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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Winnipeg Man

October 17, 1917

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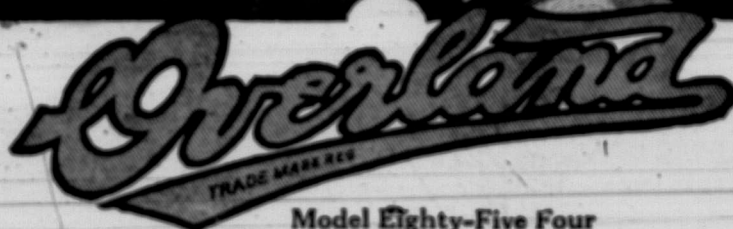
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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

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Our Ottawa Letter

Union Government Formed—Its Personnel—Coalition Replaces Conservatives (By The Guide's Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Oct. 13.—The organization of a Union administration, the first coalition since Macdonald and Brown joined hands to achieve Confederation, has been the momentous development of the week at the capital. The line up at present with the cabinet practically completed includes representatives of both parties from Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta. British Columbia's representation is Conservative and so is Nova Scotia's, while New Brunswick and Saskatchewan have Liberal ministers. Prince Edward Island continues without representation. Within a day or two it is expected that a Liberal would be brought in from Nova Scotia and a Conservative from New Brunswick, the latter to fill a new portfolio to be created, and which would make possible the inclusion of a representative of Labor in the new ministry. The strongest objections to union government have undoubtedly come from New Brunswick, where party politics run high. Mr. F. B. Carvell, who was sworn in yesterday at one o'clock, was the latest addition to the cabinet to come in and his political opponents will probably not be satisfied until a Conservative minister from New Brunswick province is also named.

Personnel of New Government

The new government as it stands today is as follows: Premier and secretary of state for external affairs, Sir Robert Borden; president of the privy council, Hon. N. W. Rowell; minister of finance, Sir Thos. White; minister of militia, Gen. S. W. Mewburn; minister of militia overseas, Sir Edward Kemp; minister of railways and canals, Hon. J. D. Reid; solicitor general, Hon. Hugh Guthrie; minister of justice, Hon. J. C. Doherty; minister of marine and fisheries, Hon. C. C. Ballantyne; minister of interior, Hon. Arthur Meighen; minister of customs, Hon. A. L. Sifton; minister of agriculture, Hon. T. A. Crerar; minister of immigration and colonization, Hon. J. A. Calder; minister of labor (still vacant); secretary of state, Hon. Martin Burrell; Postmaster general, Hon. H. E. Blondin; minister of inland revenue, Hon. A. Sevigny; minister of public works, Hon. F. B. Carvell; without portfolios, Hon. Frank Cochrane, who will later take over the direction of the C.N.R., and Sir James Loughheed.

It will be observed by those familiar with political matters that the ministry includes 11 Conservatives—Borden, White, Kemp, Reid, Doherty, Meighen, Burrell, Blondin, Sevigny, Cochrane and Loughheed. The Liberals, including Hon. T. A. Crerar, representative of the organized farmers, number eight—Rowell, Mewburn, Guthrie, Ballantyne, Carvell, Crerar, Sifton and Calder. Should Premier Murray, of Nova Scotia or Hon. A. K. MacLean come into the cabinet, the Liberals will have a representation of nine, while the addition of a Conservative from New Brunswick would give the Conservatives ten ministers with portfolios and two without. When Hon. Frank Cochrane goes to the

C.N.R. it is altogether likely that Dr. Michael Clark may be called in. It is understood he was asked to join the cabinet but he declined the honor. Hon. J. A. Calder's portfolio of colonization



HON. T. A. CRRER

Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada in the Union Government recently formed. Mr. Crerar will retain his position as President of the United Grain Growers and a leader of the organized farmers.

and immigration is a new one, the interior department being divided between Mr. Meighen and the new Liberal minister from Saskatchewan.

The relinquishment by Sir Robert Borden of the presidency of the Council to Mr. Rowell caused some surprise, but it is not without precedent. In this connection it is pointed out that Hon. Alex. MacKenzie, for four years Premier of Canada, did not preside over the cabinet councils, while in Britain it is the exception rather than the rule that a prime minister is also president of the council.

Long Drawn Out Negotiations

So much for the personnel of the new cabinet. Now a word as to how its organization was brought about. The details of the negotiations must naturally remain a secret with those who took part in them, but to the onlooker it was apparent that the two camps experienced a great deal of difficulty in getting together, while it is frankly confessed that many matters were left over for re-adjustment and settlement until after the actual organization of the ministry. No official announcement has yet been made as to the basis of agreement, if any, on matters of domestic policy, the selection of Unionist candidates, etc. Doubtless the members of the new government are themselves wondering whether they

would be able to get along amicably or whether, in the words of the late J. Israel Tarte, they will "fight like blazes." They fully realize that the Union government is an experiment in many ways distasteful to thousands of strong party men on both sides and that the almost unanimous benediction of the press which has marked the formation of the government will be followed in due course by words of candid criticism.

It was not until the "wee sma" hours of Friday morning that the Union government negotiations reached the point where the prime minister was definitely able to state that his purpose had been achieved. On Wednesday night the prospects had become dubious. On Thursday the negotiators got together again and reached a tentative agreement which it was stated depended upon the inclusion in the ministry of Hon. Geo. Murray of Nova Scotia. Mr. Murray arrived in the evening and joined the Liberal group. Throughout the long hours intervening until one o'clock on Friday morning the Liberals remained in conference while Sir Robert Borden sat in his office in the east block awaiting the arrival of the Liberals to be sworn in. They did not come. At one o'clock, however, Messrs. Rowell and Calder arrived and after a short conference with Sir Robert the prime minister was able to tell the representatives of the press that Union government had been achieved and definite announcement would follow soon. The following noon the ten ministers with the few exceptions already indicated were sworn in.

Laurier's Attitude

Throughout the week Sir Wilfrid Laurier who will undoubtedly lead the straight Liberal forces in the coming fight has preserved a sphinx-like attitude. While undoubtedly keenly regretting the split in the Liberal ranks he is said to be glad that the atmosphere has at least cleared. He will in all probability issue a manifesto shortly outlining his position.

An agreement between Liberals and Labor not to oppose one another is talked of and may be consummated.

Next week more should be known of the nature of the agreement on which coalition is based apart from unity of purpose in regard to the war.

It will be noted that other than Messrs. Carvell and Guthrie the Union is one of Dominion Conservatives with



HON. A. L. SIFTON Recently Premier of Alberta, now Minister of Customs in the Union Government at Ottawa.

provincial Liberals. To what extent the Federal line-up of the Liberals will remain intact remains to be seen. Apparently, while the coalition lasts the Conservative party gives way to the Unionists. The situation is not dissimilar to that in England when the Chamberlinites merged with the Conservatives as a protest against Gladstone's Home Rule Policy and formed the Unionist party which still lasts.

Vice-Admiral Von Capelle, the German Minister of Marines has resigned. This action is the result of developments arising out of the mutiny which broke out in the German navy some days ago.

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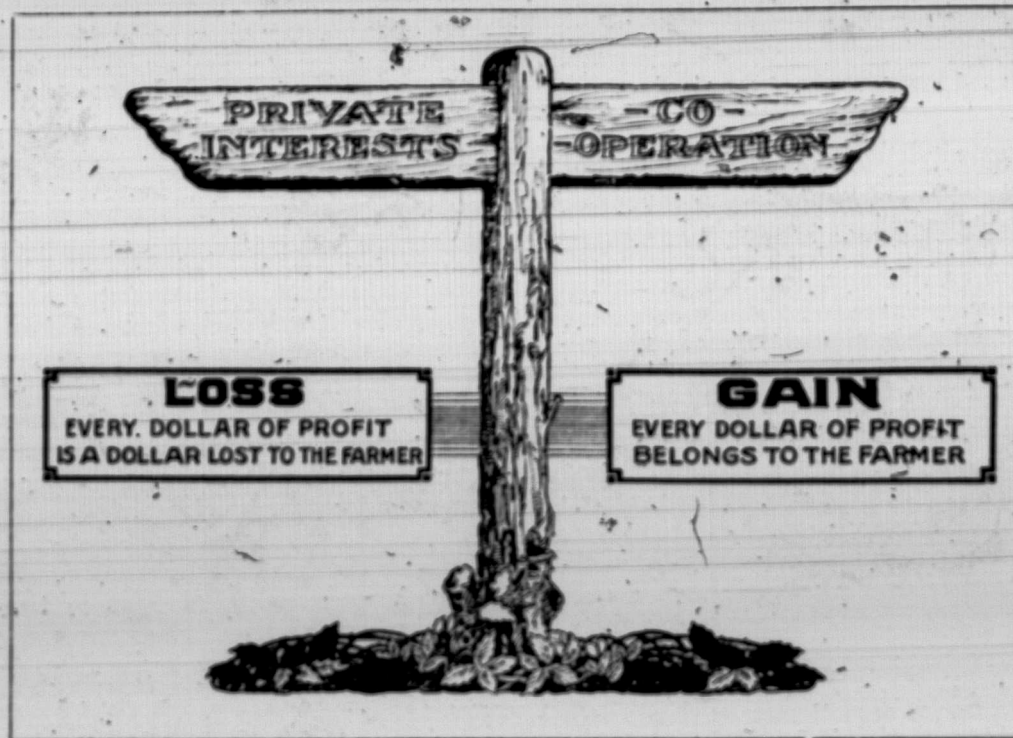
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 17, 1917

THE NEW GOVERNMENT

There will be generally a feeling of profound satisfaction throughout Canada that a Union government at Ottawa has at last been consummated. The chief regret is that it is not a truly national government such as it would have been possible to create had it taken place three years ago at the outbreak of the war. It would seem, however, that the new government represents pretty well all elements in Canada except organized labor and Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers. The latter of course, declined to enter a Coalition or Union government. But organized labor had no opportunity for any representation and it is a regrettable matter that it was overlooked. If the new government works well in harness it should prove one of the best that Canada has ever had at Ottawa. The weaker members of the late government have been dropped and all of the new men promise exceedingly well. Some of them have records of achievement which guarantee a success in their new work, provided full opportunity is afforded them for the exercise of their ability.

The new government is remarkable in that the new members have practically been conscripted to serve their country in the present national crisis. The job has sought the man and not the man the job as usual in politics. It is a distinct tribute to these men who have entered the government in answer to the call of duty, some of them at distinct sacrifices. Much credit is also coming to Sir Robert Borden for bringing these men into his government. It was not necessary to do so in order to win the election. Under the new Franchise Act and with the huge soldier vote it was practically an absolute certainty that the Borden government would come back to power with a good majority.

Despite his mistakes of the past, there is no doubt Sir Robert Borden has been honestly and conscientiously working for a coalition of all the parties before an election. He has even yielded his own position as president of the privy council to one of the new Liberal members, Hon. N. W. Rowell, the Liberal leader from Ontario. The spirit of the leading men on both sides of the government has been excellent and promises well for the future of the Union administration.

Western Canada is fortunate in the men selected in the new cabinet. No man ever has the confidence of all the people, but judging by the recent election, Premier Sifton of Alberta and Mr. Calder of Saskatchewan possess the confidence of the people of their provinces in as large a measure as any person reasonably could expect in the day of party politics as it is played. Both men have records of administration in their own provinces which have demonstrated their ability to administer the departments which they will have charge of at Ottawa. Both of them are imbued with the Western spirit and are radicals in the big policies in which the West is peculiarly interested. It is unfortunate that Hon. A. B. Hudson was not also included.

T. A. Crerar, for the past ten years President of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and more recently President of the United Grain Growers Limited, will be Minister of Agriculture in the new government. Mr. Crerar had no desire for his new office. He had a larger work to do in the West. He was urged, however, by some of his colleagues as well as by Sir Robert Borden that it was his national duty to enter the nation's service at the present time. Under the circumstances, he felt he could not honorably decline the responsibility. Mr. Crerar has a ten years record of achievement equalled by few men. For the past decade he has been in the thick of the fight which the organized farmers of the West have

waged for better conditions. On every front he has played his part and it can safely be said without disparagement to others that no one individual has contributed to the success of the organized farmers' movement in the prairie provinces in the same measure as T. A. Crerar. If his new position necessitates him leaving the organized farmers, it will be a loss difficult to replace. It will be the hope of the organized farmers that when the war is over he may again return to his work in the West. At this particular time the Minister of Agriculture is second in importance only to the Premier in a federal government. Upon the farmers of Canada devolves the necessity of providing food for the Allied armies, and it is the duty of the Minister of Agriculture to give the farmers every assistance and encouragement possible to produce that result. Mr. Crerar will bring to the Department a wide experience, clear judgment, intelligent sympathy and a genuine democratic outlook. From his past record we may be sure that he will not only assist farmers to produce more, but also to ensure that they will get a reasonable price for what they do produce.

We believe there will be a widespread feeling throughout Canada in favor of supporting the new government in every possible way. Naturally, the hidebound members of both the Liberal and Conservative parties were not in favor of a Union government. Canada is exceedingly fortunate that Sir Robert Borden was large enough to rise above mere party politics and bring to his government the best he could find on both sides. Our rotten party politics in Canada has been the curse of this country and never has the curse been greater than since the war began. Patronage should become a thing of the past under a Union government and profiteering should be brought to an end. If the Union government is what we hope for, it will be devoted to the cause of the people and to the support of the Allied armies in the winning of the war. It should no longer cater to the big interests who are able to supply the campaign funds. The new government is full of promise. The only wise patriotic thing to do now for every citizen is to judge them entirely on their records henceforth, and not by the past. They will not find it difficult to improve on the record of both the old parties and set a high water mark for national administration of the affairs of Canada.

What the line-up for the election will be is impossible to see at present. Laurier and his section of the Liberal party outside of Quebec have not announced their plans. Sir Wilfrid will no doubt carry Quebec almost solidly and some seats in Ontario. It may be that an understanding has been arrived at. The early future will tell us.

MANITOBA SHORT TERM CREDITS

Prairie farmers are this year experiencing in a minor degree results of the long and aggressive fight they have made for better credit facilities. In two provinces they have a long term loan or mortgage system in operation and in Manitoba and Alberta a system of short term rural credits was provided for at the last session of the legislature. In this issue of The Guide is told what has been accomplished under the Manitoba Act to date and it is worthy of the closest study by every reader. The main objects of the act in Manitoba was to provide credit for a longer period than usually allowed by our banks, and to many worthy men who could not secure the necessary banking accommodation. That the Manitoba system does this seems amply demonstrated for none can gainsay the immense value it has been in one small constituency this year, while others are

asking for an application of the system to their districts. It has greatly increased the possibilities of grain production in 1918, has decreased production costs, has increased the number of livestock and created a stronger community spirit. It is but fair to state that perhaps the credit accommodation provided by the banks is generally better than existed where the work has commenced in Manitoba. Many believe farmers will not co-operate in providing such mutual credit facilities and that recent prosperity has made any further credit instruments unnecessary. The experience in Manitoba is a complete refutation of both these theories.

But the Manitoba system has linked up with it a system of rural education under agricultural experts or county agents that has marvellous possibilities, indeed possibilities which have been proven out in hundreds of places in the other parts of Canada and United States. These men have been able to create a spirit of community co-operation between town and country and among agricultural, industrial, financial and commercial classes that is very marked indeed. It is a movement that should have every encouragement from all classes and the strongest of support from the government. Initial expense in establishing it is a small consideration; efficiency is the great thing.

GET READY FOR ELECTION

The formation of a Union government does not do away with the necessity for a general election. There is no parliament in Canada today. It passed out of existence two weeks ago and election must be held some time within the next five months and will probably be somewhere around the new year. It is the paramount duty of the people of the prairie provinces to get ready for this election. It is no time for sickly sentimentality. The new government is composed of the strongest men that could be pulled together from both parties. The Western representatives are three of the best men in the West. It is highly important that the candidates who are elected in the three prairie provinces should be of the highest type possible and truly representative of the Western spirit.

No milk and water fusionist candidate nor anything of the nature of a rubber stamp "win-the-war" candidate can truly represent the spirit of the Western people. The phrase, "win-the-war" candidate, sounds really so good that it has led a large number of ordinary clear thinking people widely astray. The promoters of this "win-the-war" candidate business seem to think that no candidate is a real and true patriotic supporter of the Allied cause if he has any red blooded ideas on any other important national subject. If the West sends down to Ottawa a large group of "win-the-war" candidates who have no policy on any other subject, it will be the biggest blunder this country ever made.

There never was greater need than at the present moment for an independent, progressive, intelligent and capable Western party. There never has been a better platform, nor in fact as good a one, prepared and drafted as what is known as the "Farmers' Platform," put out by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. We need in this country the largest possible number of candidates elected on that platform. It is not necessary that these men go down to Ottawa prepared to wage an immediate fight for the complete fulfillment of that platform. If there is to be a spirit of give and take in the new parliament, the Western people are prepared to do their part and to accept reasonable conditions. But the work of the Western

members of the cabinet will be much more effective and of greater value to Western Canada if in the House, there is a Western party with a progressive policy to support these men. The war will not last forever and when the war is over the fight will be resumed and carried on in real earnest to give the West that justice which has been denied it for so long.

Then is the time when we shall need these real progressive, radical Western members who are not hidebound to any political party and who have the courage of their convictions. Now is the time to elect them; it will be too late when the war is over. Such candidates as are elected on the Farmers' Platform are the very best and highest type of "win-the-war" candidates that could be selected in this country. They are prepared to support the prosecution of the war to the very fullest extent to bring victory to the Allied cause. But at the same time, they are prepared to support their own people and secure for them a square deal in our own domestic legislation. The farmers of the West should not allow themselves to be fooled by any appeal for fusionist or "win-the-war" candidates. They should go ahead as they have planned to do and elect candidates on the Farmers' Platform, and then they will have men at Ottawa who will look after the interest of the West as it should be looked after.

THE ELEVATOR STRIKE

The longshoremen's strike at the lake front which held up 12,000,000 bushels of grain at what was probably the most critical period in the history of lake shipping, did more than demonstrate the complexity of modern business. It called attention to two of the most significant movements of modern times. One of these is the growing strength of the labor movement with its fight for recognition of the union as its objective. The other is the impetus that has been given to government

control of public utilities and services by the war. The right to bargain collectively through an organization is one for which labor men have fought some of their fiercest industrial battles. It has been shown time and time again that organized workmen have been able to secure greater relative increases in wages than the unorganized. In order to secure their rights labor men have, like farmers, been forced to bring the weight of their organization to bear in the settlement of disputes. They are gradually securing the recognition of their organization as the means through which they are to work in the settlement of differences with their employers. The justification of the action of laboring men in this or that strike is not necessary to justify the principle of recognition of the union for which they are struggling. In the settlement of the strike at the lake front the men received at least partial recognition of their union. The future will probably show that this strike far from being a cause of unsettled conditions will make for greater industrial stability.

As to the taking over the control of the elevators under the War Measures Act, this is but another instance of the way in which the war is broadening the field of government activity in industry. One after another of our industrial arrangements have broken down under the stress of the war. Three years of the conflict have done more towards bringing about the day of government ownership of public utilities than would have been accomplished in a decade of peace. It is unlikely that a retrograde movement will set in after the war. The principle of government ownership will hold all the ground it has gained. Although the benefits accruing from the war are but as dust in the balance compared with the destruction and discouragement that it has caused, still some benefits will accrue from it. One of these is the extension of the principle of government ownership and control of public utilities.

Now is the time to secure stockers and feeders for the coming season. There will be big money in cattle feeding this winter. Ten to twelve thousand cattle are arriving weekly on the Winnipeg market now and a far too small proportion of these are going back to the country. It looks as though there was a serious liquidation in cattle supplies, as the receipts on the Winnipeg market this year have every month been double those of a year ago. A much smaller number are going back to Western feed lots than did last fall. This should not be as there is likely to be quite as much money in either feeding cattle for market before the first of April or in running them later or even until next fall. Prices of feed are high, but the margin of profit should be quite as good.

Get ready for the next war loan. Farmers should subscribe to this as liberally as anyone else. Its security is unimpeachable. You can get your money at any time on a few days notice; the interest rate is infinitely better than you can secure in the bank, so why not buy war bonds?

Every freight car that travels only partly loaded represents a waste that this country can but ill afford. Freight cars should be loaded as near to capacity as possible. By so doing we will enormously increase the carrying capacity of our railroads.

MR. CRERAR RETAINS CONNECTION
T. A. Crerar informs The Guide just as we go to press that he is not severing his connection with the organized farmers. He will continue as president and general manager of the United Grain Growers Limited. Mr. Crerar states that he is not entering a party government but is going into the Union government as a representative of the organized farmers.



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Money When You Need It

The St. Andrews Rural Credit Society and Manitoba's Short Term Credits Act.



G. W. PROUT, M.P.P.
Father of the Manitoba Rural Credits Act.

Suppose you had a farm of 200 acres, worth \$40 an acre, 115 of it under cultivation and a mortgage of only \$400 against it; \$3,000 worth of stock and implements, plenty to properly work the land under cultivation; a crop worth \$3,000 and a conscience that was a perpetual source of worry to you while you owed money, that egged you on unmercifully until you were square with the world. Then suppose you went to your bank and asked for a loan of \$500 to carry you over the busy fall season so that you would not need to stop work to haul out your grain and thus lose valuable time you needed to put a final touch on your summerfallow and do all the fall plowing possible. Would you feel sore if you didn't get it, especially since you offered a lien on your threshed grain and only wanted the money for about three months? The chances are you would not only feel sore but disgusted not only with "your" bank but with banks in general, particularly since you were daily being bombarded with barrels of good advice on the necessity of producing every bushel of grain possible to feed the Allies and save the Empire.

Such at least was the experience of a farmer near Selkirk, Manitoba, in the fall of 1916. His possessions included all those just mentioned, he is a rugged hard working honest farmer of Scotch extraction but he couldn't get one dollar from the bank he called "his" bank and he was under the impression that most banks were similar. He thereby undoubtedly failed to give to many branch bank managers the credit due them and proper credit even to the general policy of the head office of that particular bank; he became a bitter advocate of bank reform for what had he to do with general policies? He wanted money, he had all the security any reasonable man should ask but it availed him nothing. His case was an extreme one but he wasn't the only man by any means in that district who wanted money and couldn't get it. There were plenty of them. They couldn't hope to reform the Canadian banking system just then and they hadn't time to do it, much as some of them wanted to. But they were ready to endorse any movement that would help put into effect the advice so freely offered them.

The Manitoba Rural Credits Act

The chance to give effect to their convictions was not so far away. Fully acquainted with the benefits that could accrue to many farmers from a freer use of money a man had been working on a concrete plan to give such men an opportunity to get that money when they needed it most and for a period that would best suit them. After long and careful study of rural credit systems in other countries both by reading, travelling and practical experience in some of them, George W. Prout, member for Kildonan and St. Andrews constituency presented to the 1917 session of the Manitoba Legislature a Rural Credits Act which received the royal assent on March 9. This is the so-called short term rural credits measure and it promises to be a mighty influence in upbuilding agriculture in Manitoba.

The act provides for the incorporation of a rural credit society in any municipality on the application of 15 farmers to the governor-in-council. An officer is then appointed by the government to act as secretary-treasurer of the society until the organization is completed when such an officer is appointed permanently. Though 15 farmers can secure the incorporation of a society they cannot commence business until 50 members have been secured, who have subscribed for one share of stock (\$100) each and paid up ten per cent. of the amount applied for. With the 50 farmers as members and their ten per cent. paid the provincial government subscribes for a sum equal to one half that subscribed by the farmers, i.e., for \$2,500 and the municipality in which these farmers are located for a sum equal to half that subscribed by the farmers, i.e., \$2,500, thus making a total capitalization for the society of \$10,000. Two or more municipalities may co-operate in subscribing this sum but in no case must the total municipal subscriptions exceed 50 per cent. of that subscribed by the farmers. The municipal subscription may be in municipal bonds. Thus a basis for a line of credit at the bank is established having behind it the capital

By E. A. Weir, B.S.A.

subscribed by 50 farmers, plus the subscriptions of the rural municipalities and the province of Manitoba.

When organization of the society is complete, the management of the business is vested in a board of nine directors, three elected by the members of the society, three named by the municipality, and three appointed by the government of Manitoba. The directors appointed by the government must include a graduate in agriculture, who becomes government supervisor of agriculture in the district, district representative, or county agent, as you may wish to call it. One of the directors acts as secretary of the society and must be a capable accountant. The secretary will be the only paid official of such a society.

Uses To Which Loans May Be Devoted

The act is specifically framed to provide for

farming, ranching, dairying or other like operations.

5. The payment of the cost of preparing land for cultivation.

All loans of course are guaranteed by the society and each member becomes responsible to the extent of his stock subscription but no more, and for the payment of his own borrowings. The safety of the joint security provided under the act enables the society to borrow money from the bank at six per cent. This is re-loaned to the farmer at seven per cent. on his note and the security of the society is the animals, machinery, goods or personal property of any kind purchased, or partly purchased with the proceeds of the loan obtained through the society, together with the offspring of these animals and the crops or other products grown upon any lands for the working of which the loan was secured.

The notes covering these loans mature not later than December 31 of the year in which the loan is made. Thus one of the most difficult phases of rural financing should be overcome by this act. Practically all bank loans are put out on three months notes and the farmer has scarcely made one trip to town after taking out the loan before he begins to wonder whether the banker will renew the note or not. If he happens to have money then he can put up and perhaps curtail operations accordingly. If he hasn't money he is immediately under an obligation to the banker to have the note renewed, which may be done and

may not be done. The Rural Credits Act saves both the banker and the farmer the worry incidental to the frequent renewal of these notes. The society becomes responsible for their payment to the bank and the farmer to the society. But where the loan is for machinery or livestock, or for any other purpose from which returns cannot reasonably be realized by due date, the loan may be renewed from year to year on approval by the directors of the society.

The Actual Facts To Date

When Mr. Prout brought this bill before the Manitoba legislature, there was doubt in the minds of many as to its feasibility. Some did not believe 50 farmers in Manitoba would join together to provide co-operative security for one another's credit, let alone 50 in any one municipality. Others thought of course, as usual, such societies weren't needed, farmers had enough money or if they hadn't, all they needed to do was ask for it and get it at the bank. In short, a large body of the public received the bill with hope-but skepticism. Mr. Prout was asked if 50 farmers could be got in his district to form a society. He was certain of it. He knew one man in Selkirk alone who had carried an average annual credit on his books for farmers for ten years of \$30,000 and almost entirely outside of his own business, credit which the banks should have been carrying. And his faith in the co-operative spirit of the farmers in that district was soon justified by the formation of the St. Andrews Rural Credit Society with 52 members in the rural municipalities of St. Andrews and St. Clements. The headquarters of the society is at Selkirk.

I visited Selkirk and some of the members of this society at their farms on October 2 and discussed the operation of the society with the secretary and a number of the directors.

On this page is shown the form used by the society for the application for loans. The first application was approved by the directors on June 6 and about 25 loans, averaging approximately \$550 each have been made. They run from \$150 up to \$2,000 and they cover practically everything for which money can be borrowed under the act except the purchase of seed.

Seventeen loans were for breaking land and large areas have been broken up in that district solely due to the extended credit provided by the society. A careful inspection of the farms of the various applicants was made by a representative of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and a detailed



Money borrowed through the society is being used for a great variety of purposes, among which is the purchase of dairy, feeder and stocker cattle.

loans over a definite period to carry on regular farming operations. Hence the Rural Credits Act specifically states loans shall be for any of the following purposes.

1. The purchase of seed, feed or other supplies.
2. The purchase of implements and machinery.
3. The purchase of cows, horses, sheep, pigs and other animals.
4. The payment of the cost of carrying on any

No. 22

APPLICATION FOR LOAN

I, John William Brown of the Municipality of St. Clements in the Province of Manitoba hereby apply to "The St. Andrews Rural Credit Society" for a loan of Twelve Hundred Dollars (\$ 1200) under the terms of "The Rural Credits Act," to be used for the following purposes:

For purchase of Cattle	\$ 300 ⁰⁰
For purchase of Machinery	\$ 50 ⁰⁰
For expenses of putting in and taking off Coop.	\$ 350 ⁰⁰
For Clearing and breaking	\$
50 acres. This part I wish	\$
renewed	\$ 500 ⁰⁰
	\$ 1200 ⁰⁰

and I agree to repay the said loan on or before the thirty first day of December 1917, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the dates the same or parts thereof are assigned to date of payment.

John W. Brown

June 8th 1917

APPROVAL

To the Dominion Bank
The St. Andrews Rural Credit Society hereby approves the foregoing application and guarantees the payment of the said loan

Passed by the Directors, this 10th day of June 1917

J. W. Hooper Chairman

A typical application for a loan, approved by the Board of Directors.

Continued on Page 22

Co-operation in Denmark

V.---Results of Co-operation---Improved Land System---Rural Education---Increased Production

By L. Smith-Gordon and Cruise O'Brien

It is a noteworthy fact that every observer who writes about the economic condition of Denmark attributes the great agricultural prosperity of its people to the influence of co-operation. As we have seen in the first article of this series, before the beginnings of co-operation, the agricultural industry in Denmark was threatened with grave danger, if not with extinction. Denmark owes very little of her agricultural success to the beneficent gifts of nature. Her soil is not rich enough, nor is her climate of a kind likely to please the farmer. Indeed there are degrees of frost on as many as 116 days in the year, and the number of days on which there is both a rain and a snowfall averages 156 per annum, whilst the average number of hours of sunshine per annum is only 1,200. Yet by the co-operative movement and the close association between the scientist's laboratory and the small holder's farm which the co-operative movement influenced and fostered, the Danish small holder is now in a position which gives serious pause to those who contend that any system of land tenure based upon small holdings is bound to be uneconomic and unprofitable unless great natural advantages obtain.

An Iniquitous Land Tenure System

Before we go on to summarize the results which the co-operative movement has achieved for Denmark it will not be out of place to give some account of the Danish system of land tenure. As in Ireland a complete revolution has taken place since the eighties in the method by which land is held. Before the passing of the Acts which enable small holders to be proprietors of their own farms the Danish small farmers labored under a system which made it almost impossible for them to eke out anything but the scantiest subsistence from the soil. The tithes system bore heavily upon them, and they were obliged when called upon, to give the service of their labor to their superior landlord, with the result that as the time when their own farms required their labor coincided with the time—such as the harvest—when the landlord required it, many of the small farmers were unable to attend to the pressing work of their own holdings. During the latter part of the 19th century, by the establishment of credit unions in order to enable "Danish small holders" to purchase their holdings, and by the encouragement of landed proprietors to sell (a legislative enactment was made enabling proprietors to sell a portion of their entailed land to their tenants) the state brought it about that the Danish peasantry now own most of their holdings. There is only a small portion (27%) of the total number of farms which is under rent, and as time goes on, even this 27% will become the property of the people.

Encouraging Small Holdings

In the Acts of 1899, 1904 and 1909, the state provided for the purchase of small holdings on the credit of state money advanced to the farmers in respect of 90 per cent. of the purchase price. The restrictions which the state imposes in the working of this scheme are: that the small holder who desires to buy with state credit must not be under 25 nor over 50 years of age; that he must give a guarantee with two securities that he is a well conducted citizen and capable of managing his farm, and that he has not sufficient capital to purchase the holding without state assistance, but has enough to enable him to work his farm on an economic basis. The holding which he proposes to purchase must not be less than two and a half acres, nor must its purchase price exceed £360.

It is undoubtedly true that many people hold that Denmark is a country more suitable for the large farmer with capital than for the small holder, and although many of the holdings are rather too small for the best results, it is a significant fact that with this very intensive culture, although the price of land has increased since 1870 by 53.8 per cent., the annual value of the harvest has increased during the same period over 100 per cent.

Of the holdings of Denmark only 800 have more than 600 acres; 1,600 are between 300 and 600, while there are 116,000 less than eight acres. The division which the Danish legislature makes of holdings is into manors, possessed by large land owners—farms which are medium holdings; and small holdings which are very small farms bought, as we have described, with state aid. It is interesting to note that laborers may purchase small holdings and many observers think that the trend of events in Danish agriculture will lead to the creation of co-operative societies of existing small holders who will co-operate to work their land and will pool their profits, thus effecting a great saving in the working and overcoming the undoubted disadvantages of working single handed, a property which is too small to allow of the continuous use of a standard equipment. Thus, great as has been the triumph of co-operation in Denmark, more and more co-operative enterprise is bound to come, and the

co-operative method is likely to be applied to solving the remaining problems of land tenure. In the official Statistisk Aarbog of Denmark there are interesting tables showing in detail the distribution of co-operative societies amongst the people.

A Nation of Co-operating Farmers

In the census taken in July, 1909, we find that in the whole country there were 154,602 farmers members of co-operative dairies, owning between them 1,059,359 cows; of this number, 75,000 owning 500,000 cows were holders of less than 60 acres, whilst there were only 12,000 persons who were members of dairies which were non-co-operative. Affiliated to the co-operative abattoirs were 86,510 holders owning between them 926,886 pigs; of these, 45,619 people owning 442,405 pigs were holders of property under 60 acres. In the egg exporting societies there were 48,172 members owning over 3,000,000 hens. The cattle exporting societies, the horse breeding societies, the pig raising societies and the sheep raising societies have between them a membership of about 60,000 members. Turning to the co-operative store societies, we find the total number of members in 1914 was 243,855, of whom



The Agriculturist is, by the Tradition of his Industry, a Bad Bookkeeper

7,225 were in Copenhagen and the remainder in rural districts and country towns.

Few Extremes of Poverty and Riches

When we consider that the population of Denmark is less than three millions these figures will sufficiently indicate that the co-operative movement has taken possession of the whole people and has spread its net over the whole country. The standard of living is lower, not unnaturally in Denmark; than it is in rich, industrial countries like England. Much more margarine for example, is consumed, although it is an interesting fact that in the budgets of family expenditure compiled by the Danish government, the returns show that the Danish artisan alone, amongst the various classes of the community, consumes more butter than he does margarine. Yet, notwithstanding that the standard of living is low, there are not such extremes of poverty and riches as in great industrial countries. Observers place it on record that the Danish agricultural laborer is on the whole, better clothed, better fed and more comfortably housed than most of his class in Germany, France or England.

Unlike most countries in which it is difficult for the agricultural laborer to become anything else, he may in Denmark, if he is thrifty and attends to his work, avail himself in time of the state-aided facilities for obtaining a little property of his own. It has often been observed that the standard of work in agriculture in Denmark is so much higher than that of countries like England and Ireland, that the Danish farmer, in order to raise his subsistence from the soil, has to labor much more strenuously than his competitor with a life well balanced between work and recreation, and that he has no time for the cultivation of his mind. Although it is difficult to strike a happy medium between the inertness which we observe in many countries

and a life of over-toil, it is probable that the Danish farmer in working so hard as he does, does not exclude all possibilities of making his occupation pleasant and not overburdensome. It is certain indeed that the standard of rural education in Denmark is much higher than in many agricultural communities. Not only is this so in regard to the usual subjects of education of a rural people, but it is true of their agricultural education as well. From the Royal Agricultural College in Copenhagen, which has 31 professors and 500 pupils, to the adult or popular high school, which have about 8,000 pupils of the agricultural and horticultural schools, to which the state makes a yearly grant of £26,000, every facility is offered to old and young to receive both ordinary and technical education.

In 1913-14, the last year for which we have statistics of the agricultural and the popular high schools, we find that there were 2,000 male and 300 female students in the agricultural schools, and 4,000 male and 3,000 female students in the popular high schools. In the agricultural schools 1,300 pupils were between 18 and 25 and over 400 were over 25 years, whilst in the popular high schools over 5,000 males and females were between 18 and 25 and about 700 were over 25.

In the agricultural schools there are courses in agriculture, horticulture, dairying and management. Most of the students in these schools follow the courses in agriculture, a fair number take the course in dairying and a small number in horticulture. In the popular high schools there are courses in general knowledge, suitable for those who had little education in their youth, courses in gymnastics, courses of a more advanced general character for those who want to finish the education they received in the primary schools, and technical instruction in the calling to which they belong, while for the girls there is an additional course in domestic economy. In the popular high schools most of the students, as one would suppose, follow the course in general instruction, a good number take the technical classes, about 100 take the course in gymnastics and about the same number a more advanced general course. In the popular high schools, artisans and villagers, small farmers and laborers, are to be found and the education of some of them is defrayed by the state.

Co-operation at the Base of Danish Industry

Some Danish industries which have now attained a remarkable size owe their present standard entirely to the co-operative movement. As we have seen in a previous article it was so with the bacon industry. At the start of the co-operative creameries there were not enough pigs in Denmark to utilize the separated milk, now the Danish bacon industry is in a sound and flourishing state. It was also so with the egg industry, although the egg trade was the last to come under the influence of the co-operative movement, and although a certain amount of leeway so far as membership goes has to be made up, it is nevertheless true that the export of Danish eggs has been tremendously increased by co-operation, whilst the still more important factors of securing quality by grading has been insisted on all through by the co-operative movement societies. The export is done through a central federation called the Danish Egg Export Corporation. To this corporation there are affiliated about 500 societies, with as we have seen above, a total membership of 48,172, owning between them 3,000,000 hens, that is to say, a fourth of the total number of hens in Denmark. The grading and packing of the eggs are done under the strictest supervision, and heavy fines are imposed by the federation on members who are found negligently or deliberately sending bad eggs for export. The egg export trade of Denmark has increased from 800,000 eggs in 1864 to 430,000,000 today. There is no doubt that this large trade has been in the main built up by co-operative methods and that the reputation which Danish graded eggs have is due to the stringent supervision of the export federation.

Eighteen Agricultural Experts Employed

What gives the Danish co-operative movement its chief significance for other countries is that the Danes realized that agriculture being their main industry, required thorough organization and should not be left under the haphazard methods which prevail still in many countries. The state, the scientists and the farmers themselves, when they once realized the value of co-operation in one branch of the farming industry, were not prepared to let it rest there. They proposed to apply it to every branch, and to aid and stimulate its application by providing the facilities which we have described for education of a technical as well as of a general character, and by placing at the service of the farmers the most authoritative expert advice in matters connected with agriculture which can be secured. Eighteen agricultural experts, two of whom are agricultural consuls, are employed

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The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY MARY P. McCALLUM

Lord, while for all mankind we pray,
 Of every clime and coast,
 Oh, hear us for our native land,
 The land we love the most!
 J. R. Wreford.

PACKING THE BOY'S BOX

It is scarcely too soon to begin packing the Christmas box for the boy overseas. Better far to send it off much too early than have it arrive after Christmas. Christmas is pretty much of a gloomy, dismal, and disappointing day for the bravest of us away from home when the box from home has not arrived. When Christmas morning arrives and there is yet no box bearing the home mark we try to be brave, and think that the home folks could not have failed to remember to send it in time, and we blame the express companies and the mails, or the storm, but sooner or later in the precincts of our little hall-room we give vent to our feelings and weep. Even after many years of Christmas away from home I feel "panicky" during the days of waiting for the box to come, for fear something will happen to it. Only once did something happen—and I warn you to dispatch your box to the boy overseas in plenty of time for it to arrive before Christmas day. When I multiply my panicky feelings by hundreds then do I get some idea of what the boys in France suffer when the coming of the box is deferred.

There are so many things about the Christmas box that comfort the boys overseas. I wish all of you who are planning to send boxes to some fellow over there could have heard Major Hinks of the military Y.M.C.A. in France tell about the boys and their Christmas boxes, and what those boxes meant to the boys there. But it was pretty hard for us women to hear tell of the boys whose box did not arrive, and harder yet to hear of the boy who didn't get his box because he had no one to send him a box. How would it be to send two boxes, one for the boy himself and the other for him to give the fellow who hasn't folks to send him remembrances of home. The men over there are all boys at heart and a surprise package holds just as much of pleasure and happiness and interested excitement now as it ever did.

But of as much importance in getting the parcel away to the boy in plenty of time is the packing of the box. Poor packing can be just as disastrous as tardiness. It isn't much fun on Christmas to find cigarettes and the maple fudge that sister makes so delicious, all mixed in a "goosey" sticky mass, and it is disappointing to find mother's best raspberry jam so mixed with tooth-picks and short-cake that they are almost beyond recognition. A tin soda biscuit box is the best thing I know of in which to pack the Christmas goodies for the boys. This must first be wrapped in heavy paper and later in cotton and finally sewed. The name should be plainly printed in indelible ink. The boys like jam, but an officer just returned to Winnipeg cautions against sending plum or apple jelly because they get plenty of that in their rations. Pack the jelly in a stone jar and seal with paraffine and waxed paper and there is little danger of the jelly spilling out or of the stone jar breaking. Each separate article should be carefully wrapped and packed so tightly that there is not the faintest possibility of rattling or becoming loose. The same officer advises packers of boxes to put in some candles, for the boy in his dug-out finds a dozen uses for wax candles. Most boys are glad of some safety matches securely packed in a tin box, and they also want tooth-picks. The officer mentioned above tells his friends to put in a few boat axes, some writing paper and envelopes and a couple of pencils. We all know how some of the news items from the home paper must give enjoyment to the boys so far away at Christmas-time, the homing season, so send him all you can find.

Then each individual mother knows better than anyone else the Christmas things that her boy likes best. She has an idea that if she remembers to send the date cookies or shortbread that he likes so well, that the Christmas spirit from home will envelope him and tide him safely through the loneliness of holiday time. But whatever you decide to send, send it soon and pack it well. You will have some bitter disappointments if you take time by the forelock, and if you pack with extra care.

ANOTHER WOMAN FOR LEGISLATURE

The results of the soldiers voting overseas in the recent Alberta provincial election have now been completed. Another woman is added to the provincial legislature of Alberta. She is Roberta Cathrine MacAdams, now serving in the Orpington Hospital, Kent, England. Miss MacAdams before the war was supervisor of domestic science in the Al-

berta schools and has done much toward organizing women's institutes of that province. She is a dietetic expert in the Canadian Army Medical Corps. Besides Miss MacAdams, there were 20 men candidates for the two legislative memberships.

Miss MacAdams says she has been elected to provide for the protection of the interests of overseas men and of their dependents and to see to it that their claims are regarded in any legislation which may be enacted. Her clientele is the 38,000 soldiers and nurses from Alberta, who are now in England and France. They were given the privilege of selecting two representatives.

CHILDREN'S FINANCIAL TRAINING

Shall I give my children an allowance? Shall I pay them for work? Shall I allow them to spend money as they wish? Or—shall I keep them as far as possible from knowledge and responsibility regarding money?

If the latter question is answered affirmatively, the others need no answer. It is true that children will inevitably learn something regarding the uses of money by seeing others buy things, but they will learn really to appreciate those uses only by buying themselves. It is a wonderful experience when a little three-year-old finds that he can exchange a penny for a stick of candy, and interest grows as he finds that two pennies will buy two sticks and that other products than candy can be bought with pennies, each requiring a certain amount of money. To see other people call for something and put down some money in payment for it, means little more to him at first than any ceremony, such as bowing or shaking hands. If your child never buys things himself he will, of course, be kept in ignorance of the real nature of money, so if you wish that condition, it is only necessary to let him have none to spend.

The next most effective means of keeping him ignorant of financial matters is to give or refuse him money as you see fit and to direct him just how and when to spend it. Almost equally dangerous is it to let him have money whenever he asks for it, feeling that he may spend it freely with the certainty that he can get more when that is gone. By any of these means the child may be kept more or less in ignorance of financial matters until he is grown and begins to do business for himself; and he is fortunate indeed if he does not suffer severely then for his lack of knowledge.

The most helpful training that children can have in money matters, is the experience of having a supply of money less than will supply all their wants and absolute freedom in spending that money for what they want most. Extensive investigations show that these experiences are denied the majority of the children in this country until they are 13 or 14 years or older.

The best financial training that is being given extensively today is being carried on under the United States Department of Agriculture. Before the organization of corn clubs and tomato clubs few farmers' children had any financial experience of their own. Now hundreds of thousands have become owners of property and producers of wealth, and almost inevitably they have in consequence had the experience that makes them creative, intelligent, law-abiding citizens. Good financial training renders money not the root of all evil, but the basis for the highest intellectual and moral development.—Edwin Asbury Kirkpatrick.

FEEDING THE CHILD OF FOUR

During the fourth year, milk still remains an important part of the child's food, but much of it may now be given in the form of bread and milk, milk soups, or milk puddings, or it may be poured over the cereal. Some children object to drinking milk, and in such cases it is wise to offer it under some such disguise. The cereal need no longer be strained but must be very thoroughly cooked. The diet at this time should include all the articles advised for the two earlier years, with the addition of more meats, vegetables, and fruits. Baked potatoes, with a little butter, are a staple food at this period. Bread and butter, or toast and butter, and plenty of hard crusts or zwieback are important. Egg or meat, such as roasted, boiled, or broiled beef, mutton, chicken or fish should be given at least once a day.

The child of four will probably thrive on three or four meals a day, the heaviest being taken in the middle of the day. If he appears to be hungry, a light lunch such as milk, may be given in the interval between breakfast and dinner or between din-

ner and supper, but no nibbling should be permitted between meals. A child should be taught to come to the table with that vigorous appetite for his food which leads to good digestion and assimilation.

Food should be carefully prepared to fit it to a child's powers and should be served in an appetizing fashion at proper intervals. Young children should not be offered "tastes" of the family meals, as this habit tends to destroy the appetite for the simple, rather restricted diet adapted to their need. Children should have an abundance of pure cool drinking water. This is especially important in summer when they are perspiring freely. If there is any doubt about the purity of the water it should be filtered or boiled, or both. Since it is always difficult for children to chew their food properly it should be finely minced, mashed, or softened for them throughout these early years. Never under any circumstances should children be given coffee, tea or strong cocoa. They should have no highly seasoned or spiced foods, rich pastries, raw vegetables, onions, corn, or cabbage. Bananas and all partly ripened fruit are apt to make trouble.

If children are inclined to be constipated they should have plenty of laxative foods. These are cereals, particularly oatmeal; the coarser breads, such as graham and whole wheat; fruit or fruit juice, particularly oranges and prunes; and vegetables like string beans, asparagus, and spinach.

Many children suffer from malnutrition, that is, they fail to secure the food materials they need for development and growth, and consequently they are undersized, pale, often slow and listless, and do not show the eager, alert habits of healthy children. Malnutrition may be due to lack of sufficient food of any kind, to improper food, bad cooking, or to some fault of digestion, or to illness which makes it impossible for the child properly to utilize the food he eats.

It is a wise precaution, therefore, if children are out of sorts, have decayed teeth, bad breath, or seem tired and disinclined to play, to have them examined by a good doctor, and to take all the trouble necessary to get them into sound eating habits. The neglect of these early symptoms may mean a lifetime of only partial health and efficiency.—Children's Bureau, Washington.

CARE OF MILK ON THE FARM

A little bulletin issued by the provincial Board of Health of Alberta on the care of the milk on the farm contains some very instructive facts pointing to the great care necessary in handling milk. It says, "Cleanliness, coolness, and freedom from disease in the cows is the basis of all pure milk. It is impossible to lay too much stress on these three points. Once the dairyman has these firmly fixed in his mind, and then lets his mind govern his actions, he is headed, in the right direction for procuring pure milk. Milk from healthy cows is practically germ-free and if kept from contamination and at the proper temperature, will remain so. It is not only dust and dirt getting into milk, but germs, carried with the dust and dirt, that multiply in the milk and cannot be removed by the ordinary process of straining."

"Do not use milk from diseased cows, especially when there is some udder disease, as the milk will be directly infected and may affect the health of those using it, especially children. Tuberculosis is the most common disease of cattle, and the milk in some cases may be infected. Milk from such animals should never be used, in fact it is contrary to the Public Health Regulations to sell such milk and punishable by a fine of \$50.00.

"Cows should not be fed any dry feed immediately before milking, on account of the dust involved. Discard the first few streams of milk from each teat, as it has been proved experimentally that much the greater number of germs are contained in this part of the milk. On account of the natural habits of the cow, particles of dirt, manure, etc., collect on the udder and teats, the germs multiply here and find their way along the teat duct to the milk cistern. These are washed out with the first streams of milk which consequently should be discarded.

"Before cows are milked they should be well groomed, and the flank, udder and teats well washed off and dampened. If this is not done, loose hairs, dirt and manure drop into the milk. The milk should take great care to see that his hands and garments are clean. No person who is ill should milk or in any way handle the milk. This is especially so if the person is sick with, or recovering from tuberculosis, typhoid, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or any contagious or infectious disease."

MOTHER

Nobody knows the work it takes
 To keep the home together;
 Nobody knows of the steps it takes,
 Nobody knows—but mother.

Nobody listens to childish woes,
 Which kisses only smother;
 Nobody's pained by naughty blows,
 Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of anxious fears
 Lest darlings may not weather
 The storm of life in after years;
 Nobody knows—but mother.

—Author Unknown.

October 17, 1917

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OUR WINTER PROGRAM

Topics for Weekly Meetings

Oct. 28.—Rally Night. Plans for work; a pioneers' night suggested; early experiences; a social time.

Nov. 4.—History of Rural Organizations. The Grange, The Patrons of Industry, Grain Growers and United Farmers; aims and expectations.

Nov. 11.—Rural Credit. The Manitoba Farm Loans Association, short-time credit; the Rural Credit Act.

Nov. 18.—The Women in Charge. Woman's work in the association, the community and the nation.

Nov. 25.—Nationalization of (a) Natural Resources; (b) Public Utilities.

Dec. 2.—Annual Meeting of Branch Associations.

Dec. 9.—Aims Held in Common by the Church and the Association.

Dec. 16.—Taxation and Free Trade. Patrick Edward Dove; Henry George.

Dec. 23.—Christmas Week.

Dec. 30.—The Coming Time. Social and political tendencies arising during war time; fore-gleams of the coming reconstruction.

Jan. 6.—The Livestock Industry. Co-operative marketing.

Jan. 13.—Convention Week.

Jan. 20.—Reports of delegates with special place to report of women's work; banquet or social function suggested.

Jan. 27.—Co-operation in Actual Working. Achievements; possibilities.

Feb. 3.—Women's Night. The rural home; social value; safe guarding; beautifying; tree planting; gardening.

Feb. 10.—Rural Education and its Problems.

Feb. 17.—Grain. (a) Seed selection; (b) Methods of marketing. A night with the grain company.

Feb. 24.—The Place of the Agricultural College in Rural Life.

March 3.—The Weed Problem. (a) The general situation; (b) Specific methods; your experience.

March 10.—The Functions of Government. (a) Municipal; (b) Provincial.

March 17.—The Federal Government, its functions and relationships.

March 24.—Results Gathered Up. A retrospect of the winter's work.

N.B.—For material dealing with the above topics watch the pages of The Guide. Two weeks before a topic is due it will be dealt with on the Manitoba page. Officers should make sure that as far as possible every member is a reader of The Guide.

GRAIN GROWERS' RALLY

Very much depends on a good start. For a successful season's meetings it is important to secure at the outset the sympathetic co-operation of those who are to be the workers of the course, and also to make the initial favorable impression upon the membership and upon the community which will lead them to expect good things during the weeks to come.

It is suggested that the meeting for the week in which October closes and November opens be a rally night, a gathering of the forces for an organized winter's work. There might be a short general program with bright literary and musical numbers. Special effort should be made to enroll new members. Plans should be considered for the winter's series of meetings. The general program issued for the province will be in the officers' hands. It should be carefully examined and considered. If it can be followed, arrangement should be made as to appointment of necessary committees, leaders, etc. If it can only be taken in part, the selection should be made. If certain subjects or functions external to the program should be given, place should be found for them and if possible a comprehensive plan outlined for what the branch wishes to accomplish.

Whole-hearted Co-operation

Every effort possible should be made to secure the whole-hearted co-operation of those whose vocation it is to serve the community in any public capacity. Invite, urge, compel them with all necessary mission to assist in the community service which the Grain Growers are seeking to render. Have them accept responsibility. Furnish them with a definite quota which is expected of them. Why shouldn't every local teacher and minister and banker and implement agent and blacksmith and store-keeper be impressed with the fact that the association is for him a channel of service which he cannot afford to ignore? Get him on your list at the

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

initial rally and keep him there by furnishing him with ideas and opportunities. Have faith in your principles and in your purpose to carry out these principles, and others will be led to have faith in them also.

Central to the Branches

The Central office wishes to draw the attention of local officers and workers very particularly to the program printed on this page. It is hoped that a very large proportion of our branches will find it possible to adopt it for the guidance of their winter activities. Week by week several columns will appear on the page dealing with the suggested topic—the matter appearing two weeks in advance of the time when it is to be taken up, thus giving opportunity for preparation. Thus the material on today's page deals with the prospective meeting to be held during the week beginning October 28. Next week's page will contain material for the week beginning November 4, and so on.

It is recognized that in some branches local circumstances will prevent taking up the program in full. That is no reason why such parts of the series as can be used should not be taken-up. If you

directly connected with the regular course of studies, but dealing with topics which are of practical interest to Grain Growers, will appear on the Manitoba page, and the hope is that thus every branch from Bowsman and Winnipegosis to Copley and Emerson may be encouraged to do some definite and as far as possible systematic educational work during the winter season.

PIONEERS' NIGHT

It is a good thing for progressives sometimes to look back along the way they have come. It is a good thing for a community sometimes to live over again in thought the vanished years. We honor the brave men and women who faced isolation and privation and toil in the days of old, laying the foundations. Some of them have gone on the farther journey—have already crossed to that bourne from whence no traveller returns. But some of them are with us still and our suggestion is that we should give them precedence on Rally Night in our local associations—that we gather as many of them as we can and as many of our young people as we can and in

THE ASSOCIATION FOLDER

The Central office wishes to direct the attention of every Manitoba Grain Grower to the program folder being issued to our branches this week. It contains the program as printed on this page and includes also some propaganda material which it is hoped will make it a ready instrument in the hands of our workers in introducing and commending the association and its work. One page summarizes what the association has done and another what it aims to do. Some independent testimony is quoted as to the standing and power attained by the farmers' movement and in concise form the folder presents just the material that a worker wants to impress upon those who have not yet entered the association. Every live Grain Grower should have a packet of these for enclosing in letters, for handing to inquirers, for circulating where they may do most good. They are furnished in packages from the Central office at a cent and a half apiece—a rate which is just sufficient to cover the cost of printing and postage. If the officers of every branch see to it that each member is handed a copy of the folder on Rally Night and urged to co-operate in circulating and using it in the extension of the movement, the next six weeks should see a very material strengthening of the membership of the association. A package of 50 to start with will give the members of your branch a chance to see what they can do with it. Order your supply today.

cannot have your rally night in the week of October 28 have it later, but be sure to "make a night of it" and have a crowd and something to interest them.

Full Local Autonomy

You may find some particular topic suggested not workable, or not as profitable as some other topic you have in mind. That means you will exercise your freedom in planning and choosing what will be best. If you have a chance some week to get a speaker from outside your branch whose presence and message will more truly inspire your people than the set topic, get the speaker.

So long as you are unitedly and purposefully working together, details of methods and dates and topics may well be left in local hands. The program is issued as a suggestion and as furnishing a line along which the Central office will have some chance of assisting local effort. Central exists for the purpose of promoting the work of every branch and welcomes every opportunity of rendering assistance. If there is any problem unsolved or any line in which help can be given, we trust that members and officers will not hesitate to write and afford us the opportunity of doing our share.

Women's Work

The ideal of the Manitoba Grain Growers is that there should be full and complete co-operation of the women with the men while affording the fullest freedom to each sex to discuss apart special topics as may be desirable. It is hoped that this ideal will be carried out in the working of this program so that women may have their true place in every meeting. Two nights in the list have been specially set apart exclusively for topics associated with women's work in order that the fullest opportunity may be afforded for adequate discussion. From time to time special articles not

homely social fashion talk over the "brave days of old."

In our hurried forward-looking life we in this West land have given little attention to local history. The opportunity for securing the facts is fast passing away. May it not be that the Grain Growers' Pioneers' Night may be the needed stimulus to organize local and general interest in gathering the material and filing, if not writing it up, that the adventure and romance and patience and heroism of those years may not be forgotten.

Much may be done even before the date set by a little careful planning. You have a dozen young men and women who can handle a lead pencil and pad. Why shouldn't they interview the pioneers who remain and secure from them their stories of the past. It requires no special training. Nothing elaborate need be attempted. A few leading questions as indicated on this page will elicit much that may be incorporated into a little story. You have three or four members or friends who have fuller training. To them you could assign the writing up of as many special paragraphs on particular phases of the early life. If some pioneer will consent personally to recount some of the experiences of the past, get him on your list; but by way of caution, allow no one individual to monopolize your time on the program. For the successful working out of this "Pioneer Night" plan, the chief responsibility must necessarily be on the local officials—no one can do the work from a distance. It is well worth while doing and with the necessary effort and the co-operation of the community there are few branches that should not make it a success. When your "Night" is over your committee ought to get together to review the event and to decide whether any of the material secured should be given publicity and

permanence. The Central office will be glad to hear from any branch as to its success in this Pioneers' Night function.

A Local History Catechism

The following queries will give some hint as to the line of investigation to be followed in working up a program. They should not be taken slavishly, but as indicating general lines of question. Locally the list might well be extended. See that somebody is responsible for every part, so that at your meeting you will have complete information. Who was the "first settler"? When and where did he locate? Where was the nearest base of supplies? The distance? The road? What provision was made for mail? How carried? How often? Were any Indians near? Their attitude in 1885? By whom and when were the first horses, cattle, sheep bought? When did church services begin. Early ministers? Dates of building? When was a school opened? Location? Building? The first local store? Pioneers in business; its base of supplies? Did special groups of settlers come from certain places? Prices of commodities? Details if possible? Prices of horses and other domestic animals? Description of an early journey from Ontario? Description of a trip from settlement to Winnipeg or other base of supplies? Important public men from the settlement? The courses of the old trails? The make-up of the old cart?

Name and Motto

Certain branches of the association have deemed it wise to adopt a distinctive name, sometimes in honor of a pioneer, sometimes in expression of a sentiment or an ideal which may prove attractive or stimulating, sometimes merely a pleasing, perhaps a poetical term which may distinguish the association. It is a matter which not all branches may deem necessary or wise, but if any branch not having taken action should decide to adopt a name or motto or both, rally night would be a suitable time to discuss it.

Such names as the following have been suggested: "Northern Star," "Maple Leaf," "Square Deal," "Get Together," "Community Workers," "Advance Canada," "Prairie Rose," "Equal-Rights," "Co-operators," "Beaver Brand," "Looking Forward," "All People's Cosmopolite."

Among mottos some of the following might be considered: "Better farming, better business, better living," "All round community development," "Organization, co-operation, education," "The efficient community," "British fair play," "Working together for good," "Still achieving, still pursuing," "A neighborhood—not a jungle," "Endeavoring to deserve success," "Country life—the best ever," "The best is yet to be," "A fair field and no favor," "Alive, alert, advancing," "Forth faring for full freedom," "To beat the best that has been," "Equal right to all and special privileges to none," "For the common good," "Good will to men."

DEMOCRATIZING THE PAGE

The Manitoba page should be as fully as possible a people's page, that is, not only a page for the people, but a page through which they may express themselves. Suggestions as to topics or treatment will always be welcome, and matters of interest in the work of local branches or districts are desired to be reported as early and as fully as may be. It is of first importance that the branches should keep in touch with one another and with the work being done, and the page is one of the media through which that can be done. If you have a new idea or a plan that works well, if your branch is launching out into new activities or securing fresh successes, send word of it to the Central office and let others have the benefit of whatever good has come your way. Make it a community institution. Democratize the page.

GOOD WORK AT FORREST

A turn-over approaching \$40,000 in 12 months is a pretty good record for any local branch of the Grain Growers Association. That is the standing of the Forrest Local during the past year. They are looking forward to complete co-operative organization and with an increasing membership are expecting a successful winter's work. They believe in getting together early in the fall and planning for the months to come in the most definite and purposeful way. Success to them.

The sum of \$10 has been received at Central as a contribution from J. P. McGregor, of the Strathclair Branch, to be passed on for Belgian Relief Work.

Saskatchewan

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

DISTRICT MEETINGS

The following are the dates and meeting places of the 16 district conventions as they have been arranged by our executive. It is now up to each district to make its plans for a successful meeting. While the details of the program are in the hands of the district directors, each local should hold its meetings early and appoint delegates and pass any resolutions which it is desired to have the district convention pass on. If you will send advance copies of these resolutions to central, we will be able to help with publicity and thus secure more united action. Let us all work together to make the most of all our district meetings.

- District No. 2 at Estevan—Director Spencer; November 7-8.
- District No. 2 at Viceroy—Director Emery; November 6-7.
- District No. 15 at Shaunavon—Director Craigen; November 8-9.
- District No. 14 at Swift Current—Director Hurton; November 13-14.
- District No. 7 at Balcarres—Director Penny; November 15-16.
- District No. 4 at Regina—Director Johnson; November 20.
- District No. 1 at Moose Jaw—Director Beesley; November 27-28.
- District No. 9 at Yorkton—Director Inglis; November 31-December 1.
- District No. 16 at Rosetown—Director Hall; December 4-5.
- District No. 11 at North Battleford—Director Davis; December 4-5.
- District No. 10 at Humboldt—Director Rooke; December 6-7.
- District No. 6 at Saskatoon—Director McNaughtan; December 11-12.
- District No. 12 at Prince Albert—Director Knox; December 13-14.
- District No. 13 at Wilkie—Director Lillwall; December 18-19.
- District No. 8 at Regina—Director Orchard; December 19-20.
- District No. 5 at Wolsley—Director Bateman; December 19-20.
- District Directors S.G.G.A.**
- District No. 1—W. H. Beesley, Belbeck.
- District No. 2—C. W. Emery, Assiniboia.
- District No. 3—Nelson Spencer, Carleton Place.
- District No. 4—R. M. Johnson, Eastview.
- District No. 5—John T. Bateman, Wolsley.
- District No. 6—John McNaughtan, Piche.
- District No. 7—Wm. Penny, Balcarres.
- District No. 8—W. J. Orchard, Tregarva.
- District No. 9—Jas. Inglis, Rokeby.
- District No. 10—J. L. Rooke, Togo.
- District No. 11—Chas. Davies, North Battleford.
- District No. 12—Andrew Knox, Prince Albert.
- District No. 13—W. H. Lillwall, Wilkie.
- District No. 14—Frank Burton, Vanguard.
- District No. 15—P. L. Craigen, Vanguard.
- District No. 16—W. T. Hall, Surbiton.

R. M. JOHNSON'S LETTER

To all secretaries, officers and members in District 4:—
The annual convention of District 4 will be held in the Y.M.C.A. at Regina, on Tuesday, November 20, commencing at 9 a.m. This year the conclusions of our conventions will have special significance and it is most urgent that we have a large attendance. Each local should send a bye delegation. We are arranging an interesting program. Subjects of vital importance to us will be discussed by speakers who are thoroughly prepared to give full information. Also some of the leaders in our movement will be present to take part in the discussions of the convention.
Some of the questions which have been suggested for discussion are as follows: The new conditions governing the marketing of grain. Is the price high enough? The new system of rural credits. Supply of labor. The farmers' share in financing the war. Recent legislation affecting transportation, elections, liquor reform, etc.
Opportunity will be given for each delegate to express his views on these and other subjects. I want each delegate to feel that it is his convention. We also hope to have an address on the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the Farmers' Platform; and we will expect to discuss certain plans of improving our organization and making it more efficient. These will be presented

by our superintendent of organization. Each and every local should realize the importance of sending a delegation prepared to discuss all these important matters. If you have resolutions or subjects for discussion, kindly send them in to me, or to central office considerably in advance, that they may be sure of getting on the program.
The usual arrangements are being made to enable the delegates to get return fare, or one way tickets. You will secure single tickets to Regina and standard certificates.
The women's section may hold separate sessions if they so desire.
I hold that the first object of our association is the development of our men and women, enabling them to think out and effect a solution of their own problems, and I think that our conventions should all contribute to this end.

R. M. JOHNSON,
Director of District 4.

PATRIOTISM AND PRODUCTION

Premier Martin gave an address before the Canadian Club in Regina on October 2, in which he outlined the provisions of the Greater Production Loan. In calling attention to this as an attractive loan paying 5 per cent. interest, he closed with the following statement:

(a) "As an investment it is a gilt edged security backed by all the resources and strength of the province, redeemable at par at any time on three months' notice, with the result that the bonds can never go below par value. The principal is repayable in ten years."
(b) The issue is in amounts of \$20, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000. The small bonds are issued for the purpose of encouraging the small investor and to encourage saving and it is well to remember that the man who saves is an asset to the community to the extent to which his savings are allowed to work for the community, for by such means he exercises an improving influence over the economic conditions surrounding him. (c) By reason of the loan being offered to our own citizens a means is provided of rendering real patriotic service.
"Early in the war the Dominion department of agriculture issued a very admirable booklet called 'Patriotism and Production,' and the whole trend of the work is to show that patriotism and production at the present time go hand in hand and the man who is increasing his production during these years is rendering a real patriotic service.
"Because of scarcity of food the price is rising the world over and the great struggle which is going on may be finally decided by the throwing of a few million bushels of wheat into the balance, and there is no service which can be rendered by the great province of Saskatchewan at the present time which will be of more value and more assistance to the allies than a general increase in the production of food stuffs."
H. W. M.

PLANS OF DISTRICTS No. 1, No. 3 AND No. 10.

W. H. Beesley, director of district No. 1, writes to the organization department suggesting Moose Jaw as the place for holding his district meeting and recommends that the executive fix the date about November 27 to December 5.
For speakers he suggests President Maharg, Secretary Munselman, Supt. McKinney, and we might also arrange to have an address by Dr. S. A. Merkley on "The Hen." For special subjects I would suggest some of our great national questions such as "What to do with our returned soldiers, pensions, etc." Also we should have some review of the year's work of the association and a discussion of any changes of special plans for the future.
We have also received the following letter from Nelson Spencer of District No. 3: "I would suggest that we have our district meeting at Estevan about November 1 or earlier. As for speakers from Central, I will not make any choice. They are all good fellows and we will be

glad to have any one or all of them. We must leave you free to supply other district meetings as well.

"There are many important topics for consideration, such as the marketing of grain and livestock, the hired help problem, etc., but perhaps the most important question before us today is, 'The Advisability of our Association going into the Manufacturing of Machinery.' I am told that the eight foot binder will cost the farmer \$270 next year. However, I do not wish to dictate the subjects which we should discuss."

J. L. Rooke of Togo suggests that the meeting in District No. 10 should be held at Humboldt early in December and just following the meeting in District No. 11. He wants the central secretary to be sure to attend their district meeting.

HURRAH FOR BALGONIE

The Balgonie Association was organized only last July and they have already 45 members on their list and will soon have more. They have as president and secretary, R. C. Thompson and J. L. Grienow, two live hustling Grain Growers who believe in progress. They expect to incorporate their local soon under the Agricultural Associations Act, in order that they may carry on their co-operative trading to the best advantage. During the winter season they expect to hold business and social meetings every two weeks.

It is evident that the Balgonie Association is going to make a good run for the prize offered to the banner local at the 1918 convention.

THE WEYBURN NOMINEE

Central Secretary:—In reply to your communication of June 7 re my attitude towards the Platform laid down by the Canadian Council of Agriculture and adopted by the S.G.G.A., I may say that being a farmer and actively associated with the work of the S.G.G.A. since its beginning it is no sudden conversion when I say that I am in accord with the principles embodied in that Platform.

It would appear that during the continuance of the war and in the reconstruction period immediately following that questions of trade, finance, and taxation would be of paramount importance. Upon these questions I agree with the policy as laid down in your Platform. There is, however, a matter of detail to which I would wish to make a reservation. On the question of the "British Preference," you say, "fifty per cent. of the general tariff and a gradual reduction that would insure free trade in five years." I would not care to bind myself to any definite period of years, but would say fifty per cent. of the general tariff and a general reduction with the ultimate object of free trade.

There is just one other question to which I would wish to make some qualification—The question of direct legislation. The principle involved in the initiative, referendum and recall, as I understand it is that the will of the people should prevail. With this principle I am entirely in accord. With the application of it there might be just some difference of opinion, I am of the opinion that the province of Saskatchewan has had the most scientific application of the principle of direct legislation during the past 12 years. It is well recognized that all the principal legislation enacted during this period has been initiated by the farmers' organizations in convention and before being enacted into legislation has been referred back to them in convention for their approval. For example: The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Act, Municipal Hall Insurance Act, and Farm Loans Act. I say that it is the most scientific because as well as having legislation initiated by the people and referred back to the people we have had expert investigation which has made our legislation though progressive, nevertheless sound. If this investigation could be carried into our Dominion legislation then I heartily approve of it. (Since this was written I note that the Canadian Council of Agri-

culture in their booklet advocating these policies approves of this investigation.)

If the people of Weyburn constituency see fit to elect me as their representative in the next Dominion House of Commons I shall deem it my duty to do everything within my power to encourage the agricultural industry believing that if the basic industry of the country is prosperous then all the other industries will be prosperous.

C. M. HAMILTON,
McTaggart, Sask.

RESTRAIN IMPLEMENT COMPANIES

Central Secretary:—At a fully attended meeting of the Cleland G.G.A. the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

Whereas, the various implement companies doing business in Saskatchewan, knowing that the crop of the province is far below the published estimates and knowing that many of their customers have very poor crops and in many cases no crop, are instructing their collectors to obtain extra security for notes coming due November 1 next, and

Whereas, the Dominion government have eliminated all speculation in wheat by fixing the price of same, therefore,

Be it resolved that this meeting of the Cleland G.G.A. request our central to petition the provincial government to take immediate action in the matter and make it illegal for any collector to visit a creditor in respect to notes not yet due, or to demand extra security, or to make any threats regarding the company's action in the matter after due date.

We further request our central to immediately place a copy of this resolution before the Solicitor-General and also publish same in The Guide.

The following resolution was also passed at the meeting:—

Whereas the Dominion government has set a fixed price for wheat and whereas the implement companies are continually raising the price of farm machinery, and other commodities are being raised in price also,

Be it resolved that we petition the Dominion government to regulate the price of what the farmer has to buy in proportion to that which he has to sell.

E. JONES,
Cleland G.G.A. Sec. Treas.

THRESHERS' COMBINE

Central Secretary:—One of our members owns a threshing outfit and has entered into a combine with all the other threshers to fix prices for threshing and rates of wages. They have raised the prices considerably but have not raised the former rate of wages, which of course is inconsistent. I wish to know if one can be a Grain Grower and also a party to a combine. Should this member be suspended? Kindly advise us in this matter and oblige.

E. B. LLOYD,
Silver Stream G.G.A. Sec.

ANSWER

Replying to your favor of the 13th inst., I can only state that this matter which you raise of a farmer and a member of the association, who also owns a threshing outfit entering into an understanding with similar owners as to uniform charges for threshing is something which is entirely outside of the purview of the central office. Personally I do not think that this would be sufficient cause for expelling a man from membership in the association. There is nothing inherently wrong in a combine; there is wrong only when combines commit wrong, that is if they work out injustice. There is no harm in the threshermen in any given district agreeing to charge a uniform rate. There would be harm only if they fixed that rate unfairly high.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

PATRIOTIC ENTERPRISE

Central Secretary:—Find enclosed \$198.90 sent by the Women's G.G.A. of Eastview Local, for junk collected and sent to the Regina Junk Company, which we would like placed to the general funds of the Canadian Red Cross Association of Saskatchewan.

MISS BEATRICE COLE,
Eastview W.G.G.A. Sec'y.

MEETING OF DIRECTORS

There will be a meeting of the full Board of Directors of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association on October 30 and November 1 at Regina.

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REPORT OF EXECUTIVE MEETING

The executive of the U.F.A. held their regular meeting in September and a number of important matters were discussed. The president made a complete statement of his work on the board of grain supervisors and the official record of this has already been made public. A resolution was passed endorsing the action of the board of grain supervisors in fixing the price for the 1917 wheat crop, which was considered absolutely necessary in view of all the circumstances governing the case.

Some discussion took place in regard to the details of the annual convention to be held in Calgary in January next. A number of office details were considered and dealt with. The financial statement of the association showed a gratifying balance in hand in view of the heavy expense to which the Central office had been put this year. The organization statement showed 80 new locals organized since January 1, also 11 locals of the U.F.W.A. The paid up membership showed an approximate increase of 1,200 members over the same period for 1916.

The secretary reported in regard to arrangements made for the issuing of the annual report for this year. In this connection I might say that the work of preparing for this year's annual report is already in hand and the result will be a big improvement even over last year, thanks to the suggestions received at the secretaries' convention, and a number of other ideas which we are incorporating. We are figuring on a book of 400 pages and as it will take the form of a year book as well as an annual report, will contain much standard information which will be of value to farmers for every day reference. Some of you who were not at the secretaries' convention will doubtless have some ideas as to how we can make this annual book more interesting to you. We would like to have a few practical suggestions to guide us in the matter. We will not guarantee to make use of all recommendations that will be made. We will promise to use as many as we can and any will be welcome if only to show that you are taking a live interest in what we are trying to do. While we are making a larger book this year, the issue will not be increased, unless orders are in before the end of the year. The books will weigh in the neighborhood of one pound each, and as most of the locals have been sending in 10 cents per copy to cover cost of postage, we propose to standardize this price and make it a flat rate on all orders.

I would like to suggest that at your annual meeting, if not earlier, you put this proposition up to your local and move a resolution that you be given the necessary authority to order a copy for each of your members on the basis of 10 cents per copy, and that on getting this authority you advise me before December 31, so that if we have to increase our edition we will be given a reasonable opportunity to make the necessary arrangements. Even then it is possible that we will not be able to do so on account of the uncertain condition of the paper market. But it will certainly be quite impossible for us to do it unless we are given fair warning of the number required before we go to press. Some sections of the book will be completed early in January, which supplies the reason why we cannot keep orders until the time of the convention.

Hail Insurance Report

The report on the hail insurance work was submitted, of which the following is a resume: The total amount of business written through your Central office is nearly \$1,000,000. The revenue for the Central office derived from same is slightly under \$4,000. The revenue to the locals on the 10 per cent. basis will of course be just double this amount. Nanton Local led in the aggregate with earnings of \$582.95 and 23 applications. Macleod and Big Accord tied with 26 applications each, the earnings in the first case being \$211.24, and in the latter, which is a mixed farming district, only \$95.18. Six locals earned premiums ranging from \$209.50 to \$228.33, the latter being Carstairs with 22 applications. Your Central office has kept careful track of the work, cheerfully accepting any bouquets which came our way, and taking particular note of the troubles, in several of which we were able to use our influence to the satisfaction of the insured.

As a result of our experience we have some valuable information as to what is necessary to ensure better service and

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

satisfaction to farmers another year. The executive gave instructions to proceed with the work of placing the insurance on a permanent and more businesslike basis next year, and in that regard it will undoubtedly be necessary to incorporate through this office a company with full powers to transact all kinds of insurance business. A report is at present being drawn up to submit to the directors, after which it will again be submitted to the annual convention for endorsement by the delegates. Meanwhile, several companies are getting busy putting their organization in shape for next year, and you would do well to bear in mind that until such time as you hear officially from this office, no company whatsoever, not even the company that we acted for this year, has received the official endorsement of this association, either for 1918 or for any other period. When your board of directors have considered all the information available they will advise you officially as to their recommendations for future action in the insurance business. A number of points were fully discussed and a special circular in regard to future work will probably be issued within a few weeks.

Work of Legal Department

The following brief statement in regard to the legal department was also submitted. As a result of our last circular, our legal department would seem to be well under way, the inquiries averaging a little better than one a day, even at this season of the year. Approximately 150 inquiries have been dealt with so far and a number of interesting cases are in hand. One claim of \$275 has been recovered from the C.P.R. on livestock killed on the line. Another of \$175 has been recovered from an insurance agency who had failed to cover their client after securing his application for insurance and premiums on same, and a number of other minor matters have been settled to the satisfaction of the local or member reporting same. Several of the enquiries have been in regard to the settlement of estates of which more will be said later. A number of bills of costs by other lawyers have been sent in, and it is very evident that country lawyers and some city lawyers consider the farmer fair prey and are apt to charge all they think that the traffic will bear and in many cases exceed the charge allowed by law by as much as 100 per cent. Of course the present status of the legal department is far from being conducive to giving us as an association the greatest possible service. Aside from the difficulty of establishing satisfactory relationship between the local Central office and the department, the necessary limitation of expense and time prevents much possible work from being done. It is highly desirable that arrangements should be made to extend this service as soon as possible. If no solution is found at an earlier date, our experience should be sufficient to enable us to bring definite recommendations before the next annual convention.

Some discussion took place in regard to fixing the price of flour and other matters, the secretary receiving the necessary instructions to get certain information for the purpose of reporting to the board meeting, which it is expected will be held at an early date.

P. P. W.

PROGRESSIVE UNION PROGRESSING

J. M. Southward, secretary of the Progressive Union, No. 359, evidently intends that the union shall live up to its name, and in making the second remittance this year remarks: "This will make our membership up to 58. This is the best year we have had and things look more promising for the U.F.A. in this district than they have ever done." Seeing that this represents nearly three times the former membership, we think this remark quite justified and the result gratifying.

We are very short of any reports from locals these days. We are aware of the busy season and hardly expect to be

otherwise, but would appreciate a few reports however brief during this month. P. P. W.

A U.S. BULLETIN WORTH HAVING

A very interesting pamphlet has recently been issued by the U.S. department of agriculture through the office of markets and rural organization, at Washington, D.C. It is Bulletin No. 547, under the title Co-operative Purchasing and Marketing Organization among Farmers in the United States. The contents cover the early history and growth of co-operative organization, present forms and tendencies, statistics, outline of the work in various states, representative types of co-operative organization, financing and business practice, co-operative laws, agencies and a number of other interesting items. The pamphlet is well worth reading by those who are interested in co-operative work in our locals, and I understand can be secured on request from the address already given. P. P. W.

THE VANISHING ELK

Next in importance to big-horn sheep, though least in numbers, among the Rocky Mountain big game, is the American elk or wapiti. It once ranged nearly the entire continent in millions, but is now reduced so greatly that it has become possible to take a reasonably accurate census of its numbers. Its habitat was originally from Mexico to the Peace river and from the Pacific to the Atlantic, between the St. Lawrence and the coast of South Carolina. Today a few scattered bands along the Rockies between Colorado and the Brazeeau river and some isolated herds in the forests of northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan comprise the entire wild elk left in North America. Probably the total does not exceed 60,000 head, less than 5,000 of which are found in Canada. In the Rockies there are probably from 175 to 365, of which the insignificant remnant in the valley of the Brazeeau is the last of the original elk herds of Alberta. Those now found in the south are British Columbia elk that have migrated to the east slope since the inauguration of a closed season on elk in Alberta some five or six years ago.

Elk are grazing animals, but have been forced to become forest dwellers. They live principally on grass, weeds and low brush, such as small poplar, birch and willows. This dependence upon grass and weed range and the inability to subsist on browse alone introduces some important elements into the problem of their permanent protection which are not prominent in relation to the other big game of the Rockies.

They are the largest round-horned deer in the world and, except in Yellowstone park and possibly in Alberta and British Columbia, where closed seasons have been established just in time, are rapidly following in the wake of the buffalo and antelope. Only very drastic measures taken at once will save them from total extermination in Canada.—Adapted from an address by W. N. Millar, published in "Conservation of Fish, Birds and Game."

Co-operative steps taken by the seed stocks committee of the U.S. department of agriculture and the Food Administration Grain Corporation assure the holding of sufficient good seed wheat and rye to sow next year's war crops. The corporation will exempt from its 30-day storage limitation lots of grain examined by the committee and found to be good for use as seed. Such lots may be kept for bona fide seed purposes until the end of the next seeding season. The corporation has issued blanket licenses for storage of seed grain, which apply automatically to specific lots when the committee approves them. Seed to hold may be sold at not to exceed 15 per cent over the selling price of No. 1 wheat at the elevator where it is stored.

Your Frisky Colt - must be properly halter-broken unless you want constant trouble. A colt naturally uses a halter roughly. He will break it or pull out of it if he possibly can. Once let him get this habit and it is almost impossible to break him of it. Don't take chances which may lessen the value of your colt. The Classic Halter as illustrated has been specially designed for colts and is a very serviceable halter. Leather parts securely riveted and electric-welded steel fittings. Price, prepaid... \$1.00 or \$1.10 west of Fort William, Ont. At your dealer's or direct. Write for Catalogue. It's FREE. G. L. GRIFFITH & SON No. 1127 Waterloo Street, Stratford, Ont.

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Farmers' Financial Directory

A List of Safe Bonds

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland three and five year 5½ per cent. Secured Gold Notes. Maturing 1st November, 1919 and 1st November, 1921. Interest payable 1st May and 1st November. Denominations \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000.

Price at Market to Yield 7 per cent.

Greater Winnipeg Water District 5 per cent. Bonds. Maturing July 1st, 1922. Interest payable 1st January and 1st July.

Price Rate to Yield 6½ per cent.

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

We will gladly furnish full information covering above securities.

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On improved and occupied farm property. PROMPT ATTENTION. CURRENT RATES. Full particulars from our agent in your district or—

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

246

ESTABLISHED 1875

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

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

SERVE THE EMPIRE

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

119 Branches

43 Branches in Western Canada

GOVERNMENT and MUNICIPAL

Bonds and Debentures

Are the safest investments for your surplus funds and can be easily realized. You can invest any amount from \$100 up to yield 5½ to 6½ per cent. per annum.

The CANADIAN WAR LOAN returns nearly 5½ per cent. per annum. WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

OLDFIELD, KIRBY & GARDNER

Bond Dealers

Winnipeg

GOOD FARMERS AND LAND PROFITS

I have before me the financial statements taken in 1914 of 16 of the most progressive farmers scattered all over Western Canada. The figures were collected by one of our largest banks and are authentic. They are the statements of men engaged to a considerable extent in mixed farming and livestock production in nearly every case. Their holdings average about 420 acres, the larger part of which is broken. They are from Ontario, Great Britain and United States. Some had experience before commencing in Western Canada and some had none. Some had a considerable amount of capital, either in the way of money or livestock and were able to purchase a farm, while others had no capital and were obliged to homestead. Some had a good line of credit at the local bank, while others had no credit and had to find the necessary capital to commence by working out on the roads or for neighboring farmers. Some are single, but most of them married farmers. In short, the conditions under which these farmers commenced operations are fairly typical of the conditions the great body of Western farmers have had to labor under. These men have been in the West any length of time from five to 25 years, but most of them 10 or 11 years. They are located in very good districts for the most part and they are among the most successful farmers in their districts.

At the present time the aggregate surplus of these farmers is \$350,000. Their real surplus, i.e., the result of their labor, is \$225,000. The difference, \$125,000 or 36 per cent., is represented by land values. While the former produced \$64, his land grew in value \$36. The real surplus represents the labor of 19 men and in most cases of their families also, i.e., a little less than \$1,200 annually for each individual farmer and his family or approximately \$100 per month. It must also be remembered that this was during the period of greatest inflation we will probably ever see and during high prices for most products, both grain and livestock. The added revenue in the way of living expenses derived from the farm would put these figures somewhere between \$1,800 and \$2,000 for each family.

The other interesting feature of these figures is the growth of land values. Per men or per family in that time it was almost \$660 each or \$55 a month. It must be remembered that this surplus is no use except as a selling proposition or to mortgage for the sake of borrowing. It can never be realized on except a man wishes to sell out; it is a liability and a charge against the farmers' own labor. Our chief aim we are usually told should be to build up in Western Canada a permanent agriculture, a community of contented homes, a population that will be rooted here and look forward to our prairies as a place to bring up future generations of happy citizens instead of a shifting discontented population. As a means of achieving the latter result the appreciation of land values is a liability rather than an asset.

Alongside these farms in many cases are to be found stretches of vacant land, with just as great producing possibilities as the land owned by these farmers. It also has increased to approximately the same extent as the producing land, but when sold the increase, \$15 to \$18 per acre, will go to a speculator who probably never saw it. Thus the future operations of the real settler will be handicapped to just that extent. The new settler even if it were desirable could not look for such an increase in the next few years. He may have to be content for many years following the war with lower prices and smaller margins of profit on grain at least. Nothing but the placing of equal taxes on used and unused lands or somewhere near that can equalize matters for farmers already on the land and make the vacant land available for the settler, whom we all profess to be so anxious to place there.—E. A. W.

FINANCING WESTERN CROP

Lords Reading and Northcliffe have been in consultation with the members of the government at Ottawa with the object of making arrangements for the financing of the western crop. It is stated that negotiations were completed by which the exportable surplus, the value for which is estimated to be \$350,000,000, will be handled. The whole question of Canada's participation in

A Typical Great-West Life Result

Twenty Payment Life Policy for \$5,000 issued 1897. Matures 1917. Age 35. Premium \$168.70. Paid-Up Value at Maturity, \$8,775. or—
Cash Value at Maturity \$4,830
Total Premiums Paid \$3,374

Excess Return \$1,456

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.

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\$2.21 PER BUSHEL

FOR WHEAT means abundant prosperity for the farmer. It also places the farmer in a position to assure future prosperity to himself and his family, which may be done by securing one of our attractive Life or Endowment Policies, which are issued at low premium rates with high cash guarantees. Our policies afford Life Insurance and protect against total disability from any cause. If you desire the best there is in Life Insurance get in touch with an agent, or write—

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UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT. COMBINED ASSETS, OVER \$24,000,000

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THE C. P. R. GIVES YOU TWENTY YEARS TO PAY.

An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms ranging from \$11 to \$30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands up to \$50. One-tenth down, balance if you wish within twenty years. In certain areas, land for sale without settlement conditions. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc. up to \$2000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or to secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to Allan Cameron, General Superintendent of Lands, Department of Natural Resources, 701 First Street East, Calgary, Alta.

NOTICE

The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands, for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply: LAND COMMISSIONER, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg, Man.

WE ARE OPEN TO BUY—Brown Grass, Western Blue and Timothy, Red and Alsike Clover, Spring Rye, Buckwheat and Peas, and all other fine seed crops.
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WE CHARGE NO COMMISSION
FURS
SPECIAL PRICES—Skins of all kinds, current grades—25 years of fur trading means more money for you. Before shipping, we get our reliable prices, and you receive the highest. SIMON SUMMERFIELD & CO., 215 HALLAM BLDG., TORONTO. Dept. 278 "One Reliable Fur House" Write Today

the war was surveyed. This included the establishment of credits in Canada for the purchase of supplies, foodstuffs and grains by the Imperial government.

CANADA'S FIRST MODEL TOWN

Canada is to have a model town. This is about the first instance in the history of Canada in which the planning of towns has not been left to the sweet will of real estate boosters who neither know or care anything about town planning, their one object has been to slice the land up in the manner which would yield the greatest returns with no regard whatever to appearance, sanitation, artistic arrangement, convenience of transportation or any other consideration. This model town will be built on the upper Ottawa. It is on a site overlooking Lake Temiskaming and has been laid out according to modern principles of town planning by Thomas Adams, town planning adviser to the commission of conservation. Building operations will be started shortly by the Riordon Pulp and Paper Co., who are to erect a small sulphide mill and paper plant nearby for the accommodation of those employees the town is intended. A contour map showing the levels and the site was first prepared and the streets were then laid out so as to secure easy grades, directness of route and absence of sudden deflections. If the usual method of rectangular survey had been adopted, the most important streets would have had grades of ten to eighteen per cent. Under the plan the maximum grades have been reduced to three and five per cent. in most cases with a maximum of eight for short lengths. Areas are being set aside for open spaces, social centres, churches, schools, etc. in advance. The main approach to the town will be by a street 80 feet wide passing through a square on which the stores and public buildings will be erected. It is proposed to make the town a model of its kind.

OWNERSHIP OF WATER POWER

An order-in-council has been passed by the Dominion government to present to the public the ownership of water powers on Dominion lands. It provides that when any Dominion lands are disposed of in future that the portion of them necessary for the protection of a water supply or bordering thereon, or close to a water power and necessary for its development will be conveyed only on a year-to-year lease. A provision to this effect will be inserted in all letters patent.

The history of Canada contains many illustrations of the necessity of retaining the nominal ownership of water powers by the Dominion. Various water powers have been obtained for a long and held undeveloped until the growth of industry made them valuable. The owners were then able to hold up those who wished to secure them and put them to productive use, their value being determined not by what they cost the original possessors, but by the intensity of demand for development purposes. Vast fortunes have been made in this way and it is high time that the government followed the recommendations of the commission of conservation which has maintained that a string should be tied on water powers so that they would not pass entirely out of government control.

GUIDE CARTOONIST A MORAL FORCE

The Guide cartoons are being used to good advantage in Toronto, the Babylon of Canada, where the Nebuchadnezzars of high finance live and move and have their being. Recently the story of Daniel in the lion's den was the Sunday School lesson and the St. Paul's Methodist Sunday school had a slide prepared of The Guide cartoon for September 12 which shows the common people in the same predicament in which Daniel found himself in the old Chaldean city. Appropriate remarks were made on this up-to-the-minute application of the old Bible story. Reports indicate that the lesson was not lost on the Sunday school scholars in attendance.

The twenty-first anniversary of the Calvary Men's Own Brotherhood will be held in Calvary Church, Montreal, on Sunday, November 18. Those interested may communicate by letter or by other means with John Edwards, 53 Mozart St. West, Montreal, who will supply programs and pass on their greetings to the headquarters in time for this memorable brotherhood event.

Homes in Vancouver, B.C. To Farmers and Others—

Do you want a nice home at the coast? We will shortly have several for sale at a very low figure, because they have come into our hands by forfeiture. They are thoroughly modern, up-to-date, pleasing in design, and are located in the most desirable residential districts.

- This is the MOST FAVORABLE TIME TO BUY. WHY?
- 1.—Because rents are increasing and few MODERN homes are now unoccupied.
 - 2.—Because the close of the war will increase demands and send up prices.
 - 3.—Because the ENORMOUS world demand for TIMBER will make homes costly.
 - 4.—Because renewed prosperity here is enabling OWNERS to hold on to their property until values return.

THESE ARE FACTS

NOTE.—It would be a wise investment even for those who only winter in Vancouver to buy one of these homes, furnish it, and rent it during the summer months furnished; sufficient profit will thereby be secured to meet interest on the investment, and save paying any rent during the winter months. We can look after it for you.

PRAIRIE HOMES

If you desire a new home (or barn) on your farm just send us the number of rooms you desire and approximately the price you wish to spend, and we will mail you a design of "A factory cut home," all ready for erection. Stock designs range from \$450 P.O.B. Vancouver.

Write Us

We invite correspondence. Our business is home building and we naturally know more about homes, and their values, than the average agent. Our expert advice is at your disposal.

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PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF CATTLE
35 Head of Shorthorn Cattle
55 Head of Grade Cattle
REGISTERED—25 cows and heifers, 1 aged bull, 2 yearling bulls, 7 bull calves.
GRADE—29 grade cows and heifers, 6 steers, 20 calves, mostly veal.
The sale will be held on sec. 27-31-22, three miles N.W. of Lockwood, Sask., on
Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1917
COMMENCING AT 12 O'CLOCK
TERMS:—Half cash, balance approved joint lien note, bearing interest at 8 per cent. per annum, due October 1, 1918. 5 per cent. discount for cash on credit amount.
JOHN THOMPSON, Owner ROBT. FOLEY, Auctioneer

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FREE Hallam's Trapper's Guide—66 pages illustrated, English or French, tells how and where to trap, what bait and traps to use, is full of helpful information.
Hallam's Trapper's Supply Catalog—66 pages, illustrated, of trappers' and sportsmen's supplies, at low prices.
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When you buy a watch you want one that you know will be durable and accurate. From the hundreds that we have sold we know that this one will meet every demand—a 15-jewel nickel Reesor Special movement in a solid nickel dustproof case same movement in Fortune gold filled case, postpaid \$11 \$15

"It's a Wonderful Timekeeper" D. A. REESOR "The Jeweler" Issued of Marriage Licenses BRANDON, MAN.

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Whether it does or not, Warren's Farm Management has a message for you. It analyzes the farm business from a business standpoint. It shows the factors that contribute to the success or failure of the farm as a business enterprise. Its conclusions are not drawn from the spin theories.

They are drawn from the practical experience of hundreds of practical farmers. Its author, Professor Warren of the Agricultural Faculty of Cornell University, is a practical farmer, operating a farm of his own. He was the first to develop the farm survey idea to find out the methods of the most

SUCCESSFUL FARMERS

The businesses of more than 1,000 farmers, good, bad, and indifferent, were analyzed. The reason for the success of some, and the failure of others, was discovered. The results of this extensive investigation were made the basis for his great work.

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which marked a new epoch in agricultural literature. It will tell you how to analyze your farm business so as to find out the weak places in your farm organization. The price of a bushel of wheat will bring it to your home. Order it \$1.90 now. Price, postpaid \$1.90

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow a 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, tho not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

TROUBLE WITH BANK

Editor, Guide:—Just to show you the kind of deal a farmer gets put over him I will tell you what the bank put over me last month. Last spring I asked the bank manager if he would lend me \$170 until November 1, 1917. He said: "Why, yes." On August 8 a check came to the bank in my favor for about that amount and what do you think they did? Instead of putting it to my account they applied it to my notes and paid them off. I was all the time wondering why that money never came for I needed it in August, and I wrote a sharp letter about it. The other day I thought I would see if it was at the bank and so I enquired and was told: "Why, yes, that money came long ago, on August 8 and we applied it to your notes and deducted five per cent. of the interest that had been added to the note until November 1 at 10 per cent. I said I wanted the money as I was not figuring on paying the notes until due and I was not able to get it as yet. I might say my credit is good and I have always paid up. Just think, I will be paying five per cent interest for three months on money paid. I had quite a racket with the manager and all he said was: "If money comes into this bank for anyone and they owe the bank, whether the money is due or not, I will take it. He said that if I wasn't satisfied to write the head manager at Winnipeg about it I told him that would do me no good, for once before I wrote and got no satisfaction. What do you think of these dirty tricks we get served on us? I told him that we grain growers were working to have the like of these things stopped and he swore about the grain growers and said men like me were the men the bank did not want to have any dealings with, because we were always kicking over nothing. I told him I guess I could live without his help, but it seems hard that a man should get shut off from the bank for fighting for farmers' rights.

REGINALD TOMLINSON

Sask.

THE FRANCHISE BILL

Editor, Guide:—Re the Franchise Bill. You look with grave apprehension on this restriction on the franchise. I consider it should have been passed as soon as the war started. It could not then have been called a political move. A person from Great Britain does not feel any more comfortable for knowing that the province he lives in is being run by foreigners. It is plain where The Guide stands in politics. The Guide, as a farm paper I consider, should be neutral. EDWIN JACOB. Saltecats, Sask.

WINTER READING

Editor, Guide:—Two months from now the farmers who haven't had time to read their Guide all summer will be wishing they had something more to read. The association, to my mind, will be grossly derelict if it fails to capitalize that desire. A practical suggestion, invitingly put, to buy a few books for winter reading will (or should) get responses from dozens and scores of locals whose members would not trouble to buy books otherwise.

My suggestion would be to put the proposition in printed form—\$5, \$10 and \$15 combinations already selected and grouped with the whole Guide book list available for additional selections. If this initial purchase is to form the nucleus of a growing library, a simple but strict code of library rules should be provided and a simple system of library records also.

There should be in close association with the Central Office an earnest and enthusiastic book or library committee to search for new and particularly pertinent books and brochures and answer calls for references on particular subjects. Timely pamphlets and public documents should be given special attention.

Locals should be urged to set aside a special fund for the purchase of books when needed. Letters telling the backward Locals what others are already doing will inspire many new ones to start.

GEO. W. ATKINSON

FAVORS DISFRANCHISING ALIENS

Editor, Guide:—Will you allow an independent voter to express an opinion on the new Franchise Act. You express the opinion that it is not British justice. Is martial law British justice? It is justified at times: You say there is one point on which the act is justified, that is, to keep the Borden government in power until the conclusion of the war. We know what they will do anyway. It would be a nice handout to our brothers and friends fighting the Hun in France to let them be supported and looked after by a government elected by the brothers and friends of the Hun in Canada in conjunction with the friends of Hourassa and Lavergne.

In your editorial of September 19 you say that it is the only chance the Borden government has got. That means that the aliens would vote straight against win-the-war candidates. An independent or good Conservative or good Liberal will vote for a man whom they are sure is sound, like Dr. Michael Clark, who was turned down by his party because he put Canada before Liberalism at the Red Deer convention. Did you notice how the Liberals at the Winnipeg convention lauded Laurier? A short time before that the leaders of liberalism in Alberta said Laurier must go. Does naturalization make a Canadian out of a German? Did not their High Priest, the Kaiser, absolve them from such an oath?

An alien who is on our side will not kick. He will accept the bill as a war measure and justified under present conditions. Do not imagine I am defending the Borden government. It is rotten, but the Laurier government was a mass of corruption. A leader should boss his party and not stand for the party bossing him. He is responsible for the sins of his party unless he purges the party or repudiates it.

Laurier is against pushing the war vigorously and our alien enemy friends are against our winning the war. The Liberals are afraid the Conservatives will go back to power without the alien vote. The Conservatives are afraid the Liberals would go to power with their vote. Just imagine the alien helping us to win the war.

I sincerely hope there are not a few who will put their country before party and come out and stand for nomination and give true latter-day united Empire loyalists, or true democrats, whichever name suits best, a chance to say whether Canadians are altogether corrupt.

WM. MCCREADY

Erskine, Alta.



Grown and Produced By RETURNED SOLDIERS MANITOBA MILITARY CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL Mr. J. Warters, Vocational Officer. F. Nichol's Instructor.

RETURNED SOLDIERS AND THEIR EXHIBIT AT THE ANNUAL GARDEN SHOW, WINNIPEG

An important branch of the vocational training being conducted for the returned soldiers is practical garden work

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FARM MANAGEMENT

Size of Farm and Yields

"The little farm well tilled" idea dies hard. It is assumed that small farms are better cultivated than larger ones and the increase in yield more than offsets the larger acreage. Investigations have not shown, however, that small farms yield more per acre than large ones. In fact the fairly large farm generally yields more per acre than the small one. The following table shows the size of farms related to crop yields, of 586 farms operated by the owners in New York state:

Average Size Acres	Oats	Potatoes	Hay
21	35	117	1.38
49	32	111	1.36
83	32	119	1.33
124	34	114	1.35
177	32	127	1.24
261	35	113	1.24

It will be seen that there is nothing in the table to warrant the assumption that little farms are better tilled than big ones. In Nebraska, farms of from 201 to 250 acres yielded better than those of any other size as will be shown by the following table. The column headed "crop index" expresses the yield of the farm as a percentage of the average yield for the district.

Acreage in Farm	Crop Index
40-100	101
101-150	97.5
151-200	97.3
201-250	104.7
251-320	103.7
Over 320	103.8
Average 195 Farms	100

In Missouri it was found that on the whole the crop yield per acre gradually increased as the farm increased. In the table the crop index represents the average yield of all crops as a percentage of the yields of all the farms surveyed.

Average Size Acres	Crop Index
26.6	100.74
64.7	92.3
103.3	93.9
159.2	101.2
243.5	102.5
459.6	110.4

In the Gallatin Valley of Montana a survey of 186 irrigated farms showed that the fairly large farms in the group of from 141 to 200 acres and averaging 167 acres gave the highest labor incomes. The following table shows the results of the survey in this particular:

Average Size Acres	Crop Index
93	87
167	91.8
240	86.0
328	87.8
540	78.0

The results taken together show that under the varying conditions of agriculture in New York, Missouri, Nebraska, and in an irrigated section in Montana the fairly large farms generally give the highest yield and that there is no basis in fact for the widespread idea that small farms are better tilled than larger ones. The farm that allows the ample use of large outfits and efficient machinery is stronger the best-worked farms as shown by the returns in bushels per acre.

Of course there are instances of small farms worked intensively that give high acre yields, but these are the exception. There is no reason why a fairly large farm cannot be made to yield as high returns per acre as are consistent with good business practice, taking into consideration the cost of production.

PRICE OF POTATOES

Ottawa, October 12.—The food controller has decided not to fix an arbitrary price for potatoes. A regulation is now under consideration which will require wholesale dealers to take out a license to do business and to file regular reports of all their transactions, covering the purchase and sale of potatoes. The sub-committee decided not to fix the price at \$1.25 per bag to the consumer, after ascertaining that the cost of producing a 90-pound bag in each of the five eastern provinces was as follows:

Ontario, \$1.27; Quebec, \$1.50; New Brunswick, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Nova Scotia, \$1.05; Prince Edward Island, 90 cents. To these costs must be added a fair profit to the grower, freight and the profits necessary to the wholesaler and retailer.

TEAR THIS COUPON OUT AND MAIL IT

SLEIGHS

For genuine sloop sleigh value—service and price—we can recommend the U.G.G. Strongly constructed and sturdy enough to stand up under the heavy work through many Western Canadian winters. Great care has been taken in the manufacture of these sleighs and of the material put into them. Here are the main specifications:

Grain Tanks

The U.G.G. Grain Tank is made under a special recent patent and has every advantage a farmer could ask for in a tank. The sides, ends and bottom are tongued and grooved, making every seam strong and flax tight. A strip of angle iron runs the full length of each side connecting the bottom and sides and making a strong perfect join. It is shipped knocked down, but all parts fit perfectly and it is very easy to erect.

Winnipeg price \$48.00
Regina price \$50.00

Alberta customers write to our Calgary office for prices and information.

Bunks and Bolsters and Rollers for Poles.—Good quality of selected hardwood.

Roller Rods for tongue and reach, are full length with nut and cotter pin.

Runners.—All selected oak, bent to form—not sawn. Two inch, five inches deep, 6 ft. long; 2½ inch, 5½ in. deep, 6 ft. 6 in. long, finished size.

King Bolt and Draw Pin.—Carry cotter pin and washer.

Poles.—Selected Oak.

Painting.—Red, black stripe.

Prices:

	WINNIPEG	REGINA	CALGARY
2 inch steel 365 pounds	\$31.50	\$32.75	\$33.75
2½ inch steel 450 pounds	\$38.50	\$40.50	\$42.00
2 inch cast 480 pounds	\$34.50	\$36.00	\$37.25
2½ inch cast 580 pounds	\$35.50	\$37.00	\$38.00

Takes Second Class Freight Rate

We still have a few of our No. V124, 2½ inch steel shoes, as shown in our 1917 Catalog. Weight 515 pounds, Winnipeg, \$29.00; Regina, \$30.50; Calgary, \$32.00

SEND IN THE COUPON ABOVE

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

WINNIPEG - REGINA - CALGARY
Amalgamation of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. and The Grain Growers' Grain Co.

Will sell at \$435.00 cash each

Three 4 cylinder Waukesha 4 cycle motors 4½ in. x 5½ in., rated 25 H.P. Mounted as below. Never Used.



Total Weight 4,800 lbs. each.

THE MANITOBA BRIDGE & IRON WORKS, Ltd.
WINNIPEG

NEVER SLIP

RED TIP

Conserve time, money and your horse's strength by using **RED TIP CALKS**

They will enable your horse to travel on slippery, icy roads and streets in absolute safety. They can be adjusted in a few minutes and make you ready for the road any time—day or night—eliminating danger and delay.

Never Slip Calks and Shoes always have Red Tips

Get them from your horseshoer now. Booklet G will be sent free on request.

THE NEVERSLIP WORKS, 550 PLUS IX AVE., MONTREAL
U. S. Factory, New Brunswick, N. J.

FISH! FISH! FISH!!

Direct from our own nets to the consumer. Our 1917 Price List will be ready November 1st. Your address on a post card will bring it.

DAVIS PRODUCE CO., Box 203, THE PAS, MANITOBA

It's Here! The engine a thinking man will buy—

The new Z Engine

1 1/2 H.P. On Skids With BUILT-IN MAGNETO

\$75

3 H.P. \$132
6 H.P. \$230

F.O.B. Winnipeg
5% Discount for Cash

Important Dealer Service

When you buy an engine from your dealer you deal with a local representative of the manufacturer. He stands behind the engine he sells. He is responsible to you. It is your duty to see that you are satisfied, and to see that you are your neighbor's and that you wish him.

Absolutely the one great, convincing engine value.

Fairbanks-Morse Quality at a Popular Price

That's the story in a nutshell. This new "Z" Engine puts dependable—efficient—economical "power" within the reach of every farm.

All Sizes can be Shipped Immediately from Stock

Simple—Easy to Operate—Light Weight—Substantial—Fool-proof Construction—Gun Barrel Cylinder Bore—Leak-proof Compression—Complete with Built-in-Magneto. Quick starting even in cold weather. Low first cost—low fuel cost—low maintenance cost. That's the new "Z."

Go to Your Dealer and See the "Z"

Inspect it. Compare it. Match it point by point. Have him show you the features that make the new "Z" the greatest engine value offered. You'll buy it.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited

WINNIPEG
SASKATOON
CALGARY

Silage, Alfalfa and Cows

A NORTHERN ALBERTA SILO

In 1915 W. R. Mills of Clover Bar, Alta., started growing ensilage corn. Mr. Mills operates an up-to-date dairy farm producing certified milk for the Edmonton city trade. He is always on the lookout for improved methods of producing feed for his splendid herd of dairy cows. He determined two years ago to give corn a fair trial and see if it could be produced economically in his district. Seed was procured from Essex county, Ontario, and three acres were planted. The crop did exceedingly well and a large amount of feed was produced. The crop grew about 10 feet high. It was cut immediately after the first frost, the idea being to secure as much as possible of the fall growth. His experience has been that a slight frost does not injure the feeding value of corn. So successful was the first year's experience in growing this great fodder crop that a silo was built to store it in. The first winter's feeding of silage was most successful. Though entering to an exacting city trade, no complaint was received of any undesirable flavor on the milk. No mould developed in the silo, and the fermented taste of the ensilage was greatly relished by the cows. The test showed that the butter fat content of the milk was slightly higher during the period in which the ensilage was fed.

In 1916 the corn did not come up to expectations. The seed was rather poor and the season wet and backward. The corn came up irregularly and didn't seem to thrive well. In July it was blighted by a slight frost. Not to be diverted from the use of the silo, however, Mr. Mills determined to try still another experiment. The silo was filled with a mixture of two-thirds corn and one-third green oats. Though not equal to the pure corn for feeding it was relished by the cows and fed out very well. By February 15 frost had entered eight or ten inches into the silage. With the use of a pick-axe the frozen silage was taken out in blocks and thrown into the feed room. By the time of the next feeding the blocks were thawed out and the cows were apparently unable to distinguish between this and the silage that had escaped frost. This year seven acres of North Western Dent has been planted. It promises well and Mr. Mills expects a full silo for next winter's feeding.

The silo is octagonal in shape and is 12 feet in diameter and 28 feet high. As shown in the illustration, the frame work is on the outside. The frame is lined with spruce flooring nailed on vertically. The silo rests on a cement foundation and projects about two feet into the ground. The foundation rests on clay and good drainage is provided to keep the contents dry to the bottom.

Silage is well named the winter pasture," said Mr. Mills, in discussing his experiences with a Guide representative. "I really believe that with a good supply of it cows will produce as much milk in winter as they will in summer from the best pasture."

ALFALFA AT CLARESHOLM

When nearing Clareholm on July 18, on my return from an auto trip which included the Barons and Nohelford districts, my attention was arrested by a fine field of alfalfa hay in cock ready to

be drawn in. I stopped long enough to take a snapshot, from which was prepared the illustration which appears herewith. On reaching town I fell in with T. C. Milnes, the owner of the field. "There is no question about the growing of alfalfa in this district," said Mr. Milnes. "The first alfalfa in that field was sown seven years ago. The seed was inoculated with a pure culture. In 1915 we secured three cuttings of choice hay, and last year the third growth came on very well, but the pressure of other work prevented us from saving it. This year we have just completed the first cutting, and as you have seen the yield is a heavy one. Some of it is first crop alfalfa, but it came up nice and thick and the yield is satisfactory. We find that the best alfalfa is always secured from the high land. Alfalfa will not stand wet feet. We now inoculate the new seedlings with soil from the older pastures. Soil inoculation gives the best results every time."

The experience of Mr. Milnes is another demonstration of the value of this great legume. Its value from a feeding standpoint has been greatly enhanced by the high prices of grain, for which it can be largely substituted for feeding horses and cattle. The demand of the hour is for the conservation of all cereal grains. Thousands of acres now devoted to growing oats for horses could be turned over to wheat production for human food if each farmer had a field of alfalfa growing hay for feeding purposes. Alfalfa can be used for a large part of the horses' winter ration. Down at Lethbridge,

W. J. Lloyd, who manages a co-operative company dealing largely in hay, told me that he had used it exclusively for feeding horses for seven years without any ill effects. During that time he had only lost one horse. This death was not occasioned, however, by the alfalfa. A hired man killed it with a neckyoke. Alfalfa fits in well with grain growing, as the work on it is mostly at those seasons of the year when the grain is demanding little attention. It is safe to say that on the majority of farms a field of alfalfa sufficient for feeding the horses could be grown without decreasing the acreage sown of grain. The saving would go to increase the amount of grain delivered to the elevators and made available for export.

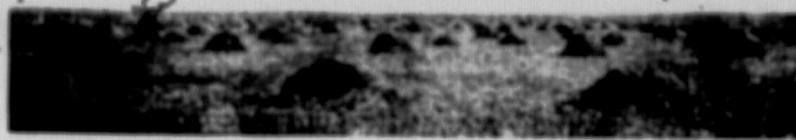
ARE GOOD COWS MIS-JUDGED?

Recently three cows that stood side by side were tested for nine consecutive milkings. The first cow had an average test of 3.7 per cent. of fat, the maximum and minimum tests being 2.9 and 5.5. The second cow had an average for the nine tests of 4.2 with maximum and minimum tests of 2.4 and 5.4. The average test for the third cow was 2.6 with extremes of 2.0 and 4.0. It is evident from these figures that the laudable desire to know what a certain cow's milk tests for fat may be defeated entirely if only one sample is run through the machine.

In the light of the examples given above, as well as of hundreds of other instances on record, it is safe to conclude that a fair method is to test a composite sample of five or six milkings taken at intervals when the cow is in normal condition.—C.F.W.



W. R. Mills' Silo at Clover Bar, Alta.



A Field of Alfalfa Near Clareholm, Alta. Some of it is Seven Years Old. Some Only One Year.

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About 12 years
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Farm Experiences and Problems

Continued from Page 9

came under my observation recently. About 12 years ago a prominent breeder visited my district to purchase a few real high-class grade Percheron mares for his farms. I spent two days helping him locate the kind of mares he wanted. In one community he purchased a pair of nice grade Percheron mares, rising 5-years-old, both in foal to a good Percheron sire, for \$500. The man who sold these mares turned right around and put the \$500 into a pair of draft mules. On another farm in the same neighborhood a young farmer owned a pair of grade Percheron mares got by the stallion that sired the first pair. These mares were also in foal and my friend was very anxious to buy them, too, and offered the owner \$600 for them, although they were apparently worth no more money than the first pair which he purchased for \$500. The second farmer would not sell at any price. Two years ago I was in the same locality and learned that this man still had the original pair of mares, both in foal, had six of their colts on his farm, for which he had refused \$1,100, and he had sold in the meantime 10 head of horses out of these mares for \$2,100, thus making \$3,300 and the old mares left. The other farmer had one blind mule left out of the investment. This is perhaps an exceptional case, but there are very likely hundreds of other examples just about as good from the standpoint of illustrating the value of a good grade draft mare.—W.J. Kennedy, in the Breeders' Gazette.

TIME TO MARKET LAMBS

Lambs are generally fed from 60 to 90 days before marketing, depending upon the condition they are in when put into the feed lot. The prices on the market must also be taken into consideration. If lambs are to be marketed early in the season, the feeding should be commenced early, so that they may be ready just about the time when the rush to market in the fall is over. There are times when there is a notable scarcity on the market, one of these is between the marketing of the grass fed and the winter fed lots, from about December 10 to January 10. At this time lambs usually sell for high prices since grass lambs have all come to market and most of those put in the feed lots are not ready for market. By having the lambs ready for market at this time strong competition may be avoided. If a late market is decided upon, the feeding may be started late so as to get the lambs on the market when most feeding yards are exhausted, namely, in the latter part of March and April. Although a high price market cannot be guaranteed for these times every year, still, on the average, comparatively high prices are paid at this period of the year. Always try to bring your stuff to market when the other fellow is not there, so as to avoid competition.

Feeders often make a mistake in marketing their lambs before they are fat. Keep all lambs that are not in a fat condition when brought to the market, for so-called half-fed stuff are often sold at a sacrifice. Butchers are willing to pay high prices for fine animals, but are just as unwilling to pay much for stuff only half fat. This class of lamb suffers from depression in price at nearly all times of the year.

The Weight the Market Demands

Large heavy ewes are invariably considered a drag on the market, while lambs weighing from 80 to 90 pounds and in fine condition are readily sold at good prices. The 85 pound lamb is in greatest demand on the market than the 100 pound lamb. Packers claim that the 100 pound lamb is not as profitable to them as what is termed the "handy weight" lamb.

In a lot of fattening lambs some will always thrive better and put on flesh more rapidly than others. Therefore, when some of them have been properly fattened and prices are right, these should be collected and shipped and the thinner ones should be retained and fed until they also have become fat.

Before marketing lambs, clip all loose locks of wool off from their sides and necks, caused by rubbing against each other on the feed trough or crowding each other at meal times. Also tag them

What Should an Engine Weigh?

Abraham Lincoln was asked how long a man's legs should be and he replied, "they should be long enough to reach the ground—and no longer." An engine should weigh enough to do its work—and no more. Years ago it was necessary to cast engine parts very large and heavy, with heavy base and fly-wheel, or the violent explosions and fast and slow speeds of the old-style engine would tear it to pieces. Six years ago the Cushman Motor Works designed a new type of farm engine weighing about one-fifth as much per H. P. as other farm engines, but so well built, balanced and governed that it ran more steadily and quietly than a farm engine was ever known to run. Some people laughed, and said that an engine weighing only 190 lbs. must be a toy, but when they saw the Cushman at work beside heavy engines weighing five or six times as much, they realized that weight does not mean power, and that the Cushman is a giant in power for its size.

Cushman Light Weight Engines

40 to 60 Pounds per Horse Power

4 H. P. Weighs Only 190 lbs. 15 H. P. Weighs Only 780 lbs. 8 H. P. Weighs Only 320 lbs. 20 H. P. Weighs Only 1200 lbs.

Cushman Engines have Throttle Governor and Schobler Carburetor, insuring regular speed even on jobs of irregular loads, like sawing. Their perfect balance also helps to make them steady, insuring unusual durability and freedom from engine trouble. The 4 H. P. and the 8 H. P. are mounted on trucks, if desired, and may be pulled around by hand. These are very useful engines, as besides doing all work heavy engines do, they may be attached to machines in the field, as 4 H. P. on grain and corn binders and 8 H. P. on hay balers. All engines over 4 H. P. are double cylinder, which means steadier power. The Cushman is not a cheap engine, but it is cheap in the long run. Engine Book free. Cushman Motor Works Dept. G, Waukegan, Ill.



Before Buying Any Engine Ask These Questions How much does it weigh? If it weighs more than 60 lbs. per horsepower, why? Is it throttle governed? A throttle governor insures steady, quiet economical power.



Working Shirts and Overalls Made of the strongest materials. Cut to fit comfortably and neat. Sewn to stand the strongest strain. FULLY GUARANTEED UNION MADE The Northern Shirt Co. WINNIPEG



En-ar-co Products

- En-ar-co National Motor Oil -En-ar-co White Rose Gasoline -En-ar-co National Light Oil -En-ar-co Black Beauty Axle Grease

Give the Farm the Profitable Efficiency of a Modern Factory

The farm of today has an importance equal to that of great factories. And in serving the nation's needs, both produce a profit in ratio to the efficiency of each separate unit. Machinery represents a heavy investment. Its continued operation requires additional money. If either farm or factory is to be successful, this invested capital must produce dividends. Reduced operation costs, lower depreciation and increased output are the things that count big when profits are figured. There is where En-ar-co Products meet the most exacting farm requirements—your individual needs.

What En-ar-co Products Will Do for You

They give your machines longer life and greater operating power. That means less expense and greater income. It means profits! En-ar-co National Motor Oil Proved highest quality by long years of practical tests and use under varied conditions. Lubricates perfectly with least carbonization. Will give perfect satisfaction in any tractor, automobile, motorcycle or gas engine. Try it. En-ar-co White Rose Gasoline A pure, dry, homogeneous gasoline that produces the power you have a right to expect. Always uniform quality. Insures continuous power—silent, flexible power that means more mileage per dollar for auto or tractor—more productive energy for gas engines. En-ar-co National Light Oil It gives your home a cheerful, clear light. No odor, charred wick or black chimney. It produces a steady, even heat for oil heaters and cook stoves. It maintains uniform heat in incubators and brooders, insuring the hatching of every fertile egg and nature-heat for the chick. National Light Oil is the most economical fuel for kerosene powered tractors.

About One-Third Actual Size

Sent FREE

Send for Free Oil Can—The Handy Oilier that Reaches the Hard-to-Reach Places

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wooly around the tail. When this is done at least 10 per cent. will be added to their selling price. Expert buyers do not judge by looks alone, and they thoroughly handle the sheep before bidding on them. Yet the clean, broad and square appearance of a lamb at its rear adds greatly to its selling price. Never forget that a good looking bunch of lambs or sheep on the market will always attract the eye of a buyer.

Lambs should never be stuffed before loading. When this is done many will begin to scour before reaching the market and will have a very disagreeable and filthy appearance when they arrive. Such lambs also shrink more in weight than those fed only their regular ration or even less. Even with proper feeding before loading, the slaking they get in transit in freight cars and the puffing and the noise of the engine is sufficient to upset their stomachs, and if they are overfed with feed beforehand matters are much worse. When fed lightly before leaving home they will drink water upon their arrival at the stockyards and will look just about as good as they did at home and the shrinkage will be comparatively small.

A mistake that is often made is in crowding too many lambs into a car. The result is hard on the animal and means loss to the shipper. When there is not enough standing room in a car and the lambs are packed together too closely, the larger and stronger ones will free themselves by jumping on top of the others. Consequently, some lambs usually suffocate. It is a common thing to see some stock cars, opened at the yards in which from three to five or more lambs are found dead, due to overcrowding in the car.—Frank Kleinheinz.

Co-operation in Denmark

Continued from Page 8

by the state to look after Danish agricultural interests in her two great markets, England and Germany. Four are dairy experts; the remainder give advice concerning such matters as the horse-breeding industry, the cattle industry, fruit culture, plant culture and agricultural machinery, while yet others devote themselves to scientific research likely to be of benefit to the industry as a whole. The agricultural societies of various kinds employ in addition to these, 70 experts who supplement the work of the state experts and in most countries agricultural societies would be left to their own devices in choosing, paying and allocating the services of such men. In Denmark the state supervises their appointment, recognizes their authority and pays three-fifths of their salaries, leaving the rest to be borne by the societies. Should a society require the services of one of these experts, it pays a fee varying from six shillings and ninepence to nine shillings a day and travelling expenses. In each year an account of the work done by each expert is published.

Farmers Keep Accounts

As in Germany, so in Denmark, the co-operative movement early recognized the necessity of making farmers keep accounts. It is well known that the agriculturist is by the tradition of his industry a bad book-keeper. It is equally true that there is nothing more important in sound farming than to keep as accurate books, however simple, as the farmer can be got to do. A great deal of valuable educational work to this end has been accomplished in Denmark. The work was slow, but it is giving admirable results and will lead in the future to results much greater than those which have been achieved. The results obtained in Denmark by the thorough and consistent application of the co-operative method to every phase of the agricultural industry prove conclusively that co-operation is a thoroughly sound method applied to farming, and further, that it is the only method which can be applied to farming on small holdings. Enormous economies have been effected by its use, not only in raising produce, but in marketing it also.

Before the co-operative movement began, one per cent. only of Danish farmers, owning 15.5 per cent. of Danish land, bought their supplies economically and sold their produce profitably. Now the holders of 84 1/2 per cent. of the land, i.e., the remaining 99 per cent. of the farmers buy their agricultural requisites as cheaply and well, and sell their produce as good advantage as the one per cent. Before

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the co-operative movement the number of cattle in Denmark was 1,250,000 head. In 1914 it was 2,400,000, being an increase of 1,000,000 head in 33 years. In the same number of years the value of the harvest has been doubled, the value of the exports has become five times what it was, the value of the imports has become eight times what it was. These are figures which speak for themselves, and which prove that using proper methods and combining in the proper way state aid and voluntary association, a nation of small holders can rise from economic depression to a state of sound material prosperity. But to achieve this end thoroughness is necessary. It is to the thoroughness of the Dane in applying the three factors which influenced his success—co-operation in its proper sphere, state aid in its proper sphere and scientific research—that the remarkable state of the Danish agricultural industry has been arrived at.

Turning to a comparison between co-operation in Denmark and co-operation in Ireland (which we have discussed in a previous series of articles) we are struck by two facts, leaving out of consideration the difference in time between the foundation of co-operation in the two countries. One is that while in Denmark every assistance was given by scientific agriculturists and by the state departments to the fostering of the co-operative movement, in Ireland exactly the contrary policy has been pursued and almost every obstacle placed in the way of Irish co-operative leaders in their work of carrying out in Ireland what has been done in Denmark. That such a great work has been accomplished in Ireland under all these disadvantages ought to be a matter of surprise to everyone who studies the history of co-operation there and in Denmark. The second fact which has struck some observers in comparing the two countries is, that while in Denmark co-operation is most evident on its material side, in Ireland the co-operative movement has sought to blend more than is done in Denmark, the idea of better living with that of better business. Wonderful results, it is true, have not yet been achieved, but they are in the making, and there are some districts in Ireland, north and south, which approximate very nearly to the idea of a co-operative community, and where co-operation has exercised its influence, not merely on the business prosperity of the people, but upon the amenities of their lives as well. We are far from saying that the more spiritual aspect of co-operation is lost sight of in Denmark; we merely indicate that it is more insisted on in Ireland and is probably more present to the minds of leaders of co-operation there than it was to the minds of the pioneers in Denmark.

MOVING A HOUSE 2,000 MILES

Perhaps the most remarkable case of house-moving ever recorded is reported from Los Angeles. J. E. Storer, of 1763 Cahuenga avenue, Los Angeles, decided to cast in his lot in Canada. But, like many another, Mr. Storer found it easy enough to acquire property in Canada but very hard to get his money out of his holdings in his present locality. An effort was made to sell the home in Los Angeles, but without success.

Then it was that the idea developed to move the house to Canada. The house has been torn down, the various pieces being carefully marked and banded for their shipment of almost 2,000 miles to Edmonton, Alberta. The only thing left in Los Angeles is the chimney, even the drain pipes having been taken up for use in connection with the new house in Canada.

Many instances are recorded of the ingenuity of settlers in overcoming difficulties that stood between them and the possibilities of success afforded by the Canadian West, but the case of the Los Angeles resident who, finding that he could not sell his house, pulled it down and shipped it to Canada, appears to be almost in a class by itself.

Some flax screenings contain enough prussic acid to be poisonous to stock and especially cattle. Many cases have been reported in North Dakota. In case one wants to feed flax screenings, better try it out on one of the less valuable animals first for a week. The danger from the poison is reduced if the cattle have been fed some other food before being fed the flax screenings. It is also well to feed flax screenings or other flax products in limited quantities.—N.D.A.C.

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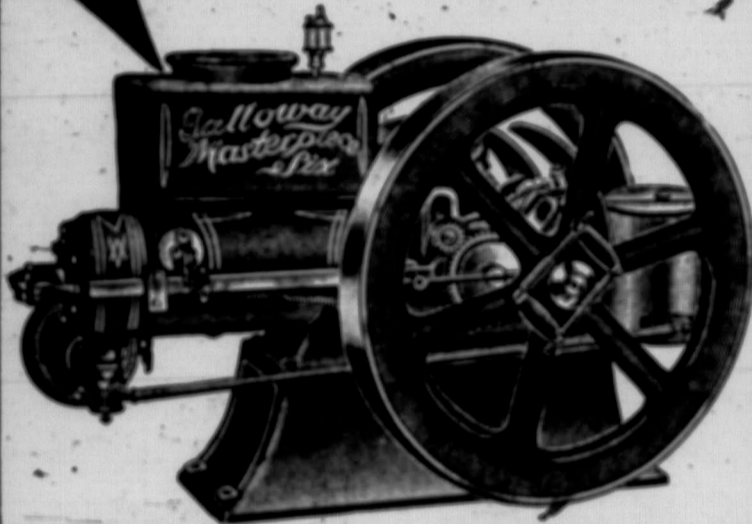
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Money When You Need It

(Continued from Page 7)

statement of their assets and liabilities laid before the directors of the society along with the applications. Banks say these statements are more complete than any they have ever had. The board then carefully discussed each man's case on its merits, some of the directors invariably being intimately acquainted with the applicant, his personal character and ability as a farmer. If the loan asked for was O.K. it passed and the money was immediately granted out of a credit of \$39,000 established at the Dominion Bank in Selkirk, which bank had encouraged the formation of the society and which saw that security such as the society provided made this a good business proposition. If the loan asked for was larger than the directors felt like granting the first year, they asked the applicant to reduce it, which was invariably done until a practically unanimous decision was reached on every loan by the directors. Such reductions happened in only a few cases and were not because the applicant's resources were not sufficient but because in its first year of operation the society has been inclined to be quite conservative, in fact some think too much so.

Some of the Borrowers

Most of the money has been placed in two districts, one west and one east of the Red River, and all with keen,

fall plowed on October 2. Another 100 acres to turn over and he is done plowing for 1917. He operates a big tractor and started out to break for a neighbor this summer but at \$8.00 an acre had to quit. With the higher prices of everything his experience showed no money could be made at breaking for less than \$10 an acre. He said, "I bought for cash at \$365 in Winnipeg this summer a plow equally as good as those some companies were asking \$450 for on a year's time. I bought another implement for \$30 cash that some were asking over \$40 for on credit. I tell these people plainly there is no use talking credit to me any longer. They might as well get down to brass tacks. Credit prices for most things don't go with me now, and I think the machine companies really prefer business done in this way."

A Variety of Cases

A farmer with 670 acres, 330 of which is broken and with total surplus assets over liabilities of more than \$100,000 plus life insurance of \$12,000 applied



The two municipalities of St. Andrew and St. Clemente, which have co-operated in establishing the Rural Credits Society in Manitoba. Scale—ten miles to one inch.

early for a loan to buy dairy cows to add to his herd this fall. His loan was not approved for the full amount, not because of any doubt as to the security but the approval of the total application would have absorbed too large a proportion of the total line of credit arranged for this season the directors feared, and they preferred many small loans to a few large ones. This man could have borrowed from the bank but he wanted to get away from the usual three and six months' renewal obligations.

An excellent farmer with 480 acres purchased recently at over \$50 an acre and nearly all under cultivation but in which he had a very small equity, wanted money last year to clean up his fall operations. He had 5,000 bushels of threshed grain which he offered with his livestock as security but he couldn't get a single dollar from his bank, indeed his banker even took pains to tell him he wouldn't and couldn't pay for his land. He had to stop and team out his grain. The same man had 160 acres of wheat this year that averaged over 32 bushels an acre and it will grade No. 1 Northern. He won the standing field crop competition in his district for wheat, oats and corn. He had the best field of corn I have seen this season. He is also a good stockman and cleaned up a lot of prizes at the local fair, especially on his horses. He lost 50 cents a bushel on his wheat last year by being forced to sell it instead of being able to hold until the time he had figured on selling it.

I asked what he used his money for this year and what he thought of the society. "I think the society is all right," he said, "I have only used \$500 of my credit so far. That helped me in paying part of the wages of hired help who like a little money as they go along. I saved two cents a pound on my 750 pounds of binder twine and \$10 on the price of a wagon by being able to pay

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I met the I began this the first app Society. He bank the day was-to pay h this summer. society is th struck this borrowed from years ago, I of dollars in ing to carry with too sma would have too. Because \$500 the last up at once in borrowed \$40 I could have I had 48 acr 1,100 bushels better if I a better last fa twice as muc society and never got any I broke befo hay that kep a good swift

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cash. You know if you can pay cash you aren't always tied down to everybody and forced to deal at one place all the time, for that sometimes gets very tiresome."

The borrower wanted \$150 to buy a bull and another had his application approved for \$1,000 to buy cattle. This money has not yet been used but he expects to use it soon in securing stockers on the Winnipeg market. Another borrower with 360 acres, only 84 of which is broken but with plenty of stock and implements and everything clear (surplus assets over \$12,000) applied for a loan of \$700, of which \$100 was to take off his crop and \$600 for breaking, which he badly needed.

Making Real Estate Move

An interesting case was that of an applicant, who had just bought 160 acres. He had but a small equity in the farm, but wanted to break up 80 acres. The society would give him no money unless the owner went on the note, which he promptly did. The result is that instead of waiting four or five years to get a start, that man will have a start in a year or two and likely be able to pay both owner and society. In that connection it has been interesting to notice that there has been quite a distinct movement in land around Selkirk this fall. One man sold 15 quarters and attributed a good deal of the credit for this to the society. The regrettable feature of this and many other excellent movements is that a lot of the benefit will ultimately be absorbed in increased land values.

There is an interesting feature about the way the credit established on each approved application is taken up. These men only use it as they need it and only pay interest on the used portion. One \$1,000 loan was taken up as follows, June 12, \$250; June 19, \$100; July 13, \$200; August 14, \$150. Another for a total of \$1,000 ran July 21, \$200; August 6, \$500 and August 15, \$300. One for \$450 approved June 6 had \$60 taken up on June 18 and \$20 on August 2, but none since.

I met the man with whose experience I began this article and whose loan was the first approved by the St. Andrews Society. He had just put \$1,700 in the bank the day I saw him, \$1,000 of which was to pay his loan. He broke 50 acres this summer. He said "I think this society is the greatest thing that ever struck this country." If I could have borrowed from an affair like this a few years ago, I could have had thousands of dollars in the bank instead of having to carry the expense of my land with too small an area cultivated. It would have been better for the bank too. Because I couldn't borrow up to \$500 the last two years I had to clean up at once in the fall. If I could have borrowed \$400 each of the last two falls I could have made at least \$800 more. I had 48 acres of wheat this year and 1,100 bushels off it. It would have been better if I could have worked the land better last fall. Next year I will have twice as much in wheat, thanks to the society and the land in better shape. I never got anything from this fifty acres I broke before but a scraggly crop of hay that kept me mowing all day with a good swift team to get a few jags."

"And the bank wouldn't listen to you," I said. "Listen nothing," he replied. "The manager looked as though he had a mortgage on my life and advised me to have nothing to do with the society." The same man added, "I know" Galicians not far from me that have land with clear titles, they are as reliable as any man could be and yet they can't get a cent. If some of these fellows could get the use of a little more money, they would soon get rich. They will get there anyway in time and they won't have anyone in particular to thank when they do."

There has been a belief among many that the only men such a credit society as St. Andrews could get as members would be more or less shiftless farmers, the poorer element that no one could afford to give credit to. Nothing is farther from the truth. The membership of the society represents the most progressive men in the two municipalities of St. Andrews and St. Clements, and the borrowers are keen bright men, many of them very well to do and none of them in the class just mentioned.

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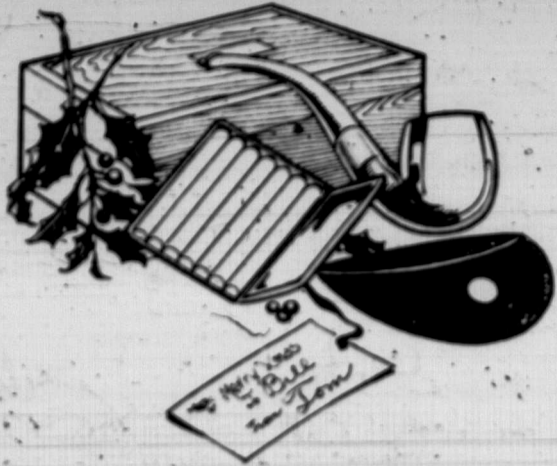
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Fairweather's New Fur Style Book

A neatly prepared illustrated Catalogue **DESIGNED** for your information all those little points so necessary in purchasing by mail. Numerous illustrations of fur sets and coats, photographed on living models in order to more truly show the high fashion standard of Fairweather's Furs. **Write for your copy today. It will be mailed you free on request.**

Sample Values from the Catalogue

Men's Fur Coats

MEN'S NATURAL OR PLUCKED BEAVER COATS—Exceptionally well made from select dark skins. Lined throughout with best quality plain satin. These coats are made in "Fairweather's" factory by our own skilled work people—are superior in every way to the average coat of the kind sold on the market. **\$300**

MEN'S RACCOON COATS—Made from the dark Coon. Lined with quilted Farmer's satin—shawl collar—slash pockets. Also large button pockets, fastened with heavy leather and brass buttons. **\$150**

MEN'S FUR-LINED COATS—Natural Otter or Foxskin Lamb collars. Made to order from Black Beaver cloth or Oiled Grey Melton. Lined throughout with best quality Muskrat. **\$125**

MEN'S AUSTRALIAN COON COATS—Made from best quality skins with extra strong pelts. Lined with quilted Farmer's satin. Large shawl collar. These are very heavy, warm and light in weight. **\$75**

Ladies' Fur Coats

LADIES' HIGH GRADE MUSKRAT COATS—Made from the fine quality Northern Muskrat of specially selected square cut skins. 45 inches long in semi or loose styles. Extra large storm collar. Deep cuffs. Full skirts. Handomely lined with Brown Silverside satin. **\$100**

LADIES' FUR-LINED COATS—Black broadcloth shells. Muskrat linings. Rightly fitted style with collar and lapels of Natural Mink or Alaska Sable. Coat is 50 inches long, well-tailored. Made with strap seams front and back. Outside pockets. **\$85**

LADIES' PLUCKED BEAVER COATS—Made with large square collar and cuffs in loose style from best grade Eastern Beavers. 45 inches long. Lined with guaranteed satin. **\$285**

LADIES' RUSSIAN WINK MARMOT COATS—50 inches long. Made from rich Dark Brown skin. Perfectly tailored, double-breasted style with high storm collar and deep cuffs. Heavily lined with satin and finished with two button pockets. Lined with durable satin. Very attractive garment at a most moderate price. **\$85**

Fairweather & Co. Limited

297-299 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

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

are particularly useful to farmers here where it is light bush country and costs more to clear and break than in more open districts.

A Community Proposition

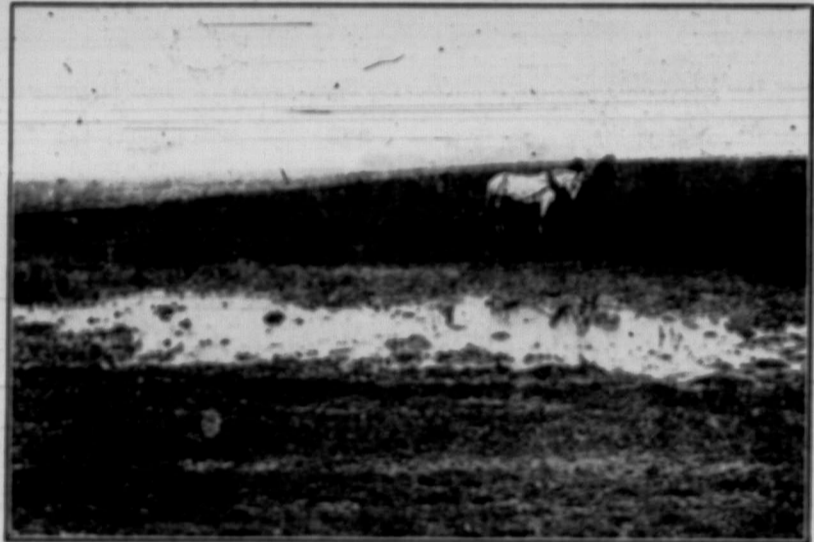
There used to be a strong feeling in the country surrounding Selkirk against the town. Whether it was deserved or not is out of the question but the fact that the business men of Selkirk have generally given every encouragement to the movement for better credit for the farmers has had its effect in getting these people closer together and overcoming prejudices. It tends to create a community feeling, to get farmers better acquainted with one another, and to take a greater interest in each other's operations. Where 50 farmers are linked up in an association in which they become to any extent whatever jointly responsible for one another's credit, they are apt to get to know one another better than ever before. This is especially true when the establishment of credit is only one of the many phases of work that can be undertaken. The Rural Credits Act also specially provides that these societies may act as agents for the members in purchasing supplies and selling products, and may also take steps to promote co-operation for the improvement of conditions of farm life, and to extend the application of the society's activities to all residents of the district.

But another equally important work

of practical farming operations like eliminating gophers, eradicating weeds, controlling plant and animal diseases, securing up-to-date plans for farm buildings, carrying on various lecture courses, etc. There are innumerable ways beneficial work can be carried on as the best men in the work have discovered. There are now 1,400 of these county agents in the United States alone and the movement really began three years ago. These men are exercising a tremendous influence in increasing war time production.

Other Societies—How To Start One

There are many phases of the Rural Credits Act that cannot be explained in this article. I think I have said enough to show some of the services Rural Credit Societies can render and what a change they may effect in Manitoba's agriculture. Remember this is a distinctly different scheme from the Manitoba Farm Loans Association or long term mortgage association described in The Guide of July 4, but the two will work admirably together and will be complementary to one another. Since the St. Andrews society was started new societies have been organized at Langruth, Oakville, Oak Lake and Binscarth. Those interested in having a society formed or in securing other information regarding the whole movement can get every assistance by writing G. W. Prout, Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg, who has this work



WET SPOTS WASTE LABOR, LAND AND CAPITAL
The production average can be increased on many farms by drainage. Many wet areas are being cultivated which do not produce profitably and are often a hindrance to plowing and greater cultivation of the rest of the field. Lower places are very fertile and can be made the most productive part of the farm by drainage.

that will be directly encouraged by the Rural Credits Act is the appointment of agricultural college graduates on the directorate of the societies whose work it will be to make inspections, keep tab on the expenditure of loans and devote themselves in every possible way they can discover to the carrying on of educational work along agricultural lines in the different districts in which they are located.

The County Agents Possibilities

These men will do the same work as the agricultural representative in Ontario or the county agent in the United States, but they will have an instrument at their service that will increase the rapidity and effectiveness of their work tremendously. It took a long time in Ontario for these representatives to demonstrate to the average farmer the immense service they could render him, but now, this system is recognized as the most effective, practical agricultural, educational force in the country. The Rural Credit Societies will put these men immediately in touch with many farmers who need their services most and if the proper men are chosen to carry on this work and they receive the necessary support, it should prove wonderfully successful in putting agriculture in Manitoba on a distinctly higher plane.

Here are a few things county agents can do: Assist the farmer in securing good seed and better stock, conducting or advising in the conduct of local co-operative buying or selling associations, giving demonstrations in various phases

in charge. Copies of the Rural Credits Act and other literature may be had by writing to the Acting Supervisor, Rural Credit Societies, Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg.

NEW ASSISTANT AT INDIAN HEAD

Major C. B. Nourse, a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, has been appointed assistant to the superintendent of the Indian Head Experimental Farm. Major Nourse, who is a native of South Africa, completed his college course in 1914. On the outbreak of the war he joined the Princess Pats and was one of the first, if not the first, member of the Canadian overseas forces to be decorated for valor on the battlefield in the present war. Later he was severely wounded. Upon his recovery he started for Canada on the ill-fated Hesperian which was torpedoed off the coast of Ireland. He was rescued, however, and later came to Canada, joining the 165th Battalion with which he did much to help recruiting while in Ingersoll, Ontario. As a result of his wounds, however, he was deemed unfit by the medical authorities to again go to the front. He has returned to civil life to take up his new duties at Indian Head.

We run across this bright paragraph in an exchange: "It invariably happens that the man who has his nose to the grindstone has to turn his own grindstone." How true this is of the workers as a class, who live in poverty yet uphold the system that keeps them impoverished.

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Garden Crops

STORING VEGETABLES

The following suggestions for storing vegetables for winter use are given in Extension Bulletin No. 17 of the Manitoba Agricultural College:

Beets—If properly stored will keep until May. Though

capable of standing a little frost, beets should not be severely frozen before harvest. If for table use the leaves of the beets should be twisted off rather than be cut off with a knife. They keep better if mixed in sand.

Cabbage—Will keep until March. Demand a good circulation of fresh air. Are best piled not too deeply on slatted shelves so as to permit airing. Small numbers may be suspended from the ceiling by hanging by the roots. If in small numbers, cabbages can be better kept with roots on. Where quantities must be piled in bulk, put hollow slatted ventilating shafts up through the center of the pile. If cabbages freeze, thaw them very slowly.

Carrots—Will keep until May. Should be in a very cool place. Keep better if mixed in sand.

Cauliflower—Heads heat very quickly if stored in piles. Heads must not touch. Retain leaves and pile on shelves.

Celery—A difficult crop to store. Will keep until December 31. Most successfully kept by standing plants on end in slightly dampened sand. Trim off leaves and outside roots before storing.

Citron—Should not be stored. Preserve without great delay.

Onions—Will keep until May. Should be stored on slatted shelves so as to permit of free air circulation. Layers should not exceed ten inches deep. Will taint other vegetables if stored alongside. If they freeze, keep them frozen as long as possible, as alternate freezing and thawing will cause rot. Immature onions or those with thick necks should not be stored. Dry onions well before storing.

Parsnips—Will keep till May! For winter storage dig very late in the fall. Keep better if covered with moist sand so as to prevent drying. A few for spring use may be left in the garden all winter and dug before the tops have again grown two inches.

Potatoes—Will keep until June. May be piled in bulk. Good ventilation is an advantage and the bin should be kept away from the outside walls. For proper storing there must be no unsound tubers to spread decay. One of the easiest vegetables to store. Avoid sunlight.

Pumpkin—Will keep until January. Store in a dry place. Leave on the stem or stalk end. Do not bruise.

Radish (winter)—Will keep until March. May be stored same as turnips. Should not be permitted to dry too much.

Squash (winter)—Will keep until January. Read remarks regarding pumpkin.

Turnips (swedes)—May be piled in bulk. Atmosphere should not be too moist. Better if not cut or bruised. One of the easiest vegetables to store.

SALE OF SCABBY POTATOES

In judging at the Boys' and Girls' club fairs this fall I have found that 75 per cent. of the potatoes showed scab, some very badly, and that one out of every three potatoes showed a brown ring when the stem end was cut off, which is the start of dry rot, and, although it may not seriously spoil the potatoes for cooking at this time of the year, it spoils them for sale because the merchants will take advantage of this disease to reduce the price. The first three car loads of potatoes sent from Manitoba to Minneapolis last year were sent back on account of dry rot, but not of course, until they had made an offer of half-price for them. All who have potatoes for sale should cut a thin slice off the stem end to see if there is any brown ring indicative of dry rot, and, if so, these should not be offered for sale, as they will almost surely be turned back as unfit. Such potatoes may be used for immediate consumption, but the dry rot will increase with storage during the winter and the potatoes will be quite unfit for seed next year. The disease being internal, there is no efficient treatment for it.

Where signs of dry rot are present in the stem end, it is important that the potatoes should be stored in a very cool cellar for the rot develops much more rapidly in warm cellars. Healthy looking potatoes may have dry rot, which is only seen by cutting a thin slice across the stem end, when a brown ring, or brown spots, will be seen. The other end of the potato will show no brown ring, hence, for cooking purposes, dry rot may be removed if not too far advanced. In its advanced stage, dry rot produces jelly-ends, and such potatoes should be thrown aside. The disease enters the stem end, through the stem which dies prematurely, and then spreads to the potato, causing a jelly-end, or, if late, just a brown ring.

Potato scab is more common than usual, and in some cases the pits are very deep, causing decay which would make the potato unfit for use.—V. W. Jackson, Professor of Botany, Manitoba Agricultural College.

STRAWBERRIES IN SASKATCHEWAN

I am having the best of success in growing strawberries in Saskatchewan. I have grown them for the last five years and have not missed a crop so far. The variety I grow is the Dakota and I find it to be perfectly hardy here. It runs well and does not winterkill. I have tried them both with and without covering. The fruit is dark and firm and similar to the Wilson berry of Ontario. I set my plants two feet apart in rows five feet apart. If the runners are not trimmed they will run together the first season. They should be placed in loose earth so that the sets will take a good root.

Why ramble about the fields picking small wild berries when for a small investment you can have much larger and better fruit in the garden? After putting down all the fruit we want for our own use we have no trouble in selling all we have to spare at 25 cents a quart.—G. M. Mitts, Sask.



THE LAST CROP OF THE SEASON



The Oliver Line Has the Plow for You

OLIVER plows led the rest as long ago as the "50's" in the last century. Ever since they have been kept at the top level, building up plow confidence in the farmer. These words are to remind you that Oliver plows are, as usual, the latest and best, improved types, of great strength, light draft, of close adjustment, and easy to operate.

Oliver Improved No. 1 Gang should have your close study—it is the important plow for the coming season. It is shown here. You will need our new catalogue to appreciate its many good points—these for example: The beams are landed, distributing the pull equally on both beams, avoiding twisting strains, making plow steadier, giving more room for horses to walk abreast. The lift device, quick and powerful in action, raises plows or forces them into hardest ground instantly. Perfectly straight furrows and straightening of crooked furrows insured because rear wheel is free to caster and to follow absolutely the landside, even though the tongue is turned to extreme right or left. The front wheel support is exceptionally strong; the bar steel frame is double, and a bracket reinforces the frame. The rear furrow wheel is made to resist extreme landside pressure. It is made with a wide adjustment right and left to hold plows in position under all frame wear and strain. The Oliver No. 1 gang is more satisfactory than ever before.

For every buyer there is the right plow in the Oliver line. At your disposal are Oliver sulkies of several types, walking plows, disk gangs, breakers and cultivators. Oliver—a plow for any soil and any sized farm, as successful as they have been for many years. Write to the nearest branch house for full particulars about any style.

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WINTER FAIR ARENA

Brandon, Man.

Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Auction Sale

OCTOBER 24TH, 1917

The first annual sale under the auspices of the Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association of Pure Bred Sheep and Grade Sheep.

135 Pure Bred Sheep, Rams, Ram Lambs, Ewes and Ewe Lambs. 250 Grade Ewes, Ewe Lambs and Wethers.

The Pure Breds include Shropshires, Leicesters, Suffolks and Oxford Downs. The sheep offered will be on view in the Arena on Tuesday the 23rd instant. Send for Catalogues of Entries. Sale commences 10 o'clock. The directors expect that the number of sheep will be increased, especially the grades. This is your opportunity to secure high class stock. The contributions to this sale are from nineteen leading breeders of the West.

ROBT. CLARK, Portage la Prairie, Auctioneer
GEO. GORDON, Oak Lake, President.
W. I. SMALE, Brandon, Secretary.

POULTRY WANTED

We require an unlimited quantity of Poultry for our trade, and are prepared to pay you the highest market prices at all times. The market to-day for live poultry is as follows:

- Spring Chickens, per lb. 16-18c
 - Old Hens, per lb. 14-16c
 - Turkeys, per lb. 18-20c
- Dressed Poultry is worth from 2c to 3c over the above prices.

By dealing with us you are assured of fair treatment, honest weights and prompt returns. Advise us when shipping.

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SASKATCHEWAN SHEEP AND SWINE SALES

Under the auspices of the
Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association

WILL BE HELD AT

REGINA EXHIBITION GROUNDS, November 30
SASKATOON EXHIBITION GROUNDS, December 6

Pure bred males and females of both classes of stock will be offered for sale. Special terms granted to Saskatchewan farmers under the Livestock Purchase and Sale Act.

Entries in sheep classes only, open to breeders in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta.

ENTRIES CLOSE NOVEMBER 1

SHEEP FOR SALE

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is prepared to supply grade range ewes from one to four years old to Saskatchewan farmers on a quarter or half cash basis, at reasonable prices under the terms of the Saskatchewan Livestock Purchase and Sale Act for October delivery. Applications should be in by October 20.

For further information, also entry and application forms, address:

P. F. BREDT
Acting Livestock Commissioner, REGINA.

ASSOCIATION AUCTION SALE

40 DAIRY CATTLE
400 SHEEP
75 SWINE

Pure Bred Males and Females and Grade Females
CALGARY, OCTOBER 29 to 31, 1917

Animals will be judged October 29th. Dairy Cattle and Swine will be sold on the 30th and Sheep on the 31st. Past and one-third for return ticket from Alberta points, good going October 29th to 31st, returning to November 1st.

ALBERTA WINTER FAIR, CALGARY, DECEMBER 11 to 14, 1917

Generous Prize List for Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry, \$1,785 offered for Best Beef Competition for Steers and Heifers of 1917, fed by boys and girls. Association Auction Sale of purchased and grade Beef Females and calves during the Winter Fair. Special passenger rates of single fare for round trip to the Winter Fair, good going December 10th to 13th, returning to December 14th.

Send for Catalogue of October Auction Sales and Winter Fair Prize List to

RICHARDSON, Secretary and Managing Director, Alberta Livestock Association, Calgary, Alberta

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A Real Fence—Not Netting

Strongly made and easily applied—making it a complete barrier against insects, birds, etc., as well as small poultry. The netting is made of No. 12 wire—stronger than No. 14 wire—made of the finest quality galvanized steel and other tests have shown it to be the best. Send for sample and price list. No money returned unless you are satisfied. The name is Peerless Wire Fence Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.



POINTED POULTRY PARAGRAPHS

By Professor M. C. Herner

Have you killed off the summer boarders yet? If not, do it now. It is bad enough to have poor layers in a flock at any time, but this year it is even worse than other seasons on account of the scarcity and high price of feed. If you want to cut down the number of hens in your flock, take out those that already have their new coat of feathers. By taking out those that moulted six or eight weeks ago you will get the poorest layers and those that have been boarding with you all summer.

As a matter of economy both in the conservation of food products and a cheaper line of meat for the table, it is good policy to get a good part of the fall meat supply from the flock of old hens. Beef and bacon are both very high priced. Market poultry is not any higher this year than last, so eat chicken.

Many pullets will be ready for laying this year by the end of this month. Give them good care, provide comfortable surroundings and give them at least half a chance to make good.

Lay in a supply of mangels or turnips for winter feed for the hens. Soft heads of cabbage are good for early fall green feed. Save them and feed by suspending them from the ceiling by a stout cord or wire. Hang them up high enough to make the hens jump to peck at them. Loose leaves can be cut up and mixed in a soft mash and fed once a day.

Just now there are a few small anaemic chickens or runts in every flock of spring chickens. Put these by themselves and give them a few extra feeds each day so they will get into a condition where they can be fattened properly.

On the whole the crop of spring chickens is better developed now than this time a year ago, but even so, if some of the later hatched pullets are to amount to anything they must get more feed. They should be about mature when they are penned up for the winter. A soft feed once a day made of equal parts of barley and oats chopped mixed with a quantity of boiled potatoes will help to bring them along nicely.


By the way, the farmers who have an abundance of potatoes might do worse than feed some of them to poultry this fall and winter.

Put a load of clean gravel or sand in the poultry house this month. If there is an earth floor, take off a few inches of the soil from the top and put in fresh clean earth. Do it before freezeup.

Start in this fall and keep six or eight inches of straw or chaff on the floor. This makes good litter for the hens to scratch in and helps to keep the house sweet and clean.

All repairs should be made on the poultry house before the cold weather comes on. Broken lights in the windows should be replaced by new ones, or better still, take a piece of cotton, burlap or bran bag and hang it over the opening, providing there is enough light. This will help to keep the house dry and also admit fresh air. Do not be afraid of the cold, but rather be afraid of the damp. Lack of light, lack of fresh air and too much dampness are the worst disease breeders in a poultry house. Make your corrections accordingly.

After the poultry house is in shape, bring in the spring chickens. A little care, a little work and a little common sense at this time will help to avoid a lot of trouble later on. Chickens put in a strange place do not know enough to go on the perches, but instead they group, huddle and crowd into the corners. There they become overheated and the first thing that happens is a cold. Later on, sneezing, a running nose and roup develop. This happens on almost every farm each fall. When these chickens are brought in, you should go along at night and gather them out of the corners and put them on the perches. By doing this a few nights in succession you will soon teach them to roost. When a roosting platform is used, this is a very easy matter to handle. See to it that there is enough roosting room for all the fowl. Allow from six to eight inches of perch room for each hen or chicken.



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The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was
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and it remains to-day the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it no matter how old or how the case or what the case may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in
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GRAIN GROWERS

Wheat prices are fixed but service is not. The best is assured
you when you consign your

Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax or Rye

to the old reliable
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James Richardson & Sons, Ltd.

Sixty years of satisfied customers. Careful checking
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What Users Say of THE JUBILEE RANGE is your Guarantee

Read Their Testimony

Letter from Mrs. M. Shalaky, Polly, Sask.—"I am more than pleased with my Quick Action Range. It bakes and cooks perfectly and uses much less coal than my old range. The raising and lowering grate is such a convenience—it saves so much time when quick meals are necessary and in the hot weather it makes an little heat in the kitchen that I have used my old stove very seldom. Before I got the Quick Action Range I used to put three bricks in the fire box to make it smaller—this answered the purpose and saved fuel, but was very inconvenient, especially in removing ashes. I just feel that I could not keep house without the Quick Action Range."

Mrs. John Ross, Macgregor, Man.—"I can imagine no improvements that could be added to it. What a difference it makes in a woman's life having a stove that she can rely implicitly upon. Have been using it four years and it is just as good as ever."

"That movable grate has saved so much discomfort morning and evening on busy winter days and it is such a wonderful fuel economiser! We feel we must congratulate ourselves on our fortunate selection."

The above is an extract from a letter received from Miss Mirka, Laurentide House, St. Gabriel de Brandon, P.Q.

The Quick Action Grate is found only in
MERRICK'S JUBILEE RANGE

Showing Position of
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THE "QUICK ACTION" GRATE HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY TRIED AND TESTED SINCE 1909

Merrick-Anderson Co. Limited Winnipeg

NOTE—There have been more than 200 Quick Action Ranges in use in Western Canada since 1910 and we have yet to receive the first order for fire box linings, which fact confirms our claim that the Quick Action is the most durable fire box made.

Men! You cannot duplicate this
Overcoat Special



\$16.50

For Quick Clearance

Genuine snaps in stylish Ulster Overcoats for fall and winter wear. Heavy brown and blue chequered, 50 ins. and 52 ins. long, belted backs, both patch and plain flap pockets, heavy twill linings; brown coats fashioned with both roll and notch style collars, blue with roll collars only. Coats worth \$16.50 wholesale to-day.

We will refund your money if not found equal to any \$20.00 Coat retained in the West. The cloths were stocks bought early at a bargain price and made up especially for our city trade. Only a few hundred coats. Send in your order to-day. You will not meet with such value again this season. Price is F.O.B. Winnipeg.

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**WATERLOO-BOY
GAS ENGINES**

2 h.p.	\$46.50	With Magneto	\$57.50
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The best mechanical help you can get. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back guaranteed. Sizes 12 to 14 h.p. Will run your grinder, pump, saw, cream separator, etc., and give entire satisfaction in any weather. Prompt Delivery Guaranteed.

Write to-day for full information

**New Farm Machinery
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Send for your copy to-day and learn all about WATERLOO-BOY MACHINERY.

**Gasoline Engine & Supply
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Alpine Experiments in Saskatchewan

Growing Cereals and Roots in the Nut Hills.

By Joseph Tusker, Kuroki, Sask.

Scattered throughout the West are a number of hill ranges the summit tablelands of which are too high and cold for wheat and oats to regularly ripen. The upper tableland of the Nut hills is such a region. But it has a very fertile soil and, strange to say, a humid climate, about 22 inches rainfall, although surrounded on the south, the west, and even the north by ordinary semi-arid western country. The country consists of two tablelands, the lower of which, below 2,000 feet is suitable for ordinary grain growing although the crops are often frosted. The following notes refer only to the upper plateau, about 2,200 feet, where frost may occur in any month in the year and snow in any month except July. It may be wondered why people live here. But the land is lovely to look on and delightful to live in, being free from the worst climatic extremes of the prairies. There are no north-west winds in winter and no extreme cold as a rule except in January. It seems hot in summer but this is only due to the humidity. The thermometer seldom goes over 80 in the higher hills. One problem has probably as much to do with the fact that the cloudy atmosphere and frequent rains lengthen the growing period as with the slight decrease of temperature due to absolute altitude. This decrease will be only about two degrees on a calm clear night between Buchanan and the foot of the hills, where there is an ordinary prairie climate, and the 2,000 feet contour line half-way up the side of the hill-range which can be seen from the C.N.R. at Margo as a blue wall of hills some miles north.

The mild winters and heavy autumn rains gave the original settlers the idea to try winter wheat in 1909, and the experiments have been continuous ever since.

The results follow:

Interesting Wheat Experiments

Winter Wheat.—The stock was probably brought from Wisconsin and is a bearded type like "Turkey Red," growing about 3½ feet high. There is an admixture of a very tall wheat with a very long head, which grows about a foot higher—perhaps "Harvest King"—which is very soft and very late and is disappearing by natural selection. This mixed stock was sown in 1909 and appeared to be completely killed in the spring. Oats were sown on top of it but were a failure. The wheat, however, grew up through the oats and was duly harvested at the rate of 20 bushels per acre. I did not see this crop. The product was sown in 1911 on two farms, one of them in the Duck Creek valley between two hill ranges, but the other on the high plateau and both yielded good crops of unfrosted wheat in 1912. The next experiment was sown in 1913 and carefully noted at all stages. It was seeded August 14 to 16. A more unfavorable winter for the wheat could hardly be imagined, but the winter killing was slight. The drought of 1914 affected the Nut hills as well as the prairies and for weeks the wheat grew and appeared to flourish in a soil in which not the slightest trace of moisture could be found by digging. The yield however was only 17 bushels per acre and the wheat was slightly frosted by a heavy frost on August 10. But immediately after the frost, it seemed really hopeless to sow winter wheat in the fall of 1914 but some was put in which nearly all winter killed, although the few strips which survived gave an enormous crop in 1915.

There were two experiments on the high plateau in 1915-16. One was sown on a high valley-side facing south with a steep ravine at the bottom of the slope. Sown on August 12, about 25 per cent. of this was winter-killed. This was a mystery crop. There was no apparent reason for the winter-killing. The growth was also thin and short although the soil is most fertile and was in splendid tilth. The heads of the wheat were short. The yield was only 13 bushels per acre for the whole area. Slightly frosted by heavy frost on August 28 and 29 and cut immediately after it was graded as No. 4 Northern. The other planting was on

a rather swampy flat surrounded by forest. Very heavy soil. Sown July 30-31. Very short heads but very heavy growth. Slightly frosted by the frosts of August 28 and 29, cut August 22-29. There was no rust in the Nut hills either on winter or spring wheat and the yield of this crop was 28 bushels per acre, of No. 4 Northern. In 1916 wheat was again sown on the valley-side station but was again winter-killed, this time to the extent of 50 per cent. It would appear from these experiments that the so-called "air-drainage" is an extremely unfavorable factor for winter wheat. Also that forest shelter belts are very necessary if good results are to be obtained. Also that the winter-killing and growth conditions of winter wheat are a very mysterious subject. The last two conclusions are in agreement with those of students in other lands. It is worth noting that the entire growth of winter wheat always dies away in spring here, leaving the ground bare. The plant then starts again from the stool. I am told this is not usual in other parts of the world.

Work With Other Cereals

Winter Rye.—By the courtesy of the Dominion Cerealists at Ottawa two large samples of winter rye were obtained and planted at the same time and places beside the wheat experiments in 1915. The winter-killing was the same as the wheat in each case. About 25 per cent. or more was killed on the valley-side station and none on the forest-clearing station. There was nothing remarkable about the crop on the valley-side except the extraordinary fine quality of the grain. This was "Mammoth White." The crop at the forest-clearing, which was "Dominion," presented a remarkable sight in July. A thick strong growth fully seven feet high, even and upright. Cut early in August, unfrosted it yielded 26 bushels per acre.

Spring Rye.—A single experiment in 1916 proved to be very unfavorable.

Oats (Standard varieties), are practically always frosted and generally very light. There was a favorable season in 1909 and a very heavy crop of "Extra" grade oats in the Duck Creek valley. This experience which seemed encouraging to the average settler conveys a very different impression to the experienced student. The valley is below the alpine level.

Oats (Orloff).—Sown on the forest-clearing station May 19-21, 1913. Wet season. Headed out July 6-9. Color Aug 7. Cut August 30-September 1. Yield only 18 bushels per acre. Unfrosted. We dropped Orloff oats at once. But a neighbor reports a 60 bushel crop on one occasion on the slope between the upper and lower tablelands.

Spring Wheat is quite unsuitable for the upper level in the Nut hills. Generally a crop but seldom more than "Feed" grade. We have no reliable records of spring wheat on the upper plateau. "Club" does best.

Barley is a standard alpine crop all the world over. Barley does well on the high plateau but is often frosted both on the upper and lower. No doubt this is because people will not fall-plow for barley and the spring is so late and the atmosphere so damp that the land is not fit for plowing for several weeks after snow goes. Barley growing no doubt pays at war prices but legislative discouragements are especially severe against the barley grower.

Potatoes and Garden Crops

Potatoes are also a standard alpine crop in all lands. But in the Nut hills we have a complication in the shape of heavy frosts in late June and early July. These frosts do not hurt grain which is not in head or only just coming into head. But when and where they occur they are very fatal to potatoes. Some years there are no July frosts and occasionally an August passes frost free. It is out of the question to grow potatoes commercially. But it is not often that the crop is not worth digging. Out of three crops it is reasonable to expect one good one, one poor one and one hardly worth digging. Cabbages, carrots, beets, turnips, and especially onions are all iron-clad and can be

grown, with finest quality ordinary raised beds the best appeared to frost on September 25. In some country are One is just with strong is in the wheat gave The soil therefore is therefore a sible radiati often anxi climate will in the Nut

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Tone

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In the Cathedral at Rheims

Its wondrous organ is now dead, but if you ever listened to that famous instrument, you have felt its very wizardry—thunderous, overwhelming billows of sound dying away to the merest echo, then swelling again in a glorious wave of music.

You have marveled at this absolute perfection of tone control in every great organ you have heard.

While volume of sound is determined by the number and character of pipes employed yet the secret of the delicate gradations of tone lies in the swell-box—in shutters that open and close at the player's will.

Only the Columbia Grafonola is equipped with this same device for tone control. Shutters that open and close and make it possible for you to play the world's great music with the depth of expression that it deserves.

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grows, without any trouble and of the finest quality. They do not mind ordinary radiation frosts. But I have seen the beet tops killed dead by what appeared to be a conduction or wind frost on September 15. The two gardens which have done best in the high country are in very different positions. One is just at the lip of a deep ravine with strong "air drainage." The other is in the forest clearing where the wheat gave 25 bushels last year. The soil there is nearly white and therefore subject to the smallest possible radiation on clear nights. People often anxiously wonder whether the climate will change when all the forests in the Nut hills have been cleared

away. I do not think that the facts already known give any warrant for supposing that the frost free period can be pushed back into May or forward into September by this means. It is very probable that the frosts in late June and early July may disappear with the forests. It is worth noting though, in passing that when this has come to pass all the country from Wadena to Saskatoon, will likely become more subject to aggravated droughts, unseasonable deluges, of rain, terrific hailstorms and attacks of rust. But that is no concern of the mountain people.

Like causes have produced like results in all ages and always will. When a

mountain plateau is semi-arid as well as alpine in climate, settlers should keep out. Such areas should be reserved for communal pasturage permanently. But the foregoing notes may be very useful to people living at altitudes over 2,000 feet in Manitoba and Central Saskatchewan, 3,000 feet in South Saskatchewan, or 4,000 feet in West Alberta. As far as I know this is the first record of alpine experiments in agriculture ever published in Western Canada.

Two cows stood side by side at the fair. Both were the same age. Handled and fed in the same way, in a year's time, one produced 9,138 pounds of milk, containing 413 pounds of butter fat,

and the other only 3,788 pounds of milk, containing 197 pounds of butter fat. On appearance alone some would pick one, others the other, as the better cow. They showed convincingly that it is not safe to pick a cow on appearance alone. The scales and test tell the true story in dairying, and the man who would be sure of himself in the dairy business, and sure his cows, must use them to determine the efficiency of individual cows.

Ingersoll once said of the mule that he had "neither pride of ancestry nor hope of posterity." Henry Dubb, the working mule, has neither pride in his ancestry nor hope for his posterity.

Farmers' and Gardeners' Produce Exchange Ltd.

305 CARLTON STREET, WINNIPEG
All kinds of Farm Produce purchased and handled on Commission.
Special Turkeys, live, per lb. 20c
Special Turkeys, dressed, per lb. 25c
Dairy Butter, per lb. 37c
New Laid Eggs, per doz. 38c
Prices F.O.B. Winnipeg

LIVE POULTRY BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

Your poultry will be coming along nicely now and you will be looking for a market that will render you dependable service. Please Note:—We pay cash (Bank of Money Order) on receipt of goods. We give honest weight. We supply crates for shipping, on request, free of charge to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and buy any quantity.
Spring Chickens, per lb. 19c
Old Hens, per lb. 14c-16c
Old Roosters, per lb. 12c
Ducks (any age), per lb. 15c-16c
Geese (any age), per lb. 13c
Turkeys, per lb. 21c
Butter, per lb. 34c
Eggs, per dozen 36c

All Prices, F.O.B. Winnipeg

Saskind-Tannenbaum Grocery Co. 465 Pritchard Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

LIVE POULTRY Wanted

Old Hens, per lb. 14c-15c
Roosters, per lb. 12c
Ducks, per lb. 15c-16c
Turkeys, per lb. 21c
Geese, per lb. 14c-15c
Eggs, 36c per dozen.
Butter, 34c per pound.

Spring Chickens highest market price.

F.O.B. Winnipeg. Please let us know what you have and we'll forward crates and egg cases for shipping.

MONEY ORDER MAILED DAILY Standard Produce Co. 43 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY

NOTE THE FOLLOWING PRICES

Turkeys, from 7 lbs., per lb. 20c
Spring Chickens, 3 lbs. up, per lb. 18c
Hens, per lb. 14c
Ducks, per lb. 15c
Roosters, any age, per lb. 12c
Geese, per lb. 13c
All Prices Live Weight F.O.B. Winnipeg

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co., Winnipeg

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

NOTICE—The busiest season for Poultry is now starting.

As we have been in this business for the last ten years, we are positively sure that we have satisfied everybody that has dealt with us within these few pages. We therefore respectfully request our attention be concentrated on their friends. You will also notice that we pay the highest market price, according to our own scale of weighing. There is no one else so quick about our fair, low prices as our competitors in dealing with us. Friends who deal with us are sure to get their deals with us always.
Fat Hens, 5 lb. average, per lb. 18c
Hens, any size, per lb. 14c
Ducks, per lb. 15c
Roosters, per lb. 12c
Turkey, 7 lb. up, per lb. 20c
Spring Chickens, in good condition, any size, per lb. 18c

Prices absolutely guaranteed until next week
These prices are for live weight F.O.B. Winnipeg. Get us now what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash for all produce received.

ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO. 97 Alkema Street, Winnipeg

Young Canada Club

BY DIXIE PATTON

THE FIRST CONTRIBUTION

The very first contribution to the Blue Cross Fund has come in, but I expect that long before you read this there will be many more. It came from Winona Palmer of Emo, Manitoba, and accompanying it was a letter telling how pleased she was with the fund for wounded horses. In Winnipeg on Thanksgiving Day a Gynkhana was held and the funds were given to the Blue Cross Fund. The Gynkhana will be filled with interest for all boys and girls. I will tell you more about it next week.

Dozens of poems are still coming in, but next week I will announce the prize winners and the new contest.

Down below is a poem written by a little girl 17 years of age. For 14 years she lived on a farm and is able to plow and run a binder as well as many men. But you have only to read her poem to know that she can do other things well too. Her years on the broad prairies have filled her with beautiful thoughts and she is fortunate to be able to express them in poetry.

DIXIE PATTON.

THE SONG

Out into the fields he went with a song,
Out into the sunlight harvest lands,
Whistling and humming the whole day long,
Over the work of his strong brown hands.

All day long o'er the ripening grain,
Echoed the voice I loved to hear;
Farther and fainter, then sweet again,
As the reaper swung, and the song drew near.

And singing still from the fields of grain,
In the twilight hush I heard him come,
With trampling horses and rattling chains,
Ever and ever so welcome home.

Into the slaughter he went with a song,
The lilting tune of other days,
Glittering bayonets the sheaves among,
And fog of powder for harvest haze.

All day long while the bullets flew,
He hummed the song when he caught his breath,
And notes the lark and blackbird knew,
Went rippling 'cross the fields of death.

So all day long, till the even came,
He fought over drenched sod,
Joyously then, without fear or shame,
Humming a tune, he went home to God.

A GREAT DISCOVERY

The Guide artist has made a wonderful discovery. While looking for something of interest to boys and girls he ran across a whole nation of these funny little creatures. What do you think they are? They are not fairies, nor pigmies, nor Lilliputians such as Gulliver saw. He found them in the Wonderland of Doo, and so he has named them the Doo-Dads. They act very much like ordinary people, only they are always getting into funny scrapes. Sometimes they are good, and sometimes naughty, but they are always amusing. They will always be welcomed by boys and girls from three years to eighty years of age or older. In order to accommodate them it has been decided to give a whole page to the Young Canada Club each week throughout the winter. Half of this page will be given over to the appearance. After that you will always be looking for them.



Doo-Dads. Watch for their first appearance.

THE EARLY INDIANS

I have read the Young Canada Club so I thought I would send a story to be published. This is my first story to the club.

Before Canada was discovered by Columbus, the Indians were the only people living in North America. The Indians had long, straight, black hair. Their skin was copper-colored. They were a tall and thin race of people. Their clothes were made from skins of wild animals. They lived on the fish and animals. They killed these animals with hatchets they had made from stone.

They lived in wigwams made from skins and the bark of the trees. They had a small place cleared in front of their wigwams in which they grew corn and a few other kinds of grain. They often fought with other tribes. When they took prisoners they bound them to trees and tortured them until they died.

MILDRED LARSON,

B.C. Age 11.

AN AUTHOR'S OWN STORY

I will now write a short story of my life before I breathe my last. I was once young and handsome. I was slender and very nimble. I had a graceful carriage, for which I was admired. I had antlers too. How beautiful they were and how proud I was of them. They stood away up and branched out like lofty trees and therefore I carried my head high.

My home was far, far away from the haunts of humanity, down in the depths of a great, green forest, where the pretty little birds sang their sweetest and where the lovely scented flowers bloomed their brightest.

I dined on the sweet, luscious grass, moss and herbs and the fresh green leaves, and drank the cool, clear water from the crystal stream, which flowed with spraying swiftness through wood and hill.

When I had nothing else to do I would skip merrily along the green-

wood glades or rest on the soft moss. On the cooler days, when the wild wind played havoc with everything that came in his way, I would up on my slender legs and as swift as an arrow I would speed along the rolling grass lands and swim through the cool streams, and then dart into the neighboring woods.

But this will never come to me again. When I grew up I lived a happy life with friends in joy and freedom. I began to grow old and shaggy and not as light footed as in my youth. I had a hard time to get a living in the cold winters. I made my dwelling in a dell sheltered by tangle wood and forest growth, and when the hard winds drifted the snow through the wood I was kept busy keeping the snow out of my dell and I had nothing to eat but the moss and herbs there. And so, when spring came I was weak for want of food and quite exhausted. That was the way I felt one bright sunny spring morning, and so I walked out of the forest in search of grass where the sun had melted away the snow.

Then, all of a sudden, as I looked up from my breakfast, I perceived, not far away, my bitterest enemy, a man, mounted on a horse, coming at a terrible rate towards me, with two large, dreadful hounds barking and rushing. I turned and sped into the forest with my greatest speed. My pursuers followed me all day through

bush and dell, past oaks and cedars and across snowdrift and pool. My enemies were gaining on me all the time, until with a quick turn by a tree a bang rang out in the forest and at the same time I felt a sharp, sickening pain in my side. I shot a look at my enemies asking and saw that the horse, frightened by the noise, tumbled his rider to the ground. They were out of sight and I dropped down. Now I can hear the hounds calling and they will soon be upon me, so I must stop writing for I have received my death blow.

ALBERTA JOHNSTON.

Alta.

Mother Hubbard Padded Shoe

Tucked inside this snug pocket with its comfortably padded thickness, faced around to the very ears, baby will be fitted to enjoy the exhilarating freshness of a winter airing and can sleep outdoors in comfort and warmth no matter how low the mercury falls.



Neat. Fits Any Child. Suitable for Buggy, Sleigh, Automobile, etc.
Made in Black Rubber \$5.00
Red Blanket \$6.50
Corduroy \$7.50
If your dealer does not handle, write J. PICKLES, Manufacturer, Winnipeg

CATER'S WOOD PUMPS



Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less, in wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made. For Deep Wells get Cater's Fig. 750. "So easy to put in and so easy to repair." A full line of Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock. Write for Catalogue. F. Address: H. CATER Dept. O. BRANDON, MAN.

Farmers' Letter File SAVES TIME AND MONEY

It will save you time and money in your farm work. The Farmers' Letter File contains postage for all the letters of the alphabet. Letters can be made and copies of letters sent, as well as your receipts, can thus be filed alphabetically and be found in an instant whenever you want them. This file is 11 1/2 inches by 9 1/2 inches, and will accommodate letters of any size up to 8 1/2 inches by 11 inches. When closed the file is 1 1/2 inches thick and opens like a book so that it will hold 1,000 letters. Will last 20 years. With each file is 25 sheets of "Mailable" Carbon Paper for taking copies of letters with pen or pencil; also 25 "Mailable" Post Cards suitable for sending letters of which carbon copies are to be taken. \$1.25 Mailed Postpaid for GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

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Women's Problems

MOTHER'S TEN COMMANDMENTS

She would be wise who

Will stick to the golden rule of quality before quantity so far as any nursery needs are concerned.

Will know that in nine cases out of ten childish tantrums call not for condign punishment but for a dose of cooling medicine add an extra spell in bed.

Will know the vital necessity of not merely cleaning but actually scalding every utensil in baby's feeding-bottle paraphernalia at least once in 24 hours, and will make this her own particular job no matter what other claims she has on her time.

Believes rather in diet than in dosing.

Will not envy her neighbor's baby, no matter how much larger and fatter he is, so long as her own baby exhibits all the signs of a flourishing condition, firm flesh, contented frame of mind, long sleeps and steady increase of weight.

Will not be talked over into trying a popular patent medicine for her baby when he is quite satisfied with the diet nature intended him to have—pure milk.

Will not allow "bits" between meals and "tastes" of dishes meant only for grown-ups to spoil a child's appetite for good plain fare at regular hours.

Will not cut down nursery necessities such as milk, butter, eggs and fresh vegetables in order to keep up other appearances.

Will not force a young baby to take notice when all he wants to do is to eat, sleep and suck his fat thumb till such a time as Dame Nature prompts him to show a more intelligent interest in life.

Will see that plenty of occupation both inside and out keeps her bairns too busy for the "mischief which Satan finds for idle hands to do."

A PLAIN COUNTRY WOMAN.

Point out the things he has told you and draw him out to make accurate statements, laying stress on every detail.

This trait usually accompanies a child of high-strung nervous temperament. When he starts his story he is hardly responsible for what he is going to say. Such a child must be dealt with kindly but very firmly. Insist on his recovering his equilibrium before starting his tale, when he rushes in all excitement to tell you something has happened. If the exaggerated story is blurted out too quickly for you to intercept, tell him you will hear it again after he has calmed himself for a few minutes. Then very deliberately take the facts and repeat them as he states them to you.

I have observed that the trouble very often goes with one of the last two causes. Listen to the story and be very careful not to lead the child on by exhibiting startling surprise. Sometimes even your calmness will provoke a larger bait from him for excitement. Ask the child to repeat the story exactly, repeating details emphatically after him. Then call upon some other reliable witness, noting each detail and comparing with the other statement given. Appeal to the child regarding the correctness of his, lead him to see that Willie's story is much preferred, if correct, even if it isn't such a thrilling tale. A little humiliation will not hurt the child; he will learn to realize that the real incentive should not be for the best produced but to portray facts as they are. Do not lead the child to feel that you are always suspicious of him. If he brings you a story that you feel you can rely on accept it without questioning. In every case awake a feeling of assurance that facts will be believed in preference to a hair-raising description.

These suggestions I think you will find, if carried out patiently for a time while the child is still young, will work an effective cure. Such a malady, when carried late into life, is to be dreaded, and works all kind of trouble among people in communities.

A MOTHER.

REMOVING GREASE SPOTS

Grease may be removed from an article either by absorbing it or by dissolving it in some fluid in which it is soluble. Flour, starch, fuller's earth, French chalk or magnesia will absorb grease. A hot iron applied to a piece of blotting paper spread over and under a grease spot will answer the same purpose. Fats and oils will dissolve and disappear in water containing soap, sal soda, borax, ammonia, and in kerosene, gasoline, naphtha, benzene, ether, chloroform, alcohol or turpentine.

In attempting to remove a grease spot it is advisable to try an absorbent first, for the absorbents are harmless to materials and easily applied. A little flour or cornstarch sprinkled immediately over oil, spilled upon table linen, will frequently remove every trace of it. Such an absorbent should be spread over the spot and allowed to remain several hours before it is brushed off. A warm iron placed on a cloth over the powder and left until cold will hasten the process.

Turpentine, or other solvents harmless to the fabric treated, may be used with the absorbent powder to make a paste for spreading over the spot.

If a stain remains after one or more applications of the absorbent, sponging with a solvent is necessary. This is advisable on woollen garments, for even when all grease is apparently removed, enough may remain to collect dirt and cause ugly spots to appear long after the original stain is forgotten.

Many fabrics when wet with a cleanser show only the outline of the spot. To obviate this difficulty, blotting paper should be placed under the spot to be cleaned and a circle of French chalk or fuller's earth spread around it. This will define the outer edge of the spot and will absorb the cleanser when it spreads, thus preventing the unsightly "ring" which is often left.

MYRTLE CLARK.

MENDING OVERALLS

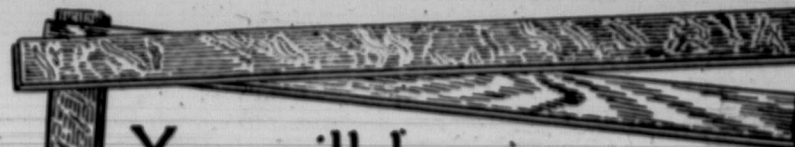
Not having seen the following method of mending overalls adopted by anyone else I recommend it to those having sewing-machines. First slip in a folded paper, press-board, or anything that will prevent lusting the leg together. Then baste the patch on the outside, making it sufficiently large to cover the thin part around the hole. A bit clipped from each corner before turning the edge of patch in will make it less bulky. Next turn the overalls wrong-side out, when it can be slipped under the shoe of the machine and patch stitched at edge, making a more durable and less noticeable repair than when done by hand.

HAPPY.

ENLARGING ON THE TRUTH

A fault that requires much patience and continued perseverance in dealing with it is that of exaggerating truth. A child will burst into the room with eyes dilated and tell you a most wonderful story about a squirrel that is almost as big as a wolf. Such a child and those afflicted with this malady need very careful attention. Look for the cause first always, do not scold or punish. I have found the above result come from one of the following causes: Lack of observation, a nervous temperament, exaggeration to produce a more dramatic effect on the hearers, and lastly, how often a child likes to feel that he is the biggest fellow in the bunch because he has the biggest story to tell.

If the trouble comes from lack of observation, this is perhaps the most easily remedied. After listening to his tale, go with the child to the spot and teach him to observe. It is remarkable how the eye can be trained.



You will have lots of time this winter -

How can you spend it to better advantage than in improving your home surroundings—in making your present dwelling a better place in which to live—a joy not only to your family, but a home in which you will be glad to entertain your friends.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

Will change the entire appearance of your present surroundings. The rooms will be brighter, cheerier and cleaner.

And you can lay them yourself. Each strip interlocks with its fellow both on sides and ends. A hammer and saw are the only tools you need.



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PLOW SHARES		SPECIAL	
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in the Lunch Box

Do you remember how Mother used to give you an apple to eat at recess? Remember? And didn't it taste good?

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A co-operative organization of 1,400 growers, employing 240 people, who work in 27 packing houses and offices.

WRAPPED APPLES KEEP LONGER



Farm Women's Clubs

THE FEDERAL VOTE

Are our club members following up the matter of the federal franchise and all that it involves? This is one of the biggest questions of the day. I shall be glad to receive reports showing that our clubs are doing the necessary educational work along this line. That is one of the chief functions of a club. A number of letters have come in from individual members, but no reports from local secretaries. One lady writes: "Do you mind telling me whether you are satisfied with the granting of the franchise to the limited class and with the disfranchisement of the aliens? Is it right to consider them alien enemies? According to British justice are they not innocent till proven guilty? To my mind we who endorse such legislation as this franchise bill are following German ideals and using German domination."

Another lady writing asks: "What do you think of this beautiful franchise bill? Does it cut you out of a vote while I am doubly provided for in that respect? I am absolutely furious that so many of our best women through no possible fault of their own will be deprived of their vote." (The husbands of both the above writers are at the front). Another, telling me of a visit to an alien settlement, says that some stated they were glad, under present conditions, to be relieved of responsibility so that "whatever happened no blame could be attached to 'the foreign vote.'"

Our worthy editor will accuse me of digressing, but I am anxious to arouse interest in some localities that perhaps have not realized what an important measure has just passed.

District Conventions

Watch both this and the Saskatchewan page of The Guide for information concerning district meetings. Is there any matter you wish brought before our annual convention? If so, prepare a resolution and send a delegate with it to the district meeting, where it will likely come in for good discussion. If it passes it will stand a better chance of consideration at the annual meeting and the publicity it receives at the district meeting will be helpful to other delegates.

Executive Meeting

Within a month the last executive meeting of the W.S.G.G.A. will be held. The convention program will be prepared and report forms arranged. Will clubs send in to me any suggestions for the "Best Convention Yet" in time to submit to our executive.

A Shower

How many local secretaries read this page? I would be gratified to receive a shower of post cards from the secretaries so that I might form an idea as to how many of our clubs I can reach through this medium. I am hoping to keep members posted in all W.G.G. work, but I must know if I reach them. Will members bring this matter up at the next meeting? We must make our association 100 per cent. efficient or as nearly so as possible. Will you help?
VIOLET McNAUGHTAN.

P.E.F.B. MEETS

Mrs. S. V. Haight sends me the following letter, accompanied by the resolutions, etc., of the executive meeting of the Provincial Equal Franchise Board, of which she, as our W.G.G. representative, is one of the vice-presidents. As these resolutions appeared in a recent issue of The Guide it is not necessary to repeat them.

V. McN.

Letter from Mrs. S. V. Haight

I am sending you the report of the executive, Provincial Equal Franchise Board. We had a splendid meeting. I think the various committees have done wonders with the funds we had if you will notice finance report, March 1, \$102.57, but the meeting of the board in March greatly reduced this amount and this executive meeting will take nearly all that is left in the treasury, although I am sure nearly if not all members put in only their railroad fare instead of full expenses. Our booklet is nearly complete and it is hoped that it will be ready for the Grain Growers' convention in February.

This booklet has been mentioned several

times; it will sell for 35 cents, and it is hoped that, as the advertisements will pay actual expense of printing that we will be able to make quite a sum from the sale of it. All this work is so important, especially at this time when our attention is so taken up with war, that we are apt to neglect these equally important matters.

Regarding the resolution on moving picture films for children, one has only to visit the various picture shows to see the need of reform along this line. Recently two little boys, eight and seven years old, shot up the town of Weyburn after entering a hardware store and stealing guns, knives, etc., and entering a butcher shop, opening safe and cash register. The judge voted these children victims of the picture shows and now all films shown in Weyburn are carefully censored and children are not allowed to go to see films showing shooting, etc. Children are great imitators and as our movies are one of our greatest educational opportunities we ask for special children's days with educational films and those better suited to children.

Our executive asked for the federal vote for women. We were all agreed that we would be glad to wait till after the war, "if in the opinion of the government this might hinder the winning of the war," but one opinion was that with the vote we could do more to win the war. But now this measure disfranchises so many, we who have worked so hard to organize our women for greater efficiency in peace or war cannot help but feel humiliated. It isn't my fault that my husband is over age and my only son only 12. This little boy has done his bit, he raised 20 pigs to help the food supply and has done a man's work every day he was out of school. My girls also drove grain teams through threshing and I even drove a binder. The girls and I have raised a dandy big fine garden, raised lots of chickens, and my youngest girl, 14, has milked five cows and kept them on tether all summer. So who can say we haven't done our bit at home, and you know, Mrs. McNaughtan, how we all have worked for the various patriotic funds. Even now during threshing we have been practicing for a summer girls minstrel to be put on Friday evening, by fifteen girls, seven of them driving grain wagons, so you know how we feel at being disfranchised like an alien enemy.

A REST ROOM STORY


Our society is growing all the time, growing in numbers, in interest and activities. We have not held any meetings for about a month on account of the threshing, but we hope to resume again on September 27 by holding a social. Then we shall have to make final arrangements for opening our rest room.

The Shaunavon Grain Growers have bought one of the old banks here and hope to fit it up to be used as a Grain Growers' block. The secretary's office will be there, also the store room and the women's rest room will occupy another portion of the building. Other rooms will provide accommodation for a caretaker. Our caretaker is a widow who has to support her two children. She will have her rooms free and will in return take care of our premises. We have put a column in our newspaper asking for donations of furniture, etc., suitable for our rest room. We are hoping it will prove to be of real value to ladies coming from the country to town. At our next meeting we should plan our winter program. Could you offer us any suggestions?

(MRS.) P. M. LUCKAR,
Sec'y, Shaunavon W.G.G.A.

MANY NEW CLUBS

Reports of new U.F.W.'s have come from Custer, Nildren, Aldersyde, Carnforth, Edwell, Three Hills and Gleichen, besides Sunnyside and Gilt Edge. The two former were organized by Mr. H. E. Spencer. Mrs. George Cadey was responsible for Aldersyde and Carnforth, Mrs. Pariboy for Edwell and Three Hills and Mrs. Postans for the two latter. Hope to hear of others soon as the busy season is over.
L. R. BARRITT.



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COLLETTE MFG. CO., Dept. H, Collingwood, Ont.

TEA!

That the constituent Lake ree the Quill P are more l denced by the meetin selves to a high no finite educ

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TEACHERS' CONVENTION

That the teachers of the Wynyard constituency, Sask., who met at Foam Lake recently, under the auspices of the Quill Plains Educational Association, are more than mere pedagogues is evidenced by the resolutions adopted at the meeting. They have shown themselves to be thinkers and have struck a high note in demanding certain definite educational reforms.

The most important resolution is perhaps the one recommending a larger administrative unit to take the place of the present small school district in the country. Inspector Hjalmarson explained to the convention that most of his time this summer has been taken up with adjusting personal and petty differences between school trustees, parents and teachers. In some instances schools have been closed for months because of these squabbles. By having all the schools in one municipality under one school board this difficulty would be obviated. In a district where there are only foreigners it is difficult to find trustees who can take care of the school business. The larger district with a well selected board would remedy this difficulty. In a larger unit the schools might co-operate in using common laboratory equipment and moving picture machines which are coming to be used in the schools. The central school of the municipality might serve the entire district, and the principal have a supervisory interest in the schools around, thus making for greater efficiency in the teaching throughout the rural schools. School fairs and rural education associations will be established as the result of another resolution.

A third resolution called the attention of the trustees to the fact that while the price on all commodities has increased and the wages of labor more than doubled, the teachers' salaries have not been increasing in proportion to these increases in the cost of living. The teachers have only the best interest of the schools in mind in this resolution, as it is evident that hundreds of teachers are now leaving the profession and entering other fields where the salaries have increased in proportion to the cost of living.

The government is called upon to frame measures to abate the exodus of settlers from the West after the war. Thousands of settlers left Canada before the war on account of legislation and national policies detrimental to the farming interests. National grants to further agricultural education and check the depletion of the fertility of the soil and the spread of noxious weeds are also urged in another resolution.

These resolutions were the product of thorough and intelligent discussion. The Foam Lake convention appears to have been of public educational value in every way.

The following resolutions were passed by the convention:

Larger School Districts

"Whereas, the present small school district as a unit of administration results in inefficiency and lack of uniformity;

"Therefore, be it resolved that the convention place itself on record as favoring a larger area of administration corresponding where possible, to the municipality, thus making possible the better selection of teachers, closer supervision over the schools, selection of a more impersonal and a more specialized body of school administrators, a more equitable distribution of taxes, greater co-operation in the teaching of agriculture, domestic science and manual training, and the maintenance of a central associated high school."

School Fairs and Associations

"Whereas, the school fairs and rural educational associations are becoming general in the province and proving of great educational value and stimulating interest of the community in the rural school;

"Therefore, be it resolved that the Quill Plains Educational Association heartily endorse the school fairs and rural educational association movement and take necessary steps to organize to promote the same in this inspectorate."

Government Grants and Co-operation

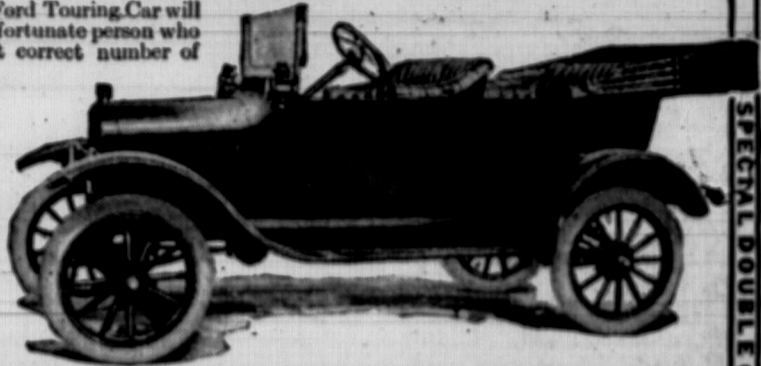
"Whereas, agriculture is the chief industry of Canada and the teaching of agriculture is essential to prevent the

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Photograph of jar containing 5 lbs. of No. 1 Northern Wheat. Prof. R. A. Bedford, Official Contest Judge, will break the seal and count the kernels after the close of the contest on May 1st, 1918. His decision will be final and satisfactory to all.

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VALUABLE INFORMATION—The wheat sample contains exactly five pounds of 1917 No. 1 Northern. Count all or certain part of this quantity and make your estimate of the number of kernels in five pounds. In the 1916 contest our sample weighed ten pounds and contained 175,339 kernels. In 1915 we used four pounds, which contained 99,811 kernels. How many kernels in five pounds of 1917 wheat?

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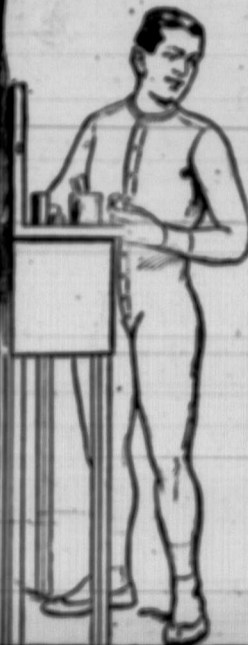
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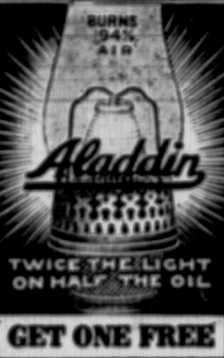
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\$1000 reward will be given to the person who shows an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). We want one year in each locality to whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make, under which one lamp is given free. Write quick for our 10-Day Free Trial Offer and learn how to get one free, all charges prepaid.



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depletion of the fertility of the soil and check the weed menace, now threatening the farming industry; and whereas, under pre-war conditions thousands of settlers deserted Canada yearly;

"Therefore, be it resolved that it is the sentiment of the Quill Plains Educational Association that the Dominion government should further the cause of better farming by giving more liberal grants to agricultural education, and that the government frame measures to abate the exodus of settlers from the country after the war."

Better Teachers' Salaries

"Whereas, the wages of all labor has vastly increased and the cost of everything has increased in proportion, and teachers are leaving the profession for positions where the income has increased in proportion to living;

"Therefore, be it resolved that it is the unselfish conviction of this convention that it is for the interest of the schools of Saskatchewan that teachers' salaries be increased in proportion to the increase in labor and the cost of living."

CARL A. ANDERSON.

OVERSEAS MAGAZINE POSTAGE

A memorandum has been issued by the postmaster-general stating why it is that unaddressed and unwrapped magazines cannot be forwarded to troops overseas for one cent as is the case in the United States. In that country an arrangement has been made with magazine publishers by which a notice is printed on the upper right hand corner of the front cover stating that after the magazine is read if a one cent stamp is placed on it and it is dropped into any post office it will be forwarded to soldiers or sailors at the front. It is stated by the postmaster-general that this is possible in the United States because the department there forwards the soldiers' mail directly to the soldiers overseas. Publications posted in Canada, on the other hand, have to pass through the United Kingdom and the Canadian post office department has nothing to do with them once they reach that country. Further, the arrangement that exists for reducing the postage rate to certain countries does not extend to France. The Imperial postal authorities have stated that any concession extended in favor of Canadian troops would inevitably lead to a similar demand as regards mail posted in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, to which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to refuse to accede. The privilege of mailing unaddressed and unwrapped publications would also greatly increase the volume of army mail, which under the strain of present conditions might exceed the facilities for handling it. The difficulty is due to the problem of transportation and this is not within the power of the Canadian postal department to remedy.

FALLOW KILLED SOW THISTLES

In every portion of Manitoba where the perennial sow thistle is well distributed it has this year been conclusively demonstrated that this weed can be almost, if not entirely, eradicated in one season by the summerfallow method. In almost every infested district the weeds commissioners find good and in some places extra good crops of wheat growing on fields that were condemned for thistles and treated to black fallow last year. In a few cases almost the best crops in the district are upon fields that, because of weeds, were plowed up as being of no value and summer-fallowed in 1916.

On the other hand, it is being noted universally that where the thistles are well established the grain crops are so starved out that in many cases, even if they were harvested, they would scarcely pay for the work of threshing. The owners of a great amount of land are being given notice this season that thistle infested fields must be given cleaning treatment next year. Several prosecutions also have occurred this year because of neglect of weeds upon vacant lands, hopelessly dirty grain fields and neglected summerfallows.

The poultry house should be thoroughly cleaned and the roosts and nests disinfected with a good disinfectant. Then wash the interior.

October

In a recent controller "Women of importance become a serve the your men service can your help. of wheat th Canadians of the wh cornmeal, r and potato The most d the globe, Japan, use chiefly on use, but ric on. Much the polish few years t discussion stance kno supposed to in keeping the growth in eggs, mi and in the o That proba of India an physically, I often th tables in l little we rea on. We ha up very fev To be sure are the pric A few wee "war bread sider some all or part out and th Try some won't mind the 25 per c

Whole w really delic visiting me had largely their family with sour are lighter a made with liquid one much soda pleasant fla used, of con of tartar an 1 1/2 cups sour 1 egg 1 1/2 cups Graham

Beat the the Graham soda to the c the mixture. in a hot ove is used, a li about five t or butter.

W

2 1/2 cups who flour 1/4 cup sugar 1/4 cup butter 2 cups milk.

Cream to salt. Mix flour and mixture. miffin-pans moderate o muffins.

2 cups dry roll 1 1/4 cups sour 1/4 cup sugar 1 teaspoon salt

Soak the milk; in the of the ingre in a modern

2 cups bran 1 cup dried, g bread-crumbs 1/4 cup sugar 1/4 cup butter 2 1/4 tablespoons

Mix toget add milk, water, and about 25 mi This will ma

2 cups white fl 1 cup brown su 1 teaspoon salt 2 cups sour mil 1 cup Graham

Hot Breads

In a recent bulletin issued by the food controller there is this paragraph:—"Women of Canada, your work is of vital importance and the kitchen dress has become a uniform in which you may serve the Empire and humanity even as your men in the King's uniform. Their service cannot become effective without your help." There is a world shortage of wheat this year and it is up to us as Canadians to save at least 25 per cent. of the wheat by substituting oatmeal, cornmeal, rice, rye flour, buckwheat flour and potatoes in various special dishes. The most densely populated countries on the globe, such as India, China and Japan, use little or no wheat. They live chiefly on rice, not the polished-rice-we use, but rice with the outer coating left on. Much of the nourishment is lost in the polishing process. During the last few years there has been a great deal of discussion over newly discovered substances known as vitamins. These are supposed to play a very important part in keeping people well and promoting the growth of children. They are found in eggs, milk, cereals, fruits, vegetables and in the outer coating of rice and grains. That probably explains why the people of India and China are able to keep fit physically, when they eat unpolished rice. I often think when I see the well-laden tables in practically every home how little we really realize that a war is going on. We have been called upon to give up very few things in the way of foods. To be sure food prices are higher, but so are the prices for farm produce. A few weeks ago we had a talk on raised "war breads." This week we will consider some of the quick breads, in which all or part of the white flour may be left out and the coarser flours substituted. Try some of them and I am sure you won't mind doing your share in saving the 25 per cent. of wheat to send overseas.

Graham Muffins

Whole wheat or Graham muffins are really delicious. A friend who was visiting me not long since told me muffins had largely taken the place of cake in their family. To my mind, muffins made with sour cream, sour milk or buttermilk are lighter and better flavored than those made with sweet milk. In using the sour liquid one must be careful not to use too much soda as that gives a bitter, unpleasant flavor. If the sweet milk is used, of course, baking powder or cream of tartar and soda must be substituted.

Whole Wheat Muffins

2 1/2 cups whole wheat flour
1/4 cup sugar
1/4 cup butter
2 cups milk
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1 egg
1 cup white flour
1 small teaspoon soda

Cream together butter, sugar, egg and salt. Mix the baking powder with the flour and add alternately with milk to mixture. Drop into hot, well-oiled muffin-pans and bake 25 minutes in a moderate oven. This makes 12 large muffins. J.M.

Oatmeal Muffins

2 cups dry rolled oats
1 1/2 cups sour milk
1/4 cup sugar
1 teaspoon salt
2 eggs well beaten
1 teaspoon soda
1 cup pastry-flour

Soak the oats overnight in the sour milk; in the morning add the remainder of the ingredients and bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven. Mrs. B. W. H.

Bread-Bran Muffins

2 cups bran
1 cup dried, ground bread-branches
1/2 cup bran-flour
2 1/2 tablespoons sugar
2 eggs
1 egg
2 cups milk
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup walnuts
4 tablespoons melted butter or dripping

Mix together dry ingredients, beat egg, add milk, or half and half of milk and water, and stir into first mixture. Bake about 25 minutes in well-oiled gem-pans. This will make 18 muffins.

Luncheon Muffins

2 cups white flour
1 cup brown sugar
1 teaspoon soda
2 cups sour milk
1 cup Graham flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 cup walnuts
4 tablespoons melted butter or dripping

Sift white flour, Graham flour, soda, salt and baking powder together. Add the sour milk, the melted dripping and the cut walnut meats. Bake in gem-pans in a fairly hot oven.

Date Muffins

1/2 cups whole wheat flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 eggs
1 cup milk
2 tablespoons melted butter
1/2 cup dates

Sift the flour, baking powder and salt. Beat the yolks of the eggs until lemon colored, add the milk and combine the two mixtures. Add the melted butter and fold in the whites of the eggs beaten until stiff. Mix in the chopped dates and bake in a quick oven.

Corn Muffins

1 cup cornmeal
1 1/2 cups flour
2 cups milk
2 tablespoons butter
4 tablespoons sugar
1 teaspoon soda
2 teaspoons cream of tartar
1/2 teaspoon salt
3 eggs

Mix the meal and all the other dry ingredients except the soda and sugar, and rub the mixture through a sieve. Having done this, beat the butter and sugar together until creamy; then add the yolks of the eggs and beat well. Beat the whites to a froth. After dissolving the soda in the milk stir the milk in with the sugar, butter and egg mixture. Now add those dry materials which were sifted. Beat well, and finally stir in the whites of the eggs. Put into buttered muffin-tins and bake in a quick oven for about half an hour.

Eggless Corn Muffins

Mix and sift one cup of granulated corn meal, one-half cup of flour, two tablespoons of baking powder and one teaspoon of salt. Add one cup of milk and when well mixed, two tablespoons of melted butter. Fill buttered individual tins two-thirds full of mixture and bake in a hot oven 20 minutes.

Date Bread

1 1/2 cups bread-flour
1 1/2 cups Graham flour or whole-wheat meal
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 tablespoon sugar
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 package dates, cut fine
Milk to moisten, about 1 1/4 cups

Mix together dry ingredients; add dates, and then the milk, and bake about 45 minutes in a slow oven. Raisins may be substituted.

Mrs. D. Spence

Baked Brown Bread

1 cup molasses
3 cups buttermilk or sour milk
2 eggs
1 1/4 teaspoons soda
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 cups bread-flour
About 5 cups Graham flour

Mix in order given, diluting the soda in a tablespoon of hot water. Enough Graham flour should be added to make a stiff batter. Bake in pound-size coffee-cans for an hour, filling them two-thirds full. This makes three loaves.

Health Biscuits

2 cups coarse whole wheat flour
1 teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons shortening
Put flour, soda and baking powder into bowl; mix well or sift through coarse strainer; add shortening and rub in very lightly; add raisins and milk; mix to soft dough and drop with tablespoon quite far apart on greased baking tin. (Muffin tins may be used). Bake in moderate oven about 25 minutes. This recipe makes 12 biscuits.

Virginia Spoon Bread

1 quart sweet milk
1 cup white cornmeal
1 teaspoon salt
2 well-beaten eggs
2 tablespoons butter

Here's a delicate and delicious corn bread that is easily made. A pint of the milk must be heated to the boiling point and have stirred into it the cornmeal and salt. Cook for five minutes, then beat the butter and half a cup of the cold milk into the mush, and, after adding the eggs, beat well once more. Gradually beat in the rest of the milk. Put the mixture into a well-buttered granite or tin dish and bake for half an hour in rather a hot oven. And be particular to serve at once in the baking dish. Too many good things are ruined simply through a little carelessness in this respect.

The Country Cook.

MAKES SELF-FEEDER FOR \$10

In the last thirty years I have made a great many different kinds of self-feeders, and of them all I like the kind that feeds from only one side the best. They can be placed along one side of the feed floor and occupy much less space than the two-way feeder. Since the first one that I made, I have used self-feeders with success. I use sizes that will hold from 10 to 50 bushels. This size is not so inconvenient to move around when necessary as the larger ones. In making a feeder of this kind, I start with a board 12 feet long and 16 to 18 inches wide. It is nailed onto pieces of two by four that are two inches longer than it is wide. The two by fours are nailed flat to the board every two feet. Other two by fours are sawed to the proper length, depending on the height the feeder is to be. I usually make mine three feet. They are fastened onto the bottom of the feeder by means of irons similar to those used in securing the bottom of a wagon box to the sides. Holes are bored at the four corners of the bottom and then countersunk so that the iron rods stick through enough to fasten the two by four in an upright position. The countersunk hole prevents the marring of the feed floor. The uprights that are on the trough side of the feeder are set back six inches from the edge to allow for the trough. One is used at each end of the feeder with stays in between. Braces are fastened from the back to the front side of the feeder that hold the side next to the trough at the angle desired, making it as wide at the top as is considered best. A two by four is used for the front of the trough. It is set up edgewise at any angle desired.

Home Made Feeder for \$10.

The feeder is then ready to be sided up. A good grade of flooring is used for this part of it. An open space is left on the trough side to allow the feed to pass out into the trough. Iron rods are then fastened from the front edge of the trough up to the upper edge of the feeder. These are to keep the pigs from rooting the feed out. The rods are about the size of the rods for the endgate of a wagon box, and have eyes at the ends to fasten them by. At the bottom they are secured with wood screws and at the top small bolts are used. They are placed 10 inches apart. The feeder just described can be made for \$10.

There is no more convenient or satisfactory way of feeding hogs than by the use of the self-feeder, and I would advise every hog feeder to have one. But he should not build a self-feeder and set it out on the ground expecting it to be a success. The way to get best results is to use the self-feeder on a concrete floor. A waterer should be on the floor also. I have part of my feed floor covered so that the hogs can eat and be comfortable by being protected from the hot sun or from storms.

Since I have been breeding purebreds, I have not used my feeder as much as I did when raising hogs for the market. But whenever I have a bunch to fatten I always use the feeder. One of the best features about the self-feeder is that there is never any crowding or pushing. One can go around the feeder at any time of day or night, when there is a large bunch of hogs feeding from it, and there is always one of them quietly getting his lunch.

One year I had 113 head feeding in one pen with a covered feed floor 20x48 feet in size. A sleeping house 20x48 feet was provided. Feeding hogs this way was a great pleasure. Aside from their regular feed that bunch of 113 head ate six tons of clean river sand while they were in the fattening pen. I have proved that hogs need grit of some kind when they are on a full feed of corn, and I believe that clean sand is as good grit as there is to be had for fattening hogs.—James Hutchinson in Palapa China Record.

By a just price I mean a price which will sustain the industries concerned in a high state of efficiency, provide a living for those who conduct them, enable them to pay good wages, and make possible the expansions of their enterprises which will from time to time become necessary as the stupendous undertakings of this great war develop. We could not wisely or reasonably do less than pay such prices. They are necessary for the maintenance and development of industry, and the maintenance and development of industry are necessary for the great task we have on hand.—President Wilson.

Humor

"I won't wash my face!" said Dolly, defiantly.
"Naughty, naughty!" reproved grandmother. "When I was a little girl, I always washed my face."
"Yes, and now look at it!"

New Dentist (in Frozen Dog): Will you take gas?
Bronco Bill: Will it hurt much if I don't?
New Dentist: It will.
Bronco Bill: Then, stranger, for your sake I reckon I'd better take it.

Farmer Hayrick: Mighty wet rain, ain't it, squire?
Squire Grouch: Ever hear of rain that wasn't wet, you idiot?
Farmer Hayrick: Yes, I did. According to Scriptur, it once rained fire and brimston, by gosh!

Burks: He's the meanest man in town.
Smirks: And why?
Burks: I told him that I bossed my wife, and he went and told her.

He: Do you study economics?
She: Yes.
He: Do you want protection?
She: Oh, Gerald, this is so sudden.

"He's honest, anyhow."
"What makes you think so?"
"I asked him the other day if he thought peace was near in Europe and he said right off the bat that he didn't know a thing about it."

Knecker: Is Jones patriotic?
Bocker: I'm afraid not; he hasn't more than half-a-dozen ideas to offer the government.

Farmer Hornbeak: I was reading in the paper last night about the case of a woman who was disappointed in love and went to bed and stayed there for 47 years.

Farmer Bentover: By January! I believe that is what's the matter with my hired man. I'll betcha he's been disappointed in love.

Pat had just arrived from Ireland when Mike, who had been in America for some years, spied him.
"Faith, Pat!" exclaimed Mike, "what are you doing over here?"
"I've come over," answered Pat, "to try if I can make an honest living."
"Begorra, Mike, me boy, that's dead aisy over here, for it's damned little competition you have in this country."

"Now, see here!" said the lawyer. "Before I take your case I want to know if you're guilty."
"Am I guilty?" replied the prisoner. "Wot d'yer s'pose? D'yer think I'd hire the most expensive lawyer in town if I was innocent?"

"What are diplomats?"
"Diplomats are the people who do the quarrelling while we do the fighting."

"Mother, have I got to take a bath?"
"Why, if you didn't you wouldn't be clean for Sunday school."
"And if I wasn't clean, then I wouldn't have to go."

We had the hardest storm Friday that ever has been here. It blew down trees that were never-blown down before.

Knecker: What is the most needed grain crop?
Bocker: Grains of sense.

"That is my dear man asleep up there in the scotch of that oak tree," said honest Farmer Hornbeak. "You are entitled to one guess as to whether he clumb up there to slumber or went to sleep on the ground on top of an acorn which grew up with him."

The worried countenance of the bridegroom disturbed the best man. Tiptoeing up the aisle, he whispered: "What's the matter, Jock? Has ye lost the ring?"
"No" blurted out the unhappy Jock, "the ring's safe eno". But, mon, I've lost me enthusiasm."

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Absolute Security
Top Prices

Grain Purchased on Track and
Handled on Consignment

For Shipping
Bills and
Instruction
Forms address
Dept. 11



WE ARE RELIABLE Grain Growers who have shipped to us will tell you we gave them the best **SATISFACTION.**

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(Try us with a Car.)

Fort William Port Arthur

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When Buying Flour Stipulate Royal Household.

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WINNIPEG

Grain Exchange Building

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FOR THE NORTH SHORE and EASTERN DEMAND

Car lots purchased on sample or grade. Car lots sold on commission, sample and grade. Drop a Card asking for our letter on Oats. If you have Oats to sell we deal direct and can show you a profit.

Bole Grain Company
FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

INVESTIGATING MILK COSTS

The committee on milk supply consisting of the food experts of the principal cities of Canada, together with one representative of the producers and one milk distributor, met last week and completed the work preliminary to a thorough inquiry into the milk situation and a study of a number of questions related thereto. A questionnaire was prepared, covering in detail the information desired by the Committee, and has been sent to all producers and distributors of milk throughout the Dominion. The committee proposes to deal with questions of supply, costs, prices and profits. Consideration will also be

given to questions in regard to the manufacture of ice cream. The butter and cheese supply will be studied and questions in relation thereto will be discussed.

ANNUAL SHORTHORN SALE

The annual sale of the Western Ontario Shorthorn breeders will take place at London, Ontario, on November 1, when 125 head of both sexes contributed by the leading shorthorn breeders in Ontario will be offered for sale. Much of this stock is sired by the best shorthorn sires in Ontario today. These sales have been making steady progress which is largely due to the class of stock put up by the sellers and the up-to-date methods by which they are conducted. Mr. Harry Smith, Hay, Ont., is the manager this year.

Probably those in cost almost a week pointed a re three months working at it the week of it is much uncertainty who had been able to see Canadian government Allied governments In the dealers have our prices are connection it farmers to m There by depression of Flax price Argentine an bull factor at

Oct.	67 1/2
Dec.	66
Flax	
Oct.	200 2
Dec.	209 2

INTERIOR
Movement for the week as follows—

Elevator	Grain
Calgary	Wheat
	Oats
	Barley
	Flax
Montreal	Wheat
Jaw	Oats
	Barley
	Flax

Fort William	This Y
1 hard	1.1
1 Nor.	1.1
2 Nor.	1.1
3 Nor.	1.1
No. 4	1.1
Others	1.1

This week	4.1
Last week	3.1

Increase

1 C.W.	1.1
2 C.W.	1.1
3 C.W.	1.1
Ex. 1 hd.	1.1
Others	1.1

This week	2.1
Last week	2.1

Increase

LIVESTOCK

Catt
Choice steers
Best butcher
Fair to good
Good to choice
Medium to good
Common cows
Canners
Good to choice
Fair to good
Best steers
Best butcher
Common to best
Fair to good
Fair to good
Best milking
(each)
Fair milkers
(each)

Hog
Choice hogs
Light hogs
Heavy sows
Stags

Sheep and
Choice lambs
Best killing

Date	1*
Oct. 9	221
10	221
11	221
12	221
13	221
14	221
15	221
Week	221
Year	221
avg	164 1/2

Sample Market at Fort William

Prices

The following prices have been fixed, basis in store Fort William and Port Arthur:

1 Northern	\$2 21
2 Northern	2 18
3 Northern	2 15
Rejected 1 Northern	2 11
Rejected 2 Northern	2 08
Rejected 3 Northern	2 03
Smutty 1 Northern	2 12
Smutty 2 Northern	2 09
Smutty 3 Northern	2 05
No Grade Tough 1 Northern	2 15
No Grade Tough 2 Northern	2 12
No Grade Tough 3 Northern	2 07

Premiums

By shipping to this Sample Market you are sure of the above prices, with an added chance of securing a premium. For instance 3 Northern is worth \$2.15 per bushel, while 3 Northern Tough is worth \$2.07, a spread of 8 cents per bushel. We have no hesitation in saying that this spread can be narrowed, and You will get the benefit, if you ship to this Sample Market.

Cost

If you are getting a service you naturally want to know the cost thereof. To try selling your grain on sample does not cost you anything extra. It is simply another method for disposing of your grain. Your prosperity means our prosperity. Our members are therefore anxious to handle your grain in the most advantageous manner possible.

Mark your Bill of Lading "Sample Trading" and instruct your commission merchant to secure a bid from this market before he disposes of your grain. It Will Pay You.

We are issuing circulars at stated intervals showing the advantages of sample market trading and shipping your grain to this market. If you want these drop us a postal card or letter, and your name will be placed on our mailing list. Address:

The Secretary,

Fort William and Port Arthur Grain Exchange
Fort William, Ont.

ment advising the men of his appointment and requesting all men to return to their respective elevators at seven o'clock Monday morning, October 8. He further called upon the elevator operators to be ready to operate their plants on Monday morning. He assured the strikers that in his capacity as director of the elevators he recognized the union and promised that upon the arrival of Hon. T. W. Crothers this would be the first question that he would take up with the minister for settlement. This point of the recognition of the union was one upon which the strikers and the operators failed to reach an agreement and was one of the chief bones of contention during the strike. Upon the arrival of Mr. Crothers from Ottawa an agreement was arranged by which any member of the union having a grievance would first take it up with his employer and then if they failed to reach an amicable agreement the presiding officer of the union might be called in. A schedule of wages to be paid for regular and overtime was agreed upon. The men returned to work on Monday morning and the terminals are now operating to capacity. Government control will, under the War Measures Act, continue until three months after the close of the war.

PROGRESS OF CONSCRIPTION

The first men drafted under the Military Service Act will be turned over to the military authorities on December 10. By the date mentioned all the exemption tribunals must have their work completed. The tribunals will commence their work on November 8, and



HON. J. A. CALDER
Recently Minister of Railways and Highways, Saskatchewan, appointed Minister of the Interior in the Union Government at Ottawa

most complete it by December 10, which is the earliest date on which any men will actually be called to the colors. Imprisonment is the penalty provided for bribery or attempted bribery. There is no fine. Regarding Class 1, any man who has reached the age of 20 years is within the class. Any man who had not reached the age of 34 years before January 1, 1917, is also within the class. Any man married after July 6, 1917, is deemed to be unmarried.

Manitoba's Country Tribunals

The following are the tribunals for Manitoba outside the city of Winnipeg:

Northern

Minnedosa—E. Pearson, W. H. Sparling; Russell—A. G. P. Smellie, A. McDonald; Birtle—H. A. Manwaring, A. Doig; Elphinstone—J. B. Muir, L. Launder; Shoal Lake—F. Dobbs, F. Wicks; Hamiota—B. R. McNaught, J. H. Shier.

Southern

Waskada—C. Sankey, J. F. Johnston; Morden—M. C. Rumball, A. W. Bowen; Manitou—W. F. Ellis, J. E. Gayton; Crystal City—O. D. Garbutt, H. J. Ring; Roland—W. Cameron, D. W. Jones; Altona—J. A. Hobbs, H. Ritz; Somerset—A. J. Moore, W. J. Dunn; Belmont—C. Cannon, A. W. Playfair; Killarney—A. Shepherd, J. W. Small; Deloraine—D. E. Livingstone, W. E. Owens; Boissevain—W. Gordon, W. D. Dall.

Western

Elkhorn—J. Mooney, R. D. Waller; Cromer—T. Turnbull, W. S. Hayner; Brandon—(1) I. A. Robinson, J. Innes; (2) G. Longley, A. Philips.

Central

Treherne—A. W. Goulding, J. A. Lewis; Glenboro—D. Steele, J. A. Smith; Macgregor—D. Shaw, W. Cairns; Neepawa—J. Wemyss, J. J. Hamilton; Gladstone—A. E. Jacob, W. Moore; Langruth—J. J. Ryan, G. W. Langdon; Portage la Prairie—J. O'Brien, C. J. Sharp; Oakville—R. Lees, W. Anderson; Rossendale—J. B. Dow, D. MacVicar; Westbourne—J. H. Davey, T. W. McCartney.

Dauphin

Dauphin—J. W. Johnston, J. G. Struthers; Grandview—W. Dickie, Dr. Shortreed; Winnipegosis—D. E. Wilson, senior, J. H. Whale; Garland—(No nomination by judge) W. J. Roe; McCreary—W. E. Crossley, R. Doncat; Le Pas—F. C. Wales, S. J. Biekle.

Eastern

Carman—H. Armstrong, M. Demill; St. Laurent—A. Delaronde, A. K. Wilson; Douglas—J. H. McDougall, H. J. Francis; Emerson—E. Casselman, D. Wright; Headingly—C. L. Richardson, W. N. Bannatyne; Morris—P. MacKenzie, W. Fraser; Sandford, H. Grillis, J. Parker; Sandilands—G. Lafortun, J. C. Beaupre; Stewartburn—S. T. Stuart, H. H. Atkinson; St. Pierre—J. A. Boulanger, O. Joubert; Mulvihill—B. Hyde, S. D. Brown; Reburn—Major J. Proctor, S. Simms; Selkirk—J. Hooker, L. S. Vaughan; Gimli—S. Thorson, W. Thornburn; Chatfield—J. Tonnelet, H. L. Mabb; Arborg—S. Jonasson, M. M. Jonasson; Kildonan—W. J. Major, W. O. Scott; Beausejour—J. Watson, J. Shaw; St. Anne des Chenes—J. A. W. Lane, A. Lelorme; St. Norbert—H. Demoisie, P. Lagasse; St. Boniface—(1) C. H. Royal, J. Cusson; (2) R. H. Metcalf, J. A. F. Blau; Transcona—C. Andrew, R. F. Webster; Whitemouth—C. Pound, Mr. Cousins, J.P.; Souris—C. F. Watson, A. C. Sheerin; Reston—J. A. Guthrie; J. J. Birney; Virden—C. Ivens, O. McDonald; Rivers—J. W. Seater, D. Jonasson; Wawanesa—C. W. Rogers; C. H. Watson; Oak Lake—A. S. Thompson, S. N. Bannister; Melita—J. Crezar, T. Menairi; Hartney—C. D. Hattey, T. B. Woodhall; Minto—J. Donley, M. Reid.

CURRENT EVENTS

A press despatch from London reads that as a result of a special investigation ordered by the German Chancellor of the 1917 harvest, it is estimated that the yield will be 40 per cent. lower than normal for wheat and 45 per cent. lower for rye, oats and barley. The total harvest of wheat and rye amounts to 7,500,000 tons compared with 13,000,000 tons in 1913. The shortage will be partially compensated from the Roumanian granaries. The review considers that the food situation in Germany during the coming winter will depend mainly on the results of the potato harvest. The situation in Austria-Hungary, it is declared, is worse than in Germany.

It is stated that there does not appear to be any disposition in labor circles in Winnipeg to question the acceptance of the decision of the government in regard to conscription. The president of the laborer's union is reported to have made the following statement: "In all our unions discussions of military questions of every phase and hue have been severely left alone. We are not disposed in any way to interfere with the decision of the government authorities in regard to conscription or its enforcement."

Regulations are being framed by Fuel Controller McGrath, for the fixing of profits on sale of coal by brokers, wholesalers and retailers throughout Canada. It is understood that retail profits will be limited to 50 cents a ton and wholesale dealers, and brokers' profits will be on a still lower scale. It is also likely that provision will be made to restrict undue accumulation of coal in the hands of the consumers. The controller's activities are restricted to dealing with the profits of middlemen rather than the cost of production, owing to the fact that the largest part of coal consumed in Canada is mined in the United States and is beyond his control.

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GEORGE the FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern—GREETING:

A Proclamation calling out the men comprised in Class 1 as described by the Military Service Act, 1917.

E. H. Ross
The Deputy Minister of Justice,
Canada

WHEREAS it is provided by our Militia Act of Canada, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter 41, Section 69, that our Governor-General of Canada in Council may place our Militia of Canada, or any part thereof, on active service anywhere in Canada, and also beyond Canada for the defence thereof, at any time when it appears advisable so to do by reason of emergency.

And Whereas that part of our militia of Canada known as the Canadian Expeditionary Force is now engaged in active service overseas for the defence and security of Canada, the preservation of our Empire and of human liberty; and it is necessary owing to the emergencies of the war to provide re-enforcements for our said Expeditionary Force in addition to those whose inclination or circumstances have permitted them to volunteer;

And Whereas by reason of the large number of men who have already left agricultural and industrial pursuits in our Dominion of Canada in order to join our Expeditionary Force as volunteers, and by reason of the necessity of maintaining under these conditions the productiveness or output of agriculture and industry in our said Dominion we have determined by and with the advice and consent of our Senate and House of Commons of Canada that it is expedient to secure the men so required, not by ballot as provided by our said Militia Act, but by selective draft; such re-enforcement, under the provisions of the Military Service Act, 1917, hereinafter referred to, not to exceed one hundred thousand men;

And Whereas it is accordingly enacted in and by the provisions of an Act of our Parliament of Canada, holden in the 7th and 8th years of our reign, and known as the Military Service Act, 1917, that every one of our male subjects who comes within one of the classes described and intended by the said Act shall be liable to be called out on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada, either within or beyond Canada; and that his service shall be for the duration of the present war and demobilization after the conclusion of the war;

And Whereas the men who are, under the provisions of the said last mentioned Act, liable to be called out, are comprised in six classes of which Class 1 is, by the provisions of the said Act, defined to consist of all our male subjects, ordinarily, or at any time since the 4th day of August, 1914, resident in Canada, who have attained the age of twenty years, who were born not earlier than the year 1883, and were on the 6th day of July, 1917, unmarried, or are widowers but have no child, and who are not within any of the following enumerated

EXCEPTIONS:

- 1.—Members of our regular, or reserve, or auxiliary forces, as defined by our Army Act.
- 2.—Members of our military forces raised by the Governments of any of our other dominions or by our Government of India.
- 3.—Men serving in our Royal Navy, or in our Royal Marines, or in our Naval Service of Canada, and members of our Canadian Expeditionary Force.
- 4.—Men who have since August 4th, 1914, served in our Military or Naval Forces, or in those of our allies, in any theatre of actual war and have been honorably discharged therefrom.
- 5.—Clergy, including members of any recognized order of an exclusively religious character, and ministers of all religious denominations existing in Canada at the date of the passing of our said Military Service Act.
- 6.—Those persons exempted from military service by Order in Council of August 13th, 1872, and by Order in Council of December 6th, 1898.

And Whereas it is moreover provided by our said Military Service Act that our Governor-General of Canada in Council may from time to time by proclamation call out on active service as aforesaid any class of men in the said Act described, and that all men within the class so called out shall, from the date of such proclamation, be deemed to be soldiers enlisted in the military service of Canada and subject to military law, save as in the said Act otherwise provided; and that those men so called out shall report and shall be placed on active service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force as may be set out in such proclamation or in regulations; but that they shall, until so placed on active service, be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay;

And Whereas it is also provided by the said Act that at any time before a date to be fixed by proclamation an application may be made, by or in respect of any man in the class to be called out, to one of our local tribunals, established in the manner provided by the said Act in the province in which such man ordinarily resides, for a certificate of exemption from service upon any of the following

GROUND OF EXEMPTION:

- (a) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged;
- (b) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged and for which he has special qualifications;
- (c) That it is expedient in the national interest that, instead of being employed in military service, he should, continue, to be educated or trained for any work for which he is then being educated or trained;
- (d) That serious hardship would ensue, if the man were placed on active service, owing to his exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position;
- (e) Ill health or infirmity;
- (f) That he conscientiously objects to the undertaking of combatant service, and is prohibited from so doing by the tenets and articles of faith in effect on the 6th day of July, 1917, or any organized religious denomination existing and well recognized in Canada at such date, and in which he is in good faith believed;

And that if any of the grounds of such application be established, a certificate of exemption shall be granted to such man.

And Whereas moreover it is enacted in and by the provisions of an Act of our Parliament of Canada holden in the 7th and 8th years of our reign and known as the War Time Elections Act that certain persons thereby disqualified from voting with such of their sons as on polling day are not of legal age, shall be exempt from combatant military and naval service;

And Whereas it is further provided by our said Military Service Act that applications for exemption from service shall be determined by our said local tribunals, subject to appeal as in the said Act provided, and that any man, by or in respect of whom an application for exemption from service is made, shall, so long as such application or any appeal in connection therewith is pending, and during the currency of any exemption granted him, be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay;

And Whereas our Governor-General of Canada in Council has determined to call out upon active service as aforesaid the men included in Class 1, as in the said Act and hereinbefore defined or described;

Now Therefore Know Ye that we do hereby call out the said Class 1, comprising the men in our said Military Service Act, 1917, and hereinbefore defined or described as to the said class belonging, on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada, either within or beyond Canada, as we may, in the command or direction of our Military Forces, hereafter order or direct.

And we do hereby strictly command, require and enjoin that each man who is a member of the said class shall, on or before the 10th day of November, 1917, in the prescribed form and manner, report himself for military service, unless application for his exemption shall then have been made by him or by another person entitled to apply on his behalf; wherein our loving subjects, members of the said class, are especially charged not to fail since not only do their loyalty and allegiance require and impose the obligation of careful and implicit obedience to these our strict commands and injunctions, but moreover, lest our loving subjects should be ignorant of the consequences which will ensue if they fail to report within the time limited as aforesaid, we do hereby forewarn and admonish them that any one who is hereby called out, and who without reasonable excuse fails to report as aforesaid, shall thereby commit an offence, for which he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years with hard labor, and he shall nevertheless, if we so require, be compelled to serve immediately in our said Expeditionary Force.

And we do hereby proclaim and announce that for the greater convenience of our subjects, we have directed that prescribed forms, for reporting for service, and for application for exemption from service, may, at any time on or before the said 10th day of November, 1917, be obtained at any post office in our Dominion of Canada; and that reports for service and applications for exemption from service, if obtained at any of our said post offices and properly executed, shall be forwarded by our postmaster at the post office from which the same are obtained to their proper destinations as by our regulations prescribed free of postage or any other charge.

And we do further inform and notify our loving subjects that local tribunals have been established in convenient localities throughout our Dominion of Canada for the hearing of applications for exemption from service upon any of the statutory grounds, as hereinbefore set out; that these our local tribunals so established will begin to sit in the discharge of their duties on the 8th day of November, 1917, and that they will continue to sit from day to day thereafter, as may be necessary or convenient, at such times and places as shall be duly notified, until all applications for exemption from service shall have been heard and disposed of; also that men belonging to the class hereby called out who have not previously to the said 8th day of November, 1917, reported for service, or forwarded applications for exemption through any of our post offices as aforesaid, may make applications in person for exemption from service to any of our said tribunals on the 8th, 9th or 10th day of November, 1917.

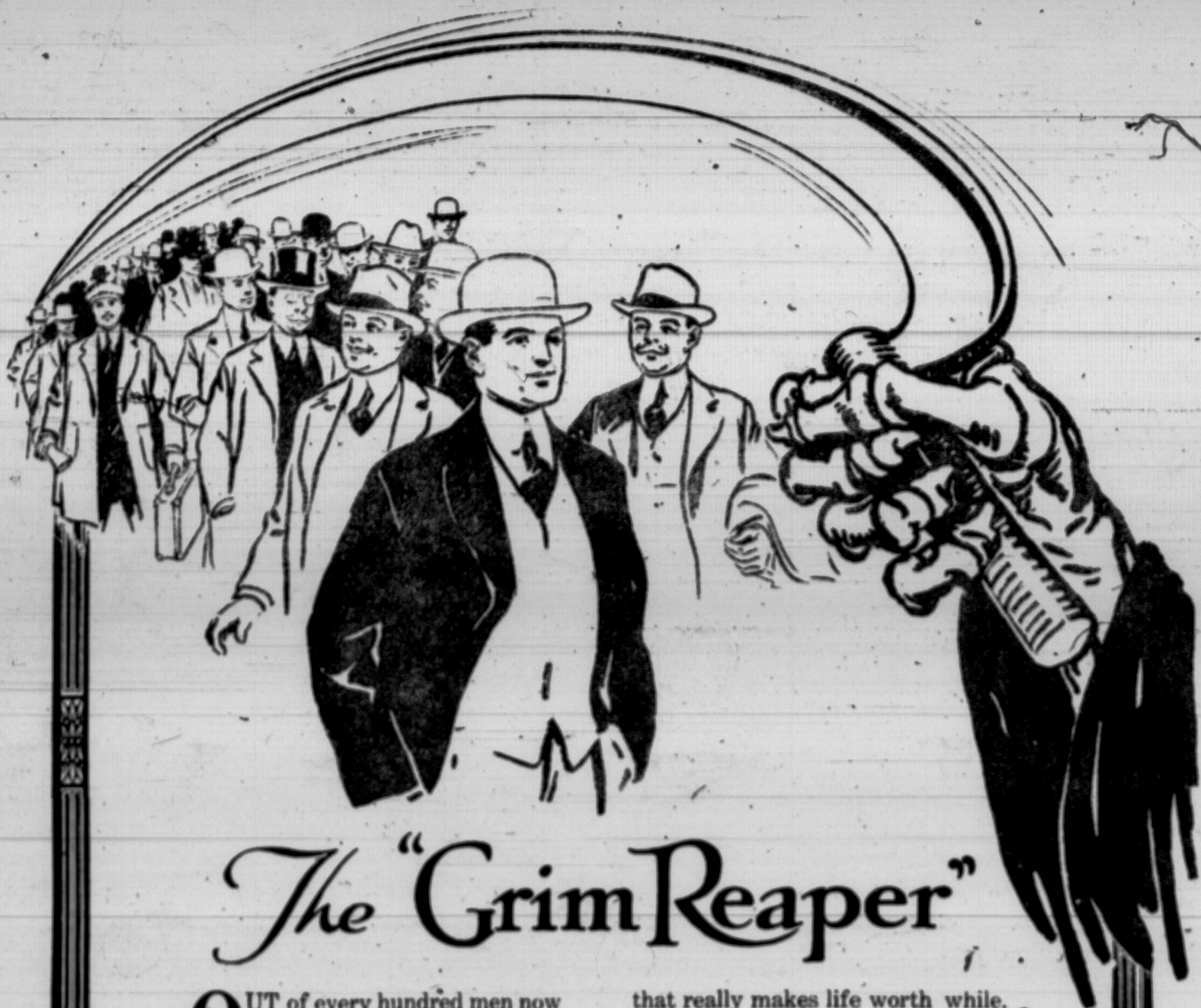
And we do hereby moreover notify and inform our loving subjects who are within the class hereby called out, that if, on or before the 10th day of November, 1917, they report themselves for military service, or if, on or before that day, application for exemption from service be made by them or on their behalf, they will not be required to report for duty, or be placed upon active service as aforesaid, until a day, not earlier than the 10th day of December, 1917, which will, by our registrar for the province in which they reported or applied, be notified to them in writing by registered post at their respective addresses as given in their reports for service, or applications for exemption from service, or at such substituted addresses as they may have respectively signified to our said registrar; and we do hereby inform, forewarn and admonish the men belonging to the class hereby called out that if any of them shall, without just and sufficient cause, fail to report for duty at the time and place required by notice in writing so posted, or shall fail to report for duty as otherwise by law required, he shall be subject to the procedure, pains and penalties by law prescribed as against military deserters.

Of all of which our loving subjects, and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice, rendering strict obedience to and compliance with all these our commands, directions and requirements, and governing themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honorable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, the TWELFTH day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the eighth year of Our Reign.

By Command, *Thomas Mulvey*
Under-Secretary of State.



The "Grim Reaper"

OUT of every hundred men now 35 years of age, forty-five—almost one-half of them—will be cut down before they reach 67. That is the story of life's uncertainty the mortality tables tell. Now you would probably be content if you were certain that you would live to age 67. If you just knew—

But you *don't* know, and there is no way you *can* know, how or when the Grim Reaper will gather you in.

You do not live for yourself alone. There is a wife, a child, or someone

that really makes life worth while.

You are ever planning ahead and in all your plans is included some person besides yourself.

If you live out your natural expectations you may be able to carry out your plans. But if you are one of those who don't—What then?

Fortunately you can capitalize your remaining years at the amount you hope they would enable you to accumulate, and you can make sure that you, or someone you name, will receive every dollar of that value.

Our booklet entitled "The Creation of an Estate" tells how. Ask us to send you a copy.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE

Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE

TORONTO, CAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS IN ALL IMPORTANT CENTRES