

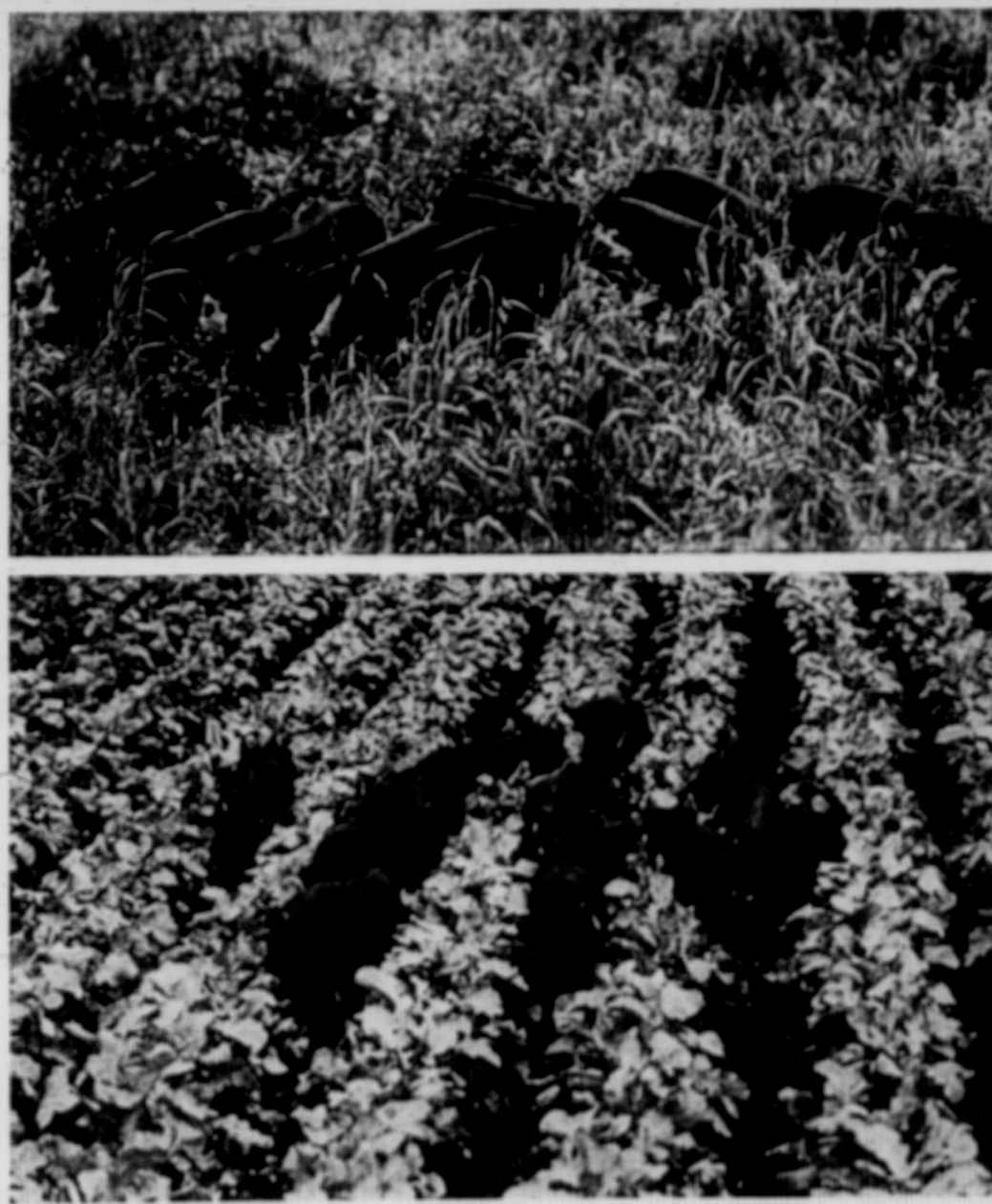
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

May 3, 1916

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that 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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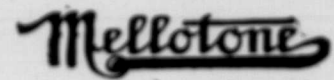
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BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Our Ottawa Letter

War Supply Graft the Centre of Attraction—N.T.R. Wheat Rates Paid—Foster Considering Canadian Merchant Marine.

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, April 28.—Interest at the capital this week has switched from parliament to the board room of the Railway Commission where the Meredith-Duff Royal Commission has commenced an inquiry into the Kyte fuse charges. Col. J. Wesley Allison, who will be one of the star witnesses, and in regard to whose whereabouts there has been much speculation for weeks past, turned up in the capital early in the week. He is in daily attendance at the inquiry, and shakes hands with Major General Sir Sam Hughes every morning when the general arrives on the scene.

The most striking thing about the initial sitting of the commission when it met on Wednesday morning was the wonderful array of legal talent. There was nearly a score of them, and as the top-notchers get \$100 a day (or thereabouts, it is estimated that the daily cost of the inquiry in legal fees will be about \$15,000). Fortunately the people of Canada will pay for the service of only two of them, I. F. Hellmuth, K.C., who represents the government, and E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., who was nominated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to represent the opposition at the request of the prime minister. Sir Sam Hughes has as a legal bodyguard Eugene Lafleur, K.C., of Montreal, believed by many to be the greatest of Canadian counsel, and J. S. Ewart, K.C., whose name would be more familiar to the people of the West. Hon. Wallace Nashitt, K.C., and M. K. Laflamme, K.C., are looking after the interests of the members of the defunct shell committee. F. B. Carvell, M.P., who is believed to be the real instigator of the Kyte charges, is always on hand to assist Mr. Johnston, and there are other counsel "too numerous to mention."

U.S. Prices Higher

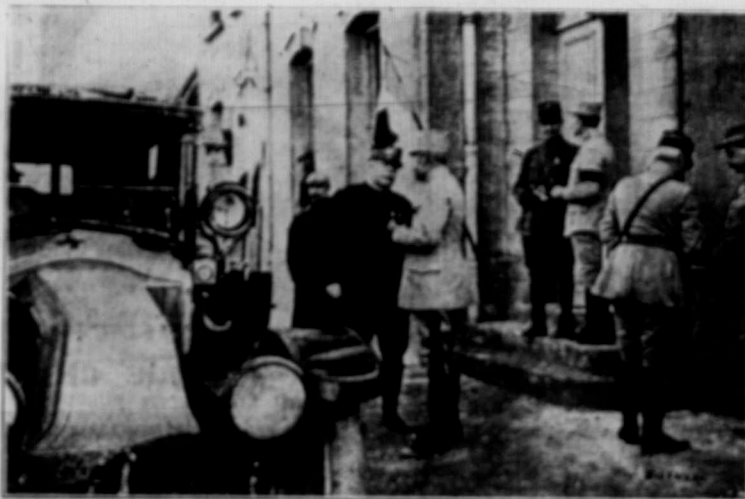
The first and only witness up to the time of writing has been Col. David Carnegie, a resident of the mother country, who came to Canada shortly after the outbreak of the war and who, on account of his special knowledge of shells and fuses, was appointed a member of the shell committee. Col. Carnegie, according to the records of the shell committee and his own evidence, was the "main spring" in that concern, altho Sir Alexander Bertram was its nominal chairman. With the assistance of Mr. Hellmuth, government counsel, Col. Carnegie has been engaged for three days in putting upon the records the history of the shell committee and the making of the contracts which are being inquired into. It must be stated that insofar as he has gone he has justified the facts mentioned by George Kyte in his speech in the house. He has shown that contracts were made with two American firms, the American Ammunition Company and the International Arms and Fuse Company, in the identical terms stated by the member for Richmond. Those contracts were given on May 25 last, the same day on which Messrs. T. A. Russell and Lloyd Harris, of Toronto, made an offer to manufacture fuses in Canada at a slightly lower price. The evidence showed that the Northern Electric Company, of Montreal, had also offered to manufacture at a lower figure. Col. Carnegie, who was the expert of the committee, accepted full responsibility for placing the orders in the United States without giving further consideration to the offer made by the Canadians. He said there was great urgency at the time and there was danger that options held by the American firms on machinery would expire. An interesting development was the production of a cable from the war office objecting to the letting of contracts by the shell committee to people in New York who were subletting them to concerns already in the possession of contracts from the Imperial government. The war office suggested that contracts should be let thru Morgan and Company, of New York, the agents of the Imperial government.

Questioned as to the prices paid American firms, Col. Carnegie admitted that in the case of one class of fuses a mistake had been made. When asked if Morgan and Company had been consulted as to prices in the United States he replied in the negative.

The evidence so far given confirms the allegations of Mr. Kyte in regard to a heavy advance of money made to American companies. The questions of a "divvy" of \$1,000,000 between Messrs. Bussick, Yeakum, Allison, et al has not yet been reached.

Six Cent Wheat Rate

The transportation of the products of



General Jeffrey receiving reports from his generals regarding the great Verdun battle.

Canada by rail and by water was a question which again engrossed the attention of parliament for a couple of days this week. The matter of rail transport and the railway situation generally came up in connection with the consideration of the estimates of the railway department on Tuesday. On the following day estimates of the department of trade and commerce were being voted, and the equally difficult problem of ocean transport came thoroughly under review.

Western members, including Messrs. Oliver, Turiff and Knowles, were disposed to think that the six cent rate on wheat from Armstrong to Quebec is a gold brick, because when the rate from Quebec to St. John is added it is just the equivalent of the thru C.P.R. lake and rail rate. When Hon. J. D. Reid, the acting minister of railways, admitted that the N.T.R. would carry wheat from Armstrong to Quebec and make a profit at six cents per bushel,

the western members declared that if a rate on the same basis were established right thru to St. John some real benefit would accrue to the farmers of the West.

In view of the statement made by the minister, Mr. Turiff wanted to know what the government had been doing in the way of providing proper facilities for the shipment of grain. There was an unlimited supply of wheat in the West which, according to the minister, could not have been carried at a profit by the N.T.R., but the grain was not moved and the farmers were not relieved. All that had been accomplished was to carry 8,000,000 bushels, which was only one fortieth part of last year's crop. If the government had provided the necessary equipment and facilities for carrying the wheat to St. John and Halifax the farmers would have got ten cents a bushel more for their wheat. The wheat could have been loaded into ships there and the farmers would have saved a great deal.

Hon. J. D. Reid in reply said that

the government had done everything possible. The N.T.R. was taken over in July. Seventy-five engines and one thousand cars were taken from the I.C.R. It was absolutely impossible to have engines and cars made within a few months. In addition a dozen engines were leased from the C.P.R. "I do not say," proceeded the minister, "that there is very much profit in the six-cent rate between Armstrong and Quebec, but it pays with a train load. I mean that it pays a small amount over the cost of the operation of the train."

Ocean Freight Problem

The feature of the ocean transport debate of the following day was long speech by Sir Geo. E. Foster, explanatory of the difficulties which have been experienced by the government owing to the shortage of ocean tonnage. Sir George discussed possible solutions of

the difficulty, but did not make any practical proposals. For this he was chided by the opposition. The minister held out some hope, however, that the government might submit a plan to the house before the end of the session.

Sir George Foster said that the question of ocean transport and rates was a very knotty and troublesome one. It was a matter not easily understood by the majority of the people. As a result they were inclined to think that the government had not taken an active interest in the matter, or had not been possessed with capacity to deal with the question. The scarcity of tonnage was the key to the whole situation.

After referring at length to the various causes which have resulted in the reduction of tonnage, Sir George said it was impossible for the government to control the rates thru the subsidized service. If the government chartered or purchased a number of vessels it would not add one single ton to the carrying capacity of the world. The government could not on such vessels provide a lower rate, because by so doing Canadian producers shipping their goods on other vessels would be discriminated against.

Sir George was of the opinion that the only way in which relief can possibly be given is by bringing new tonnage into operation; that is, by building new ships. Efforts have been made to secure the construction of both steel and wooden ships. In regard to the latter an offer was received to construct wooden ships upon the payment by the government of a subsidy of \$6 a ton a year for fifteen years, or, in all \$90 per ton. It was an offer which the government could not accept. In regard to steel vessels he said that such vessels could have been built for the government at a rate of \$125 to \$135 per ton with deliveries in the latter part of 1917. Sir George frankly admitted that had the government purchased ships when the war broke out they would have earned their value many times over, but the ministers did not know that present conditions would prevail. He suggested as a possible solution of the problem the creation of a mercantile marine by the government guaranteeing for a period of ten years the difference in the cost of the construction and operation of ships in Canadian and European waters. In closing, the minister expressed the hope that the members of the house would consider his remarks as business men and make any proposals which they might think of. He closed with the expression of the hope that the house on this occasion might be "spared free wheat."

Hon. William Pugsley said that the minister of trade and commerce, while attempting to defend himself and his colleagues from the charge of want of foresight and of neglect to provide for the transportation interests of the country, had confessed that they were guilty not only of neglect but of want of foresight. The minister had admitted that when the war broke out the government had abundant opportunities to buy and charter vessels at low prices and to put such vessels into the carrying trade of the country, very much to the advantage of Canada and of the producers of the country. This splendid opportunity had, however, been neglected.

SUGGESTED PENSIONS INCREASE

The Canadian Pensions and Claims Board, sitting at Folkestone, England, made a strong recommendation in the recently published blue book, which bears the following title, "Pensions granted and money allowances made to members of Canadian Expeditionary Forces since beginning of war to February 16, 1916," for a substantial increase in the present size of the Canadian pensions. It describes the present scale as "in some respects inadequate and unsatisfactory." The board recommends that up to and including the rank of captain the pensions be increased by 50% per annum. Thus, for total disablement, the rank and file would receive \$360 per annum instead of \$264 per annum as now, whilst a captain would get \$816 instead of \$720. For wives and children the board's figures are not materially different from the present scale.



It is important that all the moisture possible be held in the land to aid plant growth. All plowing done should be harrowed the same day. When help is scarce time can be saved by leading a spare horse behind the plow dragging a section of harrows. In this way plowing and harrowing will be done in one operation, the maximum amount of moisture will be retained, and the land will work down into proper tith much more readily than if the harrowing is left for some later time.

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 3rd, 1916

RURAL EDUCATION

Some time ago we asked the readers of The Guide to send us answers to the two questions shown on page eight. Quite a considerable number of answers were received and from these we have selected typical ones and published them. It is a pleasure to note that so many men and women are interested in rural education and are devoting thought to the subject. It will be noticed that there is quite a variety of opinion expressed, particularly in answer to the second question, which is the more important one. Our correspondents think they should have been taught practical mathematical problems and bookkeeping, elementary agriculture, political economy, conduct of business meetings, public speaking, methods of government, manual training, simple engineering, etc. The gratifying feature of these replies is that people are coming to realize that our schools can and should give more practical education on the everyday bread-and-butter subjects. Many are the factors that will enter into the great program of educational advancement of the future, but the work can only go ahead in proportion as the parents realize its necessity and are willing to stand behind it. The men and women on the farms of the West have been compelled to learn a great many important practical things since the day they left school that were never even so much as hinted at in their school life. How much of that could be taught to the boys and girls attending our rural schools today? How much more efficient would the men and women in the next generation be if they were started out from school with a knowledge of a large number of these practical things which they must learn in the hard school of experience later on? We would like parents to think it over and recall what they have had to learn about wood working, bread making, butter making, milk testing, seed testing, seed selection, weed identification, soil capillarity, children's diet and a thousand and one other things. These subjects mentioned do not cover a fraction of those that have to be learned some time, but they merely indicate the practical nature of them.

We would like the men and women who read this to think this matter over very carefully and then send us an answer to this question:—

Of the many things that must be learned by men and women in order to make rural life profitable, comfortable and healthful, how many of them should be taught in the rural schools?

An answer to this question does not necessarily mean the rural school as you have it in your community today, but the kind of rural school that you could have if every parent in the community were anxious for it. We want letters answering this question to publish in The Guide. The answers must not exceed 250 words in length. Sign your name and give your address so that other people may know what you are thinking about and will be able to discuss the matter further with you by private correspondence. The rural school is the greatest educational institution in Canada today and its improvement depends chiefly upon the men and women on the farms. The answers to these questions will help towards that improvement.

SIGNIFICANT WAR HAPPENINGS

Whatever one may think of the progress of the Allies in their fight against the forcing of the military idea upon the world, there are several facts which have a significant bearing on the situation at the present time. Probably one of the most important of these is the struggle around Verdun. Early in March the Western front was theoretically im-

pregnable, but some test was required to prove that this was true. Curiously enough it was destined that the Crown Prince, undoubtedly under the direction of the supreme war lord, should furnish unquestionable proof of the soundness of this belief. The full might of the German offensive was launched in March. For a time strategy demanded that the original garrison defend the position, since the action might be merely a feint on the enemy's part to draw reserves from some other part of the line thus making possible a successful concentrated enemy attack on that weakened part of the front. For about three weeks the local troops courageously held up against the fierce onslaught and, as was to be expected, the enemy gained ground. Since that time, however, practically no enemy advance has been made in spite of the expenditure of ammunition and men in quantity and numbers altogether unprecedented in the history of the world. The Germans are still pounding away at Verdun, but actually the position is less likely of being captured than it was before August, 1914.

Another significant development is the appearance of Russian troops on the West front. They landed at Marseilles in the south of France, but by what route they came or how many men there are has not been made public. Undoubtedly these are picked men, but far above their value as a fighting unit is the fact that their presence indicates whole-hearted co-operation between the Allies, it assures their united determination to proceed with the war to a complete and successful issue and suggests that the Russians are quite able by themselves to hold their West-front.

News is also to hand that the Germans are massing immense forces opposite the British front in Flanders, Artois and Picardy, but it is confidently expected that any attack can be successfully repulsed. Naturally the massing of men at these two points must be a drain on reserves as well as perhaps the weakening of the intervening lines. It cannot be long before the Russian armies will again take the offensive on the East, and when they do Von Hindenberg will need all the men available to hold them in check. While no definite indications can be said to be apparent of a speedy termination of hostilities in complete victory for the Allies, it must be beginning to dawn upon the military autocrats in Berlin that their bid for world domination is doomed ultimately to failure. When the masses of the German people begin to realize this actual condition of affairs there will be occasion to hope for a satisfactory conclusion of the struggle.

THE IRISH DISTURBANCE

Dublin has been the scene of serious fighting between members of the Sinn Fein Society and regular troops reinforced by loyal volunteers. Early on Monday, April 23, the Sinn Fein revolutionists assembled as for one of their usual parades, but instead of peacefully marching thru the streets, a body about 600 strong seized the general post office in Sackville Street. Immediately telegraph and telephone communication was cut and as yet at date of writing very meagre details are available regarding the situation. It is reported that several other points in Dublin are held by the revolutionaries, chief among which was St. Stephen's Green, but they were dislodged by the military with bombs from this part of the city on Friday or Saturday. There are rumors of risings in two other parts of the country, but these have been reported as of small importance.

Ireland is at present under martial law and Major Sir John Maxwell, who until recently

commanded the troops in Egypt, has been given complete disciplinary powers for the suppression of the rebellion. Considerable fighting has taken place and several officers and men of the imperial army besides an unknown number of the revolutionaries have been reported killed. Sniping still continues, but the military reports that a strong cordon of troops is drawing in on the rebel centre and that the situation is well under control. It is more than unfortunate that anything of this serious nature should have occurred at this time. The belief that the rising was of German origin is further endorsed by the capture of Sir Roger Casement, a leader of one of the revolutionary parties in Ireland and formerly a British Consul, who attempted to land on the west coast of Ireland from a German submarine which accompanied a ship loaded with machine guns, rifles and ammunition intended to aid the rebels. Sir Roger Casement is at present awaiting trial on a charge of high treason in the Tower of London.

It is confidently believed that the rising is restricted to a small body of fanatical irreconcilables. Leaders of all shades of Irish opinion the world over deplore the present outbreak and opinion generally can perhaps be best expressed in the words of Sir Edward Carson, who said in the British House of Commons, "I will gladly join with Mr. Redmond in everything that can be done to denounce and put down these rebels now and for evermore."

ASSISTING TRADE DEVELOPMENT

Some days ago Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce, made a lengthy speech in the House of Commons, describing in detail the work of his department and asking for a larger vote to carry out his scheme to assist trade development. The minister plans to establish a bureau of commercial information; to call together a convention of business men from all parts of the Dominion to discuss trade conditions as they have been affected by the war, and to send an honorary commission of business men to Great Britain, France and Italy to look for new openings that have been brought about thru the war for the development of Canadian trade with these countries. In connection with the proposal to call together a convention of the business men of Canada

"from the Pacific to the Atlantic—men in every kind of business, the captains of industry, the experts in industry, the scientific men in industry, the engineering men in industry, the transport men, the banking and financial men, representatives of all kinds of enterprises and industries; to have them sit down together in conference here in the city of Ottawa for three or four days in a heart-to-heart talk about these matters,"

the minister seems to have carefully ignored the claims of those engaged in this country's basic industry, the farmers. While the object of the minister's proposal is to be commended, there is no need for him to go so far afield seeking for avenues to assist trade development. The simple expedient of taking down the tariff wall and acceding to the unceasing demands of the Western farmers for "free wheat" would require no addition to the supplementary estimates, but it would increase the prosperity of this country and thus give an impetus to production which no artificial trade regulations can ever hope to do. If instead of spending so much time organizing trade commissions, the minister of trade and commerce would use his proven ability and great influence in urging his colleagues to eliminate the unjust customs duties (not forgetting the latest imposition in the shape of the tax on apples) he would be doing a far more lasting service to the Dominion than any trade commission can ever accomplish. With

these necessary measures given first attention, a convention of business men would no doubt materially assist trade development, but we suggest that it should be representative of every industry and it can only be so by including farmers amongst its members.

BRITAIN'S TRANSPORTATION REVENUE

According to Lloyd's registry at the outbreak of the war the world's steam and sail tonnage was 49,089,552 composed of 30,836 vessels of 100 tons and upwards. Of this the United Kingdom had 11,328 ships of 21,045,049 tons. The Allied total was 15,701 ships of 26,554,647 tons, the Central Powers 3,035 ships of 6,648,173 tons and all neutral 10,997 ships of 15,178,346 tons. The losses up to March 23, 1916, by Great Britain were 379 steamers, 31 sailing vessels and 237 trawlers, and the tonnage of the two former 1,339,000. But in 1915, after more than a year of war, the steam shipping of Great Britain increased 88 vessels and 344,000 tons. This means that the proportion of total world's tonnage owned by Great Britain is greater than ever before.

It has been estimated that 3,100 merchant vessels are at present demanded to answer the requirements of the military and naval forces, and tho by far the largest percentage of these are British they will not all belong to Great Britain. Assuming that the tonnage of these boats is the average tonnage of the boats in the calculation of the first paragraph we have left 9,000 ships with an approximate tonnage of 16,000,000 to be devoted to the pursuit of regular trading business. In 1914 the total foreign tonnage entered at United States ports was 39,658,500 and of this 25,458,000 was British. The shipping belonging to the United States in 1914 (steam and sailing vessels) was 6,860,000 tons of which approxi-

mately only 1,000,000 was engaged in foreign trade. In 1861 the total tonnage of U.S.A. was 5,540,000 or only about 350,000 tons short of the whole British Empire at that time and about one-third the total world's tonnage. The proportion of American trade carried in American vessels was then over 75 per cent. of the total. Now it is virtually nil. Great Britain has built her great merchant fleet under the necessity of importing from foreign countries steel, brass, zinc, wood, ropes, hemp, etc., but under free trade, while the United States shipbuilding interests have languished and died under a highly protective tariff that enhanced the prices of many shipbuilding necessities far beyond what they could be purchased for outside and benefitted only a few privileged interests.

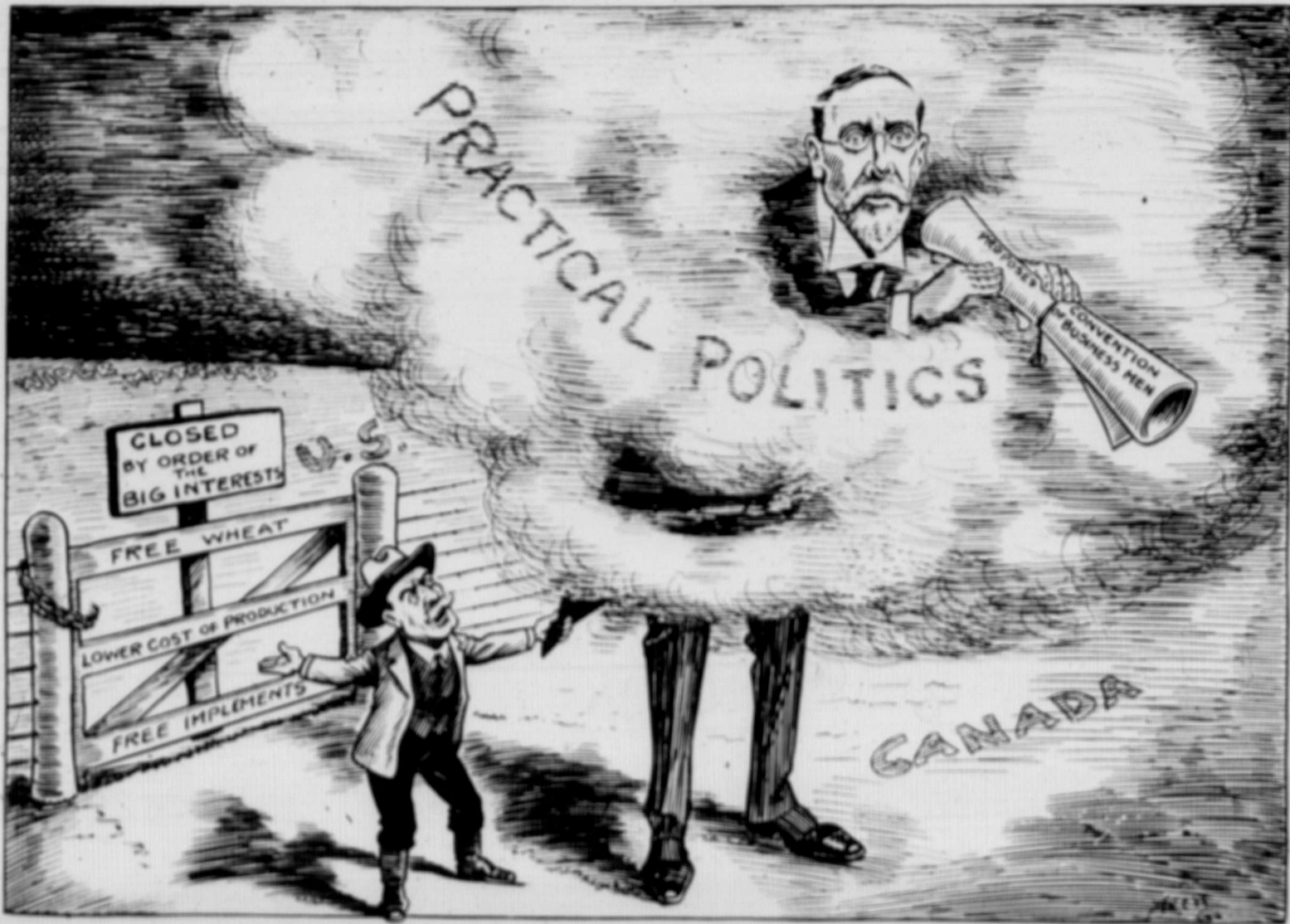
One of the greatest factors outside of actual exports in keeping the foreign trade of a country in equilibrium is the amount it can earn on the transportation of exported goods, i.e. freight and insurance. This goes to make up the balance of its debits and its credits and with exports and interest on capital invested abroad is the main means of balancing these debits and credits. Great Britain being the world's greatest carrying nation has enormous claims against other countries. In 1902 Great Britain's total tonnage was 15,546,897 and her annual claims against foreign countries then was estimated at over \$440,000,000. At the same time U.S.A. was paying \$200,000,000 annually to foreign nations for this carriage cost.

In 1902 ocean freight rates were very low, in fact the rate from Montreal to Liverpool that year was only 3.8 cents per 60 pounds of grain. Only three times has it been lower since 1861 and then only a fraction of a cent. The average rate during 1915 on the same commodity as that mentioned above has been very many times, probably on an average at

least ten times higher than in 1902, and 1916 rates are soaring much beyond that. With an ocean tonnage greater today than in 1902 when she earned \$440,000,000 in the carrying trade and freight rates now multiplied many times, the toll that British capital thru transportation charges is levying on the world's shipping is stupendous. The total increase in revenue of British shipping last year over the previous year was in excess of \$500,000,000, more than half of which was paid by American importers and exporters. Sir George Paish, the world's leading financial authority, claims that the United States is paying toll to Great Britain for shipping facilities at the rate of fully \$600,000,000 per year. Great Britain receives, it is stated, more for carrying merchandise than would pay the interest and provide a sinking fund to retire her total war debt as it stands today. While fortunes are being made in some countries on war munitions, British capital thru her shipping industry, built up in times of peace, is forcing neutral nations to contribute heavily to Britain's war expenses.

The annual report of the United Farmers of Alberta just published is something new and out of the ordinary in the way of annual reports of farmers' organizations. It is attractively gotten up and the secretary has displayed considerable enterprise in selling advertising space in it to defray part of the cost of its publication. The information contained in it in addition to the regular report of the convention will make it a valuable work of reference to the members. Every member of the U.F.A. should have a copy.

"The Farmer and the Interests" is a book that will show you clearly the strangling grip the interests have on the farmers. It is very easy reading.



UP IN THE CLOUDS

Sir George Foster proposes to create a special trade commission to be sent to England and other countries to find new trade openings for Canadian products when right here at home countless opportunities can be had by merely taking down the tariff wall and throwing open the market to the south for unrestricted trade.

Producing Potatoes Profitably

By paying attention to seed selection and proper cultural methods the quality and yield of the potato crop can be considerably improved

By Seager Wheeler

Practically every farmer plants some potatoes either for home use or for commercial purposes. I shall deal only with the general methods of planting by hand labor. Where this crop is grown on a large scale it may be more economical to use the planter and digger, but as the general practice is to plow the seed under, I shall confine this article to this method. Seed selection plays an important part if the best results are to be expected.

Choice of Variety

The choice of variety is largely controlled by local conditions. There are a great number of varieties grown today that are closely related to each other. For a main crop, Wee Mc Gregor will be found a good reliable sort to grow. This variety is a good yielder and has good eating and cooking qualities. Another main crop variety is the Beauty of Hebron, altho not very well known or grown in the West. It is one of the older varieties that has been grown for many years and is a high yielding sort, possessing good cooking qualities and a fine flavor. In the early varieties Early Ohio is one of the best with respect to earliness, good flavor and is a good keeper. Early Six Weeks is another good sort of good cooking and eating qualities, but is not as early as its name would indicate. Early varieties do not usually yield as high as the later sorts. There are several other equally good varieties, but those mentioned I know personally, having grown them for some years in comparison with many other kinds, most of which I have discarded. It must be left to the individual grower to determine which variety best suits his locality.

Use Seed from Best Hills

A great many experiments are being carried out to determine which is the best kind of seed to use. On the whole it has been found that it makes little difference as to the size of the seed, providing there is sufficient food stored up in each piece of seed until the plant is established. Nothing should be left to chance, however. It is advisable under all circumstances to plant good sized seed, with two or more eyes, to ensure safe and sound rooting of the seed. Large potatoes planted will not produce large tubers, while small tubers will, if from good selected stock, produce good, profitable yields. The size of the seed is not so important as the using seed of good stock. Seed selection in the hill, to eliminate inferior yielding type, will be found profitable to practice wherever this crop is grown.

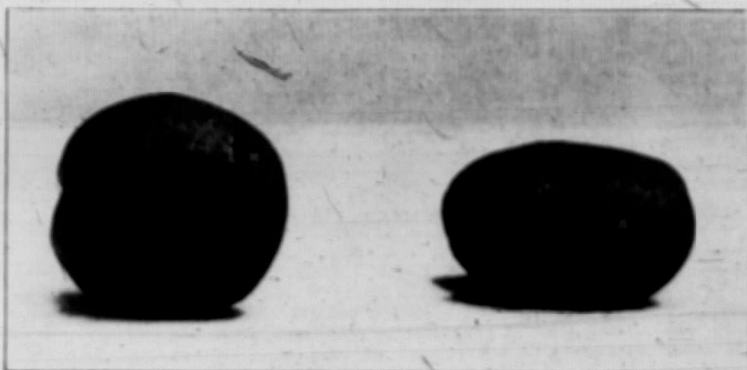
In all cases it will be advisable to use good sized seed tubers of a diameter of two inches planted whole, or if the seed is larger, cut lengthwise in two pieces. The important point to observe is that the seed is of sufficient size to guarantee against any possibility of its rotting or drying out in the soil before it is well rooted.

The size of the tuber and weight of the crop is also largely determined by the condition of the soil the seed is planted in, the cultivation of the growing crop, and the season. We often hear of this crop or varieties degenerating or running out where no form of selection is made and where the seed is planted in an improperly fitted soil the yield will be reduced, the tubers will be small and the quality affected. The same seed by selection can be brought back to its former high standard. Where varieties are what is commonly termed run out or degenerated, it is due to indiscriminate planting. The environment influences this crop. Where the seed is taken indiscriminately from the field or bin there will be a multitude of types. If the seed is a mixture of good and bad types, the progeny will be the same. The best method to select the best type is when the tubers are lifted in the field at the time of harvesting the crop.

Seed Selection from the Hill

Selection is a simple operation and calls for little extra effort, but the time spent will be amply repaid in increased yields. The beginner taking up

For the purpose of assisting Seager Wheeler with his correspondence, The Guide has made arrangements to have all questions concerning the treatment of the soil or the seed forwarded to him from this office. Inquiries or criticisms of these articles will be welcomed. All questions of general interest will be forwarded to Seager Wheeler, and his replies will be published in The Guide. By this arrangement not only will Mr. Wheeler be saved the work of repeatedly giving the same advice to different enquirers, but the readers of The Guide will have the opportunity of getting advice from a practical farmer on any problem they may encounter in their field work. All enquirers desiring advice from Seager Wheeler should address their letters to Seager Wheeler, c/o Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.



This is a good type of seed potato with respect to shape, size, smoothness and few eyes. Photo shows face side and thickness of tuber.

this work may make his first start when the crop is ready to harvest. The hills that produce the most uniform marketable tubers of greatest number per plant may be placed on one side for seed purposes. This seed when planted the next season should be planted in rows that contain an equal number of hills to each row. About eight hills per row is probably sufficient, as any hills that do not produce this number of marketable tubers should not be considered. If they contain more than this number it will not be necessary to use more than sufficient for the eight hills. Not less than twenty-five hills should be selected, and the number may be increased to suit the convenience of the grower, but it would be well not to have too many rows under selection. By this method each row is the progeny of a single hill selection or single plant.



Crop of potatoes grown as described in the article. Only three inches of rain fell during growing season, but yield was the heaviest ever harvested.

At the time the rows are dug the product of each hill should be placed together by the side of the hill it was taken from. When all the rows are dug it can then be readily determined which is the best hill in the row. Count should be made of the marketable tubers in each hill, and those that contain the highest number of good sized marketable tubers should be set aside for seed for the following season. This is for high yield. There are other characters to be considered. The eight tubers selected for seed may be placed in small bags and used to plant a similar plot the following season. This method would be best for the beginner. After a few seasons, when more uniformity of the tubers is secured, it would not be necessary to do this. Instead, all the tubers that are selected from the hill may be massed together for the next season's plot and planted the same way, using the same number of hills to the single row.

After the hills are selected the rest of the hills may be gathered up, selecting the best tubers which

may be used for seed for the general crop. By this method all the inferior types are eliminated and only the better types are grown.

In planting it is advisable to select the tubers that average about two inches in diameter. These can be planted whole. If larger they may be cut in two lengthwise, but only a uniform number should be used in each row. Where one wishes to do accurate work the rows or the product of each row may be weighed and the exact yield determined. Other considerations than yield may be paid attention to in selection, but the matter of desirable types will be dealt with more fully in another article in the fall just before potato harvesting begins. The crop should always be grown on fresh soil each season, and where the common scab is prevalent it would be well to cover the seed for two hours in a solution of one pint formalin to 30 gallons of water. The seed should not be cut before it is put in the solution, but put in whole. When taken out it should be dried quickly and then cut and planted as soon as possible.

Well Prepared Land

The seed is often planted on the bottom of a hard shallow furrow and another furrow crumpled over to cover the seed. Under these conditions the crop cannot be expected to develop normally. If the season happens to be dry it aggravates these conditions, more especially where weeds are allowed to get the upper hand. Planting on stubble by plowing in the seed is not advisable, for several reasons. The stubble draws on the moisture in the soil, and where the stubble is turned down on the seed it allows of too great an air space around the seed. Unless it is unavoidable and no other prepared land is provided, no planting should be done on stubble land without some previous preparation. Whenever it is necessary to plant on stubble land the field should be plowed shallow in the previous fall and packed. This will start weed seeds and volunteer grass in the spring previous to plowing in the crop. Pailing this method, it should be well double disced in the fall or early spring and the planting of the crop done later. This allows of the germination of weed seeds, etc., and makes better continuity when the crop is planted. New soil such as breaking or backsetting well worked down the previous season and plowed two or three inches deeper at the time of planting gives good results and will produce a fine crop.

Summerfallow Best

The best soil to plant in is a good summerfallow. This will usually give best results. There is nothing more objectionable than weeds or volunteer grain growing in the crop and it should be provided against at all times. Should the crop lack moisture at the time the tubers are small it hinders their proper development, and if they do not receive a full supply of moisture at this time they will ripen or mature whether they are small or not and consequently affect the yield. It is necessary to firstly provide a proper root bed of sufficient depth, clean and free of weeds, and a full supply of moisture. If the seed is planted in a shallow furrow and the soil is hard and dry the tubers cannot develop normally but are cramped for room to expand and will become malformed in shape and small in size.

Planting with Cultivator

Where large areas are to be planted and no planter is available a good method is to provide a good deep summerfallow the previous season and at the time of planting use a cultivator that is equipped with irrigating shovels. These shovels may be spaced the right distance apart for the rows, preferably four feet, and two or more rows opened at one time. These shovels will open up a V-shaped furrow, throwing out the soil to both sides. The seed is dropped to the bottom of the furrow, which should be about four inches deep. When the field is planted the plank drag on edge may be used to cover in the seed. When this is done in this way

Continued on Page 24

Rural Education

The Fits and Mis-Fits of our School Program

LACKS BUSINESS KNOWLEDGE

I think everyone will agree with me when I say that reading—I do not mean elocution in any of its phases, but the ability to voice the written or printed page and to grasp the author's meaning—is the most useful subject on our curriculum. It is the medium thru which all other knowledge may be acquired, and it is almost a necessity to even the humblest atom of society in our present day civilization. Equally important is the ability to express our own thoughts on paper, but there is this difference—our writing, spelling, punctuation may be faulty and yet the thoughts may be quite intelligible. Then, too, an elementary knowledge of numbers is absolutely necessary to the most commonplace individual. In other words, I think an elementary knowledge at least of the "three R's" the most valuable asset a human being can possess. I find the lack of a knowledge of business methods a serious handicap. I do not think it possible to have learned this in public school beyond the merest rudiments, but the time I spent in collegiate poring over Latin, physics and chemistry would now serve me much better had it been devoted to business methods.

A TEACHER.

LEARNED TO READ EFFECTIVELY

Possibly my school days were spent in an unusually backward school, but of all the teachers I have had during the eight years I spent in the common school, only one had what I consider the necessary qualities of a teacher. Granted that I learned the "three R's" along with a bit of history, geography and grammar from the undesirable teachers, the things which I value most I learned from the other one. Among these things was a love for reading. This teacher pointed out to me a right way of reading books, and helped me establish the habit of reading and taught me to appreciate good literature. I think this is far more useful than to fix any number of mere facts in the mind.

I feel that I was taught grammar for grammar's sake. "Learning without thought is labor lost." I never talk to a well educated person but I feel that my grammar is not correct. I think pure English should be taught, so that it could be used fluently and correctly. If teachers would insist on the use of good English and use it themselves, there would be less slang. History was not made a live subject. It did not teach me anything that helped prepare me to discharge my duties as a citizen. And if arithmetic were only made a little more real. If its relation to real life was made more apparent, how much better it would be to send a child out to measure the wood-pile in order to find the number of cords, than to have him work six questions out of a text-book that he didn't understand anything about.

BLUE NOSE.

LEARNED TO THINK

The most useful lessons I learned at school were to think for myself and take no man's statement or idea without reflection; that all mathematical calculations do and will balance and always will be understandable; that no man can attain much wisdom without thought and personal, studious application; that no teacher can be useful to a pupil who does not want to learn. Any teacher who gets a thoughtful pupil, who wants to learn, and is willing to work, can develop sense, reasoning power, and mental force and ability only limited by the bodily strength of the child.

A. A. TILDES, Napinka.

SHOULD TEACH FIRST AID

The care of our bodies, in health and sickness, but especially in sickness, should be taught to children, particularly contagious and infectious diseases. What to do till the doctor comes, etc. A few lessons along these lines might be the means of saving much suffering and possibly life.

"ONE OF THE OLD SCHOOL."

COMBINATION OF STUDIES NEEDED

In answer to question 1. On first sight this is a very fair question, but looking at it more carefully the answer is bound to depend on the occupation or calling of the individual giving the answer, and the answer might be taken as prejudicial to other subjects taught in the school, which would be unfair. My personal answer would be as follows:—

In order to discover where the teaching given in our rural schools was hitting and where missing; the mark. The guide propounded the following questions to its readers, asking for a brief, concise expression of opinion on these two points: 1. Of all that you were taught at school what has proved most useful to you in after life? 2. What have you learned, since leaving school that you might have been taught while there? The answers, as will be seen from a perusal of the accompanying letters, show a great variety of opinion and give many interesting side-lights on the value of education.

My thorough-grounding in Hamlin Smith's arithmetic, particularly the "Unitary Method."

In answer to question 2. Penmanship and composition, including forms of correspondence, both social and commercial. Generally speaking, I think our system of education could be very greatly improved, the outline would be as follows:—A very much more careful grounding in the three fundamental branches of reading, writing and arithmetic. The children leaving our common schools should be so well grounded in these three that they need not be ashamed, as far as these branches are concerned, to compete with college students or professors. In other words they should be as near perfect in these lines, as far as they go, as can be. This would necessitate the elimination of a great many of the side lines taught in the present common schools, and we see no reason why a great number of them should not be part and parcel of their reading, instead of being a separate subject. Would it not be feasible to have Nature study and plant life and elements of agriculture as part of their reading lessons, and they would gather in their reading considerable knowledge of these subjects. Their writing would cover correspondence both social and commercial, and a good hand for commercial purposes. Their arithmetic would cover all the elements of the ordinary business transactions, considerable knowledge of banking and single entry book keeping, and leave them efficient to handle the average bookkeeping of a private individual.

JNO. FAWCETT.

TEACH INTERNATIONAL RESPECT

In my opinion if physiology and hygiene were given a more thorough study and made obligatory subjects for the final examinations, a vast racial benefit would ensue. One thing more, when pupils are being taught to love their country, teach them also respect for other countries and their peoples.



Teaching in the rural schools can be made a very vital factor in community development by intelligent correlation of indoor and outdoor work.

thus promoting that much needed condition—"Peace on earth, good will towards men."

MRS. BESSIE SANNES.

Bowden, Alta.

BOTANY A GREAT HELP

If one excludes reading and writing I find that the study of botany has undoubtedly proved to be of most value to me in after life, being of course a farmer. In the school in which I received most of my education one hour in each of two days every week was set apart for the study of plant life, the teacher explaining the lesson from charts, and specimens gathered by the pupils. Thus I obtained a knowledge of plant life that has been of immense value to me in my farming operations. Then, of course, I have since been able to supplement that knowledge by practical work and observation.

To my mind the second question is by far the most important. What I have learned with con-

siderable difficulty that I should have been taught at the rural school amongst other things is to take an interest in political economy.

Davidson, Sask.

JOHN R. ROSS.

SELF-INSTRUCTION BEST

The only subjects I learned enough of to be of any practical use to me were reading, writing and arithmetic, and if the time that was wasted in trying to make me learn to repeat, like a parrot, long lists of bays, lakes and rivers of different countries (that didn't interest me and I couldn't learn) had been spent on these subjects they would have been still more useful to me.

I might have been taught the laws of health and moral well-being which I have had to learn thru bitter experience since.

In conclusion, I would say let the object of the school be to teach the child to control and to teach itself.

J. K. DOWNE.

TEACH FOOD VALUE

The things I learned at school which I have found of most value since are (a) the ability to read and to appreciate good literature, and (b) to easily express myself with the pen. The things which I might have learned at school and which I have had to learn since are (a) the value and cost of the different food stuffs and the history of their growth and manufacture; (b) to stand up before a crowd and express myself freely and well; and (c) to conduct a business meeting properly.

MRS. T. A. CAVERS.

MORE ABOUT GOVERNMENT

Our boys and girls should be taught the meaning of modern laws. How many of our boys and girls even in the high schools really know how our land is governed other than by the governor-general, the lieutenant-governor, prime minister, premier and members of parliament? Not many have any ideas what their duties are. What are politics after all but the making of laws which all must obey, so I would have the government publish a leaflet form "free" to all the schools in the province of the laws that have been made, amended or repealed annually, and have the same taught and explained in our schools. No party politics, certainly. Let the boys and girls be taught also the duties of each representative of the Empire from the highest to the lowest state official. The high school students should also be taught about treaties and all that pertains to the government of foreign powers. Ancient history is necessary, but we are living in the present, not in the past, and so should teach our boys and girls the meaning of the laws under which they live.

FARMER'S WIFE.

STUDY FARM PRODUCTS

I would put particular emphasis on the ability to read intelligently and appreciate good literature, as much can be learned in after years that is valuable from the press and agricultural literature. Since leaving school I have found the greatest want in knowing little relating to agriculture. A deeper study of hygiene as applied to every-day life has been valuable. At school but any should have been a nature study of grains, grasses, roots, weeds and animals in their relation to the farm. Some instruction or manual training in wood, iron working, construction and simple studies in engineering would have filled a void in after life.

THOMAS W. WOOD.

Glendale, Man.

SCHOOLS NOT PRACTICAL

I was educated at an English Grammar School, and finished with taking a minor degree at Oxford. I cannot name any part which has not been useful. Perhaps the most useful has been the three elementary R's, and the most pleasurable my acquaintance with dead and living languages. Beyond the three R's I learned nothing at school which has helped me as a farmer, unless my further education evoked the natural faculties which are invaluable in any vocation. Whatever fund of general knowledge I possess has been mostly acquired since I left my teachers and had to struggle for myself. As a farmer I sometimes wish I could trade some of my higher education for a sound working acquaintance with carpentering, brick laying, blacksmithing and butchering.

ZERO.

The Young Girl's Room

It should be her sanctum and an expression of her personality

Ask any ten young girls you meet what is their ideal color for a bedroom, and nine of them will probably answer pale blue, while the tenth will choose pink. They will answer thus having in mind the hair ribbons and the hat posies which they have always loved, but which are in shades entirely unsuited to the walls of rooms. Nor will they take into account the fact that there is a distinct relation between color and the direction of the light. Many girls are busy this minute filling that precious "trunk" with the little accessories of a pale blue bedroom, and if when they eventually do go to housekeeping the bedroom faces due north they will still have it decorated in pale blue whether or no. If her ladyship is very insensitive to color she may be quite unconscious that her room is a cold, shivery-looking place, but if she has any feeling for beauty at all she will know at once that there is something wrong, tho she may not know that in taking a color intended for a sunny south or west exposure and applying it to a cold sombre north room she has offended the laws of decoration.

If a room is to be satisfying, then the wall color must be chosen with the direction of the light in mind. Broadly speaking, blue, green, mauve and grey are for west and south rooms; rose and yellow for north and east rooms. Cream and a certain dull soft buff may be used successfully anywhere.

Just the Right Blue

But even a brilliantly lighted south or west room does not license the use of the hair-ribbon shade of blue. There are just three shades of blue suitable for interior decoration—delft blue, grey blue and turquoise—and all of them are most fastidious in regard to the company they keep. Woodwork, floors and furniture must be selected or re-finished to harmonize. With the delft blue wall the woodwork and furniture should be white; with the two other shades it may be white, ivory or the shade of the wall, but it must not be golden oak in any case. The floor in a blue room should be stained or painted grey rather than golden oak.

In making a pink room there is the same danger of choosing a shade that was made to be worn in small quantities rather than to be spread out flat on four walls. Because color seems to become more and more brilliant as it is used in larger quantities

it is necessary to choose a very much greyed-out pink, or faded old rose. This color has the advantage over blue that it is not quite so cranky about its relationship to woodwork and furniture, even putting up with golden oak woodwork and furniture, in a pinch, and getting along beautifully with mahogany, ivory, white, pale green or dead black.



This wicker chair costs \$10, but other styles are obtainable at \$5 and \$7.

Mauve, again, is a very ticklish color for the amateur to use, tho beautiful

rooms can be made with this shade as a foundation. Here the ceiling should be a deep cream and the floor mahogany, with ivory or mahogany woodwork and ivory, mahogany or grey-green furniture.

Limitations of the Country

The average country girl in the average country home may be thinking by this time that all this is beyond her means, and that it is only for those who can afford to re-furnish their rooms from the stocks of an expensive store. Just here it is well to note that the cost of re-furnishing and re-finish-ing and re-decorating is nine-tenths the cost of the labor, and only about one-tenth of it goes to pay for the actual materials used. If the girl is willing to undertake the labor herself, and to devote her spare time for perhaps a month or six weeks to making over her room, she can have a place that can be almost as beautiful in its way as the bedroom of the richest lady in the land.

Getting Down to Work

If the walls are just whitewashed and the standing woodwork painted it will greatly simplify her work, but if the walls are covered with cheap paper, decorated with gay flowers and the woodwork has a cheap stained and varnished finish it will be a big undertaking. Her best plan will be, first of all, to remove the varnish from the woodwork. An inexpensive



A desk painted in white with black lines.

and effective varnish remover is a strong solution of washing soda and borax in hot water, applied to the woodwork, allowed to dry and then washed off with warm water. Probably two applications will be necessary. Then the wall paper must be removed. Dip a whitewash brush in hot water and rub over the surface of the paper until it is quite wet. Allow it to stand for a time and then pull off the paper. If there are several coats of paper it will be quite a task, but in order to apply any wall finish successfully the wall underneath must be smooth. This done she will be just to the same place as the girl who has the whitewashed or kalsomined wall. Now the wall and ceiling of the room must be washed off, in the one case to remove the whitewash and in the other to clear off any stray pieces of paper.

Probably the plaster will be found to be full of cracks, some large and some very tiny. If she intends using any of the plain wall colors she must now go over the surface and carefully fill up all these cracks with plaster of paris mixed with cold water, rubbing the edges off smoothly with a knife. If it is her intention to re-paper the walls, only the larger cracks will require to be so treated. Also if the walls are to be papered the woodwork should be painted first, but if one of the cold water finishes or paint is to be used the wall should be finished first and the woodwork second, as it is practically impossible to keep the brush from overlapping on the woodwork at times.

Of course the decorator begins with the ceiling, and it will make it much less of a back-breaking ordeal if a table or stand can be found which enables the worker to reach the ceiling easily and yet without bending back too far.

About Finishing Furniture

With the walls and standing woodwork brought into harmony, the next consideration is the furniture. It may have to be re-finished to fit this model room, and most of the paint firms recommend the removal of the varnish before applying paint or enamel, so the process described in connection with the woodwork will have to be repeated here. Understand, however, that it is not necessary to



A dainty bedroom with built-in drawers.

remove the stain but only the varnish, which presents a hard, bright surface. Once this is accomplished the painting of it, while it requires time and energy, is not very difficult work. Very often a piece of furniture is given one or two coats of the dull paint used for walls and a final coat or two of enamel, rubbed down with pumice stone and oil. For this process dip a nail or vegetable brush in linseed or sweet oil and then in powdered pumice stone, and rub over about a foot of the surface at a time.

If this work must be done in the bedroom the floor should be well protected with thick layers of paper. A vacant room where the pieces being treated can be shut up and left to dry, away from dust and the danger of being touched, is almost too much to hope for in many homes, but it would be a great asset in doing work of this kind.

And now about the floor. Shall it be covered completely with oilcloth or carpet or be stained and have a few small rugs about? It is really only a matter of taste. If it is a choice between a rug or linoleum with a conspicuous pattern and a stained or painted floor with rag rugs, her choice should be the latter, by all means.

On this page is illustrated one of the new-old braided mats which have again come into vogue and which any girl can make in just the right colors for her own room by dyeing the rags to harmonize with her color scheme. Including new curtains of fairly fine scrim, the making over of her room should not cost the girl in actual cash more than from five to ten dollars, according to the number of changes it was necessary to make and the costliness of the materials used.

If the finances permit, and often it would not be a great drain upon them, an extra luxury may be added in the form of a comfortable willow chair, a book case, a stand for plants, a little table for the bed-side, or a desk, some of which can be made by the handy man about the house and painted by the young girl herself.

Thus it will be seen that with a good deal of hard work, but an inconsiderable expenditure of money the farm girl, as well as the city girl, can have a very pretty and harmonious room.

SOME PAINTING "DON'TS"

Don't leave brushes in paint, stain or varnish.

Don't leave paint uncovered overnight.

Don't thin paint nor clean brushes near a flame.

Don't use an interior finish for an exterior surface.

Don't use a finish prepared for standing woodwork on floors.

Don't paint around the edges of a floor and leave the centre for the last.

Don't use any finishing material without first stirring it thoroughly in the can.

Don't use enamel brushes to stain and then expect to use them for enameling again.

Don't repaint until all leaking roofs, gutters and broken spouts have been repaired.

Don't use any new finishing material over a surface which has not been cleaned first.

Don't apply flat oil paint over a water-tinted wall until old material is washed off.

Don't apply new paint over blistered paint without scraping or burning off the old finish.

Don't apply stain to a painted or varnished surface before removing the old finish.

Don't forget that "elbow-grease" must be used to spread any paint out into thin coats and to brush it well into the pores of the wood.

Don't apply paint over a damp or wet surface.

Don't apply a coat of paint and let it get bone hard before continuing the work. If the under surface is allowed to get too hard, it will not have the proper "tooth" or hold to allow the succeeding coat to get a grip on it.—From a booklet prepared by one of the largest paint makers on the continent.

Little Lucy, looking up from her play, said: "Mother—today is yesterday's tomorrow, isn't it?"

—From the Delinquent.

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION REYNON

BEAUTY

There was such a world of solid comfort to the homely in the old theory that beauty was only skin deep that it seems almost a shame to point out the unsoundness of it, but never was there a greater lie. We are indebted to the medical profession for the discovery of its unsoundness. When these learned people, who used to confine their attention to sickness, suddenly discovered, a few years back, that their real business should not be making people well, so much as teaching them how to keep well; it was also found that there was a very intimate relation between health and beauty. It was proven beyond peradventure that beauty is not just "skin deep." As a matter of fact its foundations are laid in the circulation of the blood, and in the activity of all the vital organs.

Following this discovery rules were set forth for the keeping of all the organs at the highest state of efficiency, and these followed, of course, the natural conclusion that by observing these rules anyone might become beautiful in every respect but the shape of their features. Blackheads and freckles and sallowness could be exchanged for a clear and rosy skin, fatness for slinness, and bent shoulders for a straight back.

An army of women immediately set out in quest of beauty, but within the first few miles they dropped out by thousands and dropped into little wayside shops where a reasonably good imitation of beauty was put up in bottles and could be bought for a price.

Why didn't they go on along the straight road that led to real beauty? Because it was an arduous journey, and it did not get any easier with travelling. It involved first of all the eating of plain food from which fried food, pies and cakes and candies were practically excluded. To this must be added strenuous exercise in the open air daily, a daily bath, an elaborate brushing of the hair and teeth and scrubbing of the skin every night. In short a beautiful figure and beautiful skin were only possible as the result of perfect health and absolute cleanliness.

But a greater tragedy befell some of those who persisted in walking the difficult road to beauty as prescribed by physicians, than that of those who dropped out by the way side. Some did go on and they did find a beautiful skin and thick lustrous hair and flashing white teeth, but still they were not beautiful. There was a nasty little pucker between the eyebrows and an unpleasant droop of the mouth which all the washing and exercise in the world could not cure. Then did the physicians make the discovery that the foundations of beauty were laid deeper than the circulation and the work of any or all vital organs; that they were laid in the mind. Another difficult stretch was added to the road to beauty which was called contentment and right thinking. So this purely physical and rather sensuous quality of beauty assumed a moral aspect, involving a beautiful spirit and temperance of conduct.

The road to beauty is still there waiting to be traveled by any ugly duckling who has the ambition and persistence to overcome the difficulties of the journey. Not many will continue along this thoroughfare for months and years, but those who do will certainly find beauty on the way, and beauty beside which the most finished product of the beauty parlors will seem crude and paltry.

Very few married women will have the time to give to this matter, but there may be, among our young women readers, those who have not been blessed with physical charms who will be glad to know that if they want it badly enough a very large share of beauty may be theirs. It is without money and without price.

FRANCIS MARION REYNON.

TEACH SELF RELIANCE

Perhaps one of the most useful of lessons, and at the same time the easiest thing to teach a child is tidiness. If a child has a place for everything and is taught to put each thing away herself at night, she will not be so apt to litter the room with toys during the day. On the contrary she will so grow to love order that everything of an opposite nature will be abhorrent to her. Here is an example, and it is the way I use with my own child. I give her a generous quarter, I might even say a third of our sitting room. Here she has a rug and a tiny chair and table, with plenty of space for dolly's box, house and carriage. She has been taught

that toys left on the floor are apt to be broken by the men and only replaced for Xmas and birthdays, so she is careful of them and very very seldom leaves them outside that part of the room allotted to her. She is so tidy about her corner that she often wants to put the whole room tidy and she hates even to see newspapers lying about.

A second important lesson—the young child should learn is truthfulness. This is more easily taught by quiet talks, just before bedtime preferred, than by loud scoldings. Make the child so in love with truth that when she detects a lie in her companions she will be filled with horror at it. And in these days above all, let us teach our children self-reliance. I once saw a child of four who could not do up her own jacket, altho it fastened in front. My little girl, a few months younger, remarked it to me. "Mummy" she said, "that little girl can't do up her own jacket and I dressed myself at three years old." The mother overheard her remark (for my baby did not whisper it), and she began to make all kinds of excuses. "Dora," she said with false pride, "has never had to do anything for herself; I always do everything for her." And this was the great mistake she made, for how can a child learn if the mother always does everything for her? I may mention, parenthetically, that I had to speak to my darling for that loud whisper, afterwards, but I could not but be pleased with her self-reliance.

"Little useless hands" we say, but why should they not be "Little useful hands?" Make the



An Inexpensively Furnished Room Which Possesses Dignity

child, above all if it be a girl, a real help to mother. The boys can learn to carry in wood and do the roughest out-door work for father. In training a child, let work be taught as play. I am not entirely advocating the kindergarten system because it is often carried too far and I do not quite agree with it, but there is a way of making even housework a game when the girl is the good fairy who puts things straight for mother. Even reading and writing can be taught as a game, and if a child has a taste for crayons and is promised a box of real paints, I tell you her talent for drawing will develop quickly, above all when the promise has become a reality.

And the last and most important lesson of all is love. I do not believe in corporal punishment. It may have some immediate effect, but in the long run it hardens a child's nature. One need not spoil a child because one does not hit it. Teach it to be good, "to please mother," or because "mother is sick today," or because "daddy is tired after his work."

Teach the child to love giving, to plan little surprise gifts at all times of the year for its companions. A child trained to be tidy, self-reliant, truthful and loving will be a comfort to its parents in their old age, and in years to come the well-trained child will be a useful citizen to the country to which it belongs.

MRS. NESTOR NOEL.

Riviere Que Barre,

Alberta.

HOMESTEADS FOR WOMEN

Dear Madam:—In your issue of March 22, Milly Bezar seems to miss the point of Jean Stevenson's article entirely, and plunges into a headlong denunciation of the writer for stating facts, practically or tacitly, admitted by "M. R." herself.

It is a fact that the Government has spent much money, as Jean Stevenson said, gathering in a population alien to our language, our ideals, our mode of life and customs, and in doing more for them than they ever seemed prepared to do for the English or native-born Canadian woman.

Is it then "unfair" to said Turks, etc., or any evidence of lack of education on the part of "J.S." to find fault with the Dominion Government for refusing to native and English women what she so freely grants to the alien male elements from the countries referred to? The writer "M.R." seems to take exception to the expression, "Dirty corners" of Europe; but if she herself had read the newspapers of the neutral countries, the United States for example, she will find much stronger adjectives than "dirty" used in describing the peoples of Southern Europe; and if she had stood on the wharves of New York or Quebec City, as I have, and watched the immigrants from those states disembark, she would not have suspected them of possessing much cash wherewith to enrich the Canadian born.

It would perhaps be unjust to place all the countries named on the same level, but it is difficult to forget the frightful and indefensible butchery of the Armenians by the Turks; the treatment of the Serbs by the Bulgarians, or the further fact that Austria-Hungary is the ally of these, as well as of Germany; the murder of infants and violators and mutilators of women in Belgium. I think if "M.R." herself would read the papers, she also would speak of those people as alien in ideals, etc., to put the case very mildly indeed.

It is also a fact, that not only are we taxed—women as well as men—by the government's immigration policy in those countries, but now we are further taxed to prevent them injuring us at home by interning them and also to prevent them from leaving the country from which they were getting their living, to join our enemies, while our sons and brothers are shedding their blood in defence of our ideals.

In closing, Miss Reynon, I would say, that I also have much sympathy with the many innocent people here, who, owing to the objectionable actions by their countrymen, are the victims of unjust suspicion.

CANADIAN BORN.

A PROTEST

I wish to protest against the too frequent and ignorant use of the word, "Eugenics." This word was coined, I believe, by persons having a profound knowledge of, and reverence for, the application of the laws of heredity. These laws of heredity were the result of deductions made from Mendel's experiments, using Mendel's figures as the "rossetta stone" as it were, to interpret the facts of heredity—and their practical and social application is called Eugenics.

It has nothing to do with sex hygiene, nor social purity (if by social purity you mean a matter of education), nor pre-natal culture, nor marriages in which health certificates figure. There are two factors which determine our destiny—heredity and environment. Heredity is determined at the moment of conception, and heredity's laws are as unalterable as the laws that govern the motions of the earth and the "heavenly" bodies. Environment includes nourishment, influence of parents, home companions, education, etc.

We inherit the color of our eyes, hair, etc., the shape of our noses and other features, our tendency to be cheerful or morose, the weakness of our character in regard to some evils, and our strength to resist the temptations of others, and the ability or inability of our bodies, or the separate organs of our bodies, to resist disease.

It costs the United States millions of dollars every year to care for the deaf and dumb and the blind children born from the marriage of cousins. Yet the custom of cousins marrying among the Jews is a common one, with no ill effects following. Why? Simply because the Jews do not marry outside their own nationality, following Moses' law. But where there is a cross of two nationalities and children of this cross marry cousins of a like or similar cross, dire results follow. Now a law founded upon this fact would be an Eugenic law, because it takes into account the results of heredity. The "Better babies" movement is not Eugenic, despite the score cards; but add to it the element of "pedigree"—that is, pure blood as is the case with standard bred stock and poultry, and it becomes eugenics.

L. M. WILLIAMS, Sipton, Sask.

HAIL INSURANCE

The annual report of the Municipal Hail Insurance of Saskatchewan, which was recently issued by the Municipal Hail Insurance Commission, contains information that shows the value of that system of hail insurance as a cheap protection against the losses by hail on growing crops. The total awards made by the commission for hail losses in 1915 amounted to \$674,984.42, which is \$161,259.21 in excess of the previous year. The total revenue for 1915 was \$917,188.96. After deducting the awards, the cost of administration and the sum of \$19,000 added to the tax adjustment reserve fund, there was left a surplus of \$196,434.27 on the current year's operations. This amount, together with \$348,295.55 brought forward from last year's statement, makes a total net surplus for the three years of \$544,825.82. This is a remarkable showing, and indicates not only a careful and economical management on the part of the commission, but clearly demonstrates the advantage of this system against hail.

Mr. Paynter, in his report, points out the value of this system of insurance as compared to that of private companies in the following paragraph:

"A comparison of the work of the commission and the companies doing a hail insurance business in Saskatchewan for the past three years shows that for every one dollar collected by the companies from the farmers 37 cents has been returned to them as indemnity for losses sustained, and 63 cents has been absorbed in expenses and profits, while in the case of the commission for every dollar collected 73 cents has been returned to the farmer as indemnity, 21 cents is held as a reserve fund against future abnormal losses and 6 cents have been absorbed in expenses of the commission and commissions to secretaries of municipalities."

The report of Mr. Wilson, the chief inspector, shows clearly the fair and equitable manner in which awards for hail losses were made by the commission. The inspectors awards on 5,895 quarter sections out of 5,637 inspected were signed and accepted as satisfactory by the claimants at the time of inspection. Of the remaining cases eight were claims for losses on lands which were not assessed. In many cases settlement was arrived at only because the claimant was absent or had no legal representative. Only two cases went to arbitration out of the total number of inspections. Twelve municipalities passed the hail insurance by-laws at the municipal elections held in December last, making a total of 138 rural municipalities in Saskatchewan protected by municipal hail insurance for 1916. Payment for the 1915 claims was commenced on November 15. In six weeks over \$690,000 had been paid out. At the end of the fiscal year all claims have been fully satisfied.

An Inter-Provincial Hail Insurance, similar to that in force in Saskatchewan, has been on the statute books of Manitoba for over two years, but up to date not sufficient municipalities have voted the act to make it effective in the province, as it requires twenty municipalities to pass the act before it becomes law. In view of the large measure of success that municipal hail insurance has met with in Saskatchewan our Grain Growers should take immediate steps to bring on a vote of the qualified electors so as to bring sufficient number of municipalities under the act to make it effective.

A NORTHERN BRANCH

J. J. Magnusson, secretary of the Arnes branch, writes as follows: "I am enclosing you the sum of \$15, being membership dues for twenty members of the Arnes Association (New P.O.). Also eighty cents due to the central office for the copies of the convention reports received recently."

REPORT FROM MYRTLE

The secretary of the Myrtle Association sends in a remittance of \$33 for dues from their members, and states that there will be more to follow in the near future.

MOORE PARK LADIES DONATE

The following letter has been received at the central office:

Central Secretary:—Enclosed please

find the sum of \$22.25, collected by the ladies of St. Saviour Parish, Moore Park, for the Patriotic Fund. Please send receipt for same.

MRS. R. MANSFIELD,
Moore Park, P.O.

Note.—Moore Park District has very generously contributed to the war relief funds since the Patriotic Acre scheme was started.

ROYALLEN ASSOCIATION

The Royallen Grain Growers' Association, having decided to entertain their families, friends and neighbors, proceeded to do so right royally on Wednesday evening, March 29. Notwithstanding poor roads and a rather dark night, Royal schoolroom was comfortably filled. Geo. Mains, president of the local association, ably occupied the chair. The program opened with several patriotic songs rendered by some members of the Boissevain unit. A speech by Lieut. Clendenning clearly and forcibly placed before the audience the duty and necessity of every man to put his services at the command of his King and country, that victory in this great war may be won for freedom and humanity.

The eager expectation with which the meeting had gathered was gratified when George McDonald, M.P.P., was introduced by the chairman, and in plain and businesslike terms gave a resume of the last session of the legislature. Having explained the process by which a bill becomes law and the part taken by the various parliamentary committees, Mr. McDonald entered more fully into the merits of the various laws he had helped to enact: Equal Suffrage, Direct Legislation, the Macdonald Act and Compulsory School Attendance seemed to meet the people's approval, as they met with no discussion. The bilingual clause of the School Act was challenged in regard to the treaty rights of the French when Canada was ceded to Britain. Mr. McDonald took the ground that altho the French were conceded the right to their own religion and customs, no treaty had been signed providing for the use of the French language in the public schools. Several other bills were lightly touched upon, and some inquiry made with regard to the working of the Co-operative Act, a subject of much interest here. The speaker then took his seat amid hearty thanks and applause. The thanks of the meeting were then tendered to the speakers and others who had helped to make the meeting an unqualified success. Refreshments were served by the ladies in their usual hearty manner, friendly ideas and social conversation filled in a short time, the National Anthem was sung and the crowd dispersed highly pleased with the first social effort of the Royallen Grain Growers.—(Contributed.)

CRYSTAL CITY RESOLUTION

At a recent meeting of the Crystal City Grain Growers' Association the following resolution was unanimously passed, and it was moved by T. G. McKittrick, seconded by Geo. Halem, that a copy of it be forwarded to the central association with the request that it be forwarded to Ottawa, and that our central executive request that similar resolutions be passed by all farmers' associations and forwarded to the government at Ottawa:

"Whereas, the British Empire is now composed of a number of self-governing nations, each acknowledging allegiance to the British flag; whereas, the present war has shown the urgent necessity for the existence of an Imperial advisory and legislative body, that would deal with matters affecting the whole Empire; and, whereas, the farmers of Canada, as loyal Canadians, and loyal subjects to His Imperial Majesty George V., are vitally concerned in the future welfare of the Empire. Therefore, be it resolved that we, the Grain Growers of Crystal City, Manitoba, ask

Premier Borden and the members of our Canadian government to hold themselves in readiness to enter, at the close of the war or before that time, into such arrangements with the other governments of the Empire as may be necessary in order to establish an Imperial advisory and legislative body, composed of representatives from each nation flying the British flag. And further, that we ask our Canadian government to establish such commercial relations with the Empire as will promote unrestricted trade between all nations flying the British flag, such as the various provinces of our own Dominion now enjoy."

AN ENERGETIC SECRETARY

The secretary of the Elm Creek Association has this week remitted the membership dues to the central office for 100 members—a sum of \$75. This indicates that their secretary attends to the business part of their organization at the right time, before the busy season starts. We congratulate Elm Creek on having such a strong branch and an energetic secretary.

RURAL CREDIT

Address Delivered by R. McKenzie before the Canadian Credit Men's Association.

Many may be somewhat uncertain in their minds as to the meaning of the expression "Rural Credits." My definition of Rural Credits in Canada is a system—as yet uncreated—to give the Canadian farmers as good facilities for borrowing money for productive purposes and as low rates of interest as are possessed by farmers in other countries where farming is a basic industry. It is hoped thereby to increase production, develop districts where farming is not progressive, stop the growth of landlordism and tenant farming, make rural life more attractive, and check the rush to the towns and cities.

Before entering into the discussion of my subject, let me present a few outstanding facts that have a bearing on the question. According to the Dominion census of 1911, the average under field crop in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1900 was 2,600,119 acres. This crop area was increased in the decade ending 1911 to 17,677,091 acres. In the four years 1908-1911, when the growth of the prairie provinces was at its height, the average under crop was increased 4,200,000, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. The next three years showed an increase of less than 85,000 acres. The year 1915 showed a gratifying increase in crop area as compared to 1914, and the indications are that there will be a marked increase in the 1916 acreage with the probability that we will be back to where we were in 1911. It is estimated that upwards of 3,000,000 acres of land were brought under cultivation in 1910 and a like amount in 1911, since which very little land was broken until last summer. Further, this arrest of progress in development of farm operations was in the face of the fact that according to immigration officials over 400,000 immigrants were placed in the western provinces during that period.

The report of the Department of the Interior for the year ending March 31, 1914, indicates that there were available for farming in the three provinces 145,271,128 acres, of which 120,000,000 have passed out of the hands of the crown into private ownership. Of this 120,000,000 less than 20,000,000 was in crop last year, still leaving over 125,000,000 acres of the best land under the sun for growing cereal crops to be brought under the plow.

In answer to an inquiry I made last year of the Department of the Interior as to the number of patents for homesteads issued by them in the prairie provinces, I received the information that there were, under homesteads, including military homesteads—50,100,000 acres, and that this would mean that

313,125 patents were issued for this land to homesteaders. The census of 1911 indicates that there were less than 200,000 farmers occupying farms of 100 acres and over in the prairie provinces that year. In view of the large quantity of land sold by railway companies and others in addition to land granted to homesteaders there must have been an enormous shrinkage of farmers from the land since the prairie provinces were first opened to settlers.

Production Must Be Encouraged

The business before us is to bring this vast heritage to contribute to the use of man. The first business of Canada should not be to build cities, establish factories, centralize populations, but to bring this productive land under cultivation. To that end we must face facts squarely as they are, remove all barriers to progress regardless of rights and privileges enjoyed by others that are unduly burdensome to the man on the land and prevent an equitable distribution of the wealth created from the land. Our best thoughts and energies should be directed to creating conditions that would make farming profitable and attractive. The trekking of people from the land to the cities within the last decade in a positive indication that the social and economic condition surrounding farming in the West is not favorable to induce people to remain on the land.

Rural Credit receives more attention in the United States at the present moment than any other economic question affecting the farming industry. President Woodrow Wilson himself says of Rural Credit: "There is no subject more important to the welfare of the industrial development of the United States. There is no reform in which I would myself feel it a greater honor or privilege to take part, because I should feel that I was of service to the whole country of the first magnitude and significance. This is our next great task and duty."

The people of Canada are also waking up to the importance of the subject as a factor in increased prosperity. The countries of Europe settled the question some forty years ago. Because of the revival of manufacturing industry, creating a demand for labor at remunerative wages and farming being made unprofitable by reason of the competition of the products of the virgin and fertile soils of North America, assisted by rapid and cheap transportation, the rural population were leaving the land and moving to the cities. The governments, recognizing the results to the nation that would follow unprofitable farming and as a result depletion of farm population, introduced in every country a system of supplying agriculturalists with capital on long terms of payment and at low rates of interest. In addition they introduced in every country a system of educating the farmers how to produce along scientific lines. These efforts on the part of the government resulted in making farming profitable and practically stopped the men on the land from forsaking the farms and going to the cities.

Lessons from New Zealand

Depression in the farming industry and a consequent arrest of industrial development from 1880 to 1890 in New Zealand, somewhat similar to what we experienced in Canada in recent years, caused the government to make an investigation into the rural credit systems of Europe. As a result of that investigation they instituted a state guaranteed loan system in 1894 which has been successfully operated since that time. A somewhat similar system is operating in West Australia for twenty-one years, in Victoria twenty years, in New South Wales seventeen years, in Queensland twelve years, and in Tasmania eight years. This system is operated and directed by seven different governments in Australasia thru superintendents and advisory boards. It is reasonable to suppose that if there had been anything unsound in the principles involved it would have been exposed by this time. This is not a political question in Australia and New Zealand. There are naturally differences of opinion regarding the details of administration, but none whatever in regard to the great benefit resulting from the system.

(Continued next week)

GROWING ALL WINTER

Central Secretary:—Enclosed please find two grain cheques for 100 bushels of wheat. As I lost the patriotic note, I don't know the number of it. But as I am the only Lamont in the Kandahar association, you will likely find the number yourself.

Please excuse the delay, but my acre was growing all winter. Yours truly, CHAS. LAMONT, Kandahar, Sask.

FIGHTING FUND CONTRIBUTION

Central Secretary:—Enclosed please find \$25.00, forty dollars of which is a contribution from the Ruskin Local G.G.A. to the G.G.A. fighting fund, gathered at a box social, given in honor of our president, Thos. Tolant, for his zealous work in connection with the Co-operative Elevator in this district. The remaining \$15.00 is the contribution due to you for the thirty members of this local I have enrolled on the book so far this year. I daresay I shall be able to send along some more shortly but several members of last year have left the country or joined the Swift Current G.G. Purchasing Co. Ltd.

WALTER W. ADAMS, Sec., Ruskin Assn.

PAMPHLETS APPRECIATED

Central Secretary:—Many thanks for the several pamphlets, which I will try to distribute to best advantage. The woollen gloves also arrived and gave us a sense of great pleasure to think that among all the unfortunate bribes and corruptions there are at least a few honest men to be found and these among the Grain Growers. Yours truly, J. W. CRIPPS, Bradwell, Sask.

SPEAKER VERY WELCOME

Central Secretary:—We were pleased to have John Birrell with us at our last meeting of the Burnham Grain Growers. If we could have men of his ability from Central once in a while, it would be a great benefit to our local. Hoping you will be in a position soon to have some of the executive come and see us again, I remain, P. MAIDEN, Secy., Burnham Local.

PATRIOTIC CONCERT

Central Secretary:—The Invieta G. G.A. in conjunction with the neighboring local of Abermule, held a concert, auction and dance in aid of the Red Cross, in the Invieta school, on Friday, April 7, 1916. The evening was a great success, both from a social and financial point of view. Seventy-six adults paid admission of 50 cents, children being free.

After a good program various articles were auctioned off by the chairman, H. Hedger, of Abermule, the bidding being spirited and generous. Amongst the larger articles, special mention must be made of the five-tier cake, given by Mrs. McCracken, of Abermule, which realized \$17.29. Some of the other gifts that were sold included potatoes, honey, flour, butter, cushion cover, besides a number of useful and ornamental articles too numerous to mention. After all expenses, the evening's entertainment realized the sum of \$160.00, which I have great pleasure in enclosing. I am also enclosing the sum of \$1.50, being amount due Central for three new members. The members of this local decided to do all their buying thru the Anerley-Surbiton Co-operative Society, but shall be glad to receive from time to time circulars and price lists as before, so that we can keep members posted.

F. E. BLACKWELL, Sec.-Treas., Invieta Association.

TOGO SOCIAL AND DANCE

Central Secretary:—Togo Local held a social and dance on March 29 and afterwards an interesting address was given by the chairman, J. L. Rooke. A very enjoyable program was provided, after which lunch was served. Then dancing was in order. There were about 80 persons present. Half the proceeds were given to the Red Cross, their share amounting to \$23.16. The balance was retained by Togo local to

Saskatchewan

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defray expenses and left a small balance for carrying on trading activities. JOHN L. ROOKE, Sec., Togo Local.

BRODERICK PATRIOTIC DONATION

Central Secretary:—Enclosed find draft for \$84.50, being proceeds of Broderick Local Grain Growers' dance, to be sent to the Canadian Patriotic Society thru the Saskatchewan Grain Growers.

GEO. FINDLATER, Sec., Broderick Assn.

NEW BLYTHESWOOD LOCAL

Central Secretary:—At a meeting held here for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Geo. Grindell was appointed chairman and A. Tait, secretary. It was moved and seconded that a local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association be formed in this district, to be known as "Blytheswood." Enrollment of members was then proceeded with and the following officers appointed: President, Geo. Grindell; vice-president, Wm. S. Pinchin; sec-treas., Andrew Tait; directors, Wm. Webster, Wm. McLaughlin, S. B. Phillips, L. Monson, Geo. Bairnson and Hy. Murphy. It was moved and seconded that the secretary be instructed to secure permission from the school board to hold meetings and entertainments in this school.

A. TAIT, Sec., Blytheswood, Association.

PROPOSED RAILROAD

Central Secretary:—I now take great pleasure in informing you that we had a very successful meeting on April 7. We are lecturing on this railway scheme which has started at the Whitewater local. We had G. Spence, their secretary, to speak. It looks as if it is going to be a great success by the amount of new members we enrolled at the meeting which was 28, including eight women. The women are going to start a women's section later. We have a big undertaking this summer to organize this whole country which this proposed G.G.R. is to pass thru. If you could give us any assistance in the matter we would be very glad to receive it. Please find enclosed \$14.00 for 28 new members, also \$1.00 for 50 membership cards.

C. BREWSTER, Sec., Roche Plains Assn.

AUTO ROAD WANTS SPEAKER

Central Secretary:—Please find enclosed a resolution passed at our local after I gave my report of the convention:

Resolved: "That this association give Mr. Musselman or Mr. Sales no read bill one or the other reads in a bed of a settler in the Auto Road district, that the secretary be very forceful in getting a definite date, as no district offers better scope for pushing a vigorous co-operative propaganda."

Since returning from the convention I have had three calls from outside districts to go and address them re the convention and G.G. matters in general. I am off to one this afternoon and another on Saturday. I only wish I could afford to put more time on the job, as several other places could be visited with good results. Kindly let me have six bags for the Grain Competition, as we want to send some grain in.

T. F. KING, Sec.-Treas., Auto Road.

PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND

The Patriotic Acre Fund has made considerable progress since our last report. Quite a number of contributions have come in in response to the circular which was sent out early in March, and in addition many prospective contributors have written to say they will send in their contributions as soon as

they are able to get their grain into the elevators. Very few so far have cancelled their agreements, and all but a very small proportion of these show just cause why they should not carry out their promises.

Up to date we have received storage tickets representing over 74,000 bushels of grain, while the cash contributions amount to more than \$25,000. These contributions in the aggregate give an estimated total of about 1,000,000 lbs. of flour. The 5,000,000 lbs. to which we look forward is surely coming into sight, and I have faith to believe it will even be passed.

I desire here to make a correction in regard to the car of wheat which was announced some time ago as having been shipped from North Battleford. As a matter of fact this car was shipped from Battleford and not from North Battleford, and was contributed by the members of West Eagle Hills, Willowmoor, and Cleveland local associations.

S.W.Y.

CONTRACT WITH DOCTOR

Central Secretary:—I am enclosing copy of contract our municipality has with doctor. This serves all our people for the extra cost of 1 1/2 cents per acre. I had some correspondence with you along this line one year ago. This seems to me to be within the reach of every municipality and should go a long way to solve his great need.

Yours truly, R. A. WHITE, Penzance, Sask.

Copy of agreement between Dr. H. J. Schmidt, Holdfast, and the Rural Municipality of Sarnia, No. 221:

That Dr. H. J. Schmidt be engaged as medical practitioner for the Rural Municipality of Sarnia, No. 221, at a salary of \$2,500, for the year 1916, and his duties shall be as follows:

He shall attend and give medical service free to every resident rate-payer or occupier of assessable lands in the municipality, including his family and hired help. He will be allowed a fee of \$7.00 for every maternity case, said \$7.00 to be paid by the parties concerned. He will also be allowed to make a charge for medicine not to exceed 50 cents at any one time, said charge for medicine to be paid by the parties using same. He shall furnish at his own cost and expense all livery or other means of conveyance. He shall purchase an automobile to enable him to cover the municipality to better advantage when the roads are in condition for use of same. Residents of villages, whose names do not appear on the assessment roll of the rural municipality will have to make separate arrangements for medical services.

He is to receive his salary at the end of every three months."

NEW PARK ROYAL LOCAL

Central Secretary:—A meeting was held at our Park Royal school last Saturday, April 1, to form a local branch of the G.G. Association, to be called the Park Royal local. It was moved and carried that F. Fulker be chairman and F. P. Dawes, secretary. F. Fulker read the bylaws and explained the objects of, and advantages to be gained by joining the movement. The following joined and paid their membership fee of \$1.00: W. Kerr, W. Strain, C. White, D. Gibson, F. Fulker, F. Dawes. The following were elected for office: President, Wm. Kerr; vice-president, F. Fulker; directors, Wm. Strain, F. Dawes, D. Gibson; auditor, C. White. Meeting closed. Second meeting, same night. Wm. Kerr in chair called for nomination for secretary-treasurer. F. P. Dawes elected. F. Fulker moved that we form committee to inquire as to best methods of marketing cream, etc. Wm. Kerr, F. Dawes, Wm. Strain being elected to form committee. Meeting adjourned to meet again at call of chair.

F. P. DAWES.

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Cottonwood Seedlings, 12 to 18 in., per 1000 1.00
Larch Willow Cuttings, per 1000 4.00
Golden Willow Cuttings, per 1000 4.00
Bosch Willow, 2 to 3 ft., per 100 1.00
Bosch Poplar Cuttings, per 1000 5.00
Cottonwood—Red, White, Black, per 1000 1.25
Lambertiana, per 1000 1.50
Raspberries (Red), per dozen, per 100 4.00
Raspberries (Black), per dozen, per 100 4.00
Hardy Apples, 3 to 4 ft., each 1.25
Hardy Grapes, 2 to 4 ft., each 1.00
Hybrid Plums, 2 to 4 ft., each 1.00
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Made in Canada

Practical Parables

A FARMER went forth to inspect his farm. It was near the end of his fiscal year and albeit he thought he had left nothing undone he found that things were not as should be. His stock was lean, nervous and not yielding great profits. His fences were straggling and ready to fall, having rotted in the posts. His harrow and certain expensive implements were rusted for he had not painted them. His barn admitted water at the roof, and likewise his own home, and that of his poultry. And the little gutters that should carry the water from roof to ground did leak too and were in sore need of repair. And even more so, the roofs on his many buildings which had cost much gold and labor, were not attractive nor yet durable. So the farmer was exceedingly down cast. And it came to pass that a more successful neighbor came unto him and said:



A LARGE part of my profits are due to watching the little leaks. Barrett Money Savers helped me. Take Carbolol for instance. No farmer should be without it. It has all the merits of carbolic acid without the danger. Effective in a hundred different places. If you cut your hand, apply Carbolol in solution. If your live stock get bruised, Carbolol will fix them. It disinfects sick rooms, and makes house cleaning easier. Begin to economize today by buying Carbolol.

A LEAKY roof means more than incoming water. It means outgoing money for repairs or damages. Begin right with Amatite, the ready roofing that needs no paint. Put Amatite on your steep roofs and sidings. Wind, rain and weather can't hurt Amatite. Its sparkling mineral surface improves the appearance of any building and guarantees durability. Made in rolls of 110 square feet, with galvanized nails and cement in the centre. Easily laid without skilled labor. I ended my roofing troubles with Amatite.



THE greatest enemies to live stock and poultry are lice, mites, vermin and flies. I keep my live stock clean and happy by spraying them with Creonoid, and I spray my roosts regularly. It is the most economical and effective animal antiseptic I have ever seen, and I've tried them all. All you have to do is spray your stock once or twice and their pests will go away, leaving your hens, cows, pigs and horses healthy and happy. Be sure to follow directions carefully. There are many other valuable uses for Creonoid and you had better ask them to send you their booklet on the subject. Don't delay when the solution of your problem is so easy.

I USED to help the Farm Machinery Company pay dividends until I was advised to try Everjet Elastic Paint. You see metal seldom wears out; it rusts out and Everjet positively prevents rust. It never peels, scales or cracks. There is more merit in Everjet than I can tell you of. Everjet is especially recommended for use on 'ready roofings' because of its low price and great covering capacity. Protect your roofs and machinery with Everjet.



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IF YOU are not satisfied with your roofs, or want a covering that will keep wind and water out permanently, at low cost, you should try Everlastic Roofing. There is no better 'Rubber Roofing' on the market. It is inexpensive, easy to lay and gives excellent service for years. Just the thing for outbuildings. Made in one, two and three ply weights. The rolls are 36 inches wide. You need some Everlastic Roofing.

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The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

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

FARM HELP PROBLEM

Editor, Guide:—I have been a farmer for fifty active years, and never yet in my past experience have I seen conditions in worse shape than they are at the present time for the farmer. This cruel war and the world troubles which we have to face and contend with, to my mind, are a very severe handicap on farmers, and one of the most difficult problems which we at present face is that of obtaining farm help. I own 1,300 acres. Last year, 1915, one might say we had two crops in place of one. I had my plowing about all done and everything in good shape ready for spring work that year. I started sowing wheat on April 12 and I got my crop in in very good shape. I threshed 27,000 bushels of grain, about 10,000 of this being wheat. With fall plowing I got behind on account of the wet weather and I have this spring a good deal of plowing to do before the ground will be in fit shape for seeding. I believe this is the general condition throughout the west. I had three good men last year to help with the farm work; all of these men have joined the army and two are already at the front. The average wage I paid them was \$30 a month. This year up to the present I have only been able to secure one man, who is quite inexperienced, but I have to pay him \$40 a month.

I believe that the government is not giving us a square deal. I don't think they are doing what they ought to do to solve the labor problem on the farms, but I think also that we farmers are partly to blame for this condition of affairs. We have to take what help we can get, men that the government has no use for in the army, and to these men—many of them quite inexperienced—we have to pay from \$40 to \$50 a month, board and washing included, and in addition we have to put up with loss of time for breakage and kindred troubles which are always experienced where "green" men have to be used for farm work. I believe the government should realize, and I believe that we as farmers should make the government realize that the prosperity of the country, as a whole, depends upon the products of the farm and the possibility of producing even an average crop this year is being largely hampered by the very indiscriminate and, I may say, shortsighted methods which are being used at the present time to secure men for the army. To remedy this condition I believe the government should institute a comprehensive registration system whereby the abilities of every individual would be at the command of the government and could be put to the most productive use.

There is another matter which I don't think is fair, and that is that middlemen who are running employment bureaus and agencies should be allowed to place the figure at which we farmers have to pay our hired help. Passing along Main street, Winnipeg, any one can see in the windows of these agencies notices saying, "Hired Help Wanted—Wages from \$40 to \$60 per month." Now I believe that if the government grades the pay of the soldier, why should not it grade the pay of farm help. I think from \$30 to \$35 a month would be fair. If the soldier gets \$1.10 a day for the work he is doing towards assisting the Empire, I don't see why we as farmers should have to pay our hired help any more than that, which would work out between \$30 and \$35 a month. We farmers are doing just as much to assist the Empire in this time of peril by producing the sinews of war as the soldiers are who are fighting our battles for us. It seems to me that the farmer has to pay for everything he buys just exactly what the owner or manufacturer or merchant likes to charge, while he has to take what the other man likes to give for the grain or stock that he produces on his farm. What farmers ought to

do on this wage question would be to get together in the different localities and try to decide on a definite scale of wages for that particular district, send the finding of this committee to the central association and urge the secretaries to lay the matter before the government as promptly as possible. I believe we have a right to have a say in the matter of the government of this country, and I believe that the only way we can make ourselves felt is to get together and make our definite demands known. I am now 68 years of age and I hope I will live to see this wage question settled.

WILLIAM MILLER,
Starbuck, Man.

LOAN COMPANIES AND INSURANCE

Editor, Guide:—The last joint meeting in Winnipeg of bankers, mortgage companies and the chiefs of our provincial Grain Growers' Associations and the discussions were interesting reading. In the next joint meeting our farmers' representatives should take up the following injustice: "It is a common thing when a farmer takes up a loan and his fire insurance on his buildings is carried by a farmers' mutual insurance company, for the loan company to reject the policy, and demand that the farmer insure his buildings in a company they dictate he shall insure in, which fire company they are practically agents for." The cost to the farmer is about three times as high for his fire insurance, the new policy has to be paid for beside, his old un-run policy is practically useless, and the new policy does not cover his horses and other live stock, nor the produce in his granaries or barns, since the mortgage company is not affected or concerned by them in case they are destroyed by fire.

The excuse given by the loan companies against farmers' mutual fire companies is that the security is not good enough. One cannot think this to be the real justification, but is not the real excuse this—the loan companies, being themselves proprietary companies, look askance at farmers' mutual or co-operative fire companies, and seek to prevent farmers co-operating? They compel farmers to insure in a proprietary fire company, and doubtless many of the loan companies or the directors of loan companies, are financially interested in the fire company they insist on the farmer being insured in. The a farmer does get a loan he ought to be freeman enough yet to decide himself whether he prefers to insure against fire in a farmers' mutual company, when it can be shown that the company is financially sound or is of long standing.

W. HORDERN,
Dunsmuir, Sask.

GRAFT IS BREED OF PRIVILEGE

Editor, Guide:—The general moral title for deliberate stealing and political rascality—graft—must be a scientific innovation, for it works like magic in our parliament and legislatures. Both parties seem to have this villainy in common, the amassing of vast fortunes.

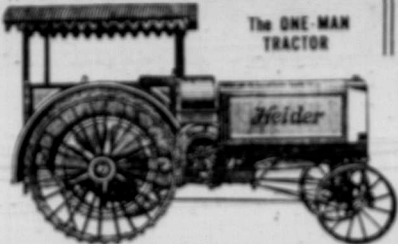
The policy of handing out privileges to corporate and money interests is the absolute genesis of this general political quest for graft. Government in Canada is shaken to its foundation with this brazen, vicious policy of injustice to the masses. Privileges to the well-to-do few, spell more taxation to every honest worker in Canada. The longer this unclean system endures, the more numerous will be the groups of crooks, with their attendant shameless contracts, attain with rottenness to patrefaction; and the greater will be the chaos of party government and the national dishonor. Canada cannot afford to see any more of this despotism of privilege, and its coward times and dear money confusion. It is time the Ottawa cabinets of bureaucrats be told



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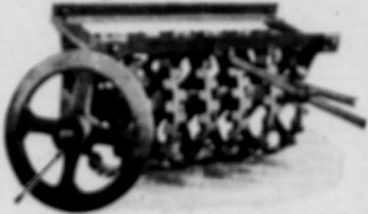


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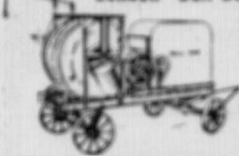
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
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at the ballot boxes to stop this defilement system; this degrading chaos of favors to tyrant monopolies, and their indulgent awards in the official administration of commerce and business, industrial and agricultural. Federal and provincial departments are honey-combed with the impudent patronage and class favor systems.

Could a whole volume suffice to tell the whole story of Canada's political and moral turpitude? Grain growers, farmers, business men, trades unionists and workers, listen! What has party tradition driven Canada into? The ugly unartistic eminence of impious graft from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Our freedom and dependence on these weak and corrupt parties, is incompatible with our prosperity. Lead an ear to the great Shakespeare, "Poverty and Liberty are an ill-matched pair." This ugly eminence of political scandals and federal legalized thievery of the just rewards of your toil, is only comparable to your own past divided votes—in short, your political inaptitude as voters. If you are ever to be free people you are under the necessity of re-educating yourselves politically before you will get honest legislation. No person who ties himself to a party is an educated individual after he has the knowledge that his party is rotten and putrid. The most disgraceful spectacle of rottenness to putrefaction are those mean specimens of the human race—those somethings—who are farmers-general of war contracts—something mean and selfish enough to prey on their own country and empire in this time of great stress. We must stop these somethings from getting possession of Canada. This country cries out against all such defiled creatures and whoever may be glued to them by knowledge that these brazen rake-offs were being perpetrated. It is the duty of government to punish with full measure everybody who has dealt treacherously in general; and this meanest species of graft still more severely.

Such government as we have through departmental chiefs is most appalling. We certainly need a more co-ordinate and responsible body, with the pressure of a Cromwellian or Napoleonic heel within the cabinet. We have no evidence that Borden or Laurier ever stamped their heels on wrong-doing in departmental management. Until the fact of the utter inadequacy of our federal system is squarely faced by intelligent non-partisan voters, and new methods adopted, we need not expect a stoppage of the gigantic scandals which now dishonor and harass us. True development of Canada is in a dying condition, at the hand of the party-system of blasting and withering paternalism to the private monopolies, money interests and political heeblers.

According to reports millions of bushels of grain are rotting thru restriction of markets and lack of cars and proper railway service. Is this not criminal government, that placarded this West with advice of "patriotism and production"? Is this justice? The government should make good these losses. Farmers are of more value to the country than corporate magnates and political crooks. Flat-iron this thing with a new party, or the old fossil parties will continue "to walk after the imagination of their (weak and) evil hearts," for both bodies are dead to any and every sense of justice and freedom. Justice at Ottawa has long been a corpse.

Let us have a party of genuine Free-Traders, so that we can make this a pleasant land for our children's generations to live in, where "a man can sit under his vine or fig tree, and none (not even a sheriff) shall make him afraid." Arise farmers and workers' and refuse to accept a stone for your children's bread. Get together at the ballot box and vote one and all for a reverse policy to Privilege—An Inheritance of Holy Justice.

"The silver is mine and the gold is mine," saith the Lord of Hosts.
"I will make a man (humanity) more precious than fine gold, even a man than the golden wedge of Ophir."

The greatest lever of economics is co-operative ballots. Vote one ticket only, a new ticket of society—Justice.
FREDERIC KIRKHAM.

Salute.
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help in clearing up the graft and corruption which Mr. Kirkham has so vividly portrayed should help to overthrow the protective tariff which is the chief cause of political corruption in Canada. A good start can be made by joining the Free Trade League of Canada. The membership is only \$1 a year, but the more money contributed the better the campaign can be put on. Send subscriptions to The Free Trade League of Canada, 406 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, and get literature.—Editor.

GRAIN HANDLED AT SASKATOON

On a recent visit to Saskatoon the writer visited the Canadian government elevator to find out what has actually been done there this season, and particularly during the last two months when a large amount of damaged grain was supposed to have been received from western points. That was on April 8, and the movement had slowed down considerably from the previous week when it was running almost to capacity. This holdup was due to lack of cars on the G.T.P., most of the eastern terminal space having been used and a backing-up process resulting which used up many of the G.T.P. cars. The week ending April 8 the elevators had been handling about eighty cars per day in the three lines of railway, and about the same out over the G.T.P. This is in accordance with the amendment to the Railway Act introduced early in March by which the railways could be forced to co-operate in moving grain from those districts where grain is in danger. This amendment was aimed ostensibly at conditions on the Moose Lake line. By it all C.N.R. facilities possible were concentrated on getting grain to Saskatoon, and all G.T.P. concentrated on moving it on east after getting there.

The capacity of the Saskatoon interior terminal elevator is about 130 cars in twelve hours. The total capacity of the Saskatoon elevator is three and a half million bushels, and the working capacity about a quarter million less. On April 8 the elevator could have held another million bushels quite easily. Up to the date mentioned the elevator had handled 3,300 cars or 6,250,000 bushels during the past season. Up to April 19 the following grain came in:

	Bushels
Wheat	6,093,522
Oats	1,221,477
Barley	61,886
Flax	181,923
Total	7,558,808
Outgoing shipments were:	
	Bushels
Wheat	4,154,841
Oats	275,682
Barley	9,273
Flax	35,450
Total	4,475,246

This leaves 3,083,475 bushels in store on April 19.

Of the shipments out 85 per cent., or 3,814,000 bushels were made up to April 5 and approximately 2,500,000 bushels of this were shipped all rail for export to Montreal, Quebec and Portland. Two millions of it went forward since March 10. During the same period, i.e., since March 10, over 300,000 bushels were shipped to Port Arthur and Fort William, mostly by C.N.R. Thus anyone who shipped during this time via Saskatoon terminal or had grain held there stood a bigger chance of getting it shipped out all rail to the Atlantic than to the head of the lakes, as practically eight cars went all rail to every one to Fort William. Of the amount going all rail east approximately 175,000 bushels went C.N.R. Most of the recent incoming grain was off the C.N.R. Moose Lake line and some from the G.T.P. and C.P.R. west.

Drying

The elevators drying plant has a capacity of ten to twelve cars per day, but there has only been about 75,000 bushels or less dried during the season. There has been a considerable amount of tough grain, which, however, was not wet enough to put thru the dryer, and should come out all right without any artificial treatment. The small amount actually dried considering the season is rather surprising.

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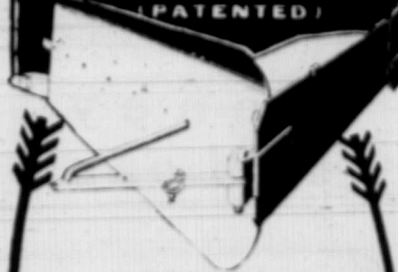
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are ideal. They're comfortable, soft as a glove, and shaped on right and left heels to fit perfectly. They wear like iron and give satisfaction from the first time you put them on.

The distinctive cut gives the greatest possible freedom to the foot. The lightweight, solid leather sole and heel protect without making the shoes heavy. The famous Palmer-McLellan oil-tanned leather sheds the water and does not harden.

If you cannot get the genuine trademarked Palmer-McLellan Plow Boots from your dealer, mail us the price and we will ship you a pair postpaid. Don't forget the boy's size; order a pair for



your boy too. He'll like them and they'll be an economy to you.

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wheat passing thru the Saskatoon elevator is No. 1 Northern and testing high. All grain is cleaned before being stored in the bins. Last year seed grain distributed by the government was cleaned here, and it is significant that a very large amount of this seed went to districts which gave the most phenomenal yields last season. There were undoubtedly other influences tending to the same result; but the factor of thoroughly cleaned seed was certainly important.

Screenings

The screenings are put over a scalping machine and practically 30 per cent is chaff and dust. The broken wheat and buckwheat are separated from the fine black weed seeds and the two former chopped together. A special and expensive chopper has been arranged for the purpose, which does the work so thoroughly that the chances of germinating weed seeds passing thru whole are absolutely nil. This makes a chop of very high feeding value, which is sold to farmers sacked at \$16.50 in single ton lots and \$16 in car lots f.o.b. Saskatoon. Buckwheat is a little lower in feeding value than the same weight of wheat middlings, and combined with ground wheat it should make an excellent pig feed, particularly if skim milk is available with it. The small black weed seeds, in the distribution of which real danger would lie, are not sent out to farmers at all, but are shipped to Minneapolis and other U.S.A. points. What is done with them the writer does not know, but after certain oils are extracted they are probably ground fine and mixed with molasses for making special meals and stock foods.

When the Hudson Bay Railway is completed and a line of tramps operating from Port Nelson to European ports, the Saskatoon interior terminal should fill a much larger sphere in grain handling operations than it does at present. The premium on cash wheat and small margin between cash and May wheat which existed this year helped to keep shipments via Saskatoon terminal very small until a tie-up existed everywhere else. E.A.W., Winnipeg.

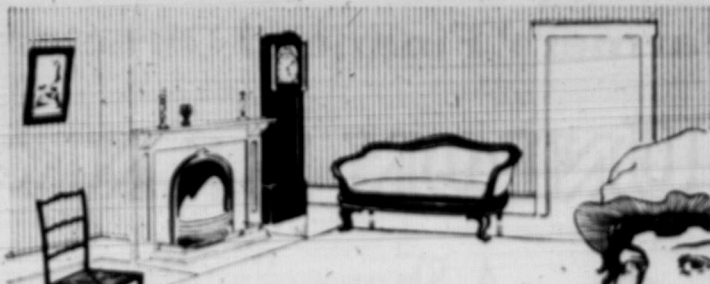
MITES ON HENS AND STOCK

Would you please tell me what to do for mites on hens, and also if they live on cattle, horses, etc., as my cattle have become awful lousy and these vermin look like mites.—F.H.C., Gilbert Plains, Man.

Mites thrive best in dark, damp, dirty, ill-ventilated houses, and are frequently found there months after all poultry have been removed. Clean, dry, light, well ventilated houses are not often seriously infested. Make a regular clean up first. Remove the droppings and all old nesting materials. Scrub, if possible, or wash with a stream of water all the perches, nests, floors and walls. Spray or paint the perches with a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid in kerosene. Use plenty and do a thorough job, filling every old crack and crevice, for this is the hiding place of mites and their young. Another remedy is to shave half a pound of hard soap into one gallon of soft water and boil the mixture until the soap is dissolved. Then remove some distance from the fire and stir in to it at once, while hot, two gallons of coal oil. Dilute this stock mixture with ten parts of soft water and apply either as a spray or with a brush, working it into all cracks, crevices and joints of the building. Make another application in about four days to get any newly hatched mites.

Mites will attack other animals, especially if both are kept in the same building or hens allowed to roost among the stock. Hence the necessity of keeping them separate. Mites do not stay on stock for any length of time, but infestation of the building should be guarded against. For lice on stock, take a small bar of soap and dissolve it in a small pail of warm water, placing this in about a pint of kerosene. Rub this well into the skin of the lousy animal and it will do wonders. Zealoum or creosol are also very good.

Keep an account with the pigs. There is more profit in them when rightly managed than many realize. Find out about it.



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This book shows you how to build one of the finest barns in the West. Shows new methods of construction that enable you to build for less cost—save money in cement work and framing, and how to equip your barn so that it will be sanitary, durable and show your stock off to best advantage.

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AVOIDING WORTHLESS STOCKS

It is a common belief that the farmer is a particularly "easy mark" for the financial fakir and the get-rich-quick artist. As a matter of fact, the people who live in cities are just as often swindled out of their money by a fake proposition or induced to sink their savings in a wild cat scheme. Remember Calgary oil! Both farmers and city men, therefore, need to be on their guard when they have money to invest, and should be careful to scrutinize every proposition that is put before them to discover whether or not it is worthy of their confidence. McClure's Magazine, to assist its readers in taking care of their money maintains a financial and insurance department and has issued a booklet reproducing a number of articles from its pages by the editor of the department, Albert W. Alwood. One of these articles, which deals particularly with the question of detecting and avoiding worthless stocks, is reproduced below:

Financial Swindler's Methods

Whenever a concern becomes immensely prosperous, making an enormous profit on a fixed capital, and as soon as the fact becomes known, there is a tendency for capital to gravitate in that direction. Then comes the wild-catter's great opportunity, the swindler's paradise. After every big success, arrives the fakir to capitalize it. Goldfield had its tens of successes—and its hundreds of failures. The same is true of Cobalt, Southern California, Calgary, and every other mining and oil field. It is true of every industry. The real get-rich-quick artist is an opportunist. He holds himself in readiness to take advantage of everything that comes along. He works first in mining stocks, then in oil stocks, then with a new invention or a land proposition. Before buying stocks, look up the record of the promoter and see whether he has not previously been connected with other industries, with none too great success.

The swindler always promises too much; his literature is too plausible. He criticizes other propositions, other investments. Usually he is over-vehement. His letters are personal. He wants to let you in on the "ground floor." He is holding the stock just a little longer for you. He is absolutely certain the stock is going up. He bubbles over with enthusiasm. He conveys an air of optimism, buoyancy, and good nature. It is all fake. That is the way he works, and you must look out for it. The honest investment banker or broker may publish a booklet describing the property whose securities he is selling, and have it as attractive as possible. But it will be a statement of facts bearing on the subject, not a glowing description of other big successes. It never treats of irrelevant subjects. The swindler's circular always says more about property in general than about the property owned by his particular company.

To Avoid Worthless Stocks

- 1. Avoid stocks whose promoters, in their pamphlets, show any of the following tendencies:
 - 1. Bohemian of conservative savings banks.
 - 2. Denouncing Wall Street (which may or may not be a very bad place, but is invariably denounced by stock promoters for their own purposes and to throw a blind over their own operations).
 - 3. Failure to state conspicuously the par value of the stock.
 - 4. Selling the stock at some absurdly low price, such as two cents a share.
 - 5. Selling the stock at far below the par value and yet representing it as a big earner.
 - 6. Attempts to work the hurry-hurry game.
 - 7. Advancing the price of the stock by vote of the directors. This is sometimes done by legitimate concerns, but they do not make a hue and cry of it in their circulars, as the swindlers do.
 - 8. Offering a limited number of shares to one person.
 - 9. Declaring that the present allotment of stock will soon be exhausted, even if it is, which is unlikely, there are literally thousands of other good investments, and probably five thousand legitimate reputable brokers,

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Many people have the erroneous idea that only a lawyer can make a legal, binding will. For 35c we will send you **My Legal Will Form**, which you can fill out at home by following our instructions, making as legal and binding a will as any lawyer. We also send a specimen will filled out, so that you can make no mistakes. Don't delay—do it now. Sold by druggists and stationers, 25c, or by mail (3 for \$1) to **BAX WILL FORM CO.** Room 171c, 257 College St., Toronto

Money to Loan

on improved farm property

Lowest Current Rates

Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office.

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CROWN LIFE

Are You a Careless Father?

A celebrated divine said: "One of the greatest crimes I know of is bringing a family into existence, and then failing to provide for its members if the breadwinner dies."

The Crown Life "Monthly Cheque" Policy provides funds that cannot be lost, squandered or unwisely invested. Cost is low, the insurance is large.

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Hail Insurance

Write us for Further Information

Of the many perils to which your growing grain will be subject, that of damage by Hail is greatest, and although greatest it is the one hazard from which the risk of loss may be entirely eliminated.

See that your Insurance is under a British Crown Policy, backed by a reputation for Fair and Prompt settlement of Loss Claims.

See our Local Agent or write us

The British Crown Assurance Corporation

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Western Canada Offices:

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FARMERS! Money to Lend - Farms for Sale

We have a limited amount of Trust Money to lend on improved farms situated within a ten-mile radius of Elevator and Railway where the owner—not a renter—is in residence, maintaining the farm in first-class shape. We have also some excellent bargains in farms, improved and unimproved, belonging to Trust Estates under our care, which must be realized at once. Send for our lists. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. References required. Apply to

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY
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A TYPICAL Great-West Life Result

Twenty Payment Life Policy for \$5,000. Issued 1896. Matures 1916. Age 24. Premium \$132.60. Paid-up Value at Maturity \$8,820.00

or Cash Value at Maturity \$3,795.00 Total Premiums Paid 2,652.00

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The Policyholder was protected by \$5,000 Insurance during 20 years and at the end of that period the cash value constituted not only a return of all premiums, but in addition a splendid surplus. Such remarkable results are worthy of attention.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Department 1.

Head Office - WINNIPEG

Ash for rates at your own age and examples of other maturities.

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Issue a Special FARMERS' POLICY

There is some better. See our Local Agent or write for his Address to—**CARSON & WILLIAMS BROS. LIMITED** UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

SEVENTEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN

A Western Banking Institution for Western People
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MONEY TO LOAN!

on first mortgages on improved farm lands at current rate. Loans promptly negotiated. Charges reasonable. Correspondence invited.

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on improved City and Farm Property at current interest rates. Direct applications from borrowers accepted. Agents wanted at places where not represented.

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Hail Insurance

"THE UNITED POLICY" grants Liberal Protection at lowest cost. No District is FREE FROM HAIL. See our Agent early.

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Apply to **THE UNITED ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED**

Head Office: 214-218 Beveridge Building CALGARY, ALBERTA



Cushman Binder Engines

For All Farm Work

This is the one successful binder engine. Thousands are used every harvest. Fits any binder. Engine driven sickle and all machinery. Two horses have only to pull in heavy grain. In a wet harvest Cushman Engine saves the crop, as it keeps sickle going when bull wheel slips - it never stops. After harvest Cushman engine does all other work. Very light weight and easy to move around, yet runs more steadily than most heavy engines. Because of Thriftle Governor and perfect balance. 4 H. P. weighs only 190 lbs.; when stripped for binder only 167 lbs. 5 H. P. only 220 lbs. Forced water cooling system prevents overheating. Equipped with Friction Clutch Pulley.

Alex Irving, Cummings P. O., Vermillion, Alberta, writes: "I have been sawing wood with my Cushman lately and it has been working fine, no trouble to start. I am running an 8 inch I. H. C. grinder, which it handles nicely. I have put in a line shaft and run the churn, washing machine and cream separator. Everyone who sees it thinks it is the only engine."



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banks, and trust companies ready to sell them to you.

"10. Calling attention to the profits of some other company instead of their own. This is the surest sign of an illegitimate stock. Especially beware of any concern that calls attention to the profits of the Bell Telephone Co. Practically every swindler in the country uses this company as an illustration.

"11. As a general principle, stocks in mining and oil companies, with a few notable exceptions, in companies promoting new inventions or a single proprietary or patented article, in fruit and nut orchards, land companies, in the great bulk of moving-picture concerns, and in new insurance companies should be left severely alone unless there is special, careful investigation.

"12. Use common sense. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred you will not be "let into" a fake proposition if you consult your banker or any reputable newspaper or magazine. Losses are of constant occurrence in every business; but at least be sensible enough to avoid the stock that is worthless at the start and never has a chance of success.

"13. Do not expect a high return on your money. The chance of loss thru an investment that is earning and paying moderate interest or dividends is insignificant as compared with the one that promises huge returns."



One pupper killed now is worth twenty killed later on in the season. Gophers cost Saskatchewan alone over \$4,000,000 last year. How much money are you going to let them steal from you this year?

THE FREE TRADE LEAGUE

Free Trade leaders of the Prairie West met last Tuesday in Winnipeg and launched the Free Trade League. The movement is apparently intended to work in the direction of real freedom of trade, without relying on the pretenders of the Federal Liberal party. It is independent of party; and its independence is not weakened by having Dr. Michael Clark, M.P., as honorary president of the league, for there does not seem to be much in common, excepting the name, Liberal, between the member for Red Deer and the opportunist Opposition party in parliament. President Buchanan, the active spirit of this promising reform movement from the West, is publisher and editor of the Single-Taxer; and labor is represented on the executive committee by Editor Patten, of the Winnipeg Voice, and by other strong labor men in the West. The co-operative Grain Growers have some of their leading representatives on the committee, including T. A. Creer and R. Mackenzie. The league is backed by practically the whole committee that helped to put F. J. Dixon into the Manitoba legislature. When Winnipeg sends F. J. Dixon and more of such real Liberals to back Dr. Michael Clark in the House of Commons, the pace of the Federal Liberal party should become a bit too hot for some of the present stand-patters. The country can look forward to a day when there will be more time devoted to political principles and statesmanship, and less to poker games for the jack-pot of office.—Ottawa Citizen.

Facts!



The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company

Insurance Company TORONTO - - - CANADA

King and Yonge Streets

Write for copy of our Annual Report. Copy will be gladly mailed on request.

During 1915 The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company paid to Policyholders the large sum of \$1,824,161.83. The death Claims amounted to \$606,490.26, while \$1,217,671.57 was paid policyholders on matured policies, dividends, etc. The payments to policyholders exceeded those to beneficiaries in the ratio of 2 to 1.

In addition to the large payments indicated above, the Company set aside, out of the year's income a further sum of \$1,476,365.06 for reserves and dividends. The general surplus was increased by \$402,325.95, and now amounts to \$2,254,655.10.

The payments to policyholders amounted to practically \$5,000 a day, which demonstrates the stability of the Company and the reason for the esteem in which it is regarded by the insuring public.

Adventures In Contentment

By DAVID GRAYSON

This is a story of a city business man who becomes tired of city life and purchases a farm. He looks at farm work and country life from a very bright and cheerful viewpoint. David Grayson is the hero of the story, and he gives his own experiences and describes the delights of country life in a manner that is fascinating beyond description. The account of his meeting with a bush agent is a pleasure to read, and his story of the day the politician came to express for his vote will delight the heart of every reader. The pleasure which he derives from the making of an axe-handle and the digging of a ditch shows the real joys of useful labor. One evening which he spends at home with his books contains a suggestion of how the loneliness of the farm may be dispelled. All the other chapters are equally good. There is no better book for reading aloud around the family circle in the farm home, and after this book has been read and re-read and thoroughly enjoyed, there are others by the same author equally delightful. Handsomely bound and illustrated. Postpaid **70c**

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.



A.D. 1733

Assets over \$2,500,000

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He's a Wise Farmer

—who takes out a hail insurance policy. It takes a hail storm a very short time to ruin your crop—wipe out your profits, and plunge you into debt, unless you have protection in a strong company like ours

"He Made Sure of the Money From His Crop"

Let folks say that about you "after the storm." It is not good business to take a chance—better be safe than sorry. It is important that you select a company who have a record for fair and square dealings. During our 83 years of business we have paid out nearly 40 million dollars to policy holders who are enthusiastic about our prompt service. Let us tell you more.

Write today for full particulars or see our Local Agent

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HAIL DEPT.

WINNIPEG

Direct Legislation for Manitoba

The most important piece of legislation passed by the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba at its last session was "an act to enable electors to initiate laws, and relating to the submission to the electors of acts of the legislative assembly." This act was passed without the blowing of trumpets or great public celebration, yet it marks a fundamental change in our system of government. Until now our laws have been enacted by His Majesty, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba. Now the people have been taken into the law-making partnership and hereafter they must give their advice and consent, either openly or tacitly, to all laws which are passed. It is true that the Direct Legislation Bill is to come into effect on proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, but this step was taken as a matter of convenience, and there is little doubt that all future legislation will be subject to the Initiative and Referendum Act.

We quote below the main provisions of the bill:

The Initiative

"Any electors, not less in number than eight per cent. of the total votes polled at the general provincial election last held previous to the date of the petition herein referred to, whose names appear on the lists of electors last made and revised under 'The Manitoba Election Act' previous to the date of the petition herein referred to, may, by petition in writing presented to the Legislative Assembly within two weeks after the commencement of any regular session thereof submit a proposed law to the Legislative Assembly."

"Such proposed law, unless enacted by the Legislative Assembly at the session at which it is submitted without change, other than changes approved of by the Speaker and certified to by him as not altering the meaning of such proposed law, shall, subject to the provision of the next following section, be submitted by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, in manner hereinafter provided, to a vote of the electors of the province to be taken at the next general provincial election, unless a special referendum vote is asked for in the petition."

"A proposed law so referred to the electors and approved of by a majority of the votes polled thereon shall, unless a later date is specified therein, take effect and become law, subject, however, to the same powers of veto and disallowance as are provided in the British North America Act or as exist in law with respect to any act of the Legislative Assembly, as the such law were an Act of the assembly, on a date to be fixed by proclamation to be made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, which date shall not be later than thirty days after the clerk of the Executive Council shall have published in The Manitoba Gazette a statement of the result of the vote on said law."

The Referendum

"Upon petition in writing of any electors, not less in number than five per cent. of the total votes polled at the general provincial election last held previous to the date of the petition herein referred to, whose names appear on the lists of electors last made and revised under 'The Manitoba Election Act' previous to the date of the petition herein referred to, addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, requesting that any act of the Legislative Assembly or part or parts thereof, whether now or hereafter in force, or not yet in effect by reason of section 12 hereof, or any law enacted under the provisions of sections 3 to 7 of this act, be referred to the electors, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall, in the manner hereinafter provided, subject, however, to the provisions of subsections (2), (3) and (4) hereof, submit such act or law, or part or parts thereof, to a vote of the electors of the province to be taken at the next general provincial election, unless a special referendum vote is asked for in the petition."

"Where a special referendum vote is asked for, the same shall be taken not

more than six months after the date of the presentation of the petition; provided, however, that, where, at the date of the presentation of the petition, a less period than two years has elapsed from the date of the holding of the last preceding general election or referendum vote upon the same, or substantially the same, proposed law, said special referendum vote shall not be taken earlier than the expiration of the said two years."

"In the event of such act or law or part or parts thereof not being approved of by a majority of the votes polled at such referendum, such act or law, or part or parts thereof so disapproved, shall, at the end of thirty days after the clerk of the Executive Council shall have published in The Manitoba Gazette a statement of the result of the vote on such act or law, or part or parts thereof, become and be deemed repealed."

"No act of the Legislative Assembly shall take effect until the expiration of three months after the termination of the session at which such act was passed, except where the same shall be declared to be an emergency measure. Such declaration shall be made in a preamble and shall state the facts constituting the emergency and that it is therefore desirable in the public interest that the act should go into effect immediately or sooner than the expiration of the said period of three months. A recorded vote of the Legislative Assembly shall be taken on the preamble, separate from the vote on the act or any part of it, and the preamble must be carried by a two-thirds majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly voting thereon. No grant of any franchise or renewal or extension thereof either in respect of time or the area of its operation, and no subsidy or guarantee of bonds or other financial aid to any public service corporation, shall be declared to be an emergency measure. Any act or part or parts thereof not in force at the time it is referred to the electors under sections 9 to 11 shall, either as to the whole or as to such part or parts thereof, be suspended from taking effect until it becomes law upon approval by the electors upon such referendum vote."

"None of the provisions of the foregoing sub-section shall apply to a supply bill or appropriation act, except as to items providing for capital expenditure of amounts exceeding the sum of \$100,000."

The Publicity Pamphlet

"The Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall provide for the public dissemination of information and arguments on acts, laws or part or parts thereof to be referred to the people as follows:—

(a) Arguments may be prepared for and against each act or proposed law or part or parts thereof to be submitted to a referendum vote. The length of such arguments shall not exceed twelve hundred words for each side. A committee nominated in the petition shall frame the arguments for the petitioners and a committee of three or more persons appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for those opposed to the petition.

(b) The clerk of the Executive Council shall mail to each elector, not less than sixty days prior to the taking of the referendum vote, the full text of the acts, laws, or parts thereof to be voted upon at such referendum vote, also a copy of the arguments for and against each, and a copy of the official ballot, all of which shall be indexed and bound in a pamphlet. The expense of printing, binding and distributing said pamphlets shall be borne by the provincial treasury."

Guide readers who wish for a complete copy of the bill can secure the same by writing to the King's Printer, Legislative Buildings, Winnipeg.

—F.J.D.

Be sure that the hogs have plenty of pure water to drink, and keep the feeding places clean and dry. Hogs thrive best when clean, and they will always keep clean if given the chance.

B
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B. B. Genuine White Lead links up B. H. "ENGLISH" PAINT with a supremacy record of nearly two centuries.

LINKS IN THE B. B. AND B. H. CHAIN

1729 saw the founding of the firm of Brandram Bros., the inventors of the Brandram Process of corroding White Lead,—a process that produces a lead that has been the standard White Lead of the world ever since.

In **1906** after handling Brandram's White Lead for many years, in the Canadian market, the firm of Brandram-Henderson purchased the Brandram Bros. formulae and exclusive rights to manufacture it in Canada.



In **1909** the final link was forged when the firm decided to use B. B. Genuine White Lead in the manufacture of their B. H. "ENGLISH PAINT" and after practical tests and most careful research arrived at an exact formula guaranteed on every can under the President's signature. Thus was the chain completed.

The B. H. "ENGLISH" PAINT formula of 70 units of Brandram's B. B. Genuine White Lead and 30 units of pure White Zinc, in all tints and white with its ironclad guarantee, makes B. H. "ENGLISH" PAINT the Quality-Service-Paint of Canada.

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON

Link up Your Paint needs with B. H. "English" Paint.

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WE SHOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM ANY BOY who wants to get a Baseball GUILD Free—Bat, Ball, Fielder's Glove, Catcher's Mitt and Mask—a complete GUILD Free—Bat, Ball, Fielder's Glove, Catcher's Mitt and Mask—a complete Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Rural Credit

This paper was read before the Joint Committee of Commerce and Agriculture in Winnipeg in March by R. McKenzie Secretary Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

Every business man in Canada is interested in increasing farm production. There is no difference of opinion between farmers and business men as to that important fact. There may, however, be a wide difference of opinion as to how this very much desired result can be brought about. All countries, in which farming is a basic industry, have given much attention to this matter.

During the latter half of the last century the farmers of Europe who found themselves unable to successfully compete in the production of farm crops against cheap and rapid transportation and the product of the virgin and fertile soils of America, were leaving their farms for the cities. The governments recognizing the result to the nation that would follow unprofitable farming and depletion of farm population in rural districts, introduced in almost every country a system of educating the farmers how to produce along scientific lines and in addition supplemented their educational efforts with capital on long terms of payment and an economic system of marketing farm produce. These efforts on the part of governments resulted in making farming profitable and putting a stop to the men on the land forsaking the farms and going to the cities.

The government of Canada, as well as the government of all the provinces of Canada, during the last twenty-five years, devoted a great deal of attention and spent large amounts in teaching the farmers how to farm—in this they have the undivided support and approval of all business men. Unlike other countries, however, they failed absolutely to supplement their educational efforts by providing cheap capital, open markets, and a rational system of distribution of farm products—thus rendering abortive the lavish expenditure of money on agricultural education.

Useless Education

There is no use in teaching the farmers how to farm scientifically unless they are placed in position to acquire the necessary facilities to produce scientifically.

There is no use trying to induce farmers to increase their production of food stuffs unless there is a margin of profit left between the cost of production and the selling price. No business man will continue to produce a commodity without a margin of profit.

Nine out of every ten farmers in Western Canada do not farm as well as they know how, and the reason is that in eight cases out of ten they lack capital. Like every industry, the farming industry cannot prosper without capital. The capital requirements of agriculture divides itself into two great classes: the invested capital and the working capital. The invested capital of the farming industry in the three prairie provinces is largely obtained by mortgage loans on high interest and short terms of payments. Generally speaking, the working capital of the prairie farmer is the credit given by country merchants and other retail dealers at a rate of interest that no one can guess.

Amortization System

In countries with which Canadian farmers have to compete in the sale of their product, the farming industry secures their invested capital on long terms of payment on the "Amortization" system varying in interest rates of four per cent. in the countries of Europe with periods of payment extended from thirty to sixty years to five per cent. in New Zealand and six per cent. in the States of Australia. These rates extinguish the debt in New Zealand in 34½ years and Australia in 25 years. In Western Canada, farmers on the other hand have to pay around eight per cent. interest together with an annual payment on principal until the loan is retired.

The credit methods of doing business in Western Canada fostered by the methods of banks loaning money to manufacturers and wholesalers for working capital instead of to the farming industry, is absolutely wrong and adds enormously to the cost of distribution of farm supplies. Banks give a line of credit to manufacturers to purchase raw material, pay labor and other incidentals of manufacturing; the manufacturer sells

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are in position to give good service to you and your family. The Guide will not knowingly carry the advertising of any unreliable concern. In writing to the advertiser, be sure to mention that you saw his announcement in The Guide, Winnipeg. It will insure good service.

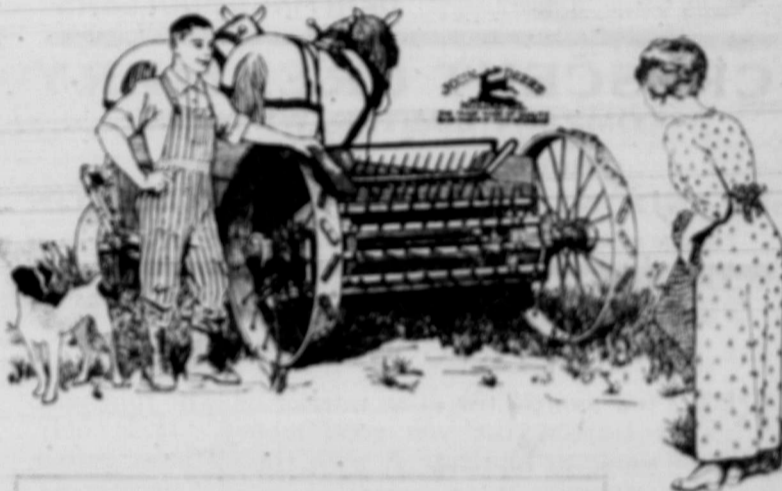
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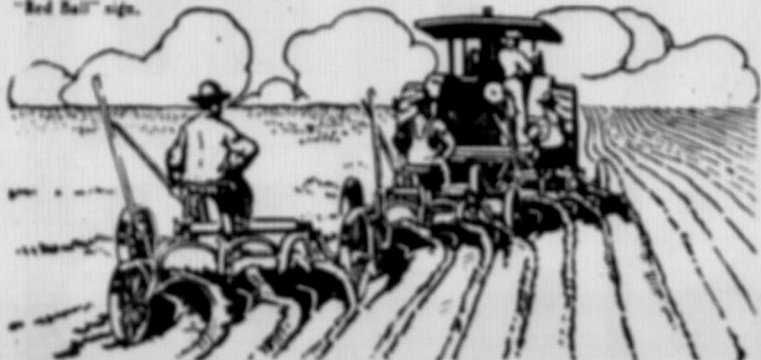
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to the wholesaler on credit, adding to the selling price of his commodity a certain percentage to cover interest and probable losses. The wholesaler sells to the retailer on the same terms, adding a percentage to cover losses and interest; the retailer in turn sells to the farmers (adding in his turn a percentage to cover probable losses and interest) the commodities he needs in the production of his crop—thus paying interest and an allowance for losses to three businesses on every article he buys.

Costly Credit

No one can make a safe guess as to the interest the farmer has therefor to pay on his working capital. The usual terms on the farmers' working capital secured in this way is to pay when he "threshes." If he has but little to thresh, due to adverse climatic conditions, the dealer who furnished him his working capital gets "little" and lives in hope that his customer will have a better "crop" next year. If, on the other hand, the farmer was placed in a position to pay cash for everything needed to produce a crop—that is, if our banks would loan the farmer his working capital as they do the manufacturer, he could pay cash for the commodities he gets from the country merchant. He, in turn, could pay cash to the wholesaler and the wholesaler to the manufacturer.

The country merchant is the victim of the present system as much as the farmer. It places him in such a position that he cannot successfully compete with the mail order houses who do an exclusively cash business and forces the farmer to deal where he can get the cheapest goods.

The solution of the problem suggested by the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba is that our Provincial Government follow the methods adopted by the State Government of Australia and the Government of New Zealand in procuring invested capital for the farming industry. The government of West Australia in 1904 incorporated an investment bank called the Agricultural Bank of West Australia by a special act of the legislature. The Act of Incorporation empowered the bank to issue bonds to be guaranteed by the state and authorized the provincial treasurer to sell these bonds on account of the Agricultural Bank and the bank loans to farmers on the "Amortization" system at six per cent. per annum which extinguishes the debt in twenty-five years.



S. R. Horrocks, leader of the Public Trust, Queensland, in which The Guide is published, who has joined the 22nd Overseas Battalion, C.E.F.

the state and authorized the provincial treasurer to sell these bonds on account of the Agricultural Bank and the bank loans to farmers on the "Amortization" system at six per cent. per annum which extinguishes the debt in twenty-five years.

Australian System

As an illustration as to the advantage this would be to our farmers who carry mortgages, let me give an instance. A farmer in Manitoba last year got a \$4,000 loan on his farm, payable in five years with interest at eight per cent. per annum and an annual payment on principal of \$300 per year. His first payment would therefore be \$320 for interest and \$300 on principal—a total of \$620.

If we had the West Australia system, his first payment would be \$240, leaving him the difference of \$380. This would go a long way towards furnishing him with the necessary working capital to produce his next year's crop.

In five years under his present mortgage, if he meets his payments at due date, he will have paid \$2,800. Under the West Australia system he would have to pay \$1,200—a difference of \$1,600, which for the five years would go a long way towards furnishing him his working capital.

Besides, he would be regarded by our commercial banks a safer risk for a loan for productive purposes than if he carried short term mortgage.



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Express Money Order mailed same day birds received. Cakes furnished on request. Prices are F.O.B. Winnipeg and are absolutely guaranteed.
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We want more Butter, Live Poultry and Dressed Meats. Ship your supply at once.
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What an opportunity this is for any man or woman, boy or girl to start a pure bred flock or to add to your pure bred stock. Just think what this offer means to you. All the responsibility of getting the eggs and hatching them is removed from your shoulders. You take no chances of non-fertile eggs. We take all the chances and deliver the goods to you alive and ready to take their place in your flock. As soon as the chicks are hatched we place them in specially made cartons, properly ventilated and lined with wool or cotton batting. The carton containing your chicks is then sent by express to your nearest station, all charges prepaid. It will reach you in from one to three days time. We write you a letter telling you when the baby chicks will arrive, so that you can meet them at the train. We also give you full instructions on how to care for them so that they will grow into strong and healthy stock. The Guide's guarantee goes with these little birds. We are able to do this because they are being hatched under The Guide's direct supervision.

HOW TO GET THEM

You will be surprised when we tell you that this offer of one dozen pure bred chicks is made to anyone who will collect only Four new yearly subscriptions to The Guide at \$1.50 and send the money collected and the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office, or if you are able to get some yearly renewal subscriptions at \$1.50 we will allow two renewals to count as one new subscription. Every progressive farmer wants The Guide. You will be doing your friends a good turn and will be helping the farmers' cause by getting them to take the farmers' own paper. It will only be a matter of a couple of hours of spare time and the one dozen chicks will be yours.



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The chicks will include the four most useful breeds on the market, viz.—Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rosecomb Rhode Island Reds and Buff Orpingtons. You have your choice of any one of these breeds.

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The baby chick season will soon be at its height and any order received by The Guide from now till June 1 will receive prompt attention. After that date, however, The Guide cannot promise to fill orders for baby chicks. The sooner your order arrives at The Guide office, the better attention we can give it. You need not secure your subscriptions all at one time. Send them along as you get them and when the required number have been secured we will immediately book your order.

ORDERS ARE POURING IN

Orders for chicks are pouring in to The Guide office daily and we must act on the motto—"First come, first served." Make a start at getting your subscriptions now.

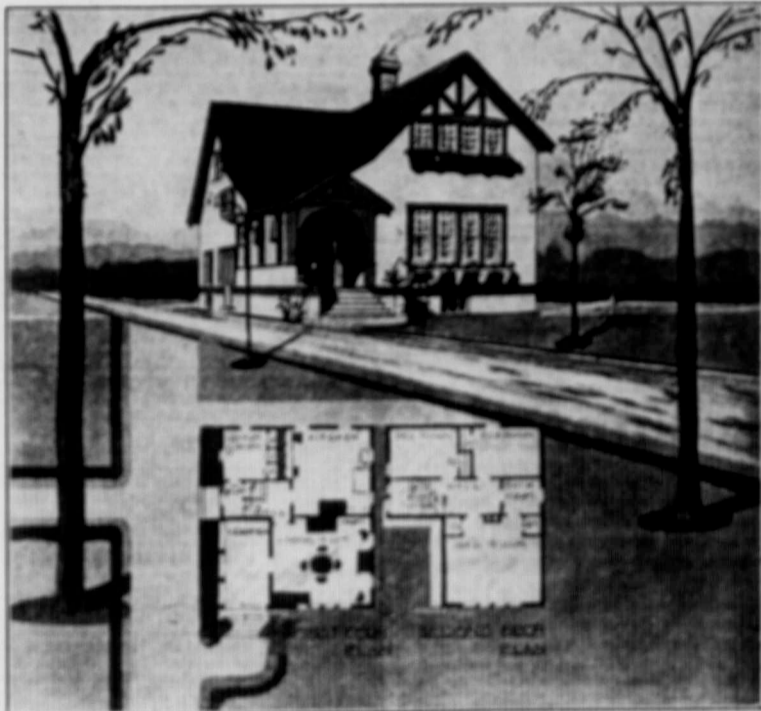
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You May Have This Big Book "Farm Buildings" Free

House and Barn Construction—Finishing—Furnishing—Equipment—Maintenance

Prepared Specially by The Guide for Guide Readers



THE GUIDE'S FARM BUILDINGS BOOK is a complete reprint of the articles on farm buildings, their construction, finishing, equipment, repair, etc., that have been appearing in its columns this winter, together with some new material. They discuss fully house and barn construction. Any farmer who contemplates building a house or barn, rebuilding or adding to any building already constructed, painting or decorating or putting in equipment for heating, lighting, water or sewerage, cannot afford to be without this practical work of reference. The Guide offers this book, therefore, as a special service to its readers. It will be sent free and prepaid upon request as long as the supply lasts. We have printed a goodly number because we expect that the demand will be heavy. The books will be sent in the order requests are received. To be sure of getting your copy send the coupon today.

The Guide has had prepared for the exclusive service of its subscribers a book entitled "FARM BUILDINGS" and treating on the subjects noted above. It will be sent free and prepaid to Guide readers who make use of the coupon given below. The supply of books, while fairly large, is limited and, if our experience with three former books issued already this spring is any indication, will be none too large to meet the immediate demand and will likely lead to disappointment to many who send in requests at a much later date. If you desire to have this free book, therefore, do not delay in sending in your request.

The Guide's book "FARM BUILDINGS" is designed to give definite, practical and clear information on such building problems as the Western Canadian farmer is up against. In this it will differ from most works on building construction which are either too indefinite or so technical that the average man cannot follow them.

The house plan section of the book shows complete floor plans for each house drawn to scale and with measurements shown. Accompanying each plan is a full architect's description giving dimensions, general utility of layout, description of materials to be used and cost estimates. The barn plans follow along the same lines.

Look over the table of contents of this book. If the subject interests you and you wish the book for immediate use or future reference, send in the coupon shown below and it will be sent you free.

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GET YOUR NEW SUIT FROM CATESBYN, London, England, for half what you pay local tailor. Best materials, style, fit guaranteed, or money back. Write for free catalog, self-measurement form and patterns. Address Catesbyn Limited, Canadian Office, 119 Wellington St. West, Toronto. Mention "Grain Growers' Guide."

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HUNGARY: A FRIENDLY ENEMY

Of course there is no reason on earth why the people of Hungary should be at war with the British Empire. They have no grievance against Britain, nor had the British nation any quarrel with the Hungarians.

Hungary was dragged into the war at the heels of Austria. The war lords of the Central Empire had spoken. The peasants of Hungary had no choice nor say in the matter. So their fertile lands, or the fertile lands of their corporate rulers, are deserted, save for the old men and the womenfolk and infants; and the battlefields of Poland and Serbia and Galicia are strewn with the shattered manhood of Hungary.

Of the Austro-Hungarian casualties, it is said, seventy per cent. are of men from Hungary. They are brave men, and they have been used lavishly as cannon-fodder for their Teutonic rulers. They expressed a growing feeling of resentment in Budapest recently by protesting against the production of a German play with German players in their capital city; objecting to the Germanizing of Hungarian art. At the same time in Budapest were two English plays, one of Shaw's and a Conan Doyle's drama, being played before big audiences. English-speaking people are allowed to take part in the community life of Budapest with hardly a restriction. The German players were given a cool reception, and made a very brief stay. It is curious to think of Canada being at war with Hungary.—Ottawa Citizen.

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705 Union Trust Building, Winnipeg

"For the new settler or the man with new breaking done before May 25 or 26, flax offers an opportunity for money-making this year such as is not possible with any other crop."

This is an extract from an article by Director J. H. Grisdale, B. Agr., of the Dominion Experimental Farm, advising Canadian farmers to

Grow Flax

This Year

He adds: "Where wheat seeding has progressed rather slowly, it will often be advisable to sow the last few acres intended for wheat to flax instead. Prices for flax are likely to be good this coming fall. The cash returns from the two crops are likely to be practically equal this year and will probably be about the same as they were last year. For this reason it is well worth while trying flax and running no risk with late wheat, which is usually a poor crop at best."

Flax will mature though sown as late as the first week in June. It can be grown successfully on low, wet fields and on new breaking. It leaves the soil mellow and in fine condition for wheat. It averages over 12 bushels an acre in Western Canada. It has sold for months past at an average price of around \$2.00 a bushel.

It Certainly Pays to
Grow Flax

REDUCED PRICES! **ORDER NOW!**

12 inch	Each \$1.80
13 and 14 inch	Each \$2.00
15 and 16 inch	Each \$2.25
18 inch	Each \$2.50

P.O.S. Warning: It will pay you to order at once as stock getting very scarce by advance at any time. Made out your order today.

HARROW TEETH

Write for 1916 Plow Share List
These teeth have 8-16 inch square body with 1 inch threaded shanks, and are made of the very best carbon tool steel.

No. 270—with 1 1/2 inch shank; 8 inches long over all.
No. 271—with 1 1/2 inch shank; 6 inches long over all.

OUR PRICE—Less than 100 sets, each \$1 each; lots of 100 or more, each \$.80 each.

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

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A "One-Adjustment" Cream Separator

BEFORE the Primrose came, cream separators were machines of many gears and bearings, requiring all sorts of adjustments all the time. If you ever owned one, you know what that means. It was tighten this, and move that—adjustments that you never felt quite safe in making yourself. You knew you were losing cream, but couldn't help it, and you found even a wasteful separator much better than hand skimming.

All those adjustments are now done away with. The Primrose is, in truth, a "one-adjustment" machine. There is only one place where wear affects the work of the Primrose, and that is on the hardened steel point that carries the weight of the whirling bowl. And since this point is made of finest tool steel, tempered like a fine razor, you can see that the adjusting will not take much of your time.

Ask the Deering local agent, who sells Primrose cream separators, to show you this machine that anyone can keep in perfect working condition all the time, or, write us at the nearest branch house for complete information. If you're going to buy a separator, you'll never regret the time you spend studying the Primrose.

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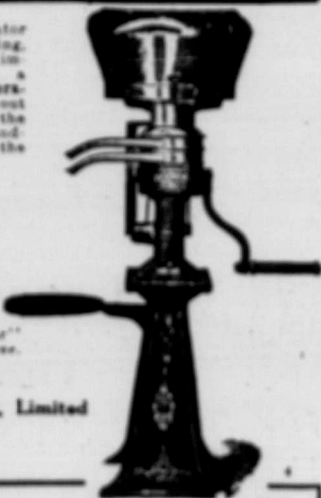
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Closer Skimming Easier to Turn

You will understand the principle thoroughly, and realize its importance when you read the book of "Superior" Separator facts. The ball and socket spindle is only one of the patented, exclusive features of the "Superior" Separator described in this book. It is free. Write for it today, now!

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The "SUPERIOR" Separator

Pure Bred Hereford Cattle

"The kind that make the Biggest, Choicest Steers"

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All Willow Spring Herefords are already acclimatized and will produce the best results under Western conditions. Herd headed by the celebrated

"Beau Perfection 11th," "Drumsticks," "Governor Hadley" and "Fairfax Perfection"

The herd consists of over 400 head of splendid Herefords, many of which have won prizes in the Western show rings. I have a bunch of fine yearlings and two-year-old heifers for immediate sale. All are bred from the very best blooded stock. Any one of these heifers will make a first class herd leader. Can supply stock of both sexes, unweaned if desired, and of all ages.

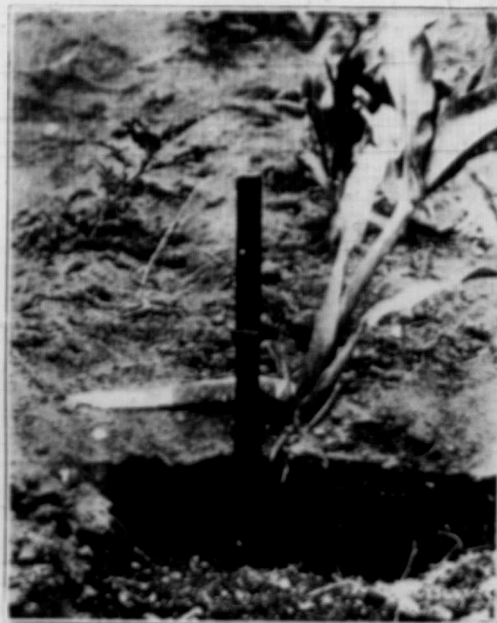
Write or FRANK COLLICUT Willow Springs Ranch, Grassfield, Phone or 636 Eleventh Ave., Calgary

Canada's Opportunity

Our Public Domain and the Returned Soldier
By W. F. Stevens

To put settlers on the land and to facilitate the return to civil life of the soldiers who will come back from the war, are the two outstanding public questions in Western Canada today. These two raise a third, namely, to what

failure any more than any of the other systems that have been in vogue. In my opinion, all have, to a large extent, failed, and the homestead laws should be brought up to date and in harmony with local conditions and present-day methods. I maintain that instead of being a failure, the homesteading privilege has been a most potent factor in attracting settlers to this country, and that whatever of failure has resulted from it was not due to unsoundness in principle, but to unsuitability of the conditions upon which title would be granted to the object to be attained. It has been made easy to acquire land, but difficult to remain on it.



This photograph shows the result of a surface mulch in conserving moisture. The hills show the surface of the ground. This field was harrowed several times previous to planting the crop. The soil is a granular dust which was formed which kept enough moisture in the ground to produce a crop of several tons of better corn to the acre.

The following facts must be taken into account, no matter what system of land settlement is adopted, namely, that excepting in a few especially favored districts, mixed farming cannot be successfully carried on on a quarter-section of land; that the quarter-section of average land in Western Canada will not keep four horses and an efficient man busy and leave sufficient land available for grazing livestock, that to offer the settler a quarter-section of land and ask him to make up for its inadequacy by utilizing the grazing on adjoining unenclosed lands, is to offer him an unstable, or what might be properly called a gypsy

proposition, and gypsy propositions attract chiefly gypsies. The man of means who knows his business and is desirous of establishing a permanent home, will not be attracted by it, nor will he invest his money in any permanent equipment for handling livestock on so uncertain a tenure.

As regards making provision for our returned soldiers, the majority of those who have attempted to discuss this

extent can each be made to aid in the solution of the other. During the past fifteen years six methods of colonization have been in force, namely, the granting of quarter-section homesteads, grants to railway companies, to irrigation companies, half-breed scrip, South African scrip, and permission to homesteaders in the semi-arid belt to pre-empt a quarter-section in addition to that which has been homesteaded. The combined result, in Alberta, of all these systems has been to put an area under cultivation which, if collected into one block, could, in 1914, have been included in a rectangle 84 miles long and 78 miles wide. At the present time it would probably be equal to a tract 84 miles square.

If all the horses, cattle and sheep in the province were collected into one area, and each horse and head of cattle that is on the range were allowed 30 acres, and each sheep 6 acres; and if each horse and head of cattle that is being kept on farms and in the towns and cities were allowed 6 1/2 acres, and each sheep 1 acre in addition to the grain and green feed that they get from the cultivated land, the area thus occupied would extend across the province from the international boundary to a point 170 miles north. The remainder of the province represents waste or opportunity, according as one prefers to look at it.



A sowing field sown to wheat early the same spring with very little surface cultivation. With an rainfall and little or no dust which to prevent rapid evaporation of the soil near the surface by the soil the land rapidly dried out. The result was a crop failure. Harvest every crop of growing the same day as it is sown so as to retain as much of the moisture in the soil as possible to guard against possible drought.

Amend Homestead Laws

What has been accomplished is certainly small compared with the area available, and the amount of money expended for land settlement purposes by the Dominion and the Provincial governments, by our larger cities, and by railway and irrigation companies. This condition has led to the assertion that the homesteading system is a failure, and to the suggestion that it should be abolished. I see no reason for singling out the homesteading system and pronouncing it a

question have advocated some phase of the colony idea. The difficulty with the colony idea is that it involves an enormous outlay of money which the government does not possess, and would find difficulty in securing. It would perpetuate the barracks sentiment among the men, and would unfit, rather than fit, the ex-soldier for the life he must lead when he starts out for himself. Besides, past attempts at de-

veloping farmers by giving them a colony experience has not been attended with sufficient success to warrant the application of this system to the training of as large a number of men as will have to be dealt with when the war is over.

There will be some men return who are either physically unfit or temperamentally unsuited to farm life, but of those who are both physically fit and temperamentally suited to farm life, only a small percentage will be financially able to embark in the business immediately after being released from military service. By far the greater number will be in need of employment. To meet their requirements it will be necessary to have placed upon the land a class of settlers who, taken collectively, will be large employers of labor, among whom the soldiers may secure employment, acquire a knowledge of the business of farming, and in time accumulate capital sufficient to start out on their own account.

To Secure Proper Settlers

The problem then is: How can settlers of this class be secured? First of all, they must be supplied with a sufficient amount of land to give constant employment to at least two men. A farm that is being operated by one man is not being efficiently operated, because there are too many things to be done on a farm that one man working alone cannot do, and any system that requires the women to assist with the rough work in the field is not one that appeals to many people who speak the English language. They will do it for a time, but they demand a prospect for something better, and when their rural environment fails to offer it they will seek it elsewhere.

The standard farm for Alberta, where the rainfall approximates twenty inches per annum should be at least 320 acres, and where the rainfall is less than 16 inches, more land is necessary, and this should be made available by homesteading one quarter-section, as at present, and pre-empting the additional quarter or quarters, titles to which may be secured by continuous use and the maintenance thereof of one horse or one head of cattle to every twenty acres for a period of six years, and the payment of such taxes as may be imposed for school and local improvement purposes. A second object that should be striven for is to intersperse the returned soldiers among the ordinary settlers, yet not to separate them entirely from one another.

Details of Plan

In order to accomplish the foregoing results I would throw open for immediate settlement by the general public, the east half of each section lying within twelve miles of a line of railway. The west half of the section I would retain for settlement by any honorably discharged British soldier until two years after the close of the war. All tracts that have not been taken up by that time I would throw open for settlement by the general public. For distances between 12 and 24 miles from a line of railway, I would permit the settler to homestead and pre-empt the east half of each section, as explained above, and to lease for stock growing purposes, for a period of five years, the remaining half of the same section. At the end of five years these leased areas would be thrown open for settlement, and the returned soldier should be given the first opportunity of acquiring the same. By that time many who were not prepared to embark on their own account when they returned from the war, will have acquired a knowledge of the business of farming and have accumulated enough money to do so, and they will find ready for them lands convenient to transportation facilities in settled communities where the ordinary rural conveniences can be obtained and where the character of the settlement is more or less fixed.

Greater inducements must be held out in order to attract men with means sufficient to finance, and ability sufficient to direct larger undertakings necessary at distances from the railroad increase. In order to induce men of this class to settle in districts more than 24 and up to 36 miles from a line of railway, each settler upon homesteading one quarter

section, should be given the privilege of pre-empting the remaining three-quarters of the same section upon the same terms as quarter-sections are pre-empted closer in, and of obtaining a lease for two additional sections for a period of ten years on condition that he maintain continuously thereon at least one horse or beef animal, one year old or over, for every twenty acres thus obtained, and that he pay a rental of from two to four cents per acre per annum, according as such land is classed as first, second or third class land. At the end of ten years the two sections thus held would become available for further settlement, and such of our ex-soldiers as had not yet exhausted their homestead right should be given the first opportunity of securing the same. I would determine the acreage that each might acquire as follows:

Subsequent Redistribution

If, in the meantime, a line of railway had been built within 24 miles of such land, the same should be subdivided into parcels of one-half section each. These should be obtainable in the same manner as previously described for lands at corresponding distances. If no railway has been built within such distance then they should be subdivided into sections, obtainable by homesteading one quarter and pre-empting the remaining three quarters on the terms previously described.

For distances between 36 and 60 miles from a line of railway, I would permit the settler to homestead one quarter and to pre-empt the remaining three-quarter sections and to leave five additional sections of first-class grazing land, or eight sections of second-class, or eleven sections of third-class lands until two years after a line of railway has been constructed within 36 miles of same. At distances between 90 and 100 miles out I would make nine sections the standard, subject to increase up to 14 or 18 sections, according to classification, and for distances over 100 miles I would make 12 sections the standard for first, 18 for second, and 24 for third class lands. I would not limit the acquiring of such leases to British subjects, but I would exclude all but British subjects from acquiring title to land by homesteading purchase or pre-emption.

Upon the opening of said leased areas for settlement, I would give honorably discharged soldiers 90 days in which to apply before accepting applications from any other persons, and residents of two or more years' standing, and the minor sons of such residents eighteen years old or over, an additional three months before accepting application from the general public.

Such a system, if put in force, would attract men of means to our province who would of necessity be large employers of labor. Amongst these, thousands of returned soldiers would be able to find employment, and in time qualify themselves to engage in farming on their own account. The development of the country would stimulate urban life and enterprise, where opportunity would await still other returned soldiers and enable them to obtain an independent livelihood.

AUDUBON SOCIETY IS NEEDED

Grain growers have a valuable asset in the native birds. Birds ought to be better known, that their good work may be more appreciated. The damage done each year by the ravages of insects and noxious weeds that infest the grain fields is alarming. Birds are an effective means of combatting these conditions. The different kinds of birds that attack these destructive pests should be studied and protected. The best medium for creating an interest in this direction is the Provincial Audubon Society. It is to be regretted that the published reports of its annual meeting held recently were so meagre, but the society has taken a new lease of life. During this year a greater use will be made of the press. The public will be given more information from a utilitarian standpoint and much more aggressive work will be undertaken. There is a great field of usefulness for an active Audubon Society in Manitoba. R. E. A. BLACKLY.



The Supremacy of the De Laval Cream Separator

Supreme in Skimming Efficiency

Over 25 years of experience and thousands of tests and contests the world over have demonstrated the De Laval to be the only thoroughly clean skimming cream separator, under all the varying actual use conditions, favorable as well as unfavorable.

Supreme in Construction

This applies to every part of the machine—to the bowl, the driving mechanism, the frame and the timbers. The De Laval Patent Protected Split-Wing Tubular Shaft Feeding Device makes possible greater capacity, cleaner skimming and a heavier cream than can be secured with any other machine.

Supreme in Durability

The De Laval is substantially built. The driving mechanism is perfectly oiled and the bowl runs at slow speed, all of which are conducive to durability and the long life of the machine. While the life of other cream separators averages from three to five years, a De Laval will last from fifteen to twenty years.

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

Supreme in Improvements

This has been the greatest factor in the Laval success. Not a year goes by but what some improvement is made in the Laval machines. Some of the best engineers in America and Europe are constantly experimenting and testing new devices and methods, and those which stand the test are adopted.

Supreme in Service

With its worldwide organization and with agents and representatives in almost every locality where cows are milked, no stone is left unturned by the De Laval Company to insure that every De Laval user shall get the very best and the greatest possible service from his machine.

Supreme in Satisfaction

De Laval users are satisfied users, not only when the machine is new, but during the many years of its use.

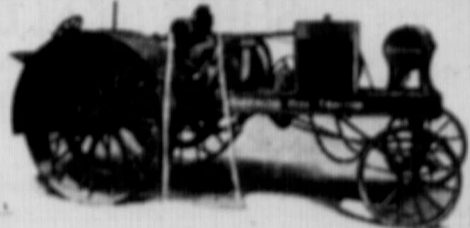
Supreme in Sales

Because they are supreme in efficiency, construction, durability, improvements, service and satisfaction, more De Laval Cream Separators are sold every year than all other makes combined.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED
 PETERBORO
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 50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

KEROSENE More efficient Gas GASOLINE

It's time you owned a Kerosene Tractor. Kerosene has more power than gasoline. What is better, you get 17 miles from the "bad stuff" in the fuel. Kerosene has the same number of heat units per gallon as gasoline, but kerosene has more pounds per gallon than gasoline, so that kerosene gives from 15 to 20 per cent more local miles—which is that much more power. Gasoline in the ordinary form will cost anywhere from 35 cents to 40 cents per gallon. It is really not surprising that we are selling so many "Waterloo Boy" Kerosene Tractors because the



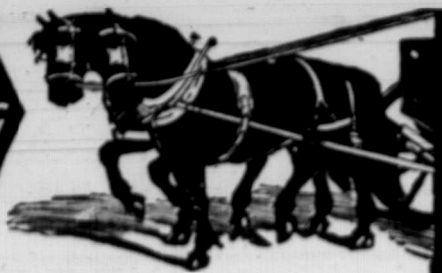
"WATERLOO BOY" KEROSENE ONE-MAN TRACTOR

is built through to operate on kerosene with its special attachments for the lighter fuel. Remember that! And gallon for gallon it will give more and more efficient efficiency at a correspondingly lower cost per acre. We guarantee it to hold every winter should we claim for it. The "Waterloo Boy" One-Man Tractor will pull a light engine drag with three 14-inch gears in standard any depth you wish. It will pull two 14-inch gears in any grade treading. The same construction it will handle a class with harrows behind, at from 25 to 30 miles per hour. It will draw a 24-60 thrasher with all attachments at a capacity of 700 bushels of wheat in 1,000 bushels of oats per day. Easy to operate. It will give you in return full information, price, etc. mailed free. Write us today. We also handle Gas Engines, Gas Motors, Gasoline Engines, and Pumps, New Electric Lighting Machinery, Hand and Power Washing Machines, Grain Elevators, Power Saws, Small Tractors, Washers, Saws and Tractors' Supplies. Live Dealers Wanted in Territory Where We Are Not Represented.

Weight only 600 lbs. Stroke 2 1/2 in. Bore 1 1/2 in. Ignition High Tension Dual Magnets. With Automatic Spark Advance.

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KEEP YOUR HORSES IN PRIME WORKING CONDITION



SOUND legs pull big loads. No horse with a Spavin, Splint, Curb, Ringbone, Bony Growth or Sprain, can do itself justice.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

acts quickly, leaves no scars or blemishes, and costs little. \$1.00 bottle - 5 for \$5.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A.

We have between 30 and 40

Registered Stallions

in our barns and two more shipments en route. These horses are mostly from 2 to 5 years old and weigh from 1600 to 2240.

WE GUARANTEE every horse and in 15 years we have never had a law-suit about our guarantee.

WE GIVE TIME to responsible parties and we never sell a note. One half our business in past 4 years has been with old customers.

WE EXCHANGE A HORSE purchased from us after 4 years service for one of equal value and charge only \$100 a year difference in age.

If You Have a Horse

that is sure and sound and wish an exchange, we will deal with you, charging you only for difference in age or quality.

We have several AGED HORSES taken in exchange, with a splendid record, that we will sell for about half of what they would earn this year.

Vanstone & Rogers

Importers and Breeders of Fine Clydesdales, Percherons, Belgians and Hackneys

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Prospective Buyers of CLYDESDALE, PERCHERON OR SHIRE STALLIONS

Will consult their own interests by corresponding at once with ALEX. GALBRAITH & SONS 12424 PEACE AVENUE EDMONTON

20 - CLYDESDALES - 20

I am in a position to offer farmers, breeders and horse associations their choice of the largest and best selection of Clydesdale stallions to be found in Western Canada today.

A. L. DOLLAR, HIGH RIVER, ALTA.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

THE STALLION SHOW AT ESTEVAN

An annual stallion and bull show of proportions worthy of the district, was held at Estevan on April 5.

The Canadian bred line-up had two owners by Hugh Watson, Oxbow, first and second.

Percheron and Belgian competition was quite limited. Percheron first and championship went to H. Brown, Oxbow.

HOLSTEINS SPREADING

J. H. Laycock, Okotok, Alta., has had several orders recently for Holsteins from buyers to whom he had previously sold.

AYRSHIRE RECORDS

The last report sent to the press, of Ayrshire cows that qualified in the record of performance, contained the names of 47 cows and heifers.

ALBERTA BUTTER IN 1916

C. P. Marker, Dairy Commissioner for Alberta, estimates that the butter made for the province this year will be 9,000,000 lbs.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED

Edward Michener, M.P.P., and Norman Michener, lately in partnership as Michener Bros., Brookside Stock Farms, Red Deer, Alta., will in future carry on business separately in the Red Deer district.

BELLS HOLSTEINS

Isaac Baleman, Innisfail, has just sold a very promising young heifer to the Alberta Government.

CLYDES SELL WELL

Clydesdales are selling well in Ontario. At a recent sale a 10-year-old mare brought \$185.

DR. McEACHRAN'S SALE

Following the Calgary Spring Horse Show Dr. McEachran and John McCoskerby, Oremtown, P.Q., and Livingston, Alta., offered a number of stallions and mares for sale by public auction.

SOME HORSE SALES

W. W. Hunter, 6045, Alta., has sold "Dessert," champion Belgian stallion at Calgary spring horse show, to A. W. Pitcher, Cardston, Alta.

A brisk demand for Percheron stallions and mares is reported by E. A. Ivesport, Arden, Alta., who has recently sold a number of pure-bred horses and mares.

DELORAINÉ DAIRY STOCK FARM

Here we are again! Back from the big Fair with the Long Improved English Berkshire.

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wender. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horse-men who give the Wender a trial.

Made in Canada



LAMENESS

Put Horse to Work and Cure Him

You take no chances. We originated the plan and for over 20 years have given a signed Contract Book to return money if SAVE-THE-HORSE Remedy fails.

Heaves CURED

—by removing the cause—and cured to stay cured—If 3 boxes of Fleming's Tonic Heave Remedy fail to effect a cure of any case...

You Can't Cut Out A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN, but

ABSORBINE

will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

In every community to sell and exhibit a superb 1916 Hyslop Bicycle. 10 DAY'S TRIAL.

HARDY WESTERN STRAWBERRIES

To introduce my new Hybrid Strawberry "Pioneer," produced and grown in the West for 10 years.

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BREEDING RACK FOR BIG BULL

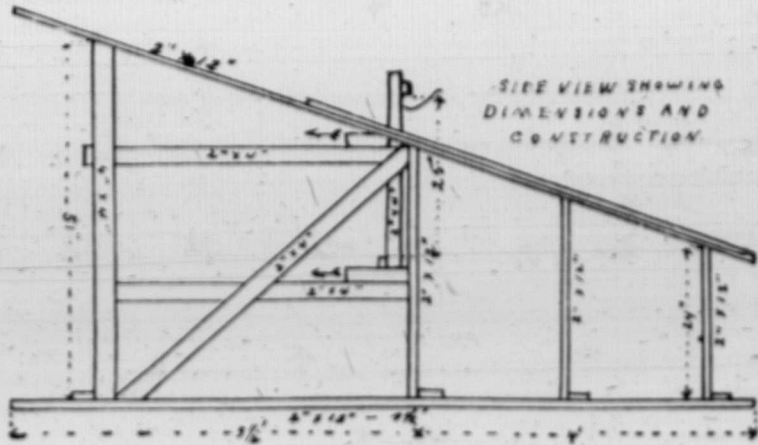
I would like to know just about how to make a rack for breeding heifers and small cows. Our bull is very large and I am afraid of injuring some of the young females. I want to use this bull tho, because he is an exceptional breeder.—F.P.R., Moose Jaw, Sask.

We give here plans for the framework of a rack that is very useful for not only heifers but any cows when the bull is very big, heavy or clumsy. This plan appeared recently in Hoard's Dairyman. It must be strong and well braced to stand the strain. The planks on top on which the bull's feet rest are 2 ins. by 9 ins. wide, with about four or five cleats and a board coming up about three inches above the surface of the plank. This prevents the

tagious form, and if the calf becomes affected at all it is within a few days after birth. The germs gain entrance to the body thru the umbilical cord soon after birth. The remedy for this disease is a preventive one, and the best way to insure against it is thorough cleanliness. A string might be tied around the navel cord of the young calf immediately after it is born, and some good disinfectant should be applied to the exposed parts.

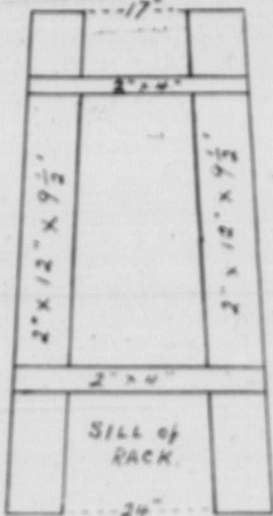
The common scours, or indigestion, may usually be traced to faulty methods in feeding the young calf. The principal causes arise from feeding cold milk, irregular feeding, giving feeds too rich in protein or nitrogenous matter, using dirty pails and dirty stables.

The first sign of indigestion or scours



bull slipping off and injuring both himself and the cow. Cleats placed above the surface of the planks at the side are important. The frame must be long and narrow and the adjustable stanchion so placed that the occupant can be held well back. The height of the platform is 51 inches in front and is constructed on an incline which makes the rear 24 inches high. The stanchion is supported by 2x4 inch pieces attached to each side and resting

among calves is usually the characteristic foul-smelling dung. When a calf shows the first sign of scours the milk should be reduced one-half or more and then gradually increased as the calf improves. This method of treatment is usually sufficient to check a mild case. There have been many remedies suggested for treating scours, and most of them with more or less success. The feeding of dried blood has proved very effective. Put a teaspoonful of soluble dried blood in the milk and stir well. It acts as a tonic as well as a food. Fresh eggs given when scours is first noticed often checks the attack. Castor oil is also used with good results and is highly recommended. Two tablespoonfuls is sufficient for a dose. It may be given as a drench or mixed with the milk. Lime water placed in the drink is quite effective. A small quantity of lime is slacked with water and allowed to stand until the clear water forms on top. This clear water is skimmed off and a teaspoonful or a little over placed in the milk has a very desirable effect.



RAPE FOR HOG PASTURE

I want to sow some rape for hog and sheep pasture late this summer and fall. What variety should I use? I have never grown any here, but had some experience with it in Wisconsin. We sowed it there a short time after the grain and sometimes with it. Would this be good practice in our locality or should I sow it alone later? About how much per acre should I sow? If there is a mixture of grain for pasture that would suit better I would appreciate knowing.—W.E.C., Weyburn, Sask.

The variety of rape that is generally used in Saskatchewan and that has proven best is the Dwarf Essex. The practice of sowing rape broadcast in grain fields is only fairly satisfactory here. After the grain crop is removed the autumn is so dry that very little growth takes place in normal seasons. We think it a much better practice to seed the rape in rows two-and-a-half feet apart on well prepared fallow land; when put in in this way and well cultivated, a small acreage will produce from 12 to 30 tons green weight per acre. We have found 4 to 5 pounds per acre to give us excellent results.

A mixture that has been recommended very highly in North Dakota and that has given very good results at Saskatoon is: Peas, 60 pounds; Banner oats, 34 pounds; rape, 2 pounds; millet, 2 pounds. Rape alone will produce a heavier yield than this mixture, but the latter will be found to be more healthful for the hogs.—John Bracken, Professor of Field Husbandry, Saskatoon Agricultural College.

CALF SCOURS

The most common disease of the young calf is indigestion, or scours. Naturally the digestive system of the young calf is weak, and is very easily upset. The old adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," is very applicable here.

There are two kinds of scours that commonly affect the young calf—white scours, sometimes called calf cholera, and common scours, caused from indigestion. The white scours is a con-

WITH LOUDEN EQUIPMENT

IT IS EASY

Your time during haying and harvest is most valuable. Save one-third of it by using Louden Hay Tools. They enable you to move larger loads easier and faster than in any other way. There are no delays at the barn for the user of Louden equipment. Louden Carriers with forks or slings will handle the loads safely and surely, and just as fast as they can be drawn from the fields.



THE LOUDEN JUNIOR CARRIER

Is at all times safe and dependable, because of its simplicity and its strength. For twenty years it has been standard, and on thousands of farms it is to-day giving excellent service.

THE LOUDEN BALANCE GRAPPLE FORK

Set the tines of the fork deep into the load. It will lift an immense bundle and deliver it in the mow in even flakes, not tangled up as is the case when other forks are used. Handles clover, alfalfa, loose grain or straw, as clean as timothy.



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Alberta's Best Producing Strains of BRED-TO-LAY AND EXHIBITION STOCK

Barred, White and Buff Rocks; White and Buff Wyandottes; White and Buff Orpingtons; Single and Rose Comb Reds; Brown Leghorns; Indian Runner and Mammoth Pekin Ducks; Toulouse Geese and Bronze Turkeys.

My birds are better than ever, farm raised, and strong and vigorous. I have not sold any females this season and have selected the best of my breeding pens from one thousand hens. Included are my 1915 winners and trap-nest egg record females, 250-251 eggs. Every pullet on my farm is trap-nest. No guess-work. 250 trap nests are used. If you want to produce egg layers, eggs from my bred-to-lay pens will do it. White Wyandottes, pen No. 6, are 221 egg hens. Hens of pen No. 1 are daughters of pen No. 6. The trap-nest egg record of 10 pullets, Inc. 1st to 21st. Band No. 1 laid 25 eggs; No. 4, 24; No. 14, 24; No. 14, 24; No. 7, 22; No. 23, 21; No. 4, 21; No. 9, 21; No. 16, 20; and No. 12, 20. Total for month, 222 eggs. These were sold for \$10.50. Cost of feed \$1.25, and profit, \$9.25.

I can spare a few more cockerels closely related to these females. These cockerels are from hens with egg records of from 178 to 221.

My pens are now mated up and I am booking orders for eggs and baby chicks from these champion matings. Order early to avoid disappointment. Write me your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Community

The Hired Man as Family "Guide, Philosopher and Friend"

Editor, Guide:—You think it would undoubtedly be of great advantage to the farmer to see himself as other—the nearest man to him—see him, and I further notice you suggest, and in apparent sincerity propose, that it would help the hired man to spend pleasantly some of those "life hours" when no more "chores" can be found. Can this really be genuine? Is it irony, or is it sarcasm? Surely, the hired man has it rubbed into him quite enough, without the farmers' supposedly authenticated magazines and papers attempting to add insult to injury. But, surely it cannot be meant thus!

"No more 'chores' can be found." I am over 50 years of age. Throughout my experience on farms I have never known that time. Something there always is, and always will be, that needs to be done upon a farm. I am at the present staying in a small town (or rather village) satisfied with any odd job upon a fine day, having my evenings to myself; and spending the money that I have earned by what you choose to term the steady work on the farm (daylight or before, until dark and past), and this is why I am able to find the time to write this letter; for, had I been upon a farm, there is very little chance that I would have had the opportunity of doing so. I am trying to rest myself and take a necessary vacation (at my own expense), enjoying what little comfort there is to be obtained in this country, a few little knick-knacks, steady regular meals (better cooked and served) and an equal fair share of the warmth provided under a good roof; which it is rare for a hired man to receive upon many farms. And at the same time I am meeting men who in the summer months borrowed money to buy good clothes, allowed the farmer for their time in order to get away to picnics and sports—while there spending more borrowed money, who are now, with the thermometer anywhere from 25 deg. to 45 deg. and even more below zero, with wind blowing most of the time, hauling grain or wood, probably several miles, and, many times with nothing but a frozen or half frozen bite for a mid-day lunch. You can only haul your grain when you can get a car to ship it in or the elevators have sufficient vacant capacity to receive it; while at this same time the big wigs—speculators and financiers—are comfortably ensconced in their happy homes preying upon the prices and the profits that your master, the farmer, is obtaining for the results of your labors.

Your suggestion that the solution of the problem of the hired man would mean a solution of the whole rural problem, certainly is one of great weight and eminence. That the hired man is the real foundation which the rural society of these provinces is built upon and dependent upon for support, is in the essential truly to the point of the case. But there are also other elements that must not be lost sight of.

The Real Problem

There are, of course, hired men and hired men, likewise there are farmers and farmers; so also there are farmers' wives and farmers' wives. And the last often (generally) is the first. There are, of course, always two sides to every question, but this question becomes one that is invariably two sides on the one side only. Now the hired man will frequently have to use the greatest care and discretion, often being mixed up in family affairs with, or even without, his own wish fully as much as the he were one of the family circle, and to the extent sometimes of having to interfere, or even sometimes being called upon to bring about peace between husband and wife. Then on the other hand, any extra care and attention he may happen to freely bestow in all probability for the benefit and comfort of all concerned in some minds, is apt to breed jealousy unbearable.

If this was all, tact, discretion and diplomacy on the part of the hired man might be sufficient to run all the cogs of humanity smoothly. But, unfortunately, there is often a family of children as well; and much to the disparagement, I might even make it dis-

grace, of the parents, not excepting usually the school trustees as well, the children invariably through these prairie provinces are not brought up to respectfully appreciate the true meaning of the Ten Commandments.

In this country of democratic ideas where Jack is supposed to be as good as his master, much of these things naturally in the heart goes against the grain. The man knows that he cannot get pay for his work until he has finished his agreement, and then, possibly not until some grain has been sold. So feeling discouraged, he begins to go about his work doggedly, becomes listless, and even careless, just doing what there is for him to do without any heart until eventually he finds himself looking forward eagerly for the time when he can quit the job. And is there any wonder?

The Ideal Farmer

That what the hired man could say would be of great advantage to the farmers in general, would undoubtedly be the case. But, how is the hired man to be able to find the discretion to say it? The farmer is a peculiar man, of a peculiar type and temperament, and in a peculiar position; he cannot in reality fix anything with a certainty of result by himself. He should be a master of agriculture, which invariably he is not. He should have sufficient chemical knowledge to know and understand the relative intrinsic value of the commodities and products (1) that he produces and has for sale; (2) that he keeps, buys, grows or uses for seed or feeding purposes. He should be a horseman of the first water, which he invariably is not. He should be a veterinarian, which he often thinks he knows more about than he really does, and usually to his own loss. He should be a stockman, able to raise both meat and dairy products to perfection; but in the majority of cases he is poor at either, and inefficient at both. He should be a mechanic, at which he is a very rough and poor sample. He should have a knowledge of engineering and he should be a tradesman, which he certainly is not. He may cast his seed upon the soil.

It is the providence of the Almighty that he may reap its return.

He will more often cut his hay or his grain not because he knows that it is fit or ripe and in the proper shape to do so, but because his neighbor is doing so, and he does other work in similar proportion.

He will meet other farmers at the local store, or stop by the roadside and talk by the hour at the stretch, and then return home to tell his wife and the hired man what he will do, just as tho it had all emanated from his own noble brain. Yes, sir. The farmer knows it all. He would have you believe so; therefore how can you tell him anything? However, that is where it invariably ends; for, the hired man will smile unto himself as he, the hired man, does it all. So then the hired man should needs be what the farmer should be, minus the trips to town and the talks with the neighboring farmers.

The farmer has to take what he can get given to him for what he has to sell. The farmer has to pay what he is charged for what he has to buy.

In these days of commercial enterprise and activity the farmer does not stand a fair show in the race of financial competition. But, he is supposed to live a happy life of worry. The weather, the insects, the diseases, the prices that he is paid, the prices that he is charged, the collectors of interest that he is charged and has to pay upon his debts. Can it be wondered at, if then he shrinks the work?

If I may so put it then, the hired man has to be the practical farmer, and all that goes with it and a family diplomat as well. He has to take a large share of unnecessary kicks, his work in reality is never done; holidays, rest, pleasant happy evenings, and, in fact, all that goes to make life in any way comfortable, pleasant and happy are rarely, if ever, intended for his lot, and then, how does he upon the general average get his pay?

STEVEN, Sask.

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE ACT

The new "Co-operative Associations Act" for Manitoba, repealing the old act, went into force March 10. By it groups of farmers of seven or more may associate themselves together and, on presentation of a memorandum of association as outlined in the act, may secure from the registrar of co-operative companies a certificate of incorporation authorizing them to carry on a co-operative buying or selling business.

The par value of shares in associations formed under this act must not exceed thirty dollars, payable by instalments. Such shares may be assigned or transferred or repurchased by the association, but the number must not be reduced below seven, or below 75 per cent of the maximum number at any previous time in the life of the association. Shareholders are liable only for the amount of unpaid shares. Directors—there may be six or nine—have no power to pledge the credit of the association except for purchase price or rental of business premises, salaries and incidentals or temporary borrowing for payment of goods or transportation charges.

Every association has a lien on the shares of the individual shareholders for his debts to the association and the association may apply any sum credited to a shareholder in or towards payment of such debt. Any association may invest any part of its capital in shares of any other limited liability association or corporation having objects wholly or in part similar to co-operative associations registered under this act.

Division of Profits

Every co-operative association must pay for all goods on delivery in cash. Absolutely no credit can be given. Profits are to be divided as follows: (a) Ten per cent for reserve fund until this reserve reaches at least 30 per cent or more of the paid-up capital stock; (b) payment of interest on the capital stock at not over 7 per cent; (c) the remainder between patrons of the association who are shareholders in proportion to the volume of business done with the association. Equal rate dividends may be allowed to non-shareholder patrons, but such full amount must be credited to such patron's account until it amounts to the par value of a share. Then he is issued a stock certificate and shares afterward on dividends like other shareholders. Dividends to employees may be paid on wages and salaries equal in rate to the dividend paid to shareholders of the association, and such credited until it amounts to the par value of a share.

The directors determine the bonds of officers. Directors are nominated in open meeting and majority vote rules in such meetings. In directors' meetings a majority constitutes a quorum. One member has only one vote irrespective of the amount of stock held, and no group of individuals doing business in Manitoba which does not embody this principle as well as a division of profits according to the patronage given the company shall have the term "co-operative" in its name. Annual meetings are to be held in January or February and semi-annual meetings in July.

Copies of this act may be obtained on application to the registrar of co-operative associations, office of provincial secretary, Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg.

BULLETIN ON SHINGLES

The Minister of Lands in the B.C. legislature has approved the issue of Timber Series Bulletin No. 18, entitled "British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles." This four page leaflet deals with shingles manufactured from the famous red cedar of the province, and shows how to get the best value from them by proper laying. Useful information about the various classes or grades of shingles is given, as well as concerning the particular uses for which they are suitable. Instructions concerning the kind of nails to use and how to prepare and lay shingles are contained in the bulletin, which may be had upon application to the Forest Branch, Victoria, B.C.

The horse with a sloping shoulder cannot work with any ease or profit in a collar made for an upright shoulder.

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What-When and How to Paint
Canada Paint Co. Limited

How Canadian Farmers Saved Twelve Million Dollars in One Year

In 1901, Canadian farmers paid \$24,228,515.00 for hired labor. Although, in 1911, the number of weeks of hired labor was 317,622 less, it cost the farmers more by \$10,226,000.00. The cost of farm labor advanced to such an extent that if, in 1911, Canadian farmers had hired as much help as they did in 1901, it would have cost them \$12,802,327.00 more than the same amount did ten years previous. What explains the decrease of 7% in the amount of hired farm labor in the face of a 200% to 300% increase of farm products? The explanation of this puzzling situation, in which there was less farm labor hired and more farm work done, is threefold:—(1) Hired farm labor is getting scarce. (2) Hired farm labor is getting more expensive. (3) Power and Equipment are replacing hired farm labor and actually doing more work at less cost. So many men have enlisted for the War that all lines of industry, including farming, are suffering for workers. Soon it will be almost impossible to get experienced and reliable farm labor. Farmers should be aroused to these facts, and should supply themselves with mechanical helps, such as Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Pumps, Water Systems, Tanks, Saws, Grinders, Silos, Silage Cutters and Fillers, Stable Fittings, Litter Carriers, etc.

The Farmers' Right Hand—the Iron Hand of Power

Chapman Engine

The Chapman Engine is recognized as the most powerful farm engine made in Canada. It is made in four sizes: 2-h.p., 3-h.p., 7-h.p., and 10-h.p. Its construction is reduced to the utmost simplicity, containing the fewest parts, without complication, and developing its full rated h.p. It is capable of a variation of 250 to 400 r.p.m. It is an extremely light gasoline wear, has fly ball governor, speed and fuel regulator; has a straight line valve motion, a non-leakable cast-iron fuel tank, and one of its principal features is the fact that the vital mechanical parts, such as the timing device, governor, gears, valve control, etc., are contained in a cast iron box of cast iron, which perfectly protects these parts from injury; this cast iron box may be removed without taking down the engine. The engine is built very heavy, which makes it absolutely steady when running. The Chapman Engine is so good, others try to imitate it, but the best points are covered by patents, and they are found exclusively in the Chapman Engine.

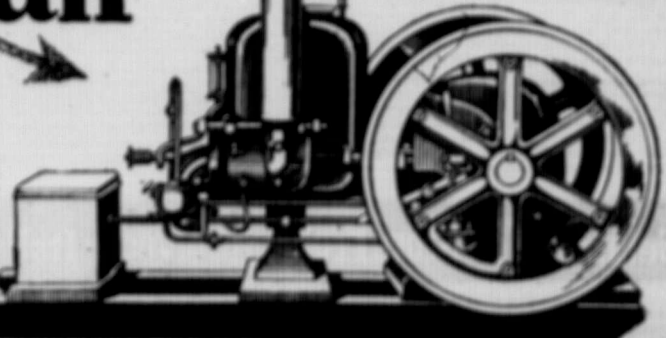
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In the past few years, there have been a number of important improvements in Feed Grinders. Our latest model shows several features which are of great advantage. It would be a pleasure to send you a copy of our Grinders Catalog.

We carry all kinds of Farm-dimensioned pumps, sprayers and well pumps, and large pumps operated by windmill or gasoline engine. Engine operated pumps are a necessity in every farm. By having a windmill or engine to pump water and with one of our litter carriers, one man can take care of 10 to 20 head of cattle.

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The factory now sets new low prices.

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Read the New Catalogue from the biggest, oldest firm in the business.



At the New Low Price

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f. o. b. Winnipeg you get more stove value than your money ever bought before.

You get 100 days after buying to decide whether you'll keep it or get your money back.

The "SENIOR" is a magnificent steel range

Here is a splendid, big Steel Range, decidedly one of the finest values our big foundries can turn out. It is built to last—to carry the famous Gurney-Oxford trademark and guarantee—to give absolute satisfaction to our customers.

The special, new low price quoted is only possible because we are the biggest makers of stoves, etc., in the British Empire and need only a small profit on each sale. This value is typical of all the low prices quoted in our new Catalogue, "The Stove Problem Solved."

A stove purchase is a serious matter in any house. We know that, and we are now fixing new low prices from the factory so you know exactly what you have to pay, and are sure of getting from Gurney's the utmost possible value for your money.

Not only that, but we give you double insurance by allowing you 100 days in which to try your Gurney-Oxford after buying, and if you are not perfectly satisfied, return the stove and get your money back. Could you be better protected?

Three generations of Gurney expert experience are built into every stove we sell. Nothing cheap, light or flimsy—just built to sell, not to last out ever allowed to leave any of the big, responsible Gurney-Oxford foundries.

Good appearance is necessary, but the hidden, inner parts of your Gurney-Oxford, on which long life, good baking and fuel economy depend, are our special care. Over one million satisfied customers for the past 30 years KNOW how successful we have been in this.

Six 9" Covers, 18" Oven, right hand Reservoir and

Warming Closet as shown above. Shipping weight 450 lbs.

Put this big, capable range in your kitchen

and you have a hard-working, life-long kitchen friend, saving you many dollars a year in fuel, and always giving perfect baking results, because it is made by experts who know how to build a RIGHT fire-box and oven.

You have to depend on the factory a great deal for the lifelong quality of your stove, for most stoves look well at first. The famous Gurney-Oxford name and reputation are your safeguard.

The "Senior" has many more good features than you would expect to find in a steel range at this price. The specially designed fire-box takes wood up to 28 inches in length and includes our Gurney-Oxford grates, removable through the front. These grates are made differently for the different kinds of fuel used over Canada, so you always have a grate guaranteed to get the utmost heat out of the fuel you burn—a big saving.

The "Senior" includes our special Gurney-Oxford flue system, which gives the oven absolutely even heat so necessary to good baking. The cooking top is especially large and highly polished. The top frame is RIVETED to the body, so there are no merely bolted joints to leak air and spoil the working of the stove, a common fault with steel ranges.

The "Senior" is built of heavy-weight blue steel, cast-iron and nickel-plated brass. Large roll-door warming closet and extra-efficient hot water Reservoir. You'll not find a household range anywhere.

You are bound to get satisfaction from your "Senior." Read more about it.

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Warner and Wife

By Rex T. Stout

Continued from Last Week

Something. To be sure. The Hamlin & Hamlin case, of course. No doubt it would be all right, but he really should not have neglected it, and she should have told him sooner that it had been put forward. A glance at the clock showed him that it was past four; too late now, anyway. He wandered aimlessly around the house for a while; then took a book from the library and went up to his room to read.

An hour later he heard the hall door leading into the adjoining room open and close, followed by the patter of quick footsteps to and fro, barely audible thru the thick wall. Mr. Warner laid down his book and leaned forward attentively, trying to discover the temperature of the room beyond the wall by whatever sounds might reach his ear.

Suddenly his wife's voice came:

"Timmie!"

He jumped hastily to his feet, crossed to the mirror and arranged his tie, cleared his throat twice and walked reluctantly, by a circuitous route, to the door. There he stood.

"Timmie!"

He opened the door and went in. "Good evening, my dear," said he, stopping three paces from the threshold.

Mrs. Warner was seated at the dressing table arranging her hair. Her lovely face, wearing an unthought flush, looked across at her husband from the mirror. There was also an unusual redness about her eyes, which he noted and wondered at.

"I didn't see you at lunch," she began abruptly.

Mr. Warner blinked. "No," he said, and stopped.

"Where were you?"

"Why—I—the fact is, I went for a walk."

Mrs. Warner turned around to look at him.

"A walk?"

"Yes, in the country. The jolliest woods out on the Wakarusa Road. Perfectly full of trees."

"That is a habit of the woods, isn't it?" suggested Mrs. Warner sarcastically. Then she had the grace to laugh at herself; but Mr. Warner thought she was laughing at him and became uncomfortable.

"I was sorry to miss lunch," said he, to change the subject. "I wanted to ask about Hamlin & Hamlin. I suppose it came out all right."

"Well, you suppose wrong. It didn't."

"What?" Mr. Warner took a step forward. "You don't mean—"

"Yes. We lost."

"But that's impossible!" cried the little man, aghast.

"No. It's true. Good heavens, Timmie, do you think I can always win!"

He answered simply:

"Yes."

At that tribute she turned again to look at him, and her eyes softened. "I believe you really do think so," she said. You're a dear, Timmie." Then she exploded with sudden violence: "I just wish old Hamlin had heard you say that!"

Her husband blinked at her, utterly bewildered.

"What?" he stammered.

"What you just said." She turned about to face him. "Timmie, do you think I am a woman naturally inclined to give way to tears?"

"My dear goodness, no!" Mr. Warner actually smiled, the idea was so very amusing.

"Well, I did this afternoon. It was old Hamlin's fault. I hate him! Do you know what he said? He said that you win my cases for me. At least he intimated it. 'My dear Mrs. Warner, it is quite evident that we have not had the benefit of your husband's advice in this case. I shall pay your fee with reluctance.' That was the way he put it. Just because he was angry at losing! I won't take a cent!"

"But why on earth should he say such a thing?" demanded Mr. Warner.

"I don't know. Of course, it's absurd. But he'll shout it all over town,

and I have enough enemies to make it embarrassing."

"No one will believe it."

"Oh, yes they will. The envious are easily persuaded. But not for long. I'll show them." Mrs. Warner's pretty lips narrowed to a thin line. "As far as old Hamlin is concerned," she continued, "it is easy enough to understand him. He hasn't forgotten ten years ago, when he had the impudence to try to make love to me. I told you about it at the time."

"I know," said the little man, looking away. He was thinking that old Hamlin was not the only one, and telling himself that this was a good opportunity to say something that had been on his mind for months, if he could only find the courage. He ended by blurted out:

"There is young Nelson, too."

Mrs. Warner looked up, frowning. "What do you mean by that?"

"Why—you know—he is—that is, you see him—"

"Don't be a goose, Timmie." The pretty lips parted in a smile, possibly at the idea of her husband being jealous. "Of course I see him. I can't very well snub the son of the man who owns the Granton Electric Railway Company—they are my best clients. But don't get any silly notions in your head. You know very well I haven't time to allow myself to be in love with Jack Nelson or any one else. Not even you, Timmie, dear. Now off with you; I must get ready for dinner. It's nearly time."

"But people are bound to talk—"

"Timmie!"

Mr. Warner went. The germ of dissatisfaction was stirring within him, and he wore a gloomy countenance as he took off his brown tweed suit and got into a dinner jacket. He wondered why it should render him utterly speechless to hear his wife say "Timmie!" like that.

Then the dinner bell sounded, and he gave it up with a sigh.

II.

During the month that followed Mrs. Warner found abundant justification for her prophecy that old Mr. Hamlin would "shout it all over town." More accurately, he whispered it, which in such cases is far more effective.

The first rumor of his pernicious utterances came to her ears from the lips of her friend Mrs. Lodge, at a dinner party at the latter's home. It appeared that Mr. Hamlin had assured Mr. Lodge—strictly sub rosa, of course—that the brilliant and eminent Mrs. Warner was really nothing more than a pretty dummy whose strings were worked by the subtle brain of her insignificant looking husband.

"Of course," said Mrs. Lodge in conclusion, "it's all the veriest hooch. Haven't we all heard you make the most wonderful speeches? Thomas Hamlin is an old crank. But it is really too bad, because some people are going to believe it."

And a week later, at a meeting of the city bar association, of which she was vice-president, Mrs. Warner overheard several unpleasant witticisms that were quite evidently intended for her ears. They were actuated, she told herself, by the contemptible envy of disgruntled lawyers who hated her for her pre-eminent success. Nevertheless, they left their mark.

She began to fear for her prestige. Fed for ten years on a rich diet of eulogy and adulation, the horrible thought entered her mind that she might end by finding a seat at the table of ridicule. As for a shrinkage in fees, she did not care about that, having made herself independently rich.

But the fees, instead of shrinking were augmented, and new clients came while old ones stayed. She naturally considered this a good sign and her fear dwindled. And when President Nelson, of the Granton Electric Railway Company, informed her that the defense of the famous Hobbs Suit, as the conservative press had nick-named it, was to be left entirely in her hands,



Going to Decorate?

If you are going to "do" the dining-room or the bedroom, or even the kitchen, this spring, you need this book. It illustrates in photogravure, in colors, rooms done with Alabastine. It contains suggestions and ideas for color schemes, and it shows how you can do the work yourself.

Alabastine

Artistic Wall Tints

A copy of "Homes Healthful and Beautiful" costs but 15c. (coin or stamp), but if it saves you from making even one mistake—and there is nothing easier to make than mistakes in color—will it not pay for itself a hundred times over? Then send for it now and study it before you start housecleaning.

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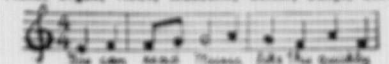
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she felt herself able to laugh at her enemies and detractors.

The Holdup Suit, brought by the city of Granton against the Granton Electric Railway Company, to collect thirty thousand dollars in profits in accordance with a clause of the franchise, was a political move on the part of the new liberal city administration.

Every one knew that the city could not possibly win. Every lawyer in Granton had declared both in public and private that the case had not a leg to stand on. But the administration was making an immense bet with the people by bringing it, and it was being gloriously front-paged by the press.

No wonder Mrs. Warner felt proud that she had been selected to defend it, tho she was naturally a little vexed that it should be so universally known that her task was absurdly simple. As she overheard one lawyer say, "Nelson won't even have to defend the action. As soon as the city presents its case the judge will throw it out of court."

It was in connection with the Holdup Suit that Mrs. Warner conceived her great idea.

One sunny afternoon in August as she was being carried swiftly down Main Street in her motor-car on her way to the offices of the railway company, her face suddenly took on an expression of deep thought, then lighted up with a victorious smile.

"I'll do it!" she said to herself with prompt decision. "It's just the thing! Nobody could talk after that."

She spent two hours with President Nelson in his private office, examining innumerable documents and pamphlets. When they had finished, and Mr. Nelson had expressed his admiration of her sagacity and penetration, she had a question to ask.

"Fire away," said the great man, genially.

"I want to know," returned Mrs. Warner, rising and putting on her gloves to indicate that the point was really unimportant, "if it would make any difference to you if Mr. Warner—my husband—should be chosen to represent the city in this case?"

Mr. Nelson stared for a moment, then permitted himself a smile of surprise. "Of course not," he ended by declaring. "But why—I didn't know—"

"It isn't decided yet," Mrs. Warner explained. "But I have reason to believe he is going to be retained. Of course, this is in the strictest confidence."

Mr. Nelson, still smiling, assured her that he would keep the secret. "I don't care if they retain Satan himself," he declared. "We can't lose." Then he added hastily, "with you."

Mrs. Warner thanked him for the expression of confidence and departed. At the door of the outer office she found herself suddenly confronted by a tall young man, hat in hand, bowing and smiling.

"Mrs. Warner, I've been waiting here two endless hours for a word with you. I had begun to fear father was going to keep you locked in there forever. Won't you let me drive you home? My car is outside." This all came out in a breath.

"My car, too is outside," smiled Mrs. Warner.

"Please," said the young man persuasively.

She ended by accepting. No sooner had they seated themselves on the soft leather cushions than the young man pulled out his watch and preferred a second request.

"Couldn't we drive round awhile?" he pleaded. "It's only four o'clock, and such a jolly day."

But this met with a firm refusal. "I am not good for nothing like you, Jack. I have work to do. Straight home!"

"Please!"

It was difficult to resist the pleading brown eyes, for he was a good-looking and pleasant youth, besides being the son of Henry Blood Nelson. But Lora Warner was not the woman to make even so slight a mistake as this would have been. She repeated, "Straight home!" in a firmer tone than before, and shook a menacing finger at him. The car shot off down Main Street.

Twenty minutes later, as she stood

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

on the steps of her home shaking hands with her escort, she looked up to see a familiar figure turn in from the street and come up the walk. Nelson, noting her raised eyes, turned and caught sight of the newcomer.

"Good evening, Mr. Warner," he said pleasantly.

"Good evening," replied the husband, coming up to them. The men shook hands. "Home so early, my dear?" he continued, turning to his wife. Then, without waiting for an answer, he went into the house.

"Thank you for bringing me home," said Lora; and the young man lifted his hat and departed.

At the dinner table that evening Mr. Warner wore the appearance of one who has communed with himself in sorrow. His constitutional cheerful ness had been slipping away from him for some time now, thanks to the ravages of the germ of dissatisfaction; but on this occasion he was absolutely dumpy. Lora noticed it with surprise and a little discomfort.

"Is there something wrong, Timmie?" she demanded.

"Everything," he replied rashly, without thinking, and then, agitated at his own nihilism, he stammered something about not feeling well.

"I'm sorry," said his wife, not without feeling. "Is there anything I can do?"

He replied with a simple "No," and attacked the toast.

After dinner Mrs. Warner led the way to the library, saying she had an important matter in mind which it would be necessary to discuss at length. In dreary silence Mr. Warner followed her to a divan between the windows and seated himself on the arm of a chair.

"This in itself was a revolution. Only a free and bold man, a man of initiative, deposits himself on the arm of a chair. Mr. Warner had never done it before save in the privacy of his own room, having, like all others who are timid, weak or downtrodden, invariably chosen the seat.

He went still further. Before his wife had time to introduce her important matter he opened his mouth and said distinctly:

"I saw old Mr. Hamlin today."

Lora, feeling the electricity in his tone, looked up quickly.

"Well? Is there anything so very strange about that?"

"He came to see me at the office."

"At the office?"

"At my office."

"Oh, he did! What about?"

"About his case against the Central Sash and Door Company. You know, he appealed."

"But why should he go to see you?"

Mr. Warner, appeared to hesitate. The fact was, he hadn't intended to mention this affair at all. What was it that forced the words to his lips? Perhaps the memory of seeing his wife standing on the steps with her hand in that of young Nelson; perhaps merely—and this is a better guess—the germ of dissatisfaction within him. He continued:

"He wanted me to take the case. In spite of the fee he seemed to think it wasn't necessary—that is, to think about you."

"Did you take it?"

"Of course not. No. Hadn't he insulted you? I told him so. I told him some other things, too. He's a very energetic man."

"Energetic?"

"Yes. He actually tried to throw me out of the office. Must be fifty years old if he's a day. But then I'm not so very big, and he thought he could do it. I pushed him out and locked the door."


Mrs. Warner smiled. "It must have been a very exciting encounter."

"It was. Quite hot for a minute. I thought you might want to know about it."

"Of course. I'm glad you told me. I didn't know you were a fighter," Timmie said.

"Well—the little man was evident in trying not to look pleased with himself—to tell the truth, I didn't either. But I couldn't stand still and let him put me out of my own office."

Continued Next Week



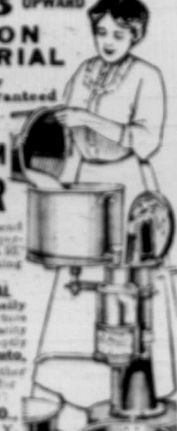
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THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF

A MAN used to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I let him take the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me later, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't alright."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "alright" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Coaxie" Washers.

And I used to myself, lots of people say that about my Washing Machine so I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see, I sell my Washing Machine lots of mail. I have sold over half a million this way. So I thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machine for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Coaxie" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they are washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in ten minutes. I know as other machines ever invented can do that without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Coaxie" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, try the edges or break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, and I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Coaxie" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer him, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Coaxie" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Coaxie" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that on washwomen's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let washers for 25¢ out of what it saves you. If it saves you six cents a week, send me five a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money and the machine itself until the balance.

Drop me a line in a day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Coaxie" Washer that washes clothes in 10 minutes.

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Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Emma Stocking, Regina, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Women's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

A VERY BREEZY REPORT

Dear Mrs. Barrett—We have been very busy. Preparing our year's program has taken a lot of time and thought, but we have it pretty well planned now. We have had it made out this year in little booklets tied with our club colors—royal and gold.

We are offering prizes for "Home Gardens" to boys and girls from 5 to 16 years, and prizes for a class in "Sewing and Baking" to children from 10 to 16 years.

One of our meetings was a joint meeting of the Winona U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. to hear the reports of the delegates from both associations to the convention in Calgary.

On March 8 the subject for discussion was "The Fly," the roll call, "My Favorite Method of Exterminating the Fly." Mrs. Clay gave us a very interesting and helpful paper on the subject, and we all came away with a regular "campaign of frightfulness" in mind for this summer.

Mrs. Murray in her paper, "Preparation for Sunday Dinners for Summer," on March 22, gave a very practical paper, showing us how to serve attractive, appetizing dinners and at the same time feel that Sunday had been "a day of rest, and quiet and recreation, a preparation for the coming week."

We were very fortunate in having Mrs. Young, McDonaldville, Alta., address us on April 3, on "Home-made Cheese." We were each busy with paper and pencil during the address and with the careful directions we received should be able to serve this nutritious food as often as we wish at a minimum cost.

On February 29, Red Cross Day, we held a Red Cross dance in Winona school. The money taken in, \$38.00, was forwarded to Red Cross Fund.

We have just received our University Library, and tho rather busy just now, we expect to do a lot of reading in the next four months.

So far this year we have been holding our meetings every two weeks. During the very busy spring work and equally rushing harvest we may have to omit a few of our regular monthly meetings, so we were having them when we could more easily get together.

I could write more, but this will give you an idea of the work we are doing.

Yours fraternally,
S. M. GUNN,
Sec'y Winona U.F.W.A.

ACTIVE GIRLS' CLUB

Dear Miss Stocking—To show the many who are interested in work for young people and would like to know what a girls' club can accomplish in one year, I am sending a report of the Glen Eagle Girls' Club for the year 1915.

We had a membership of fourteen and charged a membership fee of 25 cents. During the year we held fourteen meetings, the program of which consisted of roll call, music and song, a paper prepared by one of the girls, a reading (comic) by another one of the girls, or a good story told; sewing or fancy work, lunch and a social half hour.

Each girl took her turn making a cake herself at home and bringing it to the meeting, also giving recipe for same and method of making. We gave one concert and held two open social evenings, which took the form of an oyster supper and an Easter party. At each of these we had a good attendance and a general good time. We gave two dollars in cash to the Patriotic Fund and a box of handkerchiefs to the Red Cross Society. These were made by the little tots of the club. For the school we bought white screen curtains, obtaining two sets so that there are always clean ones on hand. We also bought curtain rods and stretchers, step ladder, heavy crimson serge curtains to be used for entertainments, a long handled dustless mop for wiping dust from the walls and tops of doors, two baseball bats and balls, and a set of Indian clubs.

At spring cleaning time we all turned in and worked cleaning the school and oiling the floor for which the trustees gave us five dollars, and on the request of the club gave five dollars more for the

purpose of erecting a good substantial swing. The swing was procured and is in use. We kept the school windows full of plants and sent two large bunches of cut flowers to sick women. Of course we had some up-hill work and a great deal of prejudice to contend with, but taken on the whole I think I am safe in saying that our club work was a decided success.

MRS. BROWN, Harris, Sask.
President.
GRETCHEN STEVENS,
Secretary.

Mrs. Brown is a member of the Provincial Young People's Committee of the W.S.G.G.A. and will be glad to hear from any one interested in girls' clubs. We will later give a report from a member who has been successful in work with the boys.

E. A. S.

BUSY UNDER DIFFICULTIES

Dear Miss Stocking—With the return of spring the McTavish W.S.G.G.A. will be able to meet more often than during the winter. We held a social and a euchre party which enabled us to send twenty dollars to the Red Cross Fund in connection with the G.G.A. We also sent ten dollars to the Soldiers' Comfort Club at Asquith. We have sent two parcels to a young man from this district who has gone to the war. We have done quite a lot of knitting and sewing for the soldiers.

Sincerely,
MRS. M. C. HURDMAN,
Sec'y McTavish W.G.G.A.

TREE PLANTING

Dear Miss Stocking—In March the W.S.G.G.A. of Smiley gave a progressive card social and supper at Smiley. A very enjoyable time was spent by the large number who were present. Prizes were given and cakes were sold. The proceeds amounted to about \$23. We decided at our last meeting to spend part of the money on having ground around the cemetery prepared for trees. A very interesting paper was given by Mrs. Vallance on chicken raising. A solo, "Down by the Old Mill Stream," was sung by Mrs. Fred Detta.

We recently added four new members to our roll.

MRS. E. E. SMILEY.

FERTILE ORGANIZED

A new women's section of the G.G.A. was organized at Fertile by Mrs. Clark, of Storthoaks. Their president is Mrs. Kirby; vice-president, Mrs. Ward; and secretary, Mrs. N. McDonald. We wish them great success and hope to soon receive reports of their activities.

NEW SOCIETY AT TOGO

A new association has been organized at Togo. The members are enthusiastic about their work and are full of hope for the future. Their president is Mrs. T. Hook; vice-president, Mrs. Geo. Holliday; and secretary, Mrs. R. W. Austin.

RED LAKE ON DUTY

We are pleased to hear from Red Lake again. The storms of winter were too severe for the meetings, but they are busy once more. We are not surprised to learn they are again planning to do Red Cross work. They were very successful in helping that society last year.

HAVE STARTED LIBRARY

A very interesting report from Mrs. E. Valaridgen, secretary of the Elrose W.S.G.G.A., states that they have successfully started a library. They have a membership of fourteen and expect to soon increase the number. Their president for 1916 is Mrs. R. Cairns, and vice-president, Mrs. C. E. Shore.

NEW BRANCH AT NORMANTON

A women's section was organized at Normanton in March and is composed of women with enthusiasm and progressive thought. Their president is Mrs. Hartley, and secretary, Mrs. R. Carr. Miss Stocking spoke at their organization meeting on "The Responsibility of the Individual in Community Building."

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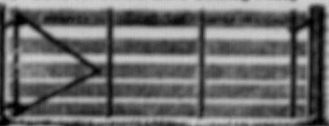
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Use more water and less flour, and get better bread with—

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Where are the Fairies Going?

The Fairies and the gentle gnomes from France have crossed the ocean; their feet are dusted with their peaceful homes and as they took the notion to leave fair France's sunny bowers and say farewell to autumn. Now, in this Canada of ours, they'll charm our hearts to gladness. And as they come, on bubbles blown, while you were on your pillows. One moonlight night, they'll quickly flown across the ocean billows.

The bubble pictures tell you where the fairies like to go, and you can tell by looking there. The town that each will blow to, so hurry up! and you shall win if you can only spot them. Just think it out and send us your answers when you've got them. Now Boys and Girls if you can tell by looking in each bubble, the cities where each one will dwell it will be worth your trouble.

\$200.00 IN CASH PRIZES

To Boys and Girls Who Can Tell Where the Fairies are Going

Can you puzzle it out boys and girls? The Fairies, each riding a Fairy Bubble, are going to Canadian towns to live. They can't tell you to which town each will go, but in each bubble is a puzzle picture that will tell you the name if you're clever enough to puzzle it out. Just to give you a start, we'll tell you that Fairy No. 1 is going to Winnipeg. If you will study picture No. 1, you will see that it exactly represents Winnipeg. Now see if you can guess where the others are bound for. Bubble Picture No. 2 represents a town in the province of Alberta, No. 3 an Ontario town, No. 4 a Saskatoon town, No. 5 a town in New Brunswick, and No. 6 to a Nova Scotia town. Any good live Canadian boy or girl should know enough about Canada to be able to puzzle them out. It's not easy, but get your Geography book, look up the towns and cities in each province and try. The boys and girls sending the best answers to all 6 puzzle pictures can share in the distribution of the following:

MAGNIFICENT PRIZES

1st Prize	\$50.00 Cash	7th Prize	\$5.00 Cash	12th Prize	\$3.00 Cash
2nd	25.00 "	8th	5.00 "	13th	2.00 "
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5th	8.00 "	11th	5.00 "	16th	2.00 "
6th	7.00 "			17th	2.00 "

AND 47 CASH PRIZES OF \$1.00 EACH—TOTAL CASH PRIZES OF \$200.00

You'll get a free sample package of delicious "Fairy Berries" as soon as you send your answers to the puzzle pictures.

Q. If you would know the reason why Fair "Fairy Berries" are the best. That time that you ate in the glass. **A.** The Fairies are so merry. That brings them fresh and cool. **Q.** And how do you get them? **A.** Buy them in any grocery store. **Q.** And how do you get them? **A.** Buy them in any grocery store. **Q.** And how do you get them? **A.** Buy them in any grocery store.

This contest is only for boys and girls who will help us to advertise and introduce "Fairy Berries" the delightful, new, Cream-Candy-Coated Berries. Purchase that everybody just loves. As soon as your answer to the puzzle is received we will write and tell you of the prizes and send you a free sample package of "Fairy Berries" to try yourself and with it pack in big handsome packages to introduce among your friends all over the world. The only thing we ask you to do in order to be eligible for these big cash prizes is to introduce just 10 packages of "Fairy Berries" among your friends. You will surely be glad to do this in return for this great opportunity to win big cash prizes. It is easy. Just open your sample package and ask all your friends to try a "Fairy Berry". They'll be so delighted with them that everyone will buy a pack.

This Contest is Absolutely Free to All Boys and Girls

We want to quickly advertise and introduce "Fairy Berries" to everybody. This is our plan of doing it: We'll help you get a free sample package of "Fairy Berries" and give you a free sample package of "Fairy Berries" and give you a free sample package of "Fairy Berries".

REGAL MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. 21 TORONTO, ONT. 410

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

ABOUT WAR

Today we start a brand new prize contest which will appeal rather more to the older members of the club, I am afraid, than to the younger.

In this contest I want each of you to set down with pen and ink just what you think about war and why. Not this war, you understand, but war generally. To be sure that it is your very, very own thoughts about war I shall ask you not to talk it over with anyone before you write. It is hoped that you won't write just what you have heard your parents say either.

Most of you have been reading the papers lately. You know pretty well what happens in war. You know about the great armies of men who go out to oppose each other; about the life in the trenches and the return of wounded soldiers. What do you think of war then? Is it a good thing or is it a bad thing, and why?

Any boy or girl under seventeen years of age may enter this contest, and because I want your very own opinions on war, I shall not ask you to have your story certified by teacher or parent.

The only condition is that it be written in pen and ink and on only one side of the paper and that it reach me by June 1.

For the three best letters I shall give prizes of story books that the young folk will enjoy reading.

DIXIE PATTON.

A TRUE STORY

One fine summer day three boys stood at the edge of the Red River in Winnipeg. Two of them were much older than the third. The two older ones were trying to make the younger one go on the river in a boat, but he did not want to. The others lost patience with him and pushed him. He slipped and fell into the river. The other boys ran away and left the poor boy to drown. Men who had been watching tried to pitch him ropes, but he could not get hold of them. Just then a friend of mine, whose first name was Jackie, and his friend Paul came along. Jackie saw him and at once went to get him, but he could not see him as he had disappeared under the water. A boy who was standing on the shore said, "There he is." Jackie went after him again and brought him out more dead than alive. Doctors soon brought him around and he was taken home to his mother. The boy's parents presented Jackie with a gold watch and medal and I think he deserved it, don't you?

DAVID MUIR.

A GOOD CITIZEN

There were once some very poor people. Their name was Wilson. They had two boys whose names were Roy and Fred. They had been working very hard to clean the house and yard. They had some garden rakes which a good man named Mr. Wright had given them. As they were burning the rubbish in the house caught fire. They had no pump in their yard. They ran to Mr. Wright to get some water and pails. Mr. Wright gave them the pails and ran to help them too. In about five minutes there were a whole lot of men. They did not get there in time and the house was burnt so badly that they could not sleep there that night. The good man gave them a room and two beds in it. Roy and Fred slept in one and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson slept in the other. In the morning Mr. Wright rented them a house where they went and lived. Mr. Wright said that if they needed anything to call on him. In about two weeks Mrs. Wilson ran out of flour and she was wondering what to do. She did not like to ask Mr. Wright for it. Just then a man knocked at the door. It was Mr. Wright with ten dollars for them. They thanked him very much. In about another year they had enough money to pay for the burnt house. Mrs. Wilson said, "Hadn't we better pay Mr. Wright for what he has done for us?" Mr. Wilson said, "All right." Mrs. Wilson took the money over to Mr. Wright, but he refused to take any pay at all. Mrs. Wilson thanked him for his kindness to them. After about four years Roy and Fred got married. Fred got rich and Roy got his living all right and they gave their mother and father some.

VIRDEN.

A GOOD CITIZEN

It happened five years ago in Holland. Dick's parents and uncles were all rich and when his uncles came to see him they would always give him a five or ten cent piece. He saved them till he got two gulden, which is thirty cents in Canadian money. One day he went out to buy some toys with the money when he met one of his friends. He asked him why he never came to Sunday school. His friend told him he would like to come but that he had no money to go. Then Dick thought to himself, I can give you the money, but then I can not buy that toy. He soon made up his mind and said, "If you meet me tomorrow at two o'clock, which is the time for Sunday school, I will give you money to enter and bring all your friends along who would like to come." Then his friend went home. Dick went home too, but with no toys. When he came home his mother asked where the toy was, so he told her all about it. She was indeed glad to hear that her boy would rather please his friends than himself. The next day he met his friends before the Sunday school. He gave them each one cent and asked for the teacher. She came out at once for she knew Dick was a good boy. Then he told her about the boys. She said they were all welcome. During the lesson Dick saw how pleased his friends were. He was very glad he did not buy the toy. As he came home he noticed his uncle was there, who offered him a nickel. Dick told him how he spent the ten cents he gave him last week. His uncle was pleased and told him he was going to the Sunday school teacher and ask her to invite all the children and that he would pay for those who had no money.

JANE VAN MAARION,
Seven Persons, Alta. Age 15.

A KIND BOY

Harry McDonald was a little midshipman whose home was in Devonshire. He was a kind, happy little lad. One day as he was walking about on the deck he saw something in the sea beside the ship. It was a little black dog. It had been in the water for a long time and was almost dead. Harry instantly dived and rescued the dog. The sailors all laughed and called Harry a dog catcher, but he did not care. The dog, which he called Bouncer, was very cross. It would bite anybody who came near it. Harry kept Bouncer and fed him and gave him a pile of straw to sleep on. Bouncer soon became a great favorite with the other sailors. They taught him a great many tricks.

When the ship landed at Devonshire Harry left his dog with his little brothers and sisters. Bouncer was always a great pet and was used well.

JEANETTA M. REDMOND,
Edgerton, Alta. Age 12.

A GOOD CITIZEN

Eric Fletcher, who four years before had been a lonely wail, had done a great charity work for his native English city. Glaring headlines in every paper told of his noble work, but not one of these papers told of Eric's lonely boyhood days. Eric had worked for a farmer when he was fifteen years of age. While there he had educated himself with the few books he could secure with his meagre wages.

Two years later we find him at a desk in the office of a wealthy business man. A few years afterwards Eric was found to be heir to great wealth at the time of his employer's death.

The first thing Eric did when he received his money was to buy a handsome house on the main street of the city in which he lived.

One night while sleeping Eric had a strange vision. Before him passed throngs of hungry, poorly clad children. They were Belgian refugees who had been driven from their homes by an invasion of the Germans into their country.

When Eric awoke the vision still stayed in his mind and that very day carpenters began changing the lovely house into a home for Belgian children, and so this was the cause of the great headlines in the papers.

LOIS SOARE,
Tullisville, Sask. Age 13.

Bird Houses

Shall We Have Them?

By Dr. H. M. Speechley, Pilot Mound, Man.

This talk is for boys and girls, both old and young, because it is a great mistake to suppose that all boys and girls are under 21 years of age. So please come and talk, old boys and girls, as well as the flappers of both sexes. It's quite the fashion to talk bird houses now all over the West, just as fashionable as daylight saving, which the birds themselves adopted centuries ago. A learned medical man wrote to me about bird houses recently. Some people get very enthusiastic on the subject and forget to temper their enthusiasm with knowledge first. Unless you have taken this precaution your enthusiasm is liable to get chilled off. It seems such a simple thing, does it not? Just to knock together a few bits of lumber into the shape of a box, drill a hole in one side, stick it up in a bluff and then watch the birds annex the space. Ah, there goes one—oh, but it's some of those knavish sparrows! What you want is to see a blue-bird or a flicker or a wren make its home there, not an English sparrow. To tell the truth, almost the whole question of bird houses turns on the English sparrow problem. I am quite sure that in many places the English sparrow is a bad nuisance, because it bullies and drives away our beautiful native birds; nearly all of which are very desirable inhabitants of our bush districts, groves and gardens. Let us consider, however, why bird boxes or bird houses are so desirable, because it is only recently that our farmers have begun to think that we have a great asset in birds.

The Value of Birds

There are two main reasons why birds are valuable to farmers and their families, the one is spiritual and not to be measured in terms of dollars, the other is economical and may easily be reduced to money value. I prefer to take the spiritual reason first because it is most neglected. I mean by "spiritual" what some people call sentimental. I shall not labor over this because the war has taught us so much of the value of the spiritual. You know quite well what I mean when I say birds are great companions to us all from the very first twittering call and rippling song of the hornet hawk when the rising sun tips with crimson the blue snow waves at dawn on the prairie to the vibrant piercing call of the meadow lark in the first week of April or even when the goose battalions "honk" overhead speeding northwards. More intimate, too, is the companionship of the robin nesting near your verandah or in the bluff, the rollicking wren building in the seeder box, the blue-bird in the box of the telephone standard, the flicker peeping out of the round hole in the pole on the drive way, or the tree swallow which swoops into some old flicker hole. The dark hooded juncos with a white flash in its tail flits around your yard in April, then later the curious call of the white-throat scratching with the fox sparrow under the bushes makes you think of Ontario, and the cat bird mewing in the bushes tells you that it may share with the robin and the brown thrasher the privilege of nesting in your bluff. Here is an opportunity for the father to get his spy glass out and show the little lads the beauty of birds, teach them how to observe not to shoot them and train them in this part of scout lore. Mother hanging out the clothes sees the blue-bird by the pump or notes the golden red flash of the oriole's bright uniform as he calls "tootle, tootle, too" in the maples and feels glad and better for this companionship. Oh, the interest, the warm human interest of the nest! What a beautiful thing to show the little boys and girls and to teach them to protect the confidence of these delightful companions. Birds mean nests, nests mean trees and shelter, trees and shelter mean home and the comforts of home, and round these cluster the reason why the boy or girl will want to stay with home. There is a deep philosophy in the spiritual side of bird houses.

The Economic Value

Our second reason is the economic value of birds. Birds prevent insect life from overpowering all other life, not only your life and mine, but the life of our forests and plants. The U.S.A. Biological

Survey calculates that the annual damage caused to all kinds of plant and vegetable life may be worth not less than four hundred million dollars in North America. Take a blue-bird's diet and you find that it consists of about 68 per cent. of insects, grasshoppers, beetles and caterpillars being its special fancy. I can show you that nearly all our birds and even English sparrows and crows are continually working in favor of farmers. They should, therefore, be protected carefully always with this exception, that if crows and English sparrows during nesting time become a nuisance these two species must be treated as pirates. Boys should be taught not to collect eggs except in a proper scientific way. Cats found killing native birds had better be shot, even squirrels have to be shot for the same reason. Opportunities for nesting should be afforded birds by the planting of bluffs and that brings us to bird houses again.

Some Hints About Bird Houses

If you were choosing a house to live in you would not live in any old house, would you? No, you would choose the house that suits you; it must be in the right place and have the right conveniences. It is the same in a less elaborate way with birds, especially those families which return year after year to the same spot. The entrance to the bird house must be the right size and have the right perching facilities. You ought to make your bird house in your leisure time, usually after freeze up, and then it will be well to hang it out of doors for the rest of the winter in order to get weathered and freed from human odours. A bird house, say for the purple martin, which is increasing in numbers in South Manitoba at least, may be fixed like a dove cote, or for other kinds swinging. Mr. Dodson, of Evanston, Ill., has all kinds of fancy bird houses built with due regard to his experience of what birds want. If one location does not attract the birds to your bird house, change the location. This man found that a bird house with one compartment does not attract those birds which raise two or more broods annually. He therefore provides two, three or four compartments. Ventilation is important and a movable opening either at the back or side should be provided, in order that you may clean out the old nest in the fall. As a matter of fact I believe it is a good practice every fall to pull down all old nests in and around your bluff and buildings whether in boxes or bushes. It provides the old site for next year's choice if the birds desire to build there again. You have noticed that our birds do not crowd together when nesting. Too many boxes, therefore, are not desirable, tho it is not a bad scheme to find out the favored sites by putting up at first a number of boxes and noting which boxes are preferred by birds. You can attract birds by putting out food such as bread crumbs, scraps of potato and meat and even nuts ground up, but better than even food in summer is water, water in shallow pans in places where cats cannot surprise the birds. In winter we have very few birds to feed and these are satisfied with lumps of suet or fat with nuts broken up in the fat. Such birds are chickadees; we have no nut hatches in winter.

With regard to paint, you may paint the outside of your bird houses, but Mr. Dodson advises "not to paint the inside of the compartments until the house has been once occupied. After that it does not seem to make any difference." If you are sufficiently ingenious you can make a glass window to some of your houses and fit a door over in such a way that it can be opened without disturbing the sitting bird. Then you can watch the bird's habits.

Seager Wheeler, of Northern, Sask., has recently received notice that in addition to the many other prizes his grain has captured he has been awarded for the third time the brewers' trophy for his O.A.C. barley at the Saskatchewan Seed Fair held a few months ago. Having won the brewers' trophy for the third time, it now becomes Mr. Wheeler's own property.

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Limited
BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

Drudgery Like Last Summer's,
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The Cool, Economical New Perfection Way?

Producing Potatoes Profitably

Continued from Page 7

the summerfallow should be not less than eight and better still ten or twelve inches deep. The object is to provide a deep, mellow soil to provide storage for moisture and to allow the tubers to develop into a good size, smooth and well formed, with the possibility of a good number of tubers per plant. There are some other factors that determine the yield, one of which is very important—to not plant too closely in the row. Under our conditions of scant rainfall it is almost an absolute necessity to allow of plenty of room for the plant to develop without drawing too severely on the moisture during a dry spell.

Another good method, and the one generally adopted is to plow the seed under. In this case a good summer-fallow should be provided, and if the plowing was not deep enough it can be deepened at the time of planting. This should be about ten inches deep if possible. If a few inches of raw soil is brought up this will improve the soil and will not interfere with the crop. The new soil will act as a mulch and will be pulverized to good effect by the cultivation given the crop later on.

When the seed is planted it should not be dropped at the bottom of the furrow but should be pushed into the loose soil into the side of the furrow about four inches from the top. This prevents trampling of the seed by the team, and when this is done there is a good depth of soil below and above and around the seed, and when the tuber sprouts it will allow of good rooting and they can spread out on all sides for the necessary plant food.

Make Rows Straight

The furrows should be made as straight as possible to allow of easy cultivation of the growing crop. The seed should be placed not less than fifteen to eighteen inches apart in the row. As a rule the general practice is to plant too closely. Care should be taken to not have the furrows too wide in turning over on to the seed, as it should be well and evenly covered. The rows should not be less than four feet apart. If a twelve-inch gang plow is used, two rounds will be about the right distance before the next row is planted. Where a fourteen-inch gang plow is used it would be well to make two rounds also. Where a walking plow is used this distance can be provided for.

Some growers may object to having this distance between the rows, but where there is so much land available it will be found profitable, as the field the next season will be an ideal place to use for small grains, for seed plots, or corn, grasses, clovers or other crops, as the cultivation given between the rows will clean the field from weeds and the depth it was plowed provides an ideal seed and root bed.

When the field is planted one should use judgment as to packing of the soil. If the plowing is deep and in fine condition there is no need for the packer, unless some raw soil is brought to the top when it may be used to pulverize the lumps. It is not necessary to pack in most cases, as one must avoid a hard, closely packed soil. When the field is finished the plank drag may be used with good effect to level down the field, as this allows the harrows to work more uniformly and destroy any weed seeds that may permeate. I know of no better time to deepen a plowing than in planting this crop, as it does not interfere with the crop. The field should be harrowed after plank dragging.

After the crop is planted until it is well above ground it is most important to harrow frequently. A few strokes of the harrows should be given lengthwise and crossways to move all the soil to the depth of the harrows. This should be done at intervals of five or six days and continued until the crop is well above the ground. The cultivation given at this time will more than repay for the labor expended and will save many hours of backaching work later in the season if the weeds get a foothold.

Cultivate Shallow

When the plants are well up in the rows the spaces between may be cultivated. A good cultivator is the one-

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horse hoe, and does good work. If a rain should fall about this time and start some weed seeds, they should be attended to at once and not allowed to get established. The cultivator may be made to throw the soil around the plants in the row, and many weeds may be smothered at this time and destroyed. This is the time to look after the weeds when they are small. Cultivation should be about three inches deep at first but shallower as the plants grow up; as the roots will reach from row to row and the cultivator should not tear out more than can be avoided. The number of times the rows should be cultivated depends on the season, but it should be done at least three times.

Flat or level cultivation should be given at all times under our conditions, but when the plants are past the flowering stage the cultivators should be set to throw some soil around the plants—a slight hilling up to prevent sunburn of the tubers or any chance of frost just previous to harvesting. I would emphasize the necessity for constant harrowing after the crop is planted, as this will save a whole lot of after cultivation and keep down the weeds in their early stage.

Harvesting and Storing

With respect to harvesting the crop, this is largely in the hands of the individual. Where seed plots are planted they should be dug by hand to determine the best hills for seed. Harvesting may be done by hand or digger or by plowing out of the seed. The most satisfactory is hand digging, but it is slow and laborious. Where the seed is selected in the field it should be bagged separately, labelled and stored separately. The potatoes should be sorted out in the field instead of harvesting the whole crop together and doing so later in the winter. All the marketable tubers can be selected at the time they are picked up and the balance kept separate. If they are to be stored in cellars it will be found a good plan to dig a hole in one corner large enough to put down a large packing-case level with the floor. Seed potatoes may be placed in the box and they will keep better and cooler and come out in good condition in the spring. It is a cellar within a cellar. It may be made large or small, as desired.

THE RAILWAY SITUATION

For several days past rumors of further government assistance to Canadian railways have been current. It is significant at this time to read the following report which appeared in the Winnipeg Telegram on Friday, April 28, the local government organ, as indicating the serious nature of this affair.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 28.—The railway situation in Canada, as explained to the government members in caucus today by members of the cabinet who have for months been investigating the affairs of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern railways, was most gloomy and fraught with serious consequences to Canada's present and future prosperity. It was a frank and thorough explanation of the difficulties in which the railway policy of the late Liberal government has placed the country and which have made the extrication of its legacies from utter bankruptcy almost impossible.

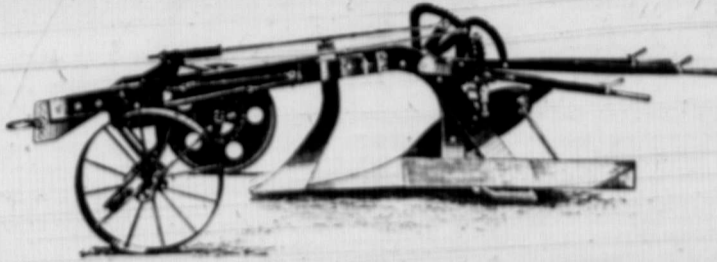
For three hours the government members frankly discussed the situation. J. E. Armstrong, M.P., presided. Sir Robert Borden and Sir Thomas White explained the situation of the railways. Other speakers were: Sir Herbert Ames, Dr. Edwards, and R. B. Bennett. No definite proposals for the solution of the difficulty were advanced by the government.

To say that the Grand Trunk Pacific affairs are in an appalling condition is to understate the case. The company is bankrupt. It is only a question of time until it involves the Grand Trunk railway in its ruin. The outlook for the future of the Canadian Northern railway, while gloomy, is a rosy prospect when compared with the future of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Borrow for Deficit

Last year the Canadian Northern earned \$6,000,000 above operating and maintenance expenditure. It had to borrow to make up the deficit between

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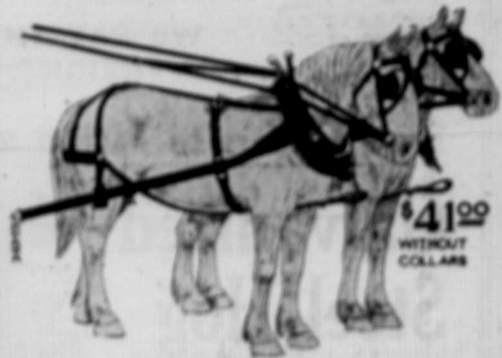
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BRANDON MAN.

its profits and its fixed charges. Its present condition is due in a great measure to the unfortunate conditions that arose in this country shortly after the rehabilitation of the road by the government in June, 1914. It was unable to secure capital by the sale of its bonds owing to the action of the British government at the outbreak of the war in putting an embargo on all loans in Britain except for war purposes. This delay, and the unfortunate conditions that then arose, made the placing of the company's bonds a difficult matter. The amount realized was much less than was expected when the bond guarantee was made by the government. This delay in securing funds, together with the decrease in the amount expected, delayed the completion of the road to the coast a year later than was expected. It also prevented the C.N.R.'s entrance to Montreal, the greatest traffic producing centre in the Dominion. In face of these difficulties the road's profits were \$6,000,000. Under ordinary conditions they would have been much greater and enough to pay all the fixed charges.

The Grand Trunk Pacific, on the other hand, last year lost on operation and maintenance \$11,000,000. The railway has no future. For the government to take it over would be to assume a debt of \$240,000,000 for a road losing \$11,000,000 annually, as well as to assume the interest charges on its capital.

There has already been unloaded on the government the National Transcontinental, and if to this is added the Grand Trunk Pacific, Canada will be called upon to assume a debt of \$240,000,000, on which interest must be paid. When to this interest is added the annual deficits on the Grand Trunk Pacific and the National Transcontinental a total annual charge of \$30,000,000 would have to be met.

No Solution in Sight

These were the facts that were placed before the government members today. They had no solution to propose. All are opposed to granting further aid. All desire the nationalization of the roads, but there was no one who could offer any solution that would evade the former and bring about the latter. If any one else but their present owners were behind the Canadian Northern aid to that road would not, it is thought, be so unpalatable to the people. The road's requirements are not impossible. It is recognized that the Canadian Northern is merely the victim at present of untoward circumstances. The solution is made difficult owing to the unpopularity of its promoters and controllers. With the Grand Trunk Pacific it is different.

If it were not for the credit of the country, there would be no desire nor inclination to aid it or the parent system. The position of this road and of the Grand Trunk is that they practically may to the government aid us or our downfall will come and with that the country's credit.

After a free discussion lasting for two hours the cabinet was asked to formulate a policy and put it before another caucus.

HYBRID TICKET ARGUED

A special session of the Board of Grain Commissioners was held in Winnipeg on Friday, April 28, for the presentation of views on what is known as the "hybrid ticket." At the last session in Winnipeg some weeks ago the three farmers' companies protested against the use of this ticket, claiming that it was unfair to the farmers of the country. The Board of Grain Commis-



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President and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, photographed recently leaving a public meeting at which the President spoke. The United States, in fact all the civilized world, is anxiously awaiting the reply to the latest U.S. note to Germany protesting against that government's illegal submarine campaign. It is universally believed that this latest official protest can only result in either causing the German government to confine its submarine operations to legitimate warfare or cause a break in diplomatic relations between the two countries.

sions suspended the ticket to take effect May 1, but have received a great many applications from the line elevator companies to have the ticket reinstated. At the meeting held on Friday last, F. O. Fowler, secretary of the North West Grain Dealers' Association, and W. E. Milner, president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, presented the case for the line elevator interests in favor of the use of the hybrid ticket. Their case was in written form, very lengthy, and it was prepared evidently with the greatest care and with expert legal advice. As soon as they had presented their case it was quite evident that the farmers' representatives were not in a position to reply offhand and verbally to such an elaborate document. Hon. George Langley was the only speaker for the farmers, and he spoke very strongly against the action of the line elevator companies in selling farmers' grain which had been ordered held and then charging the farmer storage on his grain when it had already been sold. Mr. Langley contended it was a crime to give the farmer this kind of treatment.

After some little discussion it was decided by the board to adjourn the meeting to some future date in order that the farmers' representatives may have an opportunity to present their case as to why the "hybrid ticket" should not be reinstated.

Prospects are for a real struggle with the three farmers' elevator companies and the three farmers' associations on one side and the line elevators on the other side.

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COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE

Arrangements have been practically completed for a conference in Winnipeg in July between the leaders of the organized farmers of the three prairie provinces and the Western Bankers' Association. At this conference the question of better service from the banks to the farmers will be the subject under discussion. It is expected that the conference will occupy one full day. The following day is to be devoted to a conference between the leaders of the organized farmers and the mortgage loan and trust companies to clear away the difficulties and the grievances which the farmers hold against the usages of at least some of the mortgage companies.

These arrangements were made at a meeting of the sub-committees of the farmers' representatives and the commercial interests in Winnipeg last week. Representatives of the farmers present were: H. W. Wood, Carstairs, Alta.; J. A. Malarg, Moose Jaw, Sask.; C. A. Dunning, Regina, Sask.; R. McKenzie, R. C. Henders and G. F. Chipman, Winnipeg. The business men were represented by Jos. Campbell, of the Trust and Loan Co.; H. J. Mylius, Standard Drug and Chemical Co.; Henry Detehen, manager of the Credit Men's Association; Vere C. Brown, superintendent, Bank of Commerce; W. D. Galvin, Retail Lumbermen's Association, and J. H. Curle, Retail Merchants' Association.

In addition to these two conferences to be held in July it was arranged that another general meeting of the joint committee of commerce and agriculture would be held in November if arrangements could be made, or, if not, would be held early in the New Year. At this general conference there will be a discussion on the question of tariff and taxation in its relation to all classes in the community. R. C. Henders has introduced the resolution, and has been appointed to prepare a written statement in favor of the resolution which he has presented. The statement will be sent out in advance to all members of the joint committee in order that they may be in a position to discuss it when the meeting is held. Another subject on the program for the general conference is the relationship between the farmers, retailers and wholesalers. J. B. Musselman has been appointed to draft the paper on this subject and to send it out in advance to the members of the committee. Another important matter which the joint committee of commerce and agriculture has decided to take hold of is the marketing and distribution of small farm produce, such as butter, eggs, etc., from the farm to the consumer. It was the general opinion that there was an enormous waste and a consequent loss to the farmers in the marketing of these products, and every member of the sub-committee felt that if possible something should be done to make these industries more profitable to the farmers. A committee was appointed to investigate this subject and report to the general conference.

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8 ft. x 2 ft. x 8 ft. 11 1/2 lbs., \$14.00

From Factory to Farmer at Factory Prices

Galvanized Steel Hog Feeder

No. 1—6 feet long, capacity 16 bushels, weight 200 lbs. Price..... **\$24.50**

No. 2—8 feet long, capacity 21 bushels, weight 260 lbs. Price..... **\$28.75**

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18 barrel—\$42.00

CANADIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE

The Canadian Council of Agriculture held their quarterly meeting in the offices of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Winnipeg, on April 27 at 10 a.m. The members present were: President J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; Vice-President H. W. Wood, Carstairs; T. A. Crerar, Geo. Langley, G. F. Chipman, R. C. Henders, R. J. Avison, C. E. Dunning, Rice Jones, J. S. Wood and Secretary R. McKenzie. The secretary presented applications for membership in the council from the Ontario Farmers' Co-operative Company, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company. On motion of H. W. Wood and R. C. Henders, these applications were accepted and the three organizations declared members of the council.

Arrangements were made for a committee to look into the apple situation in Ontario and the United States, and submit a report at the next meeting of the council, making a recommendation as to the course of action our associations should take in purchasing their fall and winter supply of apples. T. A. Crerar, G. F. Chipman and R. McKenzie were appointed a committee to: (1) Revise the constitution; (2) Suggest methods whereby the finances of the council may be increased; (3) Report as to the best methods of getting the finances upon a stable and satisfactory basis, and further that this committee complete their report as early a date as possible, send a copy of same to each affiliated organization, and that this report be then considered at the next following meeting of the council.

The council held a conference with the executive of the Free Trade League with a view of devising ways and means for the two organizations to co-operate in a propaganda in the interest of freer trade. The sub-committee of the Joint Committee of Commerce and Agriculture, consisting of five business men and five members of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, held a meeting on the evening of the 27th. All the members of the council attended the sitting of the Canadian Grain Commission, held in the board room of the Winnipeg Grain Commission on the 28th, and paid close attention to the arguments of the representatives of the grain trade in favor of the "Subject to Grade and Dockage" ticket and substitute for "Graded Storage" or "Special Bin" tickets.

MARKETING WOOL PROPERLY

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

Another defect in some wool is that it is full of chaff and dirt. Permitting sheep to feed from overhanging straw stacks is very bad practice, as the wool on the backs of the sheep will soon gather chaff, which considerably reduces its value. The fleeces of sheep that run over plowed ground fill with dirt, and the alkali properties of the soil damage the wool.

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

Never shear sheep on a dirty surface. Select a smooth, well swept clean floor. Put a bundle of hay in the centre of this space, and cover this over with a large canvas or blanket, thus making a soft pad upon which the sheep may be set while handling. The relative comfort which the sheep will thus enjoy will cause it to struggle less while clipping. Having caught your sheep, set it on its rump, leaning backwards against your knees. The head may

now be held over by the left elbow, while the shearing is done, with the right hand. Opening up the wool of the neck and belly, clip so that the fleece divides and falls both ways. As the process proceeds, cut off the fleece from the neck downwards, finishing up one side at a time. Keep the fleece from falling apart unduly.

Before rolling the fleece, shake lightly so as to remove all loose dirt. All heavy tags or badly discolored locks should be removed. Then spread the fleece, skin side down, on a swept floor. The outer edges are then folded over, and after that, commencing at the tail, roll up compactly. Never use binder twine to tie fleeces. The binder twine fibres get into the wool and cannot be taken out, except at considerable cost. As the vegetable fibres will not take wool dye, cloth made from such wool is damaged. It has been customary, with the longer types of wool, to draw out the neck wool, making a rope of it, and thus tying the fleece with a portion of itself. This rope becomes very difficult to untwist, and consequently this method of tying depreciates the value of the wool. The best method is to tie with special paper twine. If other string is used, it must be hard and smooth, and not made from sisal.

Regular wool sacks are supplied by most of the departments of agriculture at cost, but if the grower is shipping small quantities, less than 200 pounds, he may use ordinary clean jute sacks turned inside out, so as to avoid the



Hon. Augustus Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, who is much in his limelight at present in connection with the Sinn Fein uprising in Ireland

chance of the loose fibres along the seams mixing in the wool; or a number of cotton flour sacks may be sewn together to make a bundle. Never use sacks that will shed fibres among the fleeces. When packed full, sew the sacks up with smooth, hard twine.

Wool containing an excessive quantity of seeds, burrs, straw or chaff will grade as "rejected." Wool matted together is known as "cotted" wool. This condition usually results from ill health of the sheep, which causes a lack of yolk or grease in the wool. Wool containing numerous black, brown or gray fibres is graded as "gray" or "black," and such fleeces should be packed by themselves. Tags, dung locks or stained pieces should never be included with the fleeces, but kept separate.

Sudden changes in feed cause stomach and other troubles,—often the loss of the horse; feed in proportion to work done. You will find the following rations good: For light work—equal parts oats and bran, three-quarters of a pound per hundred pounds live weight, with good clean hay, one pound per hundred pounds live weight. For heavy work—gradually change the above ration to one of oats, five parts, and bran, one part, fed in the proportion of one to one and a quarter pounds per hundred pounds live weight and hay as above.

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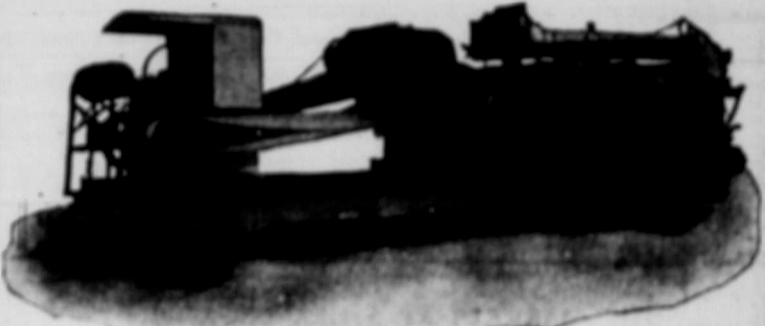
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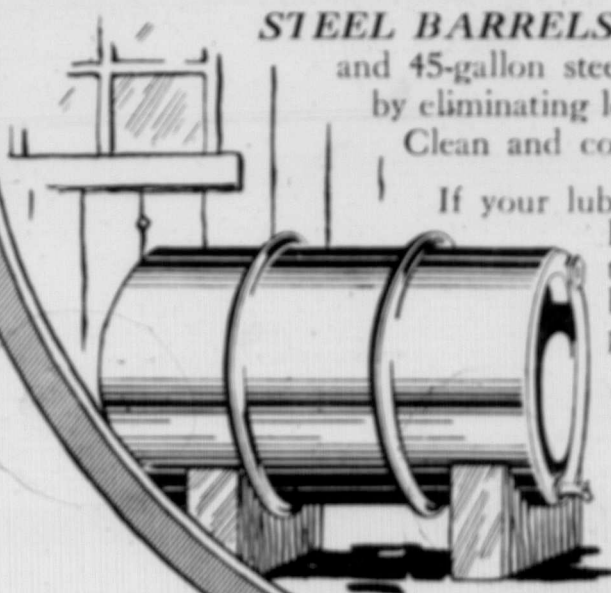
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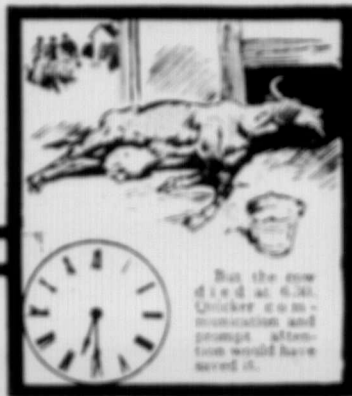
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 H. J. Bray, of Plympton, Man., says: "The telephone saved my life. I had been away for a holiday, took sick, got home as quickly as I could, my wife phoned for our doctor, he was away in the city but our agent got busy and located the doctor. My wife told him how I was feeling; he said he would be out as soon as possible, got here at 11 o'clock at night, examined me, said it was appendicitis and must be operated on right away. So was off to the city next morning, was operated on at 10 o'clock. The doctors said it was none too soon, another few hours and it would have been too late."
 A. Reusch, of Ottho, Sask., says: "I have had it now a little over eight months; it has not cost me quite \$20.00. In that time this \$20.00 has saved me \$500.00 or more in horses by being able to get the vet., in half the time. Not only that, I made over \$100.00 by being able to keep in touch with the local Grain Buyers and was enabled to sell my grain for the best figure."
 R. G. Thomson, of Clinton, Ont., says: "In case of an accident or sudden illness, its value cannot be reckoned with in dollars and cents. I know of one case where a woman took the wrong medicine by mistake, and had the doctor been twenty minutes later he could not have saved her life."

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