	6	49
20d	4	.19	6	31
30d	4 1/2	.21	4	24
40d	5	.23	3	18
50d	5 1/2	.24	2	14
60d	6	.26	2	11

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The best Furs look better and last longer than ordinary furs. Your money could not buy better furs, because better furs are not made. Our own export furriers are close followers of fashion. Selected skins are carefully made into stylish and distinctive fur sets and coats for ladies and fur coats for men. Every garment is guaranteed to give satisfaction and our own special Western Fur Catalogue and mail order department make it very easy for our out-of-town customers to purchase furs from us. You must be satisfied or your money will be refunded.



Women's Fur Coats

NATURAL MUSKRAT COATS—45 inches long. Choice, heavy, full-furred, prime skins, dark in color and perfectly matched. Have extra deep, large storm collars, and lined with heavy brown Venetian. All sizes. **\$150.00**

MINK MARMOT COATS of exquisite quality. Skins very soft and pliable and heavily furred. A perfect storm and cold weather resisting garment, 50 inches long. Large storm collar and deep cuffs. All sizes. **\$90.00**

HUDSON CONEY COAT—45 inches long. These coats resemble in every way the appearance of a Hudson Seal Coat at less than half the price. They have large storm collar and deep cuffs of dyed American Sable, and lined **\$145.00** with fancy silk brocade

SOUTHERN BEAVER COATS (or otherwise known as Hair Neutra Beaver) have the appearance of an unplucked Canadian Beaver coat; a most serviceable and dressy garment, 45 inches long. Has large storm collar and deep cuffs and a strong Venetian lining. **\$135.00** Price

Women's Fur Sets

TAUPE FOX—Large Animal Stole, selected quality fur and trimmed with mounted head, four paws and tail, lined with soft silk. **\$30.00** Price
Large Animal Muff to match. **\$30.00** Price

ALASKA SABLE Cape Stole. Has deep rounded-shaped back, 12 ins. deep, is 10 ins. deep over shoulders, has long roll effect in front, fastens with two Hudson Seal buttons, lined with best quality soft silk. **\$92.50**

New Style Large Canteen-shaped Muff to match. **\$75.00** Price
HUDSON SEAL Shoulder Cape. A very useful and warm wrap. Very deep in back and over shoulders, and comes down to waist line in front. Has large roll shawl collar and it is lined with soft black silk. **\$75.00**

Canteen Muff to match **\$30.00** Price

Men's Fur Coats

MEN'S DRIVING COATS—Made in Natural Grey Mountain Goat. All joinings are especially reinforced with leather. Has extra large collar and lined with quilted farmers' satin. All sizes. **\$45.00** Price

MEN'S NATURAL RACCOON COATS—Made from choice selected and soft, pliable skins. Extra heavy dark colored, well matched skins. Large storm collar, and lined with heavy farmers' satin. All sizes, and this is a special lot. **\$250.00** at

MEN'S BLACK BEAVER CLOTH OVER-COAT—Lined with dark Mink Marmot throughout, and has large Canadian Otter shawl collar. This is an exceptionally dressy coat and will give good service. All sizes at **\$125.00**



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Field Crops

Sunflowers Protect Corn

ONE of the difficulties in growing corn in certain sections of Western Canada, is that the wind quite frequently breaks the corn over and makes it bad for cutting. The manager of the C.P.R. Farm at Strathmore, has overcome this difficulty by planting sunflowers with the corn. The practice is to plant 40 rows of corn, then four rows of sunflowers and alternate this arrangement throughout the entire field. The sunflowers grow tall and rank and afford protection to the corn and prevent it breaking down. In addition to the protection the sunflowers when harvested and put in the silo with the corn have considerable feeding value. Mr. Auld, the present manager, suggests planting four rows of sunflowers to every 20 rows of corn; when planted four to 40 they scarcely offer sufficient protection.

Selecting By Fanning Mill

In discussing the use of the fanning mill in selecting plump seed wheat, Professor G. H. Cutler, of the University of Alberta, states:—

"This means of selection is so well known that it scarcely even warrants comment. The writer wishes, however, to point to some of its limitations as a means of improving cereal crops. It must be said in its behalf that the fanning mill is a very potent means of improving all cereals especially when in the hands of a skilful operator. Under such conditions it may even be quite as efficient as more intensive methods of selection. It ensures, large, plump, well-matured grains which are adequately equipped to give the very best account of the variety represented providing, of course, that the germ or embryo is living.

"If we could be sure that in all cases these large seeds were from good, vigorous, typical plants such a method would be quite sufficient. But a percentage of the seeds will be from poor plants, and even small heads, hence the limitations of such a mechanical process. Furthermore, the purifying possibilities of the fanning mill are very much restricted. If the lean, shrunken kernels in a given sample of seed represent the late maturing variety, the fanning mill will readily eliminate these. Similarly the seeds from bearded or bearded heads can not be easily removed unless the seeds of same are larger or smaller than the average of the variety under consideration. The following table points to the usefulness of the fanning mill as a means of selecting the plump, well-matured grains which are capable of rendering the highest return:—

No. 1 Northern Wheat

Quantity of Seed	Ave. Yld. of 2 Yrs.
Original seed	39 bus. 52 lbs.
Cleaned grain	40 bus. 41 lbs.
Light and shrunken grain	38 bus. 15 lbs.

The greatest usefulness in the fanning mill is observed when seed lacks uniformity and contains weed seeds. Its lowest efficiency is when the grain is all well matured, as was the case in the

above test. Under other conditions the increase resulting from the use of the fanning mill would probably be greater. As a means of purifying a given variety the possibilities of the fanning mill are almost negligible, even in expert hands."

Controlling Sow Thistle

The only system of cultivation that will control the sow thistle and at the same time give profitable crops, is the frequent use of the summer fallow. To eradicate the thistle from the land under fallow, it is necessary to work the land much more than has usually been done. This extra cultivation, however, is not lost, because it insures a much larger yield of grain the following season. There is also less danger of the grain lodging from excessive cultivation than in past years, because Marquis wheat, is shorter and stiffer in the straw than Red Fife.

The whole secret in an effective summer fallow is to work only an area equal to the horse-power on the farm. Forty acres summerfallowed correctly is better than 100 acres poorly fallowed. It is difficult to estimate the amount of land that can be worked by a horse unit because the kind of soil and the annual precipitation play such a large part. However, under normal conditions and in a clay loam soil, a horse for 10 acres will insure a well-worked fallow—that is, 40 acres for every four-horse team.

The following are generally methods of working the bare fallow that have proven successful in the Red River Valley:—

Use of the Cultivator Only

Some farmers report good results from following on loamy soil by using the duckfoot cultivator in the stubble and not plowing at all. The advantage of this method is that the soil is firm and the roots are cut off more easily. The greatest disadvantage is that it is difficult to cultivate the first time, because of the stubble clogging up the cultivator. When this method is adopted, the cultivator should start early before the weeds have made much growth. The cultivation should be across the dead furrows so that the cultivator feet will drop into the bottom of the furrows and thus prevent the weeds growing in these depressions. The first cultivation should be as shallow as practicable and each succeeding cultivation about one inch deeper. By this method the share finds firm soil to work in each time and eventually cultivates the land to a good depth. The field should be cultivated frequently enough to prevent the thistles forming green leaves. Cultivation must be continued until freeze-up or until the plants have ceased to grow.

By Plowing Deep in the Fall

Where only sow thistle is troublesome, plowing the land four to six inches deep in the fall and cultivating the following summer, has proven very satisfactory. The plowing in this case is usually done before freeze-up. It turns the roots up near the surface and at the same time loosens the soil from them, so that the

Continued on Page 44



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The Last Crop of the Year to be Harvested, and One of the Most Profitable.



Ready for the

Britain's Plans of Reconstruction

Continued from Page 9

itself will be immediately after the war comes to an end, when optimism will be at its height, rather than a few years later, when the inevitable reaction will have set in."

Cheap Raw Materials Required

The opposition here expressed to "an artificial basis of costs" has always been regarded as instinctive in the mind of British industry, and it will be just as difficult a problem in England to effect a protective policy for manufacturing as it will be in certain other countries to adopt measures of freer trade. Canada, in common with the Motherland, is confronted with the necessity of striking out for new trade after the war. Manufacturing here, as elsewhere in the world, has flourished on war munitions, and manufacturers have learned, if nothing else, the invaluable lesson of courage in tackling hitherto unknown fields of endeavor. Shall the lessons of the war be applied by Canadian industry to the future fields of peace? Or shall there be renewed attempts made to involve Canada in another national policy such as that formulated in 1879?

Great Britain has learned in the past that to have a great export trade it is necessary to facilitate production in every possible manner, and one of her chief facilities has been cheap raw materials imported from every corner of the earth. Canada has raw materials even to a greater extent than she has manufacturing institutions. The reference in Balfour of Burleigh's report to the materials available within the British Empire, and the necessity of developing them, is of especial interest to Canada. The great need of this country is the sort of increased production which will transmute a wide variety of natural resources into some form of negotiable wealth. It is not probable, however, that such a task will be reserved exclusively for the capitalists of the British Empire. It is to be hoped that the idle farm lands, idle forests, water power, mineral deposits and fishing grounds will be so much needed by the world at large that their development will be subject to the keenest competition. Manufacturing in Canada has that prospect to look forward to and to play its proper function in facilitating the settlement and prudent exploitation of the country's pioneer districts. Any industrial policy which aims at the selfish purpose of capitalizing a comparatively small and very sparsely populated home market, such as exists in Canada, in order to extend a competitive export trade abroad, will not only be national suicide in the long run, but will reflect an absolute failure on the part of industry to grasp the full meaning of the lesson of the war.

Why should not the same courage which has characterized the ventures of manufacturing into the sphere of war industry carry Canada forward into the larger field of peace industry? Is it to be supposed, for instance, that Canadian goods shall always shrink from the proposition of a freer competition with goods made in the United States? One is inclined to think that there will be before long a new class of manufacturers represented in Canada by young men who will not be afraid to challenge the enterprise of other countries in an unprotected market. To such a new class the whole rich realm of Canada's natural resources lies open for development.



Ready for the Boche Plane.

Montreal Daily Star.



WHAT SOLDIERS WANT.

A suggestion to those who are sending gifts to soldiers overseas comes from Lt.-Col. (Canon) Frederick George Scott, Senior Chaplain of the First Division, in a cable received by friends in Montreal. He says "The men want playing cards and chewing tobacco."



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Memorial

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How One Woman H

The Deeper Life

Revolution Yet after all Evolution

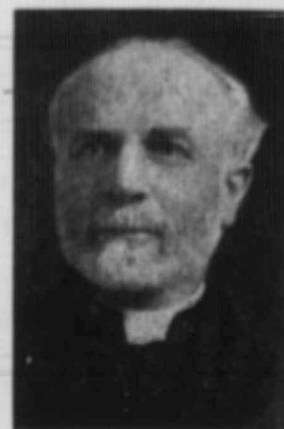
By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

LAST week I discussed the action of the recent Methodist General Conference as indicating that the new reformation had begun. A new Reformation, because the change in religious thinking which that Confer-
ence illustrated goes deeper and is more vital and fruitful than the change in which Protestantism was born, and yet not a new Reformation, because the temper of that Conference shows that the change is not going to be effected as 400 years ago by conflict and rupture, but by voluntary transformation.

None the less the change is a very great one. It is not extravagant to call the new conception of religion that is now rapidly coming into control a new Christianity. Compared with the Christianity of the middle ages, or of the Protestantism of 100 or even of 50 years ago, it is a new Christianity. And yet it is after all just the old Christianity, the very oldest, and the most original, primitive and authoritative, the Christianity of Jesus. Moreover, the change in religious thinking is so radical and far-reaching that it may be properly called a revolution, and yet the distrust and fear that that word suggests disappear when we find that this revolution is just one stage in a great evolution that has been going on from the first. And today, perhaps, and especially in Western Canada, where that divinest thing that Canada has yet produced, the spirit of the west, so largely prevails, it may be possible for us to look back over the 18 Christian centuries and trace, at least, the outline of this great unfolding process.

The primitive church grew into the Roman Catholic church by a natural development. So savage were the attacks upon the infant church from without, the persecutions of the Roman government, until the conversion of Constantine about 312 A.D., and so fantastic and disintegrating were the speculations and movements within, among a people many of whom were only very slightly affected by the real spirit of Christianity, that it is probable Christianity might have been suppressed or might have fallen to pieces but for the organizing and controlling genius of the Latin mind, which saw the danger and guarded against it by imposing on the church an organization and a discipline almost military in its rigor. It was this Roman organization which was the main factor in preserving the church when the Empire broke up. And it was this organization carried to its highest form in the centralization of supreme power in the Bishop of Rome (who came to be called pre-eminently the Papa or Pope, as distinguished from the other bishops, who were commonly called Papa or Father), that enabled the church to endure and to prevail in the stormy ages that followed the break-up of the Roman Empire. It is not strange that the Roman Catholic church regards the episcopal polity with great veneration. It was the bishops, humanly speaking, who held the church together in the disintegrating early centuries. It is not strange that the Papacy came to be clothed with great powers; the Pope stood for, and was the chief agent in the preservation of the unity of the church against all separative influences. The process was exactly parallel to the way in which the Allies have been forced to the unified command of their armies on the western front, and as we feel towards Foch so the storm-tossed, disintegrated peoples of Europe during the middle ages came to feel towards the Bishop of Rome. The controlling purpose of the great

apostle of Germany, the Saxon missionary, St. Boniface, whose heroic labors are commemorated in the name of Winnipeg's neighbor, the city of St. Boniface, was, first, to make the heathen Germans Christian, and, secondly, to bring them under the authority of the Bishop of Rome. It is questionable if Europe could have been Christianized but for the discipline, the unified resources of the Roman church.



Dr. BLAND.

But the Gospel necessitated by the dangers that beset the Church and the vast masses of most ignorant and turbulent heathen that had to be evangelized and trained, were methods that naturally, as in the parallel military organization, gave little liberty to the individual; his one duty was obedience. And just as it was natural that the church, with her tremendous tasks and

overwhelming responsibilities should be impatient of individual freedom, so it was equally natural that the northern races who had never been subdued by the Empire, and through their distance from Rome were less under the control of the Pope, should seek that freedom.

The Protestant Reformation was the protest of the individual seeking his rights, as against those of the organization. And as military discipline asks outward obedience and has neither time nor inclination to secure inward assent, so the Protestant Reformation insisted on inwardness against methods which moved largely in the region of the outward. So we see that in the Roman Catholic form of Christianity the emphasis, through the conditions under which that church developed and the tremendous tasks which she grappled with, constrained her to emphasize the virtues of solidarity and organization and to work in the realm of the outward. Protestantism, on the other hand, through the conditions under which it was born, has persistently emphasized individualism, and its chief interest has lain in the sphere of the inward.

An open-minded student of history cannot fail to see the Spirit of God working in both these great historic forms of Christianity. Neither is free from faults, but each has rendered a distinct service and has met a great need.

And now the unrest and dissatisfaction that are so widespread through western Christendom mean that the same Holy Spirit, who has never left the church of Christ, is stirring up the minds of Christian men to another great step; not backward but forward, out of traditional Protestant individualism and inwardness into solidarity, unity, brotherhood; out of the inward into the outward; out of the mainly personal virtues of piety and sobriety and chastity into the social virtues of brotherliness and helpfulness and devotion to the common good.

It may be, in a measure, a return to the Roman Catholic principles and ideals which Protestantism shook off, but only to them as they are enlarged to include the great Protestant principles and ideals. Men's hearts are yearning for brotherhood, but it must be a brotherhood of the free, a brotherhood which gives the individual his rightful autonomy, and above all a brotherhood that is not imposed from without, but which springs spontaneously from hearts full of the brotherly spirit.

And men are deeply dissatisfied, too, with a purely or mainly personal and inward piety. They want to see a Christianity that, springing from the heart purified by the Spirit of Christ, goes out to control and pervade all the business of life.

"For he is our peace, who hath made both one, and hath broken down the middle wall of partition between us . . . for to make in himself of twain one new man, so making peace."
—Ephesians II. 14-15.



There's Cheer in the Pictures from Home

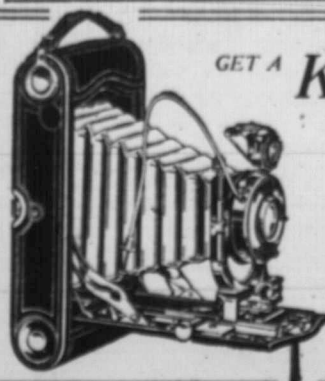
To a homesick boy at the front, a picture of Dad waiting at the end of the lane while "Shep" brings up the cows is worth more than the Croix de Guerre.

Pictures of mother, how much they mean to him now! And of kid sister—perhaps she is "wearing her hair up" by this time—all the old familiar scenes around the farm, yes, and that little girl with the big blue eyes that lives down in the village—these will mean a world of comfort to the boy who is lonesome among a million strangers.

The Y. M. C. A., the Red Cross, and kindred organizations are doing a world of good in ministering to the bodies and minds of our boys. But in their hearts, homes are first. Cheerful letters and cheerful pictures from home—these will keep their hearts light and their courage high.

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It is the glory of the great Popes like Gregory VII and Innocent III that they sought to make Christianity supreme in the world. In contrast with their imperial conceptions, Protestant ideals, except in her modern missionary movements, have generally seemed timid and petty. The new Christianity will even surpass these great idealists in their splendid boldness, but it will seek the

dominion of the world, not for an individual or a class, or even for the organization commonly called the church. For it the reign of Christ on earth will mean nothing less and nothing more than the triumph of Christian democracy.

That the new Christianity is also the old, even the oldest, I will try to show later.

G.W.V. and Idle Lands

Memorial Addressed to the Dominion Premier

AN open letter to Sir Robert Borden, signed by R. M. Stewart, secretary-treasurer of the Great War Veterans' Association, calls for definite replies to certain questions in regard to the Dominion government's policy with reference to the provision of land for veterans who desire to go on the land. After speaking of the negotiations begun between the Dominion government and the Provincial governments with a view to acquiring for such veterans some of the land held idle under corporation and private ownership, the letter continues:—

"The returned soldiers naturally wish to be made aware of the manner in which the government proposes to acquire these lands, and as the matter is one of vital importance to them, this association requests the favor of a definite reply to the following questions:—

Three Questions

"(1) Will the government consider the possibility of state expropriation by fixed schedule, which will eliminate all speculative values and will not impose onerous burdens, either on the cultivator who works the land, or on the general community?

"(2) Does the government intend to buy, at the public expense, such land as private speculators are willing to dispose at prices out of proportion to their 'prairie value'?

"(3) Will the government, failing other measure, consider the idea of passing legislation whereby all idle agricultural lands in Canada, if not brought under cultivation within a definite period (say ten years) will revert to the crown?

Super-Taxation Suggested

"Believing that a penalty should be imposed upon all those who hold agricultural lands in a state of unproductiveness, we suggested to the then acting minister of finance at the time of the introduction of the budget during the last session that the federal government impose a super-tax on every acre of land fit for agriculture purposes, held idle and unproductive, such tax to increase in proportion to the acreage held.

"In reply, the Hon. Mr. MacLean stated that he believed the matter

would have the consideration of the government during the recess.

Land Is Still Held Idle

"But, while the government has refused to tolerate idleness in the individual, punishing all who do not work, and while, for the good of the country, you have compelled the individual citizen of military age to place his person at the service of the state, we find that millions of acres of agricultural land are held by speculators in a state of unmolested idleness, although it is of vital importance to Canada that her agricultural resources be developed.

"We do not believe that the right to hold land or property is more sacred and inviolable than the right of the individual to the possession of his person, and we do not understand why, when the individual surrenders the right to possess his person, or is deprived of it for the good of the state, the right to hold land in idleness when the best interests of the country requires it to be productive, should not be made highly unprofitable.

Would Be For Few Only

"If land for the purpose of soldier settlement is to be acquired by purchase, the government paying the present holders the prices which they are now demanding for it, it follows that soldier settlement, instead of being open to all those honorably discharged soldiers who desire to settle on the land, will be open only to a privileged few who have funds of their own to enable them to take over land so acquired.

"Such a scheme would be manifestly unfair, and, as we consider that these lands could be acquired by expropriation, without occasioning any actual financial loss to their present holders, we would respectfully request the favor of a reply to the following question:—

The Fourth Question

"(4) Does the government, while demanding that men must give their services for a daily wage (often far below their earning capacity in civil life), propose that property shall continue to be widely held on terms which enable the holders to exact extravagant toll from the producers, particularly the returned soldiers who seek to rejoin their ranks?"



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it will be to your profit to inspect **Mason & Risch Pianos**. For almost a half-century they have daily gained in popularity among people who have demanded a Piano of superior quality. They meet the demands of those who insist upon highest character in tone, finest case design and finish, and proven durability.

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NOTICE

Military Service Act, 1917.

EMPLOYMENT OF MEN IN DEFAULT UNDER THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT.

The following Regulations, recently approved by the Governor General in Council, impose strict obligations upon every employer TO ASSURE HIMSELF THAT EACH OF HIS EMPLOYEES OF MILITARY AGE AND DESCRIPTION IS IN POSSESSION OF DOCUMENTS PROVING THAT HE IS NOT IN ANY WAY IN DEFAULT UNDER THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT.

An employer who is charged with having a defaulter in his employ must be able to prove THAT THE MILITARY SERVICE PAPERS ISSUED BY THE REGISTRAR OR MILITARY AUTHORITIES TO THE EMPLOYEE IN QUESTION WERE PRODUCED FOR HIS INSPECTION at the time when the employee was taken into his employment, and that it was reasonably established to his satisfaction that the man was not in default under the Military Service Act. It should be clearly understood that the Canadian Registration Certificates given on June 22, 1918, at the time of general registration, in no way define the status of a man under the Military Service Act.

REGULATIONS.

"106. Every person who employs or retains in his service any man who has deserted or is absent without leave from the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or who is in default in the performance of any obligation or requirement for reporting or for military service, imposed upon him by the Act or Regulations, or any proclamation thereunder, shall be guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by a penalty of not less than One Hundred Dollars, and of not more than Five Hundred Dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine, unless such person prove that he made due inquiry and that THE MILITARY SERVICE PAPERS ISSUED BY THE REGISTRAR OR THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES TO THE MAN SO EMPLOYED OR RETAINED IN HIS SERVICE WERE PRODUCED FOR HIS INSPECTION, and that it was reasonably established to his satisfaction by such inquiry and papers that the man was not a deserter or absent from the force without leave, or in default in respect of any of the

obligations or requirements aforesaid."

"106A. Every person who HARBOURS OR CONCEALS OR IN ANY WAY ASSISTS ANY MAN WHO IS A DESERTER OR ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE FROM THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, or who is in default in the performance of any obligation or requirement for reporting or for military service imposed upon him by the Act or Regulations, or any proclamation thereunder, shall be guilty of an offence punishable upon summary conviction by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by a penalty of not less than One Hundred Dollars and of not more than Five Hundred Dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine, unless such person prove that he was not aware and had no reasonable ground to suspect that the man so harboured, concealed, or assisted was a deserter or absent from the forces without leave or in default in respect of any of the obligations or requirements aforesaid."

MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH.

Dominion Dept. of Agriculture

Recent Developments which make for Better Service to the Farmers---By Our Ottawa Correspondent

ALTHOUGH it is still considerably less than a year since the members of the Union government were in a position to take hold of the administration of their respective departments, a great deal of new ground has been broken by some of the ministers. In this respect none probably have done better than Hon. T. A. Crerar, who, without previous parliamentary or departmental experience, assumed the active directorship of the federal department of agriculture about the beginning of the present year. The Union government, it will be recalled, is approximately one year old, but its organization was followed by the election campaign, which occupied the attention of the ministers for six weeks, as it was necessary that they should receive a mandate from the people before embarking upon new policies or introducing innovations in connection with the administration of the several government departments.

When Mr. Crerar arrived at the capital he was faced with the many handicaps due to the circumstance that the work which he was to take up was new to him and he had not had opportunity to previously familiarize himself with what might, perhaps, be described as the policy and traditions of the department of agriculture. No minister ever came to Ottawa who was so willing to frankly admit that he had much to learn and that he found it difficult to get his feet upon firm ground. But if this was true it was equally true that no minister ever impressed people more with an earnest desire to learn what it was essential that a minister should know of the diverse matters and problems affecting agriculture, the basic industry of the country and the chief source of the abounding wealth of the Dominion.

Tackling The Labor Problem

When Mr. Crerar assumed charge of the department it was necessary that immediate attention of the minister should be given to the important matter of greater production, which was becoming increasingly difficult because of the depletion of labor by the drain of the war, including the heavy call from the country to the city to supply staffs necessary for the production of munitions. As a step to the solution of the labor problem, both as it affected industrialism and agriculture, the government held a couple of conferences with the representative labor men of the Dominion as well as with the representatives of the agricultural departments of the various provinces. Mr. Crerar presided over the deliberations of the assembled agricultural experts, and the result of their efforts, combined with the results achieved by the ministers who conferred with the representatives of labor, was the adoption of a policy that contributed in no small degree to increased production of the farms and factories and the sending forward of reinforcements sufficient to keep the ranks of Canada's four fighting divisions up to full strength, despite recent heavy losses.

New Deputy Appointed

When Mr. Crerar arrived in the capital straight from the management of a large but compact and well organized business concern he dropped into a set of conditions which were somewhat disconcerting. He found that the department of agriculture, with its varied branches, instead of being housed under one roof, was scattered in no less than 11 buildings falling within a large area of the capital. Attached to the department were branches which had nothing in common with the science of agriculture, but the presence of which within the department made it necessary that the deputy minister should be a lawyer. The problem arising out of the scattering of the sub-departments over a wide area has not yet been solved, but a new and modern departmental block is going up in Ottawa, within which the department may possibly be housed and consolidated. The elimination of branches of the service not related closely to the agricultural industry was, however, proceeded with as rapidly as

possible, with the result that the following announcement appeared in the August issue of the *Agricultural Gazette*: "After mature consideration, concerning a considerable period of time, an arrangement has been made of certain public services formerly within the jurisdiction of the department of agriculture. Up to the present year Canada's participation in international exhibitions abroad, quarantine regulations and matters connected with the public health, the Trades Mark and Design Act, the Timber Marking Act and the law relating to Patents and Copyright, have been under the administration of the department of agriculture. These divisions have now been transferred to other departments."

With the removal of these unrelated branches, Mr. Geo. F. O'Halloran, who had been deputy minister of agriculture and deputy commissioner of patents, copyright, etc., was transferred to the department of trade and commerce. He was succeeded as deputy minister of agriculture by Dr. J. H. Grisdale, until that date director of experimental farms. Mr. O'Halloran had for many years been a conscientious and able administrator, but, apart from the fact that his early training had been along legal rather than agricultural lines, his time was largely occupied with the conduct of the several branches of the department which have been wisely lopped off by the new minister. The presence of a deputy minister in the department whose whole life training has been such as to make him one of the foremost agriculturists on the continent, must of necessity mean increased efficiency within the department and a better understanding of farming problems with which the government must deal.

A Feed Division Organized

It is quite impossible to describe all the many activities of the department of agriculture within the past year, but a sufficient number may be touched upon to indicate that the department is an exceedingly busy one. One of the first important departures after Mr. Crerar became minister was action to secure for Canadian feeders screening, mill feeds and other concentrated feeds that had previously been shipped to the United States. For this purpose a feed division was organized in the livestock division and R. S. Allen, an expert in the subject, placed in charge. The establishment of this branch was in accordance with the wishes of big production conventions held in eastern and western Canada. The objects aimed at by the new department were achieved in conjunction with the Food Controller, a price of bran and shorts being definitely fixed and the embargo against export being made practically absolute. As a result of the policy adopted large supplies of bran and shorts that would otherwise have been exported to the United States were made available for the Canadian farmers and the production of pork and bacon greatly increased.

By the operations of the seed branch of the department through the seed purchasing commission, very large quantities of seed grain, including corn, were procured and made available to the farmers of Canada during the spring and early summer months. From March 22 to April 25, the seed purchasing commission maintained a representative in Washington to expedite the securing of export licenses for Canadian orders of both field and sweet corn. As a result several hundred thousand bushels were purchased across the border.

The seed branch maintains a seed testing laboratory at Ottawa and Calgary. An additional laboratory is being established at Winnipeg. The purpose of these laboratories is to test seed for purity and vitality for farmers and seed merchants and to determine the purity and quality of the seed collected by seed inspectors from merchants under the provisions of the Seed Control Act.

New Activities of Experimental Farmers
The experimental farms this year commenced the growing of vegetables and root seeds on a large scale with a view of preventing the possibility



A Fruitful Endeavor.

of a shortage of seed in 1919. The root seed Central Experiment Station at Kentville, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, and at the branch of root seeds was due to the situation of root and garden seed not only throughout but in parts of Euro seed were in the present time Euro Canada for supplies that were for arrangements for production made two years in not reasonable, the out, to expect that will grow these see an order in advance, reduced they cannot other purpose. As a on the part of the culture, Canadian farmers have no occasion as to seed supply season. They may inconvenience because to procure particular cause of difficulty seed supplies, but at seed production department there should supply to guard shortage for the spring

Development of

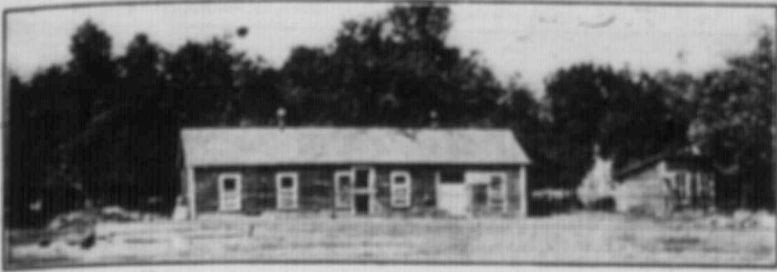
The foregoing among the newer things and enlargements of the department course of the past are really more engaging the attention matters which mean development in the value production of the cereal wealth of the most important of ment of the live interests of the Department before the Ottawa, E. S. Archibald, of experimental farms believed Canada's export trade in livestock dollars annually. that the livestock was far too small country. The industry prosperity of without it in Canada present commerce. Archibald said the policy of the department

Saskatchewan

THE following W. Wood, President of the United Farmers' Association, addresses throughout the past summer:—

"In many ways resembles that great Abraham Lincoln, and method of fashioned after the American statesman a splendid impression in Winnipeg, as well as wherever he feels the earnest recognition that he has a passion for

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.



A Profitable sideline: Poultry Plant on the Ranch of Col. Mallins, 25 Miles West of Winnipeg

of a shortage of seed for the crops of 1919. The root seed was grown at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and at the branch experiment stations at Kentville, Nova Scotia and Summerland, British Columbia. The production of root seeds was deemed necessary because the situation in respect to field, root and garden seeds had become acute, not only throughout North America, but in parts of Europe from which these seeds were formerly imported. At the present time Europe is looking to Canada for supplies of some of these seeds that were formerly exported. Arrangements for production have to be made two years in advance and it is not reasonable, the department points out, to expect that Canadian farmers will grow these seeds unless they have an order in advance, because wheat produced they cannot be used for any other purpose. As a result of this action on the part of the department of agriculture, Canadian farmers and gardeners have no occasion for serious alarm as to seed supplies for the coming season. They may suffer considerable inconvenience because of being unable to procure particular varieties, or because of difficulties in getting their seed supplies, but owing to the effort at seed production inaugurated by the department there should be a sufficient seed supply to guard against any serious shortage for the spring of 1920.

Development of Livestock Interests

The foregoing may be considered as among the newer and major modifications and enlargements of the activities of the department of agriculture in the course of the past 12 months, but there are really more important matters engaging the attention of the department, matters which mean an immense development in the value of the agricultural production of the country and the general wealth of the nation. One of the most important of these is the development of the livestock and dairying interests of the Dominion. In a recent address before the Rotary Club, of Ottawa, E. S. Archibald, acting director of experimental farms, stated that he believed Canada would build up an export trade in livestock of a billion dollars annually. Mr. Archibald said that the livestock population of Canada was far too small for the size of the country. The industry was the basis of the prosperity of many countries, and without it in Canada two-thirds of her present commerce would not exist. Mr. Archibald said that it would be the policy of the department of agriculture

H. W. Wood

Saskatchewan Grain Grower writes appreciation of Alberta Farm Leader

THE following appreciation of H. W. Wood, President of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the United Farmers of Alberta, was written by a prominent member of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, following Mr. Wood's addresses throughout the west in connection with the Chautauqua during the past summer:

"In many ways President Wood resembles that great American Democrat, Abraham Lincoln. His habit of thought and method of public speaking is fashioned after that of this famous American statesman. Mr. Wood made a splendid impression with his audience in Winnipeg, as well as with the farmers, wherever he has spoken. Everyone feels the earnestness of the man and recognizes that he has great thoughts and a passion for serving his fellowmen.

to hold Great Britain's market for cheese and butter after the war. One of the greatest developments here, he said, had been in the frozen meat trade, the possibilities in connection with which are unlimited. But in order that there should be a proper development of this trade the cold storage and packing house facilities would have to be greatly improved.

Refrigerator and Cold Storage System

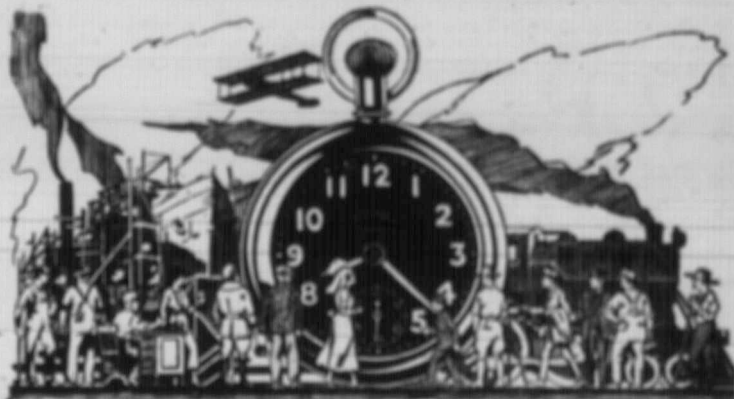
That the department of agriculture has under consideration a first-class refrigerator and cold storage system for Canada in order to develop this important frozen meat and other lines of trade was announced by Mr. Crerar in a speech to the directors of the Central Canada fair, Ottawa. Mr. Crerar said: "No part of the population has made greater war sacrifices or done more than the farmers of Canada. Since the beginning of the war we have enlisted 100,000 farmers, yet despite this the production of foodstuffs in the past year has been the greatest in the history of Canada. One of the most important and necessary things in Canada for the development of the whole producing industry is a first-class refrigerator service on trains and boats and a first-class storage system. I am glad to be in a position to announce that the department of agriculture has this under consideration."

Enough has been written to show that the record of the department during the first year of Mr. Crerar's administration has been one of which the Dominion and the minister need not be ashamed. Doubtless other important problems looking to the development of the agricultural wealth of the country will be grappled with. In a recent address the minister pointed out that after the war Canada will have an annual budget of upwards of \$300,000,000. We cannot go on raising war loans for ever. Our debt is growing fast, but a debt is serious for a country only when it is large in proportion to the country's wealth.

Canada can make her after-the-war debt a comparatively easy burden only by great development along all lines, but this will be impossible unless great strides are made in the basic industry of agriculture. It is not the part of wisdom to make predictions, but it is safe to say that effective plans for this development are now being thought out by those in charge of the department of agriculture and will be applied in due course.

Everywhere he has been listened to with the most thoughtful attention, and his addresses are discussed afterwards, probably more than any others on the Chautauqua program.

"Mr. Wood believes that as the farmers become well organized and develop capable leaders, they will be able to solve their problems in all lines. He is a great believer in thorough organization, and says 'A man acting as an individual can only put the strength of an individual behind his ideals and opinions. Organization is a means of developing strength for any cause. While we wish to develop the full strength of our farmers as a class, we hope that organization will develop among all classes until all society will be thoroughly organized. In the organization and in organization alone is their strength. When not properly organized,



If All The Watches Suddenly Stopped Ticking—

How could the thousands of shipyard workers continue their team-work?
How could the armies of factory hands be ready for the "start work" whistle?
How could railroads with their big groups of employees run on time?
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How could the newspapers bring the world's news to your doorstep each morning?
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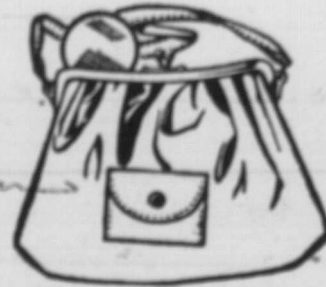
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Make your future home with us in the beautiful **Chilliwack Valley**. Where you can enjoy life to the fullest; where no extremely cold winters, no excessively hot summers, no drouth—**NEVER** a crop failure, and where dozens of retired prairie farmers have found home, health, happiness and contentment, amid peace and plenty.

We have prepared some literature telling all about this wonderful Garden spot of British Columbia, and we want you to send today for this.

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The soil in this district is the richest in all of Canada. Big profits from dairying, fruit, berry and poultry raising, as well as general farming. The big waiting markets of Vancouver, Westminster, and Chilliwack are right at your door. Every city advantage is offered: schools, telephones, electric lights, rural free mail delivery and gravity water supply right on your farm.

We will Build a Home for You, plow the soil, plant trees, berry bushes, shrubbery, and crops—having the place all ready for you to move into.

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WENTWORTH WELL WORTH



THE NEW ALL METAL HOT WATER BOTTLE

This Letter tells the story:—

Toronto, Ont.,
Sept. 29, 1918.

Messrs. The Wentworth Mfg. Co.,
Hamilton, Ont.
Dear Sirs: The only saying that "It pays to advertise" is a good one. Your recent correspondence has attached to it your advertisement referring to a hot water bottle, and as I have had no end of trouble, not only at home, but on the yacht, with the rubber ones, I made up my mind to try your product. If you can supply me I would like you to send to me, addressed to my home, four of them, and addressed to me, care of my yacht, six of them, and on receipt of your account I will immediately forward cheque.
Thanking you for your attention,
Yours very truly,

Two Styles:—
\$3.25 AND \$4.25
At Your Dealer.

Wentworth Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
HAMILTON, CANADA.

Watch Repairs

When your Watch needs repairing, send it to us and your work will be done by expert workmen.

Our prices are reasonable.
Send for a box to mail your Watch in.

Crichton's Limited
Cor. FAIRFORD and MAIN STREETS,
MOOSE JAW, Sask.

95 per cent. of the people are easily governed by five per cent. We must become thoroughly organized and train our leaders before we are prepared for real Democracy."

Statesman-like in Address

"As President of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, Mr. Wood has a great opportunity to help direct the organized farmers' movement and to exercise a great influence in making that organization effective in the councils of the nation. He enjoys the confidence of the other leaders in our movement in the highest degree, and his opinions are greatly valued by all who know him. In his public address, he does not have the style of the popular orator, but of the thoughtful statesman, who feels the serious responsibility of what he recommends and advocates. His conclusions are reasonable and follow each other in orderly sequence. Hence, his addresses make the most profound impression and are having a great influence with all who hear him. His method is that of the careful builder, who has the patience and the vision to build for the future, even if it takes many years to remove those things which are now in the way, and get down to the true and enduring foundation. He will be satisfied if a reasonable amount of progress is made during his generation, but he will insist that it be a real progress and not some make-believe, spectacular structure, which is built upon the sand.

"About 13 years ago, Mr. Wood came from the United States, and located near Carstairs, Alberta, and has been engaged in farming there ever since. He was born in Missouri, on May 31, 1860. His ancestors were Americans for several generations. His father being of English extraction, and his mother of Scotch lineage, Mr. Wood was brought up on a Missouri farm and attended the public schools in his district, also one of the colleges of that state. Mr. Wood's family consists of a wife and four sons, two of whom are married and are farming in the Carstairs, district. Mrs. Wood is also interested in the organization of the farm women, having been president of the women's local association for a number of years.

Not Seeking Office

"Mr. Wood has made a great success of farming and at the same time has taken an interest in public matters, but has never held a political office. He has frequently been offered nominations, but has felt that he could do more good otherwise than as a public official. In the states, when the third party movement was being advocated, Mr. Wood declined to take an active part in it. However, he is constantly urging the importance of farmers developing their own leaders in all lines, including political leaders, but he has not advocated the formation of a Farmers' Party. He has always been interested in the organization of farmers, having joined every farmers' movement which he had the opportunity to join. He is very greatly interested in all questions having to do with the organized farmers' movement and has thought deeply on such subjects as how to promote democracy and the institutions of civilizations. Mr. Wood's idea is that while the farmers should be organized to promote their own interests and to secure a square deal, they should also be organized for the purpose of exerting their largest influence for the good of the entire nation."

An Eastern Tribute

"The greatest force in public life in Western Canada is the farmers' movement.

"There is a reason for this. In the West much the greater proportion of the population still lives in the open country.

"But there is another reason for the success western farmers have met with in moulding and directing public affairs. It is found in the fact that for a considerable number of years they have been thoroughly organized in their provincial farmers' associations and farmers' companies, and through them again in the Canadian Council of Agriculture."—Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Class Party.

DURING a recent well-known new Woman's... he said... Woman's... that platform, but women from all over draft a national post the manufacturers do why not women!'

If one could say they are a class, just were are, or the labor the-way that is a mis all laborers), or agr women as a class decl policy. Whoever he class uniting on a. They are divided up in retailers, labor, agric dred thousand other women. The out way their influence felt i of a national policy labor class to becom labor party as a wh women to have a voi of agriculture, etc., women who believe women who believe i can women formulate that will mean anyth of such widely diffe is utterly impossible. thing is for women unite with men prot women free traders free-traders. Women class. When we co divisions we find m every conceivable cl numbers. It is poss unite on national p impossible for sexes. antediluvian fetish and discrimination to think that ma proved any by hav together in a sor body! It is only l thought and opinion that the extension of have achieved anyt party makes women' on public affairs as they resided on Mar for ever with sex can't work. Let th and women, make u culture. Let indust ers, men and women, of labor.

English Brides

Some time ago a n Toronto women beca about the number were marrying Eng that their anxiety "Canadienne" in th Night, devotes a their continued as coner, wife of the Toronto University. "that it is so serio should be dealt with not by women." president of the Ont "It is most unfair t and the matter is o brought to the att Government League forcibly to the at dian government, y look after the yo the Dominion." M president of the I.O Imperialist, is not so long as the men who belong to our Edward Kemp is a that: "Canadian s marrying English 1,000 a month." ments an alarmist, Canada is to be flo of English brides, woman will be for offices, shops and remainder of their l The matter can one class of our p unmarried Canadian to be any suffering persons, who will su be little if any suff apparently been ov

The Countrywoman

Class Party, Not Sex

DURING a recent interview with a well-known man regarding the new Woman's Party of Toronto, he said, "I don't object to a Woman's Party in itself—but that platform, bah! Why shouldn't women from all over Canada meet and draft a national policy? Labor does, the manufacturers do, agriculture does. Why not women?"

If one could say of all-women that they are a class, just as the manufacturers are, or the labor people (and by-the-way that is a misnomer for we are all laborers), or agriculture, then let women as a class decide upon a national policy. Whoever heard of men as a class uniting on a national policy? They are divided up into manufacturers, retailers, labor, agriculture and a hundred thousand other classes. So are women. The only way women can make their influence felt in the formulating of a national policy will be for women labor class to become a part of the labor party as a whole, for the farm women to have a voice in the platform of agriculture, etc., etc. There are women who believe in free trade and women who believe in protection. How can women formulate a national policy that will mean anything when they are of such widely differing opinions? It is utterly impossible. The only feasible thing is for women protectionists to unite with men protectionists, and for women free traders to unite with men free-traders. Women are a sex, not a class. When we come down to class divisions we find men and women in every conceivable class in about equal numbers. It is possible for classes to unite on national policies, but utterly impossible for sexes. Why cling to that antediluvian fetish of sex distinction and discrimination. It is absurd to think that matters will be improved any by having women massed together in a sort of stand-off body? It is only by fusing women's thought and opinion with that of men's that the extension of the franchise will have achieved anything. A woman's party makes women's voice and opinion on public affairs as inaccessible as if they resided on Mars. Let us be done for ever with sex enterprises. They can't work. Let the farm people, men and women, make up the voice of agriculture. Let industrial or other workers, men and women, make up the voice of labor.

English Brides for Canadians

Some time ago a number of prominent Toronto women became quite concerned about the number of Canadians who were marrying English girls. It seems that their anxiety has not abated for "Canadienne" in the Toronto Saturday Night, devotes a whole page to allaying their continued anxiety. Lady Falconer, wife of the president of the Toronto University, is quoted as saying: "that it is so serious a matter that it should be dealt with by the government not by women." Mrs. A. E. Stevens, president of the Ontario W.C.T.U., says: "It is most unfair to our Canadian girls, and the matter is one which should be brought to the attention of the Good Government League, and thus draw it forcibly to the attention of the Canadian government, whose duty it is to look after the young womanhood of the Dominion." Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, president of the I.O.D.E., and an alleged Imperialist, is not so much concerned so long as the men marry young women who belong to our own Empire. Sir Edward Kemp is attributed as saying that: "Canadian soldiers overseas are marrying English girls at the rate of 1,000 a month." "This means," comments an alarmist, "after the war that Canada is to be flooded with thousands of English brides, while the Canadian woman will be forced to work in the offices, shops and factories for the remainder of their lives."

The matter can only seriously affect one class of our people, and that the unmarried Canadian girls. If there is to be any suffering they are the only persons who will suffer. But there will be little if any suffering. The fact has apparently been overlooked that there

are more unmarried men in Canada than there are unmarried women. Of course the flower of Canadian manhood has gone overseas, but a large part of it will return, and will return unmarried. So far the unmarried girls have uttered no word of protest against their English rivals. Nor have they professed an unwillingness to work in "the offices, shops and factories." In fact from the press attention they have received one gathers that they took to this line of work as a duck takes to water. Perhaps until the unmarried and eligible young women themselves give voice to fear, and protest that English girls are taking their places we had better not concern ourselves about the matter. Just why a number of much-married women should become so anxious over this particular matter one cannot understand. Let us hope that at any rate it is not because married women still cling to their one-time role of match-making mamas and now fear this occupation out of their control. The young women of today can be trusted to look after their own matrimonial affairs—even if Tommy be overseas.

Nurse for Foreign Settlements

The Saskatchewan Health Department



Why the Hens didn't Lay.

has engaged Miss Blau, an expert nurse on trachoma. Miss Blau will work throughout the province under the direction of health commissioner Dr. Seymour. For the present Miss Blau's work will be largely instruction and missionary work in connection with the influenza in the Mennonite and other foreign settlements. She has volunteered for this special work because of her ability to speak various languages.

Christmas Parcels for Overseas

Once more as November comes around the thought of the home folks in Canada turn toward another Christmas with our boys still overseas. Women's Clubs of all names are busy packing boxes to send overseas. And rightly so; for the importance of sending a Christmas remembrance to every boy overseas can not be too often impressed on the people at home. Events are happening rapidly these days and it is difficult even at the time of writing these words to tell how the war shall stand when they are read. Austria has ceased fighting and now the world is watching Germany to see how soon she will admit her defeat. But whether peace comes in a few days or a few months, thousands of Canadian soldiers will spend the Christmas of 1918 in England and France. Still, the people at home will go on planning how to make this Christmas one of cheer to the men in the camp and on the war-swept fields of Flanders, and to those at present prisoners of war in enemy territory.

Christmas is a time when one longs with an unspoken longing for home and home folks. The Christmas box is a little bit of home that we can send overseas. It fulfils a double duty. It

makes the sender feel that she is doing something that will make it just a little more comfortable for the man overseas and as a returned officer recently remarked "Christmas parcels does more to keep up the morale of the Canadian forces than anything else." Many parcels are sent with the name of the person for whom it is intended and the name of the sender attached, others are sent with only the name of the sender attached and these are given out to the boys who have had no personal gifts sent to them direct. Men who have returned tell us of the beautiful spirit which pervades the army at Christmas time and how the boys divide their pleasures with their comrades who are perhaps less fortunate in possessing so many friends.

Parcels going to France should be mailed not later than November 14, and those going to England by November 20, to insure their reaching the boys in time for Christmas. Post-masters have been instructed that the parcels for members and individuals connected with the American expeditionary forces in Europe must not be dispatched unless they contain such articles only as are being sent at the written request of the addressee, approved by his regimental or higher

commander, or an executive officer of the organization with which he is connected. The written request must be enclosed in the parcel and the sender must place on the wrapper of the parcel a statement that the parcel is being sent at the approved written request of the addressee.

Social Results of Separation Allowance

It is now announced that the government intend to take over the administration and provision of money for the Patriotic Fund at the end of the current year. This step has long been overdue and should have been undertaken at an early stage in the war. In Canada there has been no investigation of the social effects of separation allowances, and it would be interesting to ascertain the opinions of the prominent social workers as to their results. There has been such an investigation in England. Some members of the Liverpool Women's Industrial Council made a careful and detailed inquiry into the physical and moral effects of separation allowances on the characters and homes of the recipients. They took the evidence of the medical officers of health, police authorities, school-masters, settlement workers, district nurses, pawn-brokers, housing officials and a variety of other individuals.

It was generally agreed that the recipients of the separation allowances, who probably never before handled such comparatively large and regular funds, on the whole spent their money wisely and used the money to fulfil family obligations. According to the evidence secured there was a steady decrease in Liverpool of drunkenness among women,

they resorted less to pawn-brokers and money lenders, and their greater comfort in the homes of the poorer people, particularly among the casual labor population. Better housing conditions and other factors may have contributed to this improvement, but it was also noticeable that the improvement in the financial status created a demand for better housing conditions. The universal evidence of school teachers was that the children were better cared for and looked healthier than in pre-war days. Under one section of this enquiry 118 homes of soldiers were investigated and it was found that 84 had improved, 9 had deteriorated and 25 had remained the same. In an investigation of the state of children it was found that about 83 per cent. had improved and 10 per cent. deteriorated. The contention of the investigators is that the regular and more adequate income and the greater economic independence of women had brought better material and physical conditions in the home, and their sense of responsibility is increased rather than decreased despite the harrowing anxiety for their loved ones in the trenches. The removal of sordid anxieties and uncertainties has liberated the soul and given scope for greater dignity and happiness. Among the very poorest classes the continual fight against the odds of life which drove multitudes to drink and despair, has lost a large measure of its hopelessness and now that the better days have dawned, they are inclined to put forth their very best.

The fact remains that many families have known a regularity and certainty of sustenance which they never previously enjoyed. We trust that the government will keep in mind this aspect of the situation in making their new plans and provide on a generous scale. But apart from this there lies before us a bigger question. When the hostilities cease will the state abandon the responsibilities she has now undertaken and shut her eyes to the needs of the men returning to their families? We are constantly being told that the most pressing need of Canada is the increase of population and the conservation of the race. Healthy children cannot be hoped for or expected from underfed mothers, nor can we expect mothers to bring up their children well if they are continually worried by monetary anxieties. But unless the problem of demobilization is faced with greater skill and courage than is now being shown, there will be recurring monetary anxieties in many a Canadian home once the separation allowance is withdrawn. In this new experiment of separation allowances the state has taken the step of recognizing the claims of mothers and their children. Might we not hope that the principle which is now being universally introduced may become established, and that something may be evolved out of the present system which shall be applied with success to the normal times of peace—The Veteran.

Sock Song

Dear boy of mine, far off in France,
I'm sending you today
Four pairs of socks just finished, and
this little note to say
I've knitted into every row some happy
thought of you.
And all the funny little things you used
to say and do.
I've knitted in some laughter at your
halting schoolboy French
(Also a mental picture of you shaving
in a trench!)

I've knitted in your childish face all
berry stained and brown,
Your little ankles scratched with thorns,
one trouser leg 'way down.

I've tucked away down by the toe a
mother's simple prayer—
Please, God, protect my boy tonight
and guard him Over There!

—Mrs. St. George Brooke Tucker.
—New York Tribune.

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Five out of Seven American Housewives

now use what are known as combination or double-acting baking powders. This style of baking powder has two actions. It acts first when cold water or milk is added in the mixing bowl. Its second action requires the heat of the oven. This strong, double leavening power is what is needed for the heavy war flours and wheat flour substitutes.

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Canada's Need for Dairymaids

A Challenge to Canadian Girls to Help Increase our Dairy Exports to Allies---By Ishbet M. Ross

It is commonly recognized that much of the work being done in new fields by women is of an emergency nature and will cease when the need for their help no longer exists. While it is unlikely that all those who have taken up the challenge to replace the fighting men will return to their old ways of living, yet a great percentage will necessarily drop out with the closing down of the munition factories and other war industries. Home-making for the returning men will loom immediately before many of them. Others will return to their old vocations. But some will be stranded with their source of revenue for months and years past, suddenly swept from them. They will have to cast around for new work, fresh fields, permanent surroundings.

This is a question that needs to be studied now and not on the day when the munition works are closed. High wages and free spending can only go on for a time. There will be the inevitable swing of the pendulum. And then the dividing line between the wise and the foolish virgins will stand out with startling emphasis.

There are those who look to the farms for a partial solution of the problem. But it is unlikely that women will go in for mixed farming to any extent after the war, save of course where necessity drives them on, as it has so often done in the past to women born and bred on the land.

However, a broad avenue in specialized farming lies open to women of all classes and dairying stands pre-eminent, not only for the duration of the war but for the future, when Canada will be expanding her export trade to the utmost of her ability.

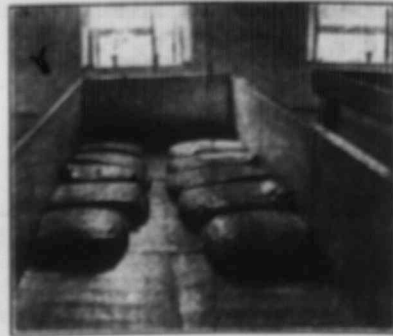
Need for Farm Girls

To the girl bred within sound of the churn it may seem superfluous to give advice about dairying. Hundreds of the daughters of Canadian farm homes are versed in the technique of the home dairy. They are expert milkers and butter-makers. They have learned this from their mothers just as they have learned to cook. But how many of them stay at home and continue this good work? Or how many respond to the lure of the city, the pretty clothes, the high wages, the independence dear to the heart of a girl?

Search through the city offices and count the girls who originally came from farm homes. It is surprising how many you find. Of the girls who answered, the call for farm help in Ontario this year it was found

that about 30 per cent. were farmers' daughters, while 70 per cent. had had some previous experience in handling horses or milking cows.

"I was sitting typing in an office when the S.O.S. slip for National Service workers for the farms was put on my desk," confessed one of this year's most successful farmerettes to the writer recently. "I couldn't help feeling as I read it how useless I was. I remembered the time when I lived at home on the farm and my mother had to work so hard. It came over me how empty my life in the city had been and I felt the old fascination for the outdoor life that I had missed. Next day I volunteered for farm work. I've had a glorious summer and I'm staying on for the winter. No, I'm never going back to a city office or a type writer again."



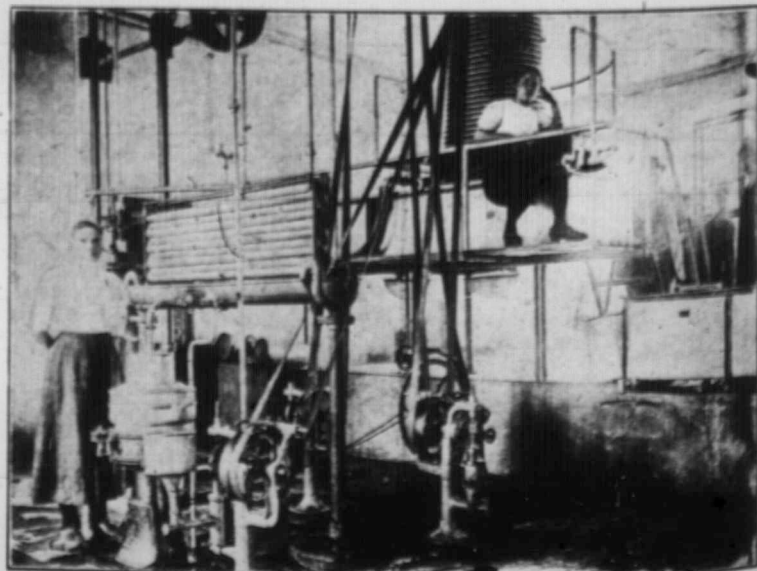
Cheese in Vat in Cheese Factory, ready to be kneaded.

A number of farmerettes when questioned about their work, declared that if they had capital they would be only too glad to consider dairying or poultry-keeping as permanent work. But while it only falls to the lot of a few girls to conduct or go shares in farms of their own, many of them can get employment on someone else's farm, in creameries or cheese factories. Thus there are those who live on the farms but have never been particularly interested in dairying. They might take a scientific course at one of the agricultural colleges and return home to increase the output by turning in and helping in the dairy.

Our Future in Dairying

Put it up to Henry B. Thomson, chairman of the Canada Food Board, as to what he thinks the best thing girls can turn to in the way of war work, taking future possibilities into account, and he declares unhesitatingly: "Dairying." Ask him why and he begins to point out the future of the industry, Canada's chance to raise the scale of her dairy exports, the depleted herds of Europe, all the erstwhile exporting countries now out of the running, the inevitable glut of workers when the war industries close down and the healthful, wholesome, remunerative nature of the work.

Parts of the world today are very hungry for butter and cheese. In England the weekly butter ration is down to one ounce. In France both butter and margarine are extremely hard to get and the former is selling at 90 cents a pound. The reasons are obvious. Before the war, Russia used to send great express trains across the continent laden with nothing but dairy pro-



Girls in a Finnish Cheese Factory.

ducts from the farms. Denmark led all the countries that yielded in generous quantities were Norway, Sweden, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and...

The volume of butter and cheese shipped to other countries reaches the total amount imported by the United Kingdom was 531,000,000 pounds. Germany 47,000,000, Austria-Hungary 13,000,000, Bulgaria 10,000,000, Switzerland 9,000,000, Sweden 8,000,000, Denmark 7,000,000, Norway 6,000,000, and the Netherlands 5,000,000 pounds.

Cheese	155,3
Butter	155,3
Condensed milk	155,3

The purchases for Dairy Produce Commission were as follows:—

Butter	155,3
Cheese	155,3
Condensed milk	155,3

There are over 3,000 farms in Canada. Considerable and cheese should be produced. Twelve years ago Canada produced 674 pounds of butter, but now she sold only 6,990 pounds. The outlook is improving and is being needed in creameries on farms.

Work Not To

Men are apt to work in cheese factories for women. On the whole who have actually tried it is not. They claim assistants in the creamery at least should be the only thing that is a drawback in the day of the large creamery, can be done on the premises, although a woman can do it with the chief dairy in Ontario declares that makers are women as seen 40 or 50 placed in his district next.

Cream-testing is admirably done by women. Cow-testing has not been by them yet, though they should not have the work, too. It might be cultivated on the farm and a large built up. For a great part of the making of soft cheese is carried on in France by occupiers of small farms in these developed countries. It came one of their stable industries.

The rural milk branch of the work prospects for women number are engaged in milk and driving it. No matter whether to make butter and not, a dairying educational colleges is a distinct advantage. Short, are given which are out to the tutored. There is an unquenchable thirst for dairy workers. A dairymaid should be able to earn wages. There is a great work, as anyone will tell you. On the whole, the score for dairy products, Board appeals to all over the country as a permanent voice.

ducts from the farms of Siberia. Little Denmark led all the world in its exportation of butter and cheese. Other countries that yielded up dairy produce in generous quantities for export were Norway, Sweden, Holland, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Switzerland.

The volume of butter which in normal times reaches the channels of international trade amounts to 728,000,000 pounds. England used to take three-fifths of the world's surplus of butter. The total amount of cheese ordinarily imported by the countries of the world was 531,000,000 pounds, of which the United Kingdom used to take 250,000,000, Germany 47,000,000 pounds and Austria-Hungary 13,000,000 pounds. Bulgaria used to export 7,500,000 pounds of cheese, while Holland and Switzerland gave 190,000,000 pounds to a cheese-hungry world.

Where does Canada come in where the butter and cheese supplies of the world are concerned? Her export figures for the past four years show that there has been a decided increase in the quantities of dairy produce sent out of the country. Following are her export figures.—

	1913 lbs.	1917 lbs.
Cheese	155,216,000	180,733,476
Butter	828,623	7,990,000
Condensed milk	335,845	15,858,000

The purchases for export made by the Dairy Produce Commission between May and September 21 of this year were as follows:—

Butter	\$ 912,794
Cheese	28,243,152
Condensed milk	2,778,663
	\$31,934,609

There are over 3,000,000 milch cows in Canada. Considerably more butter and cheese should and could be made. Twelve years ago Canada sold 33,888,074 pounds of butter, while two years ago she sold only 6,993,100 pounds. The outlook is improving but help is badly needed in creameries, in factories and on farms.

Work Not Too Arduous

Men are apt to contend that the work in cheese factories is too heavy for women. On the other hand, girls who have actually tried it, declare that it is not. They claim that of the two assistants in the cheese factory one at least should be a woman and that the only thing that might be said to be a drawback is the tipping, day after day, of the large cans of cream. This, however, can be done by the man on the premises, although a well-built woman can do it without any ill effects. The chief dairy inspector for Eastern Ontario declares that his best cheese-makers are women and that he hopes to see 40 or 50 placed in cheese factories in his district next year.

Cream-testing is work that can be admirably done by women and although cow-testing has not been tried out by them yet, there is no reason why they should not handle this phase of the work, too. Soft cheese-making might be cultivated to advantage on the farm and a large domestic market built up. For a great number of years the making of soft cheese has been carried on in France by the thrifty occupiers of small farms and the trade in these developed rapidly until it became one of their staple and most profitable industries.

The rural milk route is another branch of the work that presents good prospects for women and already a number are engaged in collecting the milk and driving it to the creameries.

No matter whether a girl has learned to make butter and cheese at home or not, a dairying course at one of the agricultural colleges of the Dominion is a distinct advantage to anyone who is thinking of taking up this work as a profession. Short, inexpensive courses are given which are equally advantageous to the tutored and the untutored.

There is an unquestionable demand for dairy workers. The efficient dairy-maid should be able to command good wages. There is a fascination about the work, as anyone who has ever tried it will tell you. On these grounds, no less than on the score of the Allied needs for dairy products, the Canada Food Board appeals to farm and city girls all over the country to take up dairying as a permanent vocation.

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Farm Women's Clubs

Delacour Studies School's Needs

DELACOUR U.F.W.A. met at the home of Mrs. McElroy on October 2. The president read letters from Corporal Vernon, Will Waite and F. Calkins, who are overseas with the Canadian troops. Letters from the convenor of the Rural Schools Committee and the Department of Extension re the improvement of rural schools and medical examination of rural school children were also read. The members arranged to take the children of the Pleasant Range School on an observation trip to Calgary, which took place a day or two later. Messrs. Pederson, W. Johnson, and Mrs. Berry, and Mrs. McElroy furnished the automobiles. Sixteen children enjoyed the trip. The fire department was visited and explained in detail by one of the firemen; the roof garden at the Hudson's Bay was next visited, and last, but not least, the museum, which they were shown over by the man in charge, who very kindly pointed out and explained all the objects of interest. After an ice cream treat given by Messrs. Pederson and Johnson, they returned to Delacour, having spent a very enjoyable and profitable afternoon. A dance has been arranged to take place early in November. Tickets have been printed and placed in the hands of the members for sale at \$1.00 each. At a meeting held on October 16, at the home of Mrs. Lewis, the subjects discussed were "School Inspection" and "The Building of a Cottage at the School for the Teacher." Six boxes were also packed for the boys at the front. Subscriptions to the funds of the local were handed in as follows: Mrs. Berry, \$5.00; Mrs. Lewis, \$4.00; Mrs. Jones, \$5.00; besides \$2.00 which was collected from other members.

sewing. The work is received from the I.O.D.E., who have charge of all Red Cross work in Macleod, cut out and ready for stitching. The local is also co-operating with the I.O.D.E. in raising funds for Soldiers' Christmas Boxes. Arrangements have been made for a public health nurse to visit the district in the near future and medically inspect the schoolchildren. Two new members have been enrolled.

Neidpath Packs Boxes

A special meeting of the Neidpath W.G.G.A. was held at the home of the president, Mrs. Mitchell, on Monday afternoon, October 21, for the purpose of packing boxes for overseas soldiers. Fourteen ladies were present and fourteen boxes were packed for France and England. Mrs. Snider, a resident in the neighborhood, donated four fruit-cakes. The society tenders thanks to all ladies who donated cake and candy for the boxes. At the close of business, the hostess served a dainty war-time lunch.—Lillian A. Smith, secretary.

Kemnay's Good Work

The Women's Section at Kemnay.



Reg and Bert Dyer, of Carlyle, Sask., aged 11 and 12 years. The winners of the Prize offered by the Sunday School, for the best War Garden, looked after entirely by children under 16.

Meets in the Homes

The October meeting of the Thorncliffe and Turkey Hill U.F.W.A. was held at the home of Mrs. Vary. Miss Roycroft, the president, read a very interesting paper on the work of the Y.M.C.A., explaining how they cared for the soldiers, both before and after they reached England; on the ocean trip and in France. The secretary, Mrs. Redman, who has endeared herself to all the members during her term of office, resigned as she is leaving the district. Mrs. G. Fulford was appointed in her place. It was decided that the next meeting should be at Mrs. Redman's home, when the members would present her with a gift in token of their appreciation of her services. When the business of the meeting was over, Mrs. Vary served tea and Red Cross work was collected. A very enjoyable time was spent, and everybody was sorry when the time came to say goodbye.

Co-operation in Red Cross Work

Parkerville U.F.W.A. are making good progress. The members are all working for the Red Cross and are turning out large quantities of

of the community.—Mabel E. Fink, prov. secretary.

To Assist Girls' Work

The U.F.W.A., of Blackie, met at the rest room the first Saturday in October, 1918. There were ten members and two visitors present. After deciding to send the provincial secretary the money due for 38 members it was found that the treasury lacked several dollars of the required amount. It was decided to take advantage of the offer made by The Grain Growers' Guide, and get as many subscribers as possible, thus replenishing our treasury and at the same time helping to get that very interesting paper into more homes in the community.

The local also decided to become a patron of the Girls' Club, of Blackie, and to do everything possible to encourage their good work.—Ada G. Trotter, press reporter, Blackie U.F.W.A.

Chater's Good Start

The ladies of Chater met on August 2 and organized a Women's Section of the Chater Grain Growers' branch. Officers were elected and it was decided to hold our meetings the second Friday of each month. Our next meeting was held on August 9, when eight ladies became members and an interesting paper was read on "Woman as a Political Reformer." Owing to the busy season our September meeting was not held.

Our October meeting was held on the 11th, with five members present. We received one new member.

Mr. Hoey gave a splendid address on "Education, Co-operation and Legislation," which was very interesting and much enjoyed by all present. It was agreed to have a dressmaker for January. For November it was decided to have a joint meeting of Chater Women's Section and general association with Miss McCallum and Mr. Henders as speakers.—Ella Nevins, secretary.

U.F.W.A. Briefs

At the October meeting of the High River U.F.W.A., 27 members and 28 visitors were present. The subject taken up was "Domestic Science and War Recipes." Miss Hayward, of the Claresholm Agricultural School, was present and demonstrated some of the war-time recipes. She also gave an interesting address in connection with the work of the school.

Alix U.F.W.A. had a very interesting address from Miss Sargent, the public health nurse recently. Twenty members were present. Miss Sargent spoke on the community work which the public health nurses are doing, and her address was thoroughly enjoyed by those present.

Miss N. M. Warner, secretary of Sniderville U.F.W.A. reports that they have now nine members, and look for a big increase in their local at the beginning of the New Year.



The Home of George Cresswell, who has made good at Mixed Farming, near Edmonton.

Keeler's Cooking

At the last meeting G.A. spent very profitable time in the best and most of feeding threshers during the winter, when flour is very scarce.

We had our war-time of cornmeal. The J. rather difficult to do be given the prize. joyed the eating of pies, they were all.

We also passed the...
 "Whereas the household consumption of garden is considered in opinion of this meeting of urban garden able also."—Mrs. A. Keeler W.G.G.A.

Financing a R

At the last meeting W.G.G.A. letters were Bushville municipal plan for a grant toward much to our... \$100 short of our year, i.e., four months we shall get over that and the Star of the \$12.50, making the Oe Bigger grant comes in in the meantime we round the hat. It was a register in the Rest for kindly gave a ha Graham was unanimous librarian. We have more were promised cent.

Mrs. Dale, our press the desirability of d our local blind soldier ask the Star of the V co-operate with us in arranging a concert raise funds for the Margaret Hindle, W.G.G.A.

Nurse Speak

Alix local U.F.W.A. interesting and instructively, from Miss Sargent, who has been for some weeks very briefly traced the de health work from in older countries and strided this good we our own towns and cities address, however, curred with diseases e preventive measures more common ailme Already we hear of th nurses are doing. M being medically treat enlarged tonsils, etc., they would in all pr with these serious de The program on the a shower for Mrs. Roy and a member of or Mrs. M. M. Semple

Alive to Food

Mrs. Robinson, sec U.F.W.A. has been which accounts for activities of that loc received for sometime; return she forwarded past two meetings, follows:—

"At the August m 12 members and six After the usual busi took up the subject tion, and gave a ve dress on same. At th dress, we exchanged The secretary was a with the teacher to l ter of school lunche the next meeting. joined the men to list "M.L.A., who spoke on pitals." The Rev. N present and spoke or Food Situation in Car bar, we held a join U.F.A. and U.F.W.A.

Tofield W.I. meetin cushions. "Inspecti Patent Medicines," Emergencies and Wh were some of the su

Keeler's Cooking Contest

At the last meeting of the Keeler W.G.G.A. spent very profitable time discussing the best and most economical way of feeding threshers during these strenuous times, when flour and sugar are so very scarce.

We had our war-time cooking contest of cornmeal. The judges found it rather difficult to decide which should be given the prize. We certainly enjoyed the eating of the different samples, they were all so good.

We also passed the following resolution:

"Whereas the produce used for household consumption from the farm garden is considered taxable, it is the opinion of this meeting that the produce of urban gardens should be taxable also."—Mrs. A. Wylie, secretary, Keeler W.G.G.A.

Financing a Rest Room

At the last meeting of the Clunie W.G.G.A. letters were read from the Bushville municipality, refusing our plea for a grant towards our Rest Room, much to our regret. This leaves us \$190 short of our expenses for the year, i.e., four months rent. However, we shall get over that difficulty. Clunie and the Star of the West each voted \$12.50, making the October rent secure. Biggar grant comes in November and in the meantime we intend to pass round the hat. It was decided to place a register in the Rest Room. Mrs. Shatford kindly gave a hanging lamp. Mrs. Graham was unanimously elected as librarian. We have a few books, and more were promised by members present.

Mrs. Dale, our president, brought up the desirability of doing our bit for our local blind soldiers. We decided to ask the Star of the West W.G.G.A. to co-operate with us in the matter of arranging a concert or box social to raise funds for this purpose.—Mrs. Margaret Hindle, secretary, Clunie W.G.G.A.

Nurse Speaks to Alix

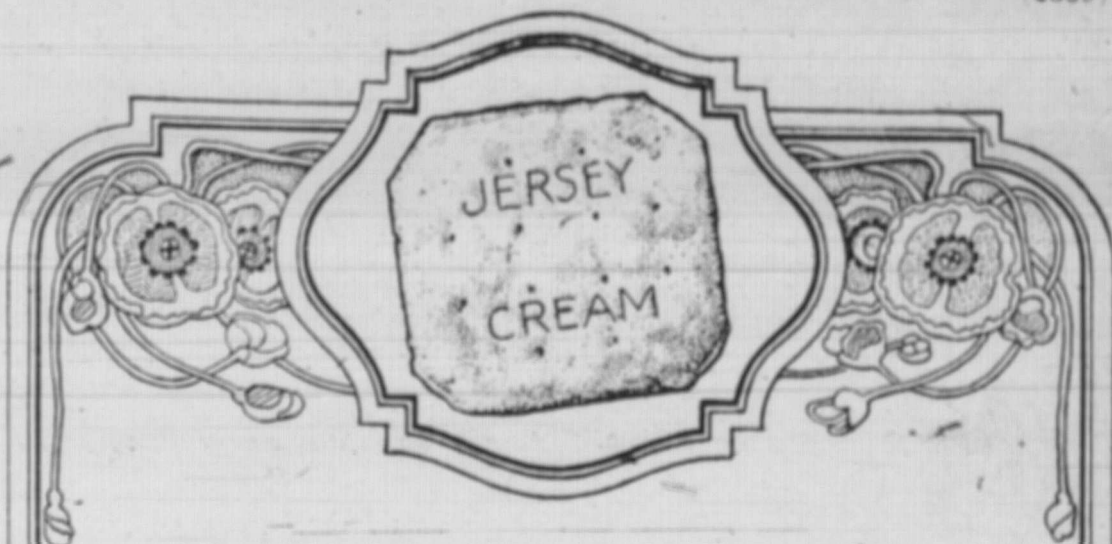
Alix local U.F.W.A. had a very interesting and instructive address recently, from Miss Sargent, public health nurse, who has been stationed at Alix for some weeks now. Miss Sargent briefly traced the development of public health work from its commencement in older countries and showed the rapid strides this good work has made in our own towns and cities in recent years. Her address, however, was chiefly concerned with diseases of children, giving preventive measures in many of the more common ailments of children. Already we hear of the good work these nurses are doing. Many children are being medically treated for adenoids, enlarged tonsils, etc., where otherwise they would in all probability grow up with these serious defects unremedied. The program on the same day included a shower for Mrs. Roper, a recent bride and a member of our local U.F.W.—Mrs. M. M. Semple, press reporter.

Alive to Food Situation

Mrs. Robinson, secretary of Rusylvia U.F.W.A. has been away from home, which accounts for no reports of the activities of that local having been received for sometime; however, on her return she forwarded a report of the past two meetings, which reads as follows:—

"At the August meeting there were 12 members and six visitors present. After the usual business, Mrs. Crosby took up the subject of food conservation, and gave a very interesting address on same. At the close of her address, we exchanged war-time recipes. The secretary was appointed to meet with the teacher to look into the matter of school lunches, and report at the next meeting. The women then joined the men to listen to Mr. Ebbett, M.L.A., who spoke on "Municipal Hospitals." The Rev. Mr. Tyler was also present and spoke on the "Grain and Food Situation in Canada." In September, we held a joint meeting of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A.

Tofield W.I. meeting consisted of discussions. "Inspection of Schools," "Patent Medicines," and "Accidents, Emergencies and What to do First," were some of the subjects considered.



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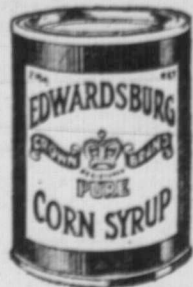
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Young Canada Club

BY DIXIE PATTON

Christmas Poetry

I KNOW that it seems rather early to be talking about Christmas, but it will not be long until it is here once again. There is going to be a real pretty page for the boys and girls in the Christmas Guide. That special issue of The Guide will be printed two weeks before Christmas and anything that is intended to appear in it will have to come in early. I would like to have some real pretty poems about Christmas and I know that the young Canada Club readers will just love to write them. See if you can't write some Christmas poetry for your own page.

The contributions to the Blue Cross Fund this week are:—

- Ruby Law, Justice, Man. \$.50
 - Kathleen Gill, Pettapiece, Man.50
 - Jack Rowley, Plato, Sask.50
 - Fred Rowley, Plato, Sask.25
 - Gertrude Metherwell, Lashburn, Sask.25
 - Dorothy K. Jones, Stenen, Sask.10
 - Wallace W. Black, Gull Lake, Sask.10
 - Eleanor D. Hoover, Foyres, Sask.05
- Dixie Patton.

Sends Doo Dads to England

My brother and I always watch out for The Guide every week. We enjoy the Doo Dads very much. We are sending them to some of our cousins in England. I will tell you a story of a duck. One evening, after we children had gone to bed and it was very dark, mother and papa heard a loud quacking outside the house. Mother went outside to see what was the matter, and there found one of our ducks which was very frightened. Mother picked her up and carried her down to the duck house and there was a weasel on one of the chickens killing it, so mother called papa, but the weasel got away. The next night he came back and killed another chicken. The next day our dog (we call her Foxy) caught the weasel;

we found he had only three legs, one having been caught in a trap or something, sometime before, as the flesh was quite healed on it.—Gertrude E. Metherwell, Lashburn, Sask.

Autumn

The warm south winds are gone at last,
The bloom of summer's fading fast,
But summer always fades away
To let the autumn have its day.
The leaves are turning brown and gold,
The north winds blowing hard and cold,
It blows the gay leaves off the trees,
Oh, don't you like such days as these?
The trees all look so bare and cold,
They really must be growing old
And the leaves, the north winds blown away
Are dreaming of a summer day.
—Edith W. Clark, Patner, Sask.

Note.—This is fine Edith. We may expect some real good Christmas poems from you.—D.P.

Likes Poetry

I correspond with two of the other members of Young Canada Club and they seem to like it. I am 13 years old and am in grade nine. I have five sisters and four brothers.

Four of my sisters teach school and my other one and myself go to high school. My oldest brother, who is 17, has been working on a threshing outfit.

Of course we have no school now on account of the "flu." We all have to wear masks now though there are only a very few cases. Only one has resulted in death, as yet.

I would like to correspond with someone of my own age—and tastes. I like poetry—Kipling, Service and Stead are my favorites. I dislike silly novels, but I like Stewart Edward White's and Bower's books.—Bessie E. Sweet, Ponoka, Alta.

A Farmer and His Cat

Once there was a farmer who went to town and bought some fish. When he got home he laid the fish on the table

and went to put his team in the barn. When he went out through the door his cat slipped in, and the farmer shut the door. The cat smelt something and got sniffing around and it seemed as if the smell came from the table. The cat jumped up on the table and saw the package. She found the fish and ate them nearly all up. When the farmer came in he was angry; when he saw the cat he threw her down the cellar.

The kind of cellar he had, had a trap-door that opened out-doors. While she was there her poor little kittens in the barn were cold and hungry. She spied a streak of light; she went over close to it and found that the horses had got into the yard and broken the trap-door. The light came through the hole in the door. She went out-doors and when she was going past the window to the barn the farmer saw her and picked up a stick of wood and threw; she dodged it but it broke the window. She lagged to think how foolish the farmer had been to break his window.—Dorothy K. Jones, Stenen, Sask.

Likes Winter

There are 20 pupils going to my school. We had a school fair this year. I got three prizes, one first and two seconds; first on a cake, second on a doll's blanket, and second on one of my school papers. I will be glad when winter comes, you can go coasting down hills and go sleigh riding.—Myrtle Young, Kinley, Sask.

Writes for Little Sister

I am writing this letter for my little sister, Kathleen, who is only six years old and just started to school. Kathleen loves to look at the Doo Dads and thinks they are very funny fellows.

Kathleen had a war garden this year which she looked after carefully all summer. Then mother bought the vegetables from her and she made quite a little sum. She is sending 50 cents of her money to the Blue Cross Fund.—Grace Gill, Pettapiece, Man.

A HURRICANE SWEEPS THROUGH THE WONDERLAND OF DOO

A TERRIBLE calamity has visited the Wonderland of Doo. The Doo Dads were going about their morning work with light hearts and with no thought of approaching danger, when, without a moment's warning, a storm broke over their heads. Flannel-foot, the Cop, was at the street corner directing traffic. He was holding the fish pedlar's horse, while the Lion Dad on the bicycle passed, when the wind caught the fish van and lifted the horse into the air. At the same time it lifted the rider off his wheels and hurled him against the Cop, knocking the wind out of him. Old Doc Sawbones was being wisked along but tried to save himself by catching the tree with the handle of his saw. He would have been able to hold himself from being blown away but for that young rascal who seized him by the beard. The Old Lady Doo Dad is also in great distress. If her parasol hadn't turned inside out it would have carried her away out of Wonderland altogether. Percy Haw Haw, the Dude, was taking his morning stroll, when suddenly a flying stove pipe struck him on the head. Smiles, the Clown, is also in an awful predicament. He was being blown along through the air when his clothes caught on a branch and here he hangs, in danger of falling down any moment and breaking his neck. Old Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, was sleeping late as usual. The first big gust blew the top right off the house where he had been given a night's lodging, but the sleepy head was snoozing away so soundly that it did not even wake him up. Everything in Wonderland is being wrecked by the fearful storm and the Doo Dads will have many a hard day's work before they will have the damage all repaired.



Suggested Platform

Preliminary Democrats' Candidate War Problem

At a meeting of the United Farmers recently a platform was submitted for an annual convention held in Toronto in

A Nation

The National Policy by the farmers' three years ago in order to find needed revision as it have been adopted since their farmers. In the was practically except that its word a few parties a were added. The its belief that the so adjusted that severity on farmer promoting city in was therefore held arranged so as to in every legitimate

In this connection that the deed on agricult other supplies pu as their raw mat recommended that once should be in five years Canada free trade with th

Free

Exception was to the government in of public discussion mended that the fr of the press shou Exception was als of the country thri cil as being direc spirit of represent

As a means of direct tax on unimp including all natu advocated, also sharply graduated ance tax on large taxes on the profits connection with the watered stock was

Other

Other reforms nationalization of telegraph and ex similar public utili was urged to ref more natural reso bring them into u term leases. Direc ing the initiative was approved as political campaign and expenditures, patronage system bition. The stand ada should not be by its representati cies without the pe an opportunity to ters involved.

Farmers'

A lengthy discou regarding the advise Farmers establishi in the legislature Commons, or worki ing parties. A dif ference to which was evident, but t favor of following been followed in

The view was the farmers to att independent party danger of wreckin movement as was Ontario, as it wou two old political ps classes in the com order to defeat th In western Can been where the ties agree to accep form, and where t able to the farm part in the electio

didates to fight it out between themselves. Where one candidate accepts the Farmers' Platform and the other refuses to do so then the farmers support the candidate that accepts their platform. Where neither party puts an acceptable candidate in the field, then the farmers are free to bring out an independent candidate, where they so desire.

As any action taken in this matter, as far as federal politics is concerned, will be influenced by the support it will receive from the farmers' organizations in other provinces, it was felt that this matter should be discussed fully at the next meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Members in Parliament

A discussion was held as to whether or not an officer of the farmers' organizations, when elected to parliament or to the legislature, should resign his office in the organization, although not necessarily his membership. It was unanimously agreed that he should do so. A by-law bearing on this will be submitted for discussion at the next convention of the association.

The main reason that led to this decision was the possibility that when an officer of the association is elected to parliament it opens the way for the government or his party, to work through such a member on the farmers' organizations in a way likely to divide

his interests and thereby possibly be prejudicial to the best interests of the farmers' movement.

The repeal of the "War Times Election Act" was recommended.

Returned Soldier Problem

Sergt. Hunter, a returned soldier, addressed the meeting on behalf of The



The Last Sheaf.

Great War Veterans' Association in reference to after-the-war problems.

A resolution was passed urging the government to start immediately to deal with the labor problems that are sure to arise after the war. In this connection it was urged that returned soldiers, who have had a practical training in agriculture and who desire to stay on the land, be given an opportunity to do so in the older settled districts of the province rather than in New Ontario, as cleared land in Old Ontario is cheaper and better adapted in every way to the needs of the soldiers than the land sparsely settled in the colder districts of the province.

Messrs. R. W. E. Burnaby and J. J. Morrison were recommended for appointment as delegates to the next meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in Winnipeg. A third representative may be appointed.

The Dominion government is to be urged to appoint a representative of the farming interests on the Dominion Railway Board, there being no representative of the farmers on the Board as there was when it was first appointed.

Controlling Sow Thistle

Continued from Page 30

frost can act on the young shoots or buds and kill them, the cultivation the following spring should begin as soon as the weed starts to grow. One advantage of this method is that the attack on the weed begins early in the season and it is often killed before harvesting or threshing commences. If wild oats are in the soil, however, this method will not control them as effectively as the following one:

Skim Plowing in the Fall

When the sow thistle seed has blown into the land during the late summer or early autumn, skim plowing or discing in the fall will be found beneficial as these seeds germinate in the fall and the plants (roots and top) are killed by the frost. The light plowing or discing will not affect the old roots, and so in a badly infested field the main struggle begins the following spring. If the fight is to be successful, the land should be plowed early in June, about four to six inches deep, and, if necessary, packed immediately after the plow. The cultivators should then be used to keep the plant from forming green leaves. This kind of cultivation should continue until the weeds are all killed or until freeze-up.

Plowing Only Once in the Spring

It frequently happens that there is no time for fall cultivation of the land intended for summer fallow. Where this is the case, the plowing will have to be done the following spring. Usually when everything is considered, such as conservation of moisture, the plowing should be done early in June and the land cultivated as outlined in the preceding paragraph. If the field is not

large or there is a large force of plows, it might be advisable to postpone the plowing until the weed is nearly in blossom. The whole aim of the plow is to perpetuate itself by seed. When the seed is forming, it is drawing heavily on the food stored in the root, so that the plant is at its weakest stage about this time. In most instances, however, this is a dangerous method, because some of the seed may ripen and the land become re-seeded. After the land is plowed, the cultivator should be used as in the previous methods.

Plowing Twice During the Season

The system of plowing the land twice or three times during the season is not as effective as plowing once and surface cultivating. This is largely because the weeds are given a chance to grow between plowings and therefore cannot be starved out.

If the season has been dry and the work thorough, any of the first four methods should clean the thistle out of the land in one season. It will not, however, be a guarantee that no weeds will appear in the second or third crop, because the seed will be coming in and new plants starting. It will, on the other hand, insure one clean crop and one profitable crop. If the cultivation was not thorough the old plants will give trouble the following year. This is true also if the land happens to be wet because cultivation of land in this condition only cuts up the roots and scatters them so that it appears to do more harm than good. If for any of these reasons the weeds have not all been killed, the land should be planted to corn or some other crop that can be intertilled the following year.—Control of the Sow Thistle, Manitoba Extension Bulletin No. 4.

Alfalfa Has Come Back

Do not condemn alfalfa too hastily in the spring. It may look like a blasted hope but still have a come-back that will surprise you. At least this is the experience of Donald McKay, of Indian Head, Sask. Last spring he had an alfalfa field that seemed to be a down-and-outer. There was no sign of a crop coming so he ordered his hired man to plow it up. On account of the rush of spring work, however, the execution of the order was delayed. In a few days the alfalfa started to show up and Mr. McKay decided that he would give it a fighting chance. The alfalfa showed its gratitude for this consideration by yielding a ton-and-a-half to the acre at the first cutting, and when I saw it on August 23, the second crop was coming on strong with a thick, even stand. The illustration, taken on that date, shows Mr. McKay standing in the field, and gives some idea of the way



This Alfalfa Came Back.

Donald McKay, of Indian Head, Sask., standing in the second crop of Alfalfa on a field that seemed last spring to be thoroughly winter killed.

in which the alfalfa had regained possession of the land. The field was seeded in 1916.—R. D. C.

Fibre Flaxseed Commandeered

A dispatch from Ottawa, states that the surplus fibre flaxseed has been commandeered. The seed, the order-in-council intimates, is needed for growing fibre flax in Great Britain and Ireland.

needed for the man cloth for the allies commandeered is "of quantities as will be area for each mill. area seeded in 1911 department will help from the com extra seed that may growers, on their ciously that they and suitable con- seed to advantage.

The price to sack of 182 pound of 499 sacks (a.b. ping point for a standard to be fix

Weed I

Every farmer familiarize himself the various weeds. When he understands and the measure and the spread, he can t control in a rat manner. It is only that the average leisure to devote weeds, and with the following Dom publications are that they may be For further advice weeds that he doe write to the Centra at Ottawa, Packa, less than two oin The Dominion Bul free from the Pu Ottawa; in the cas cations, farmers Department of Ag province.

Dominion

Bulletin 28.—Fletcher. Bulletin S-8.—Seeds," by Geo. F Exhibition Cir You Know Your Fyles. Seed Branch.—"Cleaning Seed." Seed Branch.—Act."

Provincial

Manitoba.—Bull Noxious Weeds" No. 4, "Control e Manitoba"; Exte "Autumn Cultiv: trol"; Circular N vice, "Poison Ivy Plants"; Extens 1918, "Lessons in Saskatchewan.—"Farm Weeds a Them."

Alberta.—Bulle Alberta."

The book entit Canada," with co costing \$1.00, is Bulletin S-8 take extent.—Expt. Fa

Injury to

Q.—I have 118 from five to ten feet planted five years now. I have put that seems to make buds that came on died off. I have t too early, and the killed them. We h there are little bi them gray in color of them are half a Most of them are the largest ones. They some places. The ends of their in color. I have thought it might find anything.—F.

A.—It would state what the death of your out knowing the soil, and especial any trace of all trees will be she frosts also injure the new spring started several in of spruce trees a this way. The s insect we know o the foliage of th be prevented larg Green in liquid f of a force pump.

The Old Reliable Grain Commission Merchants
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Careful checking of grades, liberal advances, prompt adjustments.

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Its beauty and its utility will appeal to you. It is 23 inches high over all, and the mantle is 12 inches above the table. Reservoir holds about one-and-a-half quarts of oil. It gives a pure, white light, with no noise, no odor, no smoke, and is simple to operate.

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THE DAYLITE CO. 685 Builders Exchange WINNIPEG, Man.

FISH Fresh, Frozen, Cleaned, Heads off---Finest for the Table. Small percentage waste. Direct from the Sea at wholesale prices to the farmers.

Alaska Black Cod, per lb.	13c	50, 75 and 100-lb. Boxes, containing	
Gray Ling and Red Cod, per lb.	11c	Salmon, Cod, Soles, and Flounders,	
Soles, Brills, Plaice and Flounders,		per lb.	13c
per lb.	9c	Same as above, without Salmon, but	
		containing Black Cod, per lb.	11c

Boxes, 50 cents.

Fresh frozen Lake Superior Herring, whole, 100-lb. bag \$5.95
Herring scarce. Orders filled in order received. If we cannot fill orders, money refunded. No substitutes except on request.

Smoked Alaska Cod, superior qual-ity, 20-lb. box	\$3.60	Jacks and Tullbees, whole, per lb.	9c
Whitefish and Pickerel, whole, per lb.	12c	Whitefish, Pickerel, Jacks and Tullbees, assorted lots, per lb.	11c

Boxes, 50 cents Extra.

ORDER EARLY. SOME VARIETIES SCARCE. SEND CASH WITH ORDER
Canada Food Control License No. 1-066.

RUPERT FISH CO.

MOVED TO 371 McDERMOT AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Farmers' Market

needed for the manufacture of aeroplane cloth for the allies. The amount commandeered is "over and above such quantities as will be needed to seed an area for each mill in 1919, equal to the area seeded in 1918." The agriculture department will hold itself ready to supply from the commandeered seed any extra seed that may be needed by actual growers, on their demonstrating conclusively that they have the equipment and suitable conditions for using the seed to advantage.

The price to be paid is \$27.25 per sack of 182 pounds net in carload lots of 400 sacks f.o.b. railway cars at shipping point for seed re-cleaned to a standard to be fixed.

Weed Literature

Every farmer should endeavor to familiarize himself with the habits of the various weeds occurring on his farm. When he understands clearly their nature and the methods by which they spread, he can then set about their control in a rational and scientific manner. It is only in the winter months that the average farmer has sufficient leisure to devote time to the study of weeds, and with this object in view, the following Dominion and Provincial publications are quoted in the hope that they may be of service to him. For further advice or the names of any weeds that he does not know he should write to the Central Experimental Farm, at Ottawa. Packages of weeds weighing less than two ounces can be sent free. The Dominion Bulletins can be obtained free from the Publications Branch at Ottawa; in the case of Provincial Publications, farmers should write to the Department of Agriculture of their own province.

Dominion Publications

Bulletin 28.—"Weeds," by James Fletcher.
Bulletin S-8.—"Weeds and Weed Seeds," by Geo. H. Clark.
Exhibition Circular No. 45.—"Do You Know Your Weeds," by Miss F. Fyles.

Seed Branch.—Pamphlet No. 1, "Cleaning Seed."
Seed Branch.—"The Seed Control Act."

Provincial Publications

Manitoba.—Bulletin No. 2, "Twelve Noxious Weeds"; Extension Bulletin No. 4, "Control of the Sow Thistle in Manitoba"; Extension Bulletin No. 19, "Autumn Cultivation for Weed Control"; Circular No. 12, Extension Service, "Poison Ivy and other Poisonous Plants"; Extension Bulletin No. 30, 1918, "Lessons in Weeds."

Saskatchewan.—Bulletin No. 31, "Farm Weeds and How to Control Them."
Alberta.—Bulletin No. 1, "Weeds of Alberta."

The book entitled "Farm Weeds of Canada," with colored illustrations, and costing \$1.00, is no longer obtainable. Bulletin S-8 takes its place to a large extent.—Expt. Farms Note.

Injury to Spruce Trees

Q.—I have 118 spruce trees. They are from five to ten feet high. They have been planted five years and were doing fine till now. I have put manure around them; that seems to make them grow richer. The buds that came on them in the spring all died off. I have thought they budded out too early, and the late heavy frosts have killed them. We have found on the shoots there are little bugs or insects, most of them are half as big as a wheat kernel. Most of them are one-quarter the size of the largest ones. They are quite thick in some places. They seem to be in bunches. The ends of their legs seem dark or black in color. I have dug around the roots, thought it might be worms, but couldn't find anything.—F. D. Heister, Alta.

A.—It would be rather difficult to state what the trouble is that causes the death of your reader's spruce, without knowing the conditions of growth soil, and especially subsoil. If there is any trace of alkali in the latter the trees will be short-lived. Late spring frosts also injure the trees by killing the new spring growth after it has started several inches. A large number of spruce trees are seriously injured in this way. The spruce worm is the only insect we know of that injures and eats the foliage of the spruce, and this can be prevented largely by the use of Paris Green in liquid form, applied by means of a force pump.—A. P. Stevenson.

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Nov. 11, 1918.

OATS—Comparing our prices with those of the previous week-end, we find that present prices are a little higher. This is rather noteworthy in view of developments in Europe. With the war practically ended, markets are showing no tendency to weaken, but on the contrary are steady and quite firm in tone. Opinions are freely expressed that the end of the war will increase the demand for all grains and release boats for transportation. The lack of selling pressure in our market and the American markets is attributed to the fact that farmers are busy on their land, and to the prevalence of sickness. Henceforth, grain should move more freely to the country markets. The cessation of hostilities will also bring Australian and Argentine stocks into consideration, so that there are both bullish and bearish influences created by the changed world-conditions.

BARLEY—Is also a little higher than a week ago, but there is no improvement in the demand for this grain. American markets continue steady at much lower prices than ours, so that we are out of line for export business, and our stocks at Fort William are steadily increasing.

FLAX—There has been a lot of action in the flax market, with big crushing interests buying. Re-construction, after the war, should increase the demand for oil, while larger stocks will be made available with better shipping conditions.

WINNIPEG MARKETS

	5	6	7	8	9	1	Week ago	Year ago
Oats—								
Dec. 781	80	791	791	79			781	651
Barley—								
Dec. 1061	1061	1061	107	106			106	
Flax—								
Nov. 360	350	363	362	365			347	307
Dec. 331	341	335	370	362			330	288

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 9.—The United Grain Growers Limited Livestock Department reports receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, for the week ending November 9, 1918, were as follows: Cattle, 11,204; sheep and lambs, 2,965; calves, 354; hogs, 5,087.

The run of stock continues heavy and with the continued "Peace" rumors and developments at the front during the last two weeks, cattle prices have declined very appreciably on all but the best heavy fat cattle which still maintained about steady prices. All medium grade, both of butchers and stockers and feeders are meeting with slow demand at somewhat reduced prices, while the better grades of stockers and feeders are selling about steady, but the demand seems hardly adequate for the supply, and lower prices even on the better grades are anticipated. The demand for butcher lambs is not very strong, and the best are selling from 14 cents to 15 cents, while light thin lambs run from 10 cents to 13 cents. The run of hogs is increasing gradually, but with the unsettled tone of Eastern and Southern markets, the tone of the market can only be described as fair, although no change in prices has occurred during the past week.

The following schedule shows the present prevailing prices up to date:—

Butcher Cattle

Extra choice steers	\$12.00 to \$13.50
Choice heavy steers	11.00 to 11.75
Medium to good steers	9.50 to 10.75
Fair to medium steers	8.00 to 9.00
Common to fair steers	7.00 to 7.75
Choice fat heifers	9.00 to 9.50
Good to choice cows	8.00 to 8.50
Fair to good cows	6.50 to 7.75
Canner and cutter cows	4.50 to 5.25
Best fat oxen	7.50 to 8.00
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to 7.25
Fat weighty bulls	7.50 to 8.00
Holstein bulls	5.50 to 7.00
Fat lambs	14.00 to 15.00
Sheep	10.00 to 11.50
Veal calves	7.50 to 9.00

Stockers and Feeders

Choice weighty good colored feeders	8.50 to 9.00
Common to good stockers and feeders	6.50 to 8.50
Best milkers and springers	85.00 to 120.00
Fair milkers and springers	50.00 to 80.00

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, Nov. 5 to Nov. 11, inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	OATS			BARLEY		Feed.	FLAX				
		1CW	2CW	3CW	4CW	1NW		2CW				
Nov. 5	185	811	784	791	761	731	1051	991	921	3501	3471	3251
6	185	821	801	821	791	751	1071	1021	941	3501	3571	3351
7	185	821	791	811	781	741	1051	1001	921	3501	3601	3381
8	185	821	791	811	781	741	1061	1001	931	3501	3791	3451
9	185	811	791	801	771	731	1051	1001	921	3501	3621	3271
11	A Holiday											
Week ago	187	811	781	80	77	731	1041	991	92	3471	3441	3221
Year ago	180	731	701	701	761	661	1201	1141	—	107	325	329

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Calgary	Toronto	St. Paul	Chicago
	Nov. 9	Year Ago				
Cattle						
Choice steers	12.00-13.50	9.50-10.25	11.00-12.50	12.50-13.75	15.00-15.50	19.50-19.75
Best butcher steers	11.00-11.75	8.25-9.50	10.00-11.50	10.50-11.00	13.00-14.00	18.75-19.25
Fair to good butcher steers	8.00-9.00	5.50-8.25	9.50-10.00	7.50-9.00	8.50-9.50	14.50-15.50
Good to choice fat cows	8.00-8.50	7.00-8.25	7.00-7.75	9.50-10.00	7.50-8.00	8.00-10.50
Medium to good cows	6.50-7.75	6.50-8.25	6.00-7.00	7.00-8.00	6.00-7.00	6.50-7.50
Canners	9.00-9.50	8.00-8.75	4.50-5.00	5.50-6.00	5.25-5.50	4.50-5.00
Good to choice heifers	8.00-9.00	7.00-7.75	7.50-7.75	10.00-10.50	7.75-8.50	8.50-9.50
Fair to good heifers	7.50-8.00	6.25-7.00	6.25-6.75	8.00-8.50	6.00-7.00	6.50-7.50
Best oxen	7.00-8.00	6.50-7.00	6.00-6.50	9.00-10.50	7.75-8.50	10.00-11.50
Best butcher bulls	5.50-7.00	5.50-6.75	5.00-6.00	7.00-8.00	5.75-6.50	6.50-7.25
Common toologna bulls	8.50-9.50	8.00-9.00	8.00-8.75	10.00-11.00	11.50-12.50	10.25-11.75
Fair to good feeder steers	6.50-8.50	6.00-6.50	6.50-7.25	8.00-9.25	6.00-10.00	9.50-11.00
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	17.50	15.75	17.25	18.25	17.50	18.30
Light hogs	10.00-15.50	13.00	—	17.00	17.25	18.10
Sows	11.50-13.50	10.50-11.00	—	16.00	—	17.00
Stags	10.00-11.50	8.00-8.00	—	14.25	—	17.00
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	14.00-15.50	10.00-17.00	12.00-12.25	15.50	15.00-15.25	16.00
Best killing sheep	10.00-11.50	8.00-12.00	9.50-10.00	13.00	8.50-9.00	10.00-10.25

Hogs

Selects fed and watered	\$17.50
Straight heavies	\$13.50 to 14.50
Light hogs	10.00 to 12.50
Cows	11.50 to 12.50
Weight	10.00 to 11.50
Boars	7.00 to 9.00

CALGARY

Calgary, November 9.—The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited report this week's receipts as follows: Horses, 255; cattle, 4,177; hogs, 2,510; sheep, 1,571. Receipts for the corresponding week last year were: Horses, 476; cattle, 4,334; hogs, 1,377; sheep, 1,158.

With only moderate receipts of cattle for the week, the market held steady on good steers, but common light stuff was weaker. We quote choice heavy fat steers \$11 to \$12; medium to good \$10 to \$11; and fair killing stuff on the light side, \$9.00 to \$9.50, but this latter class is hard to sell, the buyers preferring to pay the higher price for the better cattle. Fat cows were probably 25 cents lower, the best realizing from \$7.25 to \$7.65; medium cows, \$6.00 to \$7.00; and common stuff, \$5.00 to \$6.50. Canners and cutters sold from 25 cents to 50 cents lower, the bulk selling from \$4.50 to \$5.00. Fifty bulls were about steady, the best selling from \$4.00 to \$6.50, with medium bulls \$3.25 to \$4.00. The trade in oxen was draggy at \$6.25 to \$7.00, taking the few offered. A considerable number of heavy stocker steers were shipped out to the country at from \$8.00 to \$8.75, with lighter two-year-olds from \$7.50 to \$8.00. Good two-year-old heifers and stocker cows brought from \$5.50 to \$6.75, and yearling heifers \$4.25 to \$6.75, and steers \$6.50 to \$7.25. There was practically no demand for veal, and seven cents was considered a good price.

Top prices on cattle a year ago, \$8.45. The hog market held up better than was expected, Thursday's hogs sold at \$16.75 fed and watered, and \$17.50 off cars, and Friday's hogs \$17.50.

Top price on hogs a year ago, \$16.35. With a very weak sheep market lambs sold at \$19 to \$19.25; wethers, \$11 to \$11.50, and fat ewes, \$9.50 to \$10. Common sheep are not wanted, and those not fat enough to kill are liable to stay here some time as the enquiry is very poor.

Never in the history of the cattle trade in Western Canada has there been so much discrimination shown in favor of good class cattle, and it must be very gratifying to those who have raised the standard of their herd to find that their efforts are being recognized. There is practically no demand for common yearlings and two-year-olds and these will have to be sold as canners. With none of the local abattoirs represented on the market to any extent the weakness in the competition was very apparent, and unless this shows an improvement in the near future a weaker market is in prospect. We would still advise any one having good steers 950 to 1,050 not to ship at present but to feed and ship later.

TORONTO

Toronto, November 6, 1918. Dorn and Leveck report there were about 4,400 cattle on sale here on Monday. The percentage of good cattle, that is heavy steers and good to choice butchers, was very small. There was a good demand for this class and they sold considerably higher than they have during the past two or three weeks. The outlook is better for good cattle. We think they are scarce, and that the prices will improve as the season advances. There was a good inquiry here this week for feeders of good quality. Supplies of all classes of cattle were lighter throughout the week, and the trade showed a little improvement all around. The market for canner cows is about steady at from five and a half to six cents per pound. Medium butcher cows did not sell any higher. Choice milk cows and springers met a ready sale at good prices. Bologna bulls are steady.

We have had heavy supplies of sheep and lambs and the market has been dull and prices working lower. They are still too high. We think they should be bought much lower in the country. Good veal calves are wanted. Heavy coarse calves are rather slow of sale. Supplies of hogs are not heavy and the demand is very good, with the prices a little higher. Today we sold our hogs at \$17.35 f.o.b., and 181 cents fed and watered.

We think the present a good time to ship anything that may come to market this fall. Quality considered, they are making good prices for any class of cattle at these yards.

Feeding for Quick Gains

Stockmen who feed beef cattle this season will find the greatest profit in starting feeders at 880 to 1,000 pounds and marketing them at 1,150 to 1,250 pounds. This is not a sufficient gain to make prime beef, but the corn crop is short and it is possible to make this gain without extensive use of grain. At the same time, feeding for small, rapid gains will supply a grade of beef needed by our army and navy and our allies as well as by industrial centres. Putting a high finish on cattle is expensive, for the fatter an animal becomes the higher is the cost of gain and the larger must be the proportion of grain in the ration.

CROWN LIFE

When you buy a Victory Bond you are purchasing an endowment policy for yourself and also for Canada. You will be storing away a portion of the nation's prosperity for future use.

BUY VICTORY BONDS

Dressed Poultry Only REQUIRED

We would advise all our steady shippers, as well as the new shippers, to dress all their poultry they have to dispose of. We are pilled up with orders for hundreds of crates in different parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan for shipping Live Poultry, but on account of the Spanish Flu, we cannot get any help whatever to dress all the live poultry we can get, so we have decided not to supply any crates, whatever, to anyone. Take our advice and dress all your Turkeys, Fowl, Chickens, Geese and Ducks. Ship same to us and receive highest market price.

Our Guaranteed Prices for Dressed Poultry are as follows:—

Turkeys, in good condition, per lb., up 30c
Spring Chickens, in good condition, per lb., up 30c
Fowl, in good condition, per lb., up 24c
Geese, in good condition, per lb., up 25c
Ducks, in good condition, per lb., up 25c
All Dressed Poultry must be bled, dry plucked, heads and feet on, and undrawn.
EGGS, per dozen 50c

Prices are F.O.B. Winnipeg.

The prices quoted are for Poultry in good marketable condition.

Siskind-Tannenbaum Grocery Co
165 FRITCHARD AVENUE, WINNIPEG
Canada Food Board License No. 7-297.

NOTICE

As most of our working men and girls that do our plucking are sick with the Spanish Flu we will only buy, at present, Dressed Poultry, except Ducks, Geese, and Hens, live weight, in No. 1 condition, five pounds and over.

NOTE.—We prepay crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Watch our ad. each week for prices.

PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:—
Hens, 5 lbs. and over, in No. 1 condition, per lb. 19c
Ducks, per lb. 18c
Geese, per lb. 18c-20c

PRICES FOR DRESSED POULTRY
Tens, per lb. 19c-21c
Chickens, in No. 1 condition, lb. 25c
Turkeys, per lb. 27c
Geese, per lb. 22c
Ducks, per lb. 22c

All birds have got to be in good marketable condition and are F.O.B. Winnipeg. Some of our shippers may not know how to kill birds properly. We would advise to break their necks near the head. If you can bleed your birds, we would give 11c per pound more, according to these prices.

Prices Guaranteed till the 20th November.

Canada Food Board License No. 7-299.

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

Prevent Hog Cholera

Hog cholera is a very contagious disease. It is carried by birds, dogs and roving animals as well as man. When hog cholera breaks out in the neighborhood keep the hogs confined, let no one but the feeder go near them. When one of the hogs acts sluggish and keeps away from the other hogs, hiding in straw or litter, better have the veterinarian determine if it is hog cholera, and if it is, the serum treatment should be given the whole herd as quickly as possible.—N.D.A.C.

Keep Dairy Cow Clean

Clean milk is impossible if the cows are not kept clean. Dirty udders and thighs cause direct contamination of the milk, for clinging dirt particles are rubbed off into the milk by the milker. The tail in switching will brush off particles from the thighs and flanks into the pail. The udder should be brushed clean with a brush or clean

Waterloo Boy

MODEL "N"

One-Man Kerosene Tractor

\$1595 12-25 h.p.
f.o.b. Winnipeg



The smallest little Tractor of its size and class—known the country over for the all-round satisfaction it gives.

Write for Description

**Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor
of Canada Limited**
WINNIPEG, MAN.

cloth previous to milking. It is advisable to wash off the flanks and thighs occasionally with soap and water and it is recommended to wash the udder off every time previous to milking and dry thoroughly with a clean cloth. Some dairy men keep the hindquarters clipped, which is a good practice, for then these parts are easier kept clean.

Dairy Show

Arrangements have been made to hold a dairy show in Winnipeg, next February, from the 17th to the 21st. The auditorium of the Industrial Bureau has been secured and it is the intention of the management to have an exhibition dairy products together with dairy utensils and dairy machinery.

United States Elections

The United States Congressional elections last week have yielded the Republican party a working majority in the new House of Representatives, which will assemble next March. In the present House the Democratic party has the majority. In the present Senate the Democrats have a majority of ten; in the new Senate, as the result of last week's elections, the Republicans will have a bare majority.

New Hampshire, Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Colorado, Missouri, and Montana have elected Republican Senators by popular vote to replace Democrats chosen in 1912 by State Legislatures, but in that year the Republican party was riven by the Progressive movement. Against these losses the Democrats have only one offset—in Massachusetts.

The general result shows moderate increase of Republican strength. The President injected a war issue into the election by asking for a Democratic Congress to support his war policies; but the party complexion of the next Congress will make little difference in regard to the stand taken by the United States in the peace settlement. The Senate, whose assent to any treaty by a two-thirds majority is necessary, would not reject a peace agreement to which the allies of the United States had subscribed.

The chief significance of the United States elections is the evidence it affords that the Republican party is again united. The old guard and the Bull Moose element have settled their differences; and Roosevelt is, as formerly, the unofficial leader of the reunited party.

The Terms of the Armistice

THE conditions laid down by the Allies for the armistice, to which Germany had to submit because of the conquering position to which the Allied armies had fought their way, are severe, but absolutely reasonable. While they are without any trace whatever of the inhumanity which has characterized German Terms and German action wherever Germany has been in a position to lay down terms and enforce them, they are such as could be proposed only by victors, and accepted only in the consciousness of complete defeat.

The armistice was signed at 11 o'clock on Monday, November 11. The military terms provide for the evacuation of invaded territory, and safeguard in every way the military superiority of the Allies.

Victors to Vanquished

The naval terms provide for the surrender of 160 submarines, 50 destroyers, six battle cruisers, 10 battleships, eight light cruisers and other miscellaneous ships.

Among the financial terms included are, restitution for damage done by the German armies, restitution of the cash taken from the National Bank of Belgium and return of gold taken from Russia and Roumania.

Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in industrial establishments, shall not be impaired in any way, and their personnel shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroad, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall be in no manner impaired.

Evacuation Immediately

The principal clauses of the terms of the armistice are as follows:—

Immediate evacuation of invaded countries: Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg, so ordered as to be completed within 14 days from the signature of the armistice.

German troops which have not left the above-mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war.

Repatriation beginning at once and to be completed within 14 days of all inhabitants of the countries above-mentioned, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

Surrender of Equipment

Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment: Five thousand guns (two thousand five hundred heavy, two thousand five hundred field), thirty thousand machine-guns. Three thousand minewarfer. Two thousand airplanes (fighters, bombers, firstly, D, seventy-three's and night bombing machines), the above to be delivered in Simsbata to the Allies.

Must Give Up U-Boats

Surrender to the Allies and the United States of one hundred and sixty German submarines (including all submarine cruisers and mine-laying submarines) with their complete armament and equipment in ports which will be specified by the Allies and the United States of America. All other submarines to be completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allied powers and the United States of America.

To Intern Warships

The following German surface warships, which shall be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or for the want of them, in Allied ports to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America and placed under the surveillance of the Allies and the United States of America, only caretakers being left on board, namely:

Six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers, including two mine-layers, fifty destroyers of the most modern type. All other surface warships (including river craft) are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allies and the United States of America. All vessels of the auxiliary fleet—trawlers, motor vessels, etc.—are to be disarmed.

Must Give Back Prisoners

The immediate repatriation of all Allied and American prisoners without reciprocal action by the Allies are also included.

Must Surrender Vessels

All Allied vessels in German hands are to be surrendered and Germany is to notify neutrals that they are free to trade at once on the seas with the Allied countries.

No More Hunnishness

In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants. No destruction of any kind to be committed.

Must Reveal Man-Traps

The German command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or delay-acting fuse disposed on territory evacuated by the German troops and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. The German command shall also reveal destructive measures that may have been taken (such as poisoning or polluting of springs, wells, etc.), under penalty of reprisals.

Railway Terms Laid Down

Five thousand locomotives, 50,000 wagons and 10,000 motor lorries, in good working order, with all necessary spare parts and fittings shall be delivered to the associated powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxemburg. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period together with all pre-war personnel and material.

On Eastern Fronts

All German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Roumania or Turkey shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on August 1, 1914.

In South Africa

Unconditional capitulation of all German forces operating in East Africa within one month.

Duration of Armistice

The duration of the armistice is to be 30 days, with option to extend. During this period, on failure of execution of any of the above clauses, the armistice may be denounced by one of the contracting parties on 48 hours' previous notice.



Lieut. Allan R. McLeod, V.C.

The young hero of Stonewall, Man., who after many achievements in the air against the Germans, was brought down with his airplane in flames. He climbed out on the machine and so managed to save his comrade, and though wounded six times, disentangled his comrade, who was unconscious, from the burning wreck when the machine came to ground inside the Allied lines. Thus he won the Victoria Cross. On recovering from his wounds, he came home on leave. He caught the prevalent influenza, and succumbed to it. He was given an imposing military funeral in Winnipeg, last Saturday.

Up Go Cattle Values— Down Go Feed Costs!

Letz-ground feed means a two-way increase of profits for the farmer and feeder. First, it effects a 20 per cent. saving on feed costs. Scientific tests conclusively prove that an average of 20 per cent. of the whole grain fed cattle goes to the manure heap unchanged—wasted! It eliminates this loss.

Second, Letz-ground feed compared to whole grains carries a higher protein content per pound. Hence, it produces slicker, fatter, better nourished livestock. And that means bigger prices and profits.

Farmers throughout the country are now feeding this more economical way. They're making bigger clean-ups than ever. And they're doing it with the LETZ. Read why:—

LETZ

The World's Leading Feed Grinder

The Letz is the first mill to meet every feed-grinding requirement. It is famous for fine grinding and capacity. Grinds corn, rye, oats, barley and all kinds of grains; grinds them with clover, alfalfa and other properly proportioned roughage and concentrates into fine, wholesome meal. Handles everything wet or dry—cannot clog—is durable—is most economical to operate. A Letz on your farm means an easy 20 per cent. cut on feed bills!

Letz-ground meal, because of its powder-like form, is preferably to all others. It is more nourishing—better liked by animals.

848 Keen Cutting Edges

Letz patented grinding plates lead the world in fine cutting, capacity, light running and durability. They grind anything that needs grinding!

848 keen cutting edges pulverize the grain into powder. Plates are self-sharpening. Can be run together for hours—empty—without slightest injury. Cutting edges will be sharper than before. One set is guaranteed to average 2,000 bushels of moderately ground feed before replacement is necessary.

We guarantee that the Letz will grind more grain on less fuel and grind it better than will any other process, bar none. This is why feeders making the biggest profits by grinding their own feed, are the feeders who use the LETZ!

The Letz has many other practical, labor-saving cut-cutting features, including force feed, ball and bearings, etc.

Investigate NOW—Today!

High prices of feed costs and big profits in hogs and cattle make it now more necessary than ever to feed ground feed and save the costly 20 per cent. waste now going to the manure heap. Over 28 years of unquestioned leadership is behind the Letz. Investigate! Write for our big catalog and our free "Feeding Farm Animals." Tells all about **Balanced Rations** and how to get maximum results at lowest cost. Copy mailed for charge. Send a postal card at once. Address—

Letz Manufacturing Company

315 East Road Crown Point, Indiana.

Address Eggs to Crown Point, Ind., U.S.A.

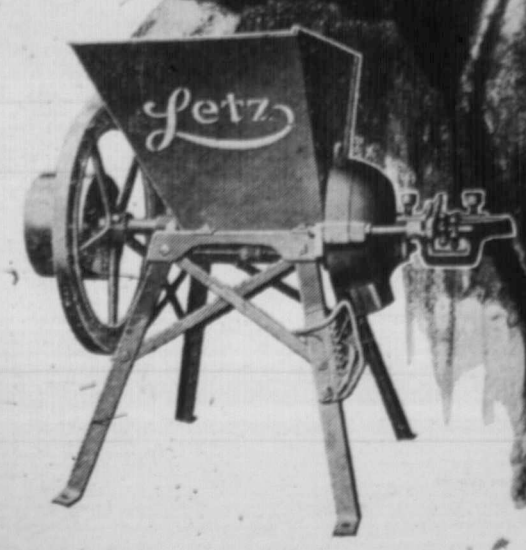
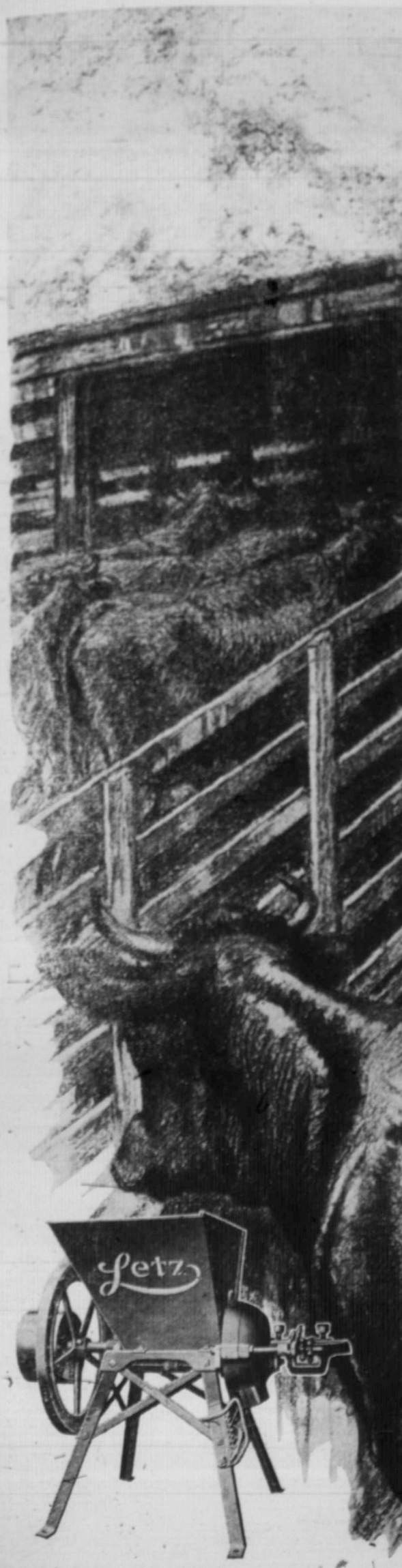
DISTRIBUTOR FOR CANADA:—

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

WINNIPEG, MAN. REGINA, SASK.
CALGARY, ALTA. SASKATOON, SASK.

Grind for Your Family Table

Thousands of LETZ users grind their own corn meal and corn, oat or barley flour. The wonderful Letz about 848 keen cutting plates, with their 848 keen cutting edges cut and grind the flour in one operation—reduce the cost of living.

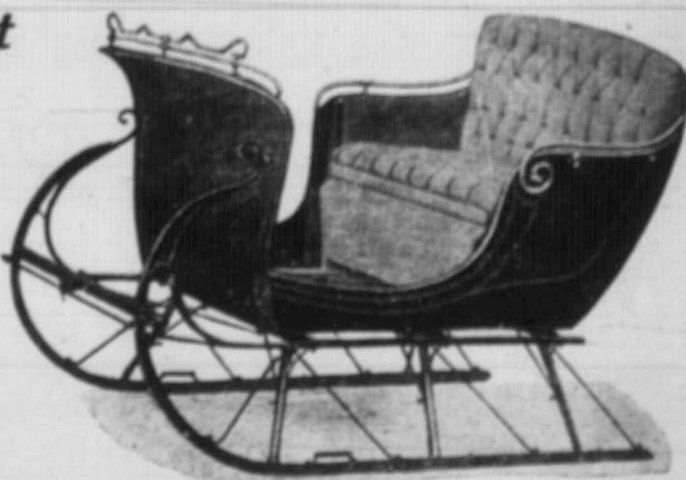


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Get a Full Winter's Use out of Your New Cutter or Sleigh

Get U.G.G. Value--The Best That Can Be Had

You will be continually delighted with your purchase of a **U.G.G. Cutter**. It is attractive in appearance because of its fine finish. It is a comfortable cutter to ride in with its spring seat and back, and with plenty of leg room. Its grey whipcord upholstery is particularly pleasing. Throughout it is of the best construction. The cutter gear is built of hickory, the body of maple frame with basswood panels and three-ply veneer for back and dash. Shoering is of heavy channel steel. Upholstered sides, seat and back are removable.



In the low price of these cutters you get the benefit of U.G.G. foresight and purchasing power.

Winnipeg	\$60.75	Saskatoon	\$63.75
Regina	63.75	Calgary	65.75

Complete with shafts. Weight, 280 pounds.
Takes Three Times First-Class Freight Rate.



Comfortable Driving in any Weather

This Top Cutter is similar to the open one shown above, with the addition of Storm Top and Doors. The top is raised or lowered by a lever convenient to the seat. The storm front of the top can be lowered as shown or folded back. The storm doors keep out the wind.

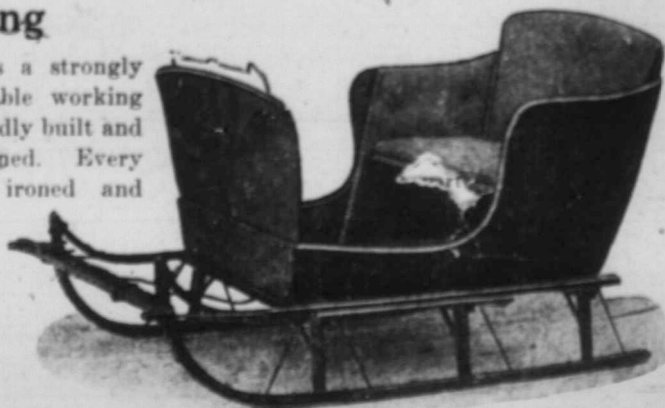
Winnipeg	\$92.60	Saskatoon	\$96.10
Regina	96.10	Calgary	98.10

Complete with shafts. Weight, 365 pounds.
Takes Three Times First-Class Freight Rate.

and gear green. Sides and seat are upholstered. Fitted with draw bar, ironed so that buggy shafts can be used.

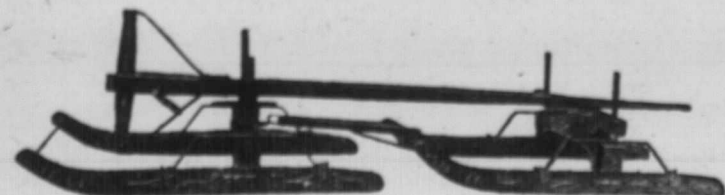
A Jumper Sleigh--Sturdy and Strong

This Jumper is a strongly made, comfortable working cutter. It is solidly built and well proportioned. Every part is well ironed and braced. Body is painted black



Jumper without Shafts	Wpg. \$28.50	Regna. \$29.50	Sask. \$29.50	Calgy. \$29.75
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Weight 170 pounds. Takes First-Class Freight Rate.



	Wpg.	Regna.	Sask.	Calgy.
V-130.—2-inch Steel Shoes, with Pole. Weight, 400 pounds	\$37.30	\$38.50	\$38.50	\$40.00
V-131.—2½-inch Steel Shoes with Pole. Weight, 475 pounds	42.50	44.50	44.50	45.35
V-132.—2-inch Cast Shoes with Pole. Weight, 525 pounds	41.85	43.40	43.40	45.35
V-133.—2½-inch Cast Shoes with Pole. Weight, 575 pounds	45.30	47.00	47.00	49.10

Takes Second Class Freight Rate.

Guaranteed Heavy Duty Sleigh

This **U.G.G. Guaranteed Sleigh** will give you long and reliable hauling. It is sturdily built throughout, with runners of best selected oak, benches of selected hard maple, and bolsters and pole of straight-grained hard maple. Ironing well designed and well placed still further strengthens it. Because it is properly built in every part it tracks right, stays on the road and is easy pulling.

The time to order these supplies is before the winter sets in. We can make immediate delivery of any article here—send your order in NOW!

U.G.G. Warm Horse Blankets

Now is the time to buy a horse blanket. **U.G.G. Horse Blanket H-81** is extra large, 84 inches long, 80 inches wide, with a heavy kersey lining. Blanket is covered with heavy twill white duck. It has two web surcingles and is shaped at neck and rump. Weight about 9 pounds. Winnipeg, \$3.75; Regina, \$3.80; Saskatoon, \$3.80; Calgary, \$3.85.

H-80 is of similar quality, heavy kersey lining, covered with heavy twill white duck. It is 80 inches long with two web surcingles and is shaped at rump. Weight about 7 pounds. Winnipeg, \$3.50; Regina \$3.55; Saskatoon, \$3.55; Calgary, \$3.60.



WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY