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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

April 18, 1917

\$1.00 per Year



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April 18, 1917

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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



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

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Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Can., for transmission as second class mail matter

VOL. X.

April 18

No. 16

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING

Published every Wednesday. Subscriptions in the British Empire \$1.50 per year, except Winnipeg City, which is \$2.00 per year. Foreign and United States subscriptions \$2.50 per year. Single copies 5 cents.

Advertising Rates
Commercial Display—20 cents per square line.
Livestock Display—16 cents per square line.
Classified—5 cents per word per issue.

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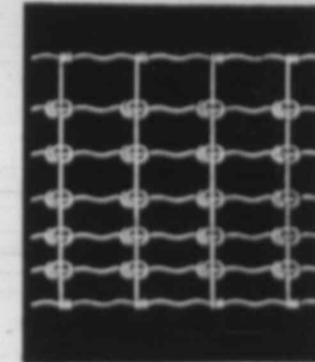
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 18, 1917

WAR AND DEMOCRACY

The Allies have been making very considerable headway against the Kaiser and his forces on the western front the past fortnight. The famous trenches which the Germans prepared and which were supposed to be absolutely impregnable have been literally ripped to pieces by the British and French artillery. Slowly, but surely the Kaiser and his troops are being forced out of France. Russia is keeping up the fight on the eastern front, though there seems to be considerable internal trouble in the new democracy. Every democrat will pray that the Russian ship of state may weather the storm of the revolution and safely reach the goal for which it started. A council of war is already being held in the United States attended by representatives of the allied powers. The American republic is going into the war in real earnest. It will be impossible to put an American army in the field for many months, but the navy and the resources of the country may be used immediately. The first great object is to smash the submarine blockade completely and effectually so that the supply of food and munitions from the outside world can continue to reach Britain and France without interruption. The prospects for an early conclusion of the war grow steadily brighter and the prospect for a real peace is more promising than ever. Around the council board when the peace terms are made, the four central figures will be the representatives of Great Britain, France, Russia and the United States. Three out of the four will represent republican governments and it is doubtful if they will agree to any peace terms which will not eliminate the royal dynasties which have so long lorded it over the people of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey. There is more than a likelihood that Europe will be very much republicanized at the conclusion of the war. President Wilson's proposal for a league of nations to maintain peace contains the best hope for permanent world peace. Lord Bryce advocates the same proposal. President Wilson is the only ruler who has so far given it unquestioned support and his support is likely to carry it into successful operation. For the first time there begins to appear through the war clouds the bright and shining possibility of a real permanent peace based upon absolute democracy.

OUR HOUSEHOLD NUMBER

It is difficult for The Guide's Annual Household Number to keep pace with the ever-widening activities of women. Even in regard to such age-long interests as the raising of children the women of Canada have, within the last four or five years, developed a new point of view. Instead of thinking of their children as independent units who may bring credit or disgrace to themselves, the modern mothers tend more and more to think of their children as part of the community, and to feel a responsibility to the community for making them into good citizens.

As a result of this new sense of social responsibility many mothers have asked us to undertake a campaign against the neglect of the health of the children, and the utter disregard of the interests of the community in regard to disease, which is found in some sections of the country. The Guide has already dealt with this question on several occasions, but it is of such importance that Dr. Mary Crawford has been induced to write an article for the household number on this subject, and it is hoped that the authoritative advice and information contained in this article may be the means of impressing upon the minds of all parents the seriousness of their obligation

to the community in the matter of health. Co-incident with this broadening of the woman's outlook upon life has come the demand on the part of farm women for financial independence to a greater or less degree. Unfortunately, at the outset, this desire led very often to pathetic attempts to compete in hand work with city women, who though not more able, had more leisure, more sources of inspiration, and infinitely greater marketing facilities. Naturally the country woman was worsted in the unequal struggle. But of late the tendency has been for the country woman to look for her independence to industries which are native to rural life, the raising of garden truck, fruits, poultry, dairy products and stock, and her labors have been crowned with outstanding success.

But for all her new and bigger outlook on life the modern woman has not lost her interest in pretty clothes, so The Guide has had an experienced teacher of millinery prepare an article on the making of the fashionable new sailor, giving the exact detailed information a novice requires when she sits down before a bit of canvas, wire, braid and silk, resolved to evolve an up-to-date hat therefrom. It is hoped that the readers will feel that the household number has kept pace with the many-sided development of the modern woman, without neglecting the eternal feminine, which is another way of saying her love of beauty and charm.

FREIGHT RATES HELD UP

The Railway Commission has decided to hold up the new increases in freight rates all over the west and give the public a chance to enter protests. It is hard to understand why the Railway Commission would ever think of permitting increased freight rates in the west without giving the opportunity of a public hearing. It is a well known fact that freight rates today are at least 60 per cent. higher than they are in the east and that without any justification whatever except that the railways demand it and the Railway Commission permits it. The railways of Canada exercise a greater taxing power than even our Dominion government and their tax is more universal because it reaches every human being in the Dominion. There seems no reason, however, why the railways should be allowed to hog the whole thing. The C.P.R. last year had a profit of \$49,000,000 and the prospects are that it will have just as much for the current year. The C.N.R. also is increasing its earnings. Why the railways should demand an increase in freight rates now is inconceivable. The only explanation is that everything is going up and the railways think it is an opportunity for them to make a grab. From the standpoint of protecting the common people against the railway, the Railway Commission can hardly be called an outstanding success. This is a case in which the organized farmers should take a deep interest because they and their families will pay the greater part of any increase in the freight rates. The increase will be charged on manufactured goods; the manufacturer will pass it on to the wholesaler, who in turn will pass it to the retailer, who in turn will pass it on to the consumer. The consumer in the west is chiefly the farmer and he doesn't have any goat on which to load the burden. The farmer pays the tax and he pays it out of his own pocket. The farmer has been paying pretty thoroughly for everything and it is about time the railways were forced to content themselves with something reasonable.

We would suggest that a royal commission consisting of ten expert detectives be appointed

to try to discover what the other royal commissions are doing.

IMMIGRATION AND PROTECTION

Western Canada needs immigration. She never needed it more than in this year of grace. The natural inflow of men has been enormously curtailed by the war. Enlistments from the farms have been heavy. An under-manned agriculture is the result. Meanwhile the cry is for more and still more of the products of the farm. To meet this demand we must do more than keep up our former rate of production. We must speed up the factory and increase the floor space. Better manned farms and more of them is the crying need. The only outside source from which we can now draw men is the United States. The government recognizes this and maintains a costly immigration service to secure recruits for western agriculture. The great drawing card which they have to play is cheap land. But land is only one factor in production. If the other factors are dearer than in the United States, the advantages of cheap land are neutralized, and the result is a decreased flow of immigration to prairie farms. To increase the cost of those other factors we have allowed parliaments, at the suggestion of a coterie of capitalists with axes to grind, to build up a tariff wall. While Canada is spending hundreds of thousands of dollars to induce a large American immigration, she maintains senseless regulations, the effect of which is to keep immigration out. The amount of settlers' effects which can be brought in free of duty is strictly limited. If the intending settler exceeds this amount he is fined for so doing. The result is that many of the best farmers are restrained from moving to Canada. This is well illustrated by an incident which recently came to light. A Wisconsin farmer had, by years of patient work, built up a dairy herd of sixty-five cows. He wished to move to Manitoba, but was informed that he would have to pay duty on the greater part of his cows to get them in. To avoid paying the duty, he was told that he could sell his cows and buy again in Canada, thereby losing the benefits of his careful breeding operations extending over years. The result is that he is still farming in Wisconsin. With the grain grower, machinery is one of the largest items of expense in production. Reasonable prices for farm machinery would be one of the strongest inducements to the American farmer to enter Canada. Yet he knows full well that if he comes to Canada he will be fined under our iniquitous tariff laws at least \$30 for every \$100 worth of his purchases on this account. The introduction of a few common-sense business principles into our national affairs would do much to encourage the immigration of well-to-do farmers from the United States.

RISING WHEAT PRICES

Unfavorable crop reports issued by the United States government pushed wheat prices last week to the highest point ever recorded on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and the Minneapolis and Chicago markets responded accordingly. Farmers who have held their wheat until the present time will get a very handsome return for the labor involved in its production. The rising prices have caused considerable speculation on the part of the Western farmer as to the possibility of the crop being commandeered at a fixed price by the Canadian government to be turned over to the British government. The proposition made by the Canadian Council of Agriculture last month was for a minimum price of \$1.50 with a maximum of \$1.90 or a fixed

price of \$1.70. At that time the price seemed reasonable and on the same basis would give a smaller return to the producer than the prices guaranteed to the British farmer by the British government. If supply and demand forces the price of wheat over the \$2.00 mark it could hardly be expected that the Canadian Council of Agriculture would take the responsibility of adhering to its previous quotations, nor could the government reasonably expect the offer to remain open under such circumstances. All the privileged interests are being permitted to gouge the public and the British government to the very limit. None of them have been asked to make any sacrifice whatever, nor to stay their hand in grasping everything in sight. In fact they have had the approval of the government and in many cases its active support in gathering in fabulous profits. The farmer as usual has taken what he could get and it is only by a fortunate geographical location that he has been able to get a big price for his grain during the war. If the government is willing to force all the interests to make a sacrifice and to cut profits down to a reasonable basis, the farmers undoubtedly will be willing to sacrifice also, but if the brake is to be put on, it should first be applied to those who have made their profits by government support and government approval and then upon the farmers who have no control whatever over the price which their product brings upon the market.

SUPPORT FOR FREE WHEAT

The Regina Daily Post and the Saskatoon Star, the two leading Conservative papers of Saskatchewan, are both strongly advocating the acceptance by the Canadian parliament of the American offer of free trade in wheat and wheat products. There is today an almost unanimous demand from Western Canada that the Dominion government open up the Ameri-

can market for the free entry of our wheat. The Star points out that if it "were not quite unnecessarily considered a party issue there is no doubt that free wheat would be granted the farmers who have been asking it so long." The Star also points out what the organized farmers have maintained for years, that free wheat would not seriously dislocate railroad traffic on account of an equalization of prices which would take place. The strongest argument presented by The Star and one which is quite sound is that free wheat would increase the flow of immigration from the United States to Canada. With the continual increase in wheat production in Western Canada the opening of the American market is the only thing that will save the situation after the close of the war and the disappearance of war prices. The production of wheat in the United States will not keep up to the increase in population and it is the height of folly for our own statesmen or politicians to shut our farmers out from the best and nearest market for their chief crop. The voluntary action of the United States in admitting our livestock free of duty has been of tremendous advantage to the livestock industry. The same advantage would follow the free entry of wheat to the American market. It will be a fatal mistake from a political standpoint for the federal government to refuse this great economic advantage to the Western farmers in the face of a united and unanimous Western opinion

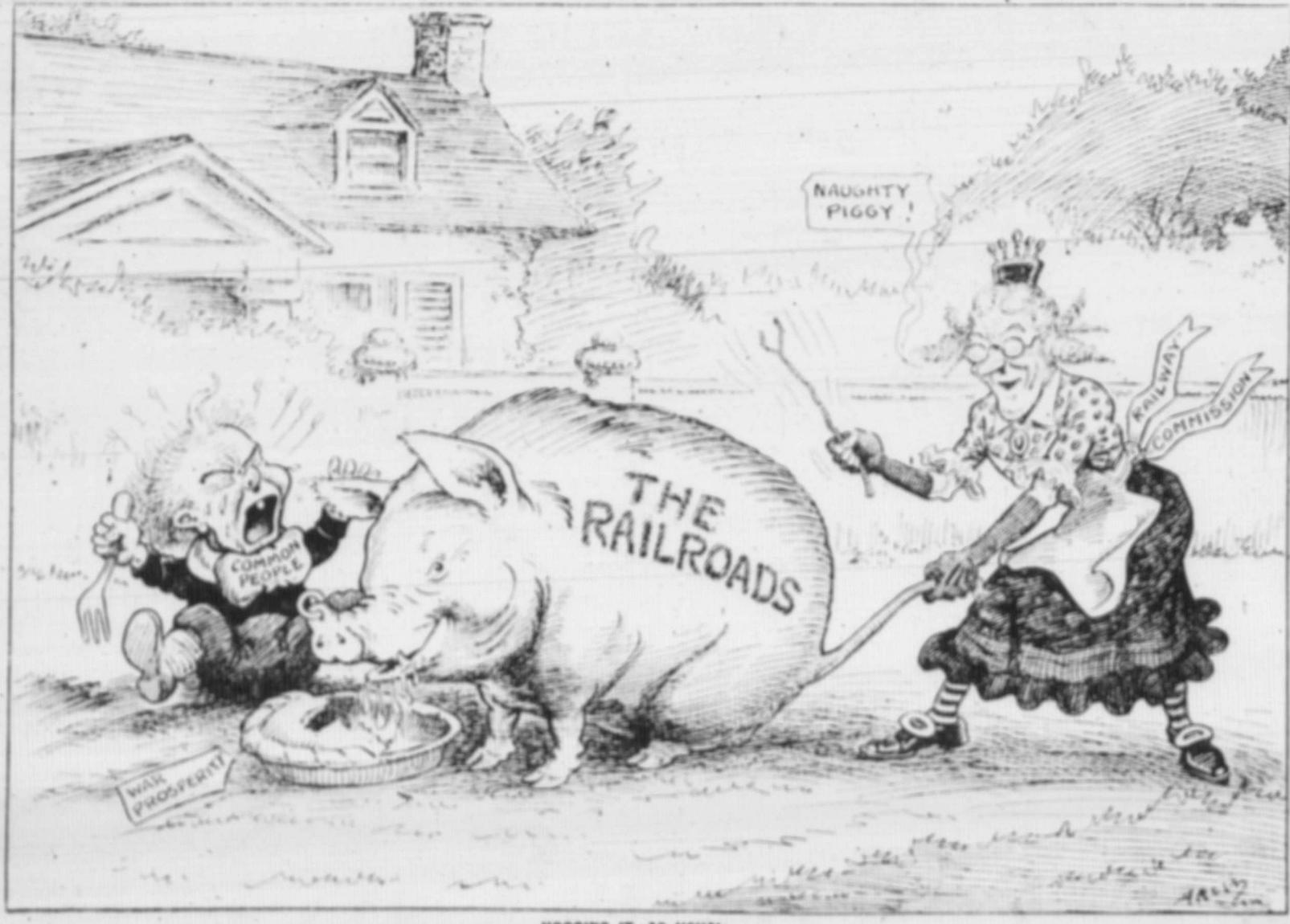
sulted in regard to it. The new chairman has a big job before him. Dr. Magill really put the grain commission on the map and made it a mighty factor in the organization of the grain trade. To uphold the reputation and standing of the commission and retain the confidence of the men who grow the grain will require the exercise of executive ability and statesmanship of the highest order. It is to be hoped the new chairman possesses these qualifications and that he will make an outstanding success in his new position.

It is announced that another grain stoker is to be placed on the market this year. We would advise farmers to be very careful in purchasing grain stokers. It will be remembered that the National Grain Stoker and the Hammond Grain Stoker cost the farmers of this country a whole lot of money and gave them absolutely nothing in return. Farmers would be wise to purchase no stock in any stoker company, until they see the machine in successful operation. And further, if they buy a stoker, they would be wise to make no payment on it, nor agree to make any payment on it, nor sign any notes, until they have proven it to be a success. We know nothing of the merits of the stoker which will be placed on the market, nor of the company promoting it, but in the light of past experience it is the course of common sense to be very cautious.

The Calgary News Telegram, a supporter of the Ottawa government, strongly upholds the Canadian Council of Agriculture in declining to accept \$1.30 per bushel for the Western wheat crop. The same journal strongly resents any attempt to make the issue a political one. It is very gratifying to see the hard political lines breaking away in the West and to find that the organized farmers are receiving strong support from journals of both political parties.

NEW GRAIN COMMISSIONER

Since Dr. R. Magill accepted the secretaryship of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange there has been no chairman of the Canada Grain Commission. The vacancy was filled last week by the Dominion government appointing Leslie Boyd, a Montreal lawyer to the position. It seems a strange appointment. It also seems strange that the grain growers were not con-



In spite of their greatly increased earnings the railroads are clamoring for higher freight rates

Making and Spending Money

A Report by Experienced Farmers' Wives on the Best Methods of Making Both Ends Meet

'TIS QUALITY THAT PAYS

I find from experience that an independent income may be had from the sale of butter, poultry and eggs by having a very high standard as to quality and handling of the same, and living up to that standard.

I take great pride in making the very best butter that can be produced on the farm, and though at times it is very hard work, I never let my interest flag and try to make each succeeding pound of butter look and taste better than the last.

From the sale of sixteen pounds of butter in the fall of 1915, to a homesteader who was returning to the city, I have obtained private customers for all the butter I could make at a given price the year round.

During the summer of 1916 I made and sold in one pound bricks over 1,000 pounds of butter at 25 cents a pound. This winter, during the raise in price of everything I did not raise the price of my butter, but my customers, of their own choice, have allowed me a reasonable price after their paying the freight.

I ship butter in common wood boxes, neatly lined, and to hold 20, 32 and 36 pound bricks, and I am very pleased to say that I have never had a word of complaint even in the hottest weather.

The sale of butter led to the request for strictly fresh eggs, so I guaranteed to ship a certain number of 12 dozen crates for six months at 25 cents a dozen, customers to pay charges and return empty crates. I gather all eggs myself several times a day and never a doubtful or dirty egg finds its way into a crate.

During the summer of 1916, I cleared \$75 from the sale of eggs and raised 50 chicks from 40 hens.

In marketing poultry I crate, fatten and dispose of all cockerels at 14 to 16 weeks old in our local market at very satisfactory prices.

I lay my success to the pride I take in making everything of the best quality and putting it up in the neatest possible manner.

SILVER STATE

MONEY IN POTATOES AND HOGS

A few years ago I planted a small patch of potatoes and sold enough to get a start in pure bred poultry. I keep pure bred, common hens and turkeys, but we are a large family and usually we use so many eggs and eat so many chickens that my income is not very big from that source. And there are so many things that can happen to take down the profits. A cold, rainy day or a few hungry wolves make havoc. My family can get away with a big garden too; and about the only thing I can spare is potatoes. The men plant the "real patch" outside of the garden proper, but I stick a few hills in the corners of the garden and call them my potatoes. I have about twenty bushels in the cellar now for sale. Two years ago, last fall, my husband sold out of hogs and said he was going to buy enough small pigs in the spring to raise our own pork and kill them in the fall. I asked him to let me keep a brood sow, so we agreed that I supply the pork for the family and I could have

any surplus. I bought two little pigs and he did the same that year and we killed one of mine for threshing and his two for winter. Last May my other one had a litter and we had our winter's pork and sold \$53 worth. In the fall she had another batch and I still have four of them. I sold one for \$2.50 and in another month I intend to sell two which should bring me \$40. Then there is the old one from which I expect another litter in May. Afterwards, I intend to sell her and should get \$25 for her.

I planted sugar beets, mangolds and rape last summer and we pulled them and fed the pigs and we had lots of skim milk for them so that the summer feed did not cost so very much. In the winter I fed the old one whole oats and small potatoes and I added a few mangolds for a treat sometimes. I boiled some small potatoes for the young ones and fed barley and oat chop. Altogether last year I sold turkeys to the value of \$18.70 and hogs \$53.80 making a total of \$72.50 and I have five hogs yet, value at the price hogs are now, worth about \$100.00 at the least. That is not very much but when you consider that I do the most of the work for a family of eight it is not too bad.

FARMEPRESS

PROFIT IN ONIONS

My source of income is my garden. It is a plot containing about three quarters of an acre of land. From this garden I have sold onions, cabbage, green corn, potatoes, and in favorable seasons, citron. However, I rely chiefly on onions as they are a sure crop and easily grown. My method of culture is as follows: As early as possible I have the garden spread thickly with manure and plowed. Then, after having two strokes of the harrow, it is ready to prepare the seed plots. For onions I make drills about fourteen inches apart. Sow the seed in these, not too thickly and cover about half an inch deep. Then pack the ground firmly. As soon as the onions are up a few days I begin to thin them out to about two inches apart. Then in a week or ten days I finish thinning and leave a space of about three inches between plants. Any missed spaces I transplant with the plants from other parts of the row. From then until the onions are nearly ripe, I hoe them as often as possible, taking care to keep the dirt well back from the bulbs as it will make them thick necked if ridged up.

I do not pull them until October unless they have ripened before that. When pulled leave them spread out on the ground for several days, when the roots and tops will be ready to cut off. Sort out all damaged and not fully grown ones and the onions will be ready for market. I sell mine for four cents a pound. I have sold twenty bushels in a fall and could have sold more if I had had them. They were nearly all taken from the house without the trouble of delivery.

Regarding the other vegetables mentioned, potatoes will sell easily, at digging time, for forty to fifty cents per bushel, and the restaurant will pay twenty cents per dozen for green corn, three cents per pound for cabbage and three to four cents for citron. Speaking of citron, they are not always sure and are quite a bit of trouble to grow in quantity. In addition to vegetables one can easily cultivate the native currants, raspberries and gooseberries. These are always saleable and bring good prices.

In closing, I would like to say I have always found a ready market for any of the vegetables or fruit mentioned and could always have sold more, had I grown them. Gardening is healthy, pleasant work especially if one arranges to work in the morning and evening and avoid the heat of the day.

BRITANNIA

ECONOMY OR STINGINESS?

The Soldier's Relief Society met at Mrs. Austin's.



There's Money For Women In Cattle Raising

There were nine ladies present. They were making pyjamas. The operator of the one sewing machine was the busiest person in the room. The others, who worked button-holes, basted and sewed on buttons were at liberty to indulge in conversation.

"It's a wonder Mrs. Tompkins isn't here to-day," volunteered Mrs. Coon, "she is usually quite active in every neighborhood scheme."

"Perhaps she cannot very well leave the kiddies just now. Mr. Tompkins is on the road every day hauling his wheat out," answered Mrs. Quinn.

"Oh, I am glad she didn't come. She would want to economize on the thread, if on nothing else," said Marion Beatty, who sat close to the stove without once thinking that someone else might enjoy the warmth equally as well.

"Is she great on economy then?" queried one, who lived farthest away. She looked toward Marion expecting her to answer.

"Well, I should say! Why she saves her egg shells all summer to feed her hen on in winter," was the laughing reply.

"Perhaps that might be a good plan," said Mrs. Austin. "My hen hasn't laid an egg since before Xmas; and I know her's have. She gave me a dozen when I happened to mention I was short."

"She can't be so stingy then, for lots wouldn't give you an egg if your tongue was out," said Mrs. Coon.

"Oh well, that's not all," chimed in Marion again, unwilling to let the question drop at this point. "Why, Annie Brown, who used to work there, told me that you couldn't peel potatoes to suit Mrs. Tompkins. She wanted them peeled as thin as a knife. And Annie said that she only used one egg in a cake, and that she didn't allow the dogs to have bread even. She told Annie that potatoes and gravy or milk with scraps of meat was plenty good enough for them."

There was a general laugh at this until Mrs. Quinn protested, saying, "If Mrs. Tompkins can make as good cake as I've eaten at her house with only one egg, I wish she'd show me how. I've had meals at her house often, and everything she had was very nice. She makes nice bread and butter too, and—"

"I believe she is stingy," interrupted a new voice. "I was there once and I saw her lift any little piece of butter that was left on a plate and put it on a saucer and set it away. I suppose she'd use it for something. We always throw that out."

"Oh please, don't criticize her any more," said a woman who had not yet spoken—Mrs. Tompkins' nearest neighbor. "I know her so well. She is very careful. Indeed I think she is a splendid manager. I feel sure, much of Mr. Tompkin's success as a farmer is through her efforts to help him in every way. I believe she clothes her children on half what some would take and she always has them ready for anything there is to go to. She simply doesn't allow the youngsters to run out in the mud and water and ruin their boots and clothes. And



Begin the Flock of Sheep with a Look or Two.

Continued on Page 28

Your Spring Sailor

Detailed Instructions for Making One of the Smartest New Models

By Miss Frances E. Harper

Would you like to make a good looking sailor hat this spring? They are so fashionable, if made of silk, satin, ribbon, or straw, or combinations of straw and fabric. One can easily make a hat suitable in color and style to wear with the big coat, suit, or later on, the one-piece dress. The trimmings this year are small and seem to belong to the hat, I mean that they are flatter and simpler and show the good workmanship of the hat rather than covering its lines and concealing its outline. A narrow band and smart bow of good corded or fancy ribbon, a made-up novelty, a combination of ribbon ends and Chinese money, a few fancy embroidery stitches in gay colors, applique of head outline and trimmed motif cut from cretonne, or other fabric, may easily be made up and used to adorn the good looking and up-to-date sailor model.

The sailor, and its companion, the mushroom brimmed sailor are greatly in demand. They are of medium width and can be designed to suit any type. Crowns are for the most part, sailor, and made with the two parts "top" and "side crown." The sailor crowns may be made vertical or slightly sloping, and with a soft or plain top. The height of crown varies from two and a half inches to three and a half or four inches and even higher—the higher the crown, the more slope toward the top is necessary, though many of the small hats have side crowns that flare at the top.

Consider the hats you have been observing this season and plan now to make one. Once you have begun, you will enjoy making others. Experience is a good teacher and you will enjoy doing other hats and improve on a second model.

There are many points to consider in favor of home millinery attempts. You may be able to remodel a last year's shape by ripping the straw apart, cleaning and pressing it and using what is good by combining with silk or ribbon of suitable color.

The shape I describe may be covered in many ways that are suggested by any good fashion magazine, catalog or what you have seen in the stores. You can afford to have several hats if you can make them yourself and have the color scheme you desire instead of having to take what is on hand at the store. Will you use some braid that is on hand? Rip it carefully apart, picking out the stitches (perhaps you can learn some methods of handling the straw as you rip) and dust it gently, brushing with a soft hair brush or piece of old velvet. Press with a warm iron on the faded or used side. Sew straw braid with self-colored cotton thread and do not pull the stitches up too tightly else it will have a puckered, dentated, home-made look. Silk thread cuts the straw and does not hold so well. Slip your needle along under the straw, shaping it by drawing up the inner edge to fit smoothly. Pin the straw to place before sewing. Often you can use pieces of straw by laying them from head size to edge in the opposite way you usually see the straw sewn, overlapping more, of course, at the head size. Tops of crowns look well with the pieces woven together in plain weave manner, and resembling the checker board.

Articles Required
You will require millinery needles No. 5. They are long and strong, and easier to sew with, though you may consider them awkward at first. Have some pins, a pair of good scissors and a pair of millinery snippers or pincers. These may be obtained in ordinary steel for about fifty cents—more if nickel plated. Frame wire will be needed for wiring the edge and crown head sizes, also some tie wire or ribbon wire from which the fine wire may be stripped to join the frame wires.

French net, an open but firm durable foundation material makes the lightest and best foundation. This is not always on the market, nor is willow buckram that is light but firm and easy to work with. You may try to get either of these, but may have to content yourself with buckram, a coarse heavy, much glued cotton. Purchase the white, for it always seems a nicer kind, and iron it well to remove the roll and curve. Be sure to keep the smoother, finer side for the top part of your hat. For the softer shapes than the sailor, we sometimes purchase rice net or crinoline, both of which are light and good.

Perhaps you have been wearing a sailor hat that you like. You can easily copy the head-size and shape by laying it upon and pinning to some brown or yellow paper. Outline carefully the edge and head-size

lines and then cut on your lines. Here is my first warning. The head size is the most important line of the hat. Upon it depends most of its comfort and ease. It must fit the outline of the head. Hairdressing makes this line vary in women's hats but it is usually an oval, 7 inches wide by about 9 inches long, or 7 inches by 8½ inches and from 24 to 25 inches in circumference. In sailor hats, the head-size must be plenty large—quite roomy, in fact, or you may have a warped ugly looking line to the brim. Sometimes this bad line is due to careless edge wiring or hanging of hat over bulky clothing on a nail. A good hat is soon spoiled by lack of care. Some faces look better with a slight dip back and front to the hat and this can usually be made

Cut a 1 inch strip of thin cotton for binding the edge, stretch and it will fold. Stab stitch (like half inch basting stitches) it over the edge wire. It makes the edge firmer and forms a better edge. The brim is now ready for covering.

Perhaps you can buy the crown you want at a five and ten cent store. If so, you must make it fit upon your brim head size, allowing a half inch extra for fitting over, as the lid upon a box. Or you may make a side crown from a strip of buckram, width from 1½ inches to 3½ or 4 inches, sloping it to suit your fancy. To make the pattern, take a strip of paper measuring a half inch more than the actual head-size of the brim, with extra allowance for joining. Join the paper, fold in quarters marking "front," "back," "left" and "right" and slash from the top to within one quarter inch of the lower line.

Lap the slashed openings evenly to remove a little of the fullness, one-quarter inch is usually enough, and pin upon the hat. It takes the oval of your brim and you can now pin it to place ready for the top, and oval of thin cotton or muslin. Sometimes this top will be perfectly smooth and sometimes larger and slightly gathered according to the height of side crown band. Here is a chance to combine fabric top with straw side crown if you wish. It would be a desirable combination with straw facing for the different methods of finishing crowns.

Does your crown look well, and do you think it is just as you want it? Have you been working with and trying on your paper design before the mirror? You can try it several ways and be sure to study the hat on yourself standing as well as sitting. This is so necessary to remember in the millinery shop as well as at home.

If the crown is right, unpin the pattern and lay the pattern of side crown on the buckram, cutting it out with care, to evenness of line and width. Join at the back and mark with a pencil the front and button-hole, a wire at top and lower edge. Do not sew these wires too firmly down, for by sewing over them when covered, a good finishing line is obtained. Pin the soft top to place, being sure you retain a good even oval line and fit on with the brim.

Covering the Shape

Now comes the covering. Let us make the brim ready by covering the lower part, or facing, with blue colored straw braid. Leave the edge pinned and open, ready to tuck under the raw edge of the top covering. Begin sewing at the back and near the edge working round and round until all is covered, and the head-size edge covered so that the lining will make a neat looking piece of work. The blue silk for the top may now be cut—straight of goods at centre front and a half inch seam allowance made at edge. Be very careful about fitting the head-size. It must be slashed enough to fit smoothly but not so far as to show foundation material when the crown is slipped into place.

With the narrower brims a bias flange or fold is sometimes inserted between upper and lower edges, with pleasing effect. It seems to give a softness. It is necessary to choose material that stretches well, and to stretch the bias fold to the utmost before fitting it and joining, and sewing to place.

To cover the side crown, cut a true bias strip wide enough to form a good turning, top and bottom, and fit to the side crown. Join before sewing to place and put this joining at centre back unless you can conceal it at front or side-front by the trimming. The top may now be cut by using the cotton top as pattern and lining. Have the straight of goods running front to back and pin closely to right position. The sewing stitches slipped under the wire of the top of side crown and drawn tightly up, makes a good finish, the same method being also used to attach the crown to brim.

Trimming the Hat

The hat is ready for its simple trimming which may be ribbon, or a wreath of flowers, a strip of braid and a novelty of tiny fruit or flowers of some gay contrasting color. A headed novelty stitched flat against the side crown or numerous other ideas may be worked out. Then line the hat with a piece of black or white China silk and your results should please and reward you for the trouble you have taken.



Showing the pattern after the paper has been traced and unfolded.

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Showing the head size unrolled.

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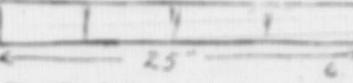


THE FINISHED MODEL

by pulling the hat down back and front when putting it on.

I hope you have an eighteen or twenty inch square of wrapping paper. Fold it twice. This represents one fourth of the hat pattern. With your tape line mark 3½ inches down from the folded corner on one edge and on the other edge 4½ inches, these being half of the 7 inches by 8½ inches head size oval measurements. Draw a curved line between these points. It must not be too straight or too much curved, but must form a good oval. When you think the line is correct, take a tracing wheel and trace through the four thicknesses upon your pencil line. You may then open the folded paper and study the line. Remember that I said this was the most important line of the hat. If it looks right mark "front" and "back," as diagram 2; fold the paper again ready to design the brim. The brim may be 4 inches wide, more or less, if it suits your face better. The tape must be held at the line of head-size and the four inch measurement marked carefully and evenly to form a line for the edge. Too much care cannot be taken for this line is the most conspicuous of the hat. It frames the face and any irregular curves are bound to show in the finished hat. "Neatness" and "accuracy" are by-words in millinery.

When the edge is marked, cut on this line. In cutting head-size cut an inch above the head-size



The head size and brim drawn ready for cutting.

line and slash at one inch intervals to the head-size line. This slashed space when turned up at right angles forms a bandeau to which to sew the crown.

Try the pattern on and see if the head-size is correct. It may be made larger or smaller. If all right, lay the "front" and "back" on straight or flat buckram and cut out exactly like pattern. Mark with pencil the head-size line upon which the wire will be sewn.

A frame wire should now be button-holed (at half inch intervals) firmly and evenly about the edge, lapping it three inches at the back. Be sure you buttonhole for half inch closely, the ends of the wire so they can never work their way through the hat covering and damage it, as well as spoil the line of the hat. Buttonhole a wire at the head-size line on top of the frame, also one at the top of the slashed spaces, lapping both these wires 3 inches.



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Health of School Children

Concerning the Duties of Parents to Children and to the Community

By Dr. Mary Crawford

Dr. Crawford is one of the Medical Inspectors of the Winnipeg Public Schools and is peculiarly qualified to speak with authority on the question of the physical needs of the school child.

periods in the child's day, the effect is beneficial and civilizing, but never to restrain his activities for any length of time. This applies to girls as well as boys.

When the child begins to go to school a sudden change usually takes place in his daily habits, from being a *freelance*—roving the streets of cities or fields and gardens of rural places, he is suddenly shut up for from three to five and a half hours in a room with many other children. The room should be well ventilated, moderately heated and thoroughly clean. On first going to school the young child should be allowed frequent intervals of "out of doors." In rural schools in fine weather if a sheltered spot can be found it is a good idea to move the blackboard right outside with the benches and give a few lessons there. Too severe discipline, enforcing of rigid inactivity during school hours, is exceedingly bad for the young growing creature. Constant change of task should be supplied and in bad weather school drills given. Most of this is done in our school systems.

To return now to the personal hygiene of the child and beginning with the head. One verminous child is liable to infect a whole room, and the finding of such a condition in the school child should never cause resentment as a result of sensitiveness on the part of the parents. It is not necessarily a reflection on the care of the mother. Boys' hair should be kept closely cut; girls should have their hair plaited and tied up neatly with no loose curls or strands of hair.

Getting Rid of Vermin

Should vermin appear in the head an easy and quick way to destroy them is to use at night (but not near a lamp) equal parts of coal oil and olive oil—the head tied up. The next morning wash in warm soapy water. Brush while wet with hot vinegar (to remove the nits). This repeated in one week's time will relieve the condition. Caps and hats should be washed with carbolic soap. Body vermin may be destroyed by the use of carbolic

soap and warm baths—at the same time boiling or washing with carbolic soap the underclothing. This condition of pediculosis, as it is called, is most common where many children are collected in a small space, and the utmost care in this matter should be exercised by mothers.

Care of the Teeth

And now about the teeth. It is now recognized by doctors that good and clean teeth bear a large part in maintaining the health of the child. Even the milk or temporary teeth must be as carefully watched as the permanent. From earliest years the child should be taught the correct use of the tooth brush. Small, soft bristled brushes—used with a circular or up and down motion, with a simple dentifrice such as camphorated chalk.

Decay in these small (first) teeth should be arrested at the first sign of blackening by filling the tooth. The child will then keep a good set of teeth for masticating, and therefore properly digesting, his food until the first permanent teeth appear. These are the sixth year molars and break through between the fifth, sixth and seventh years. Counting from the central division they are the sixth tooth on each side of each jaw. Decay in these should never be allowed to continue as these teeth will never be replaced if lost. The permanent front and side teeth then appear. At twelve another molar comes behind the sixth year, and at eighteen the last molar or wisdom tooth comes.

The condition of diseased gums known as pyorrhœa is now claimed by dental and medical authorities as being responsible for the slow poisoning of the system due to constant swallowing of pus formed under the gums. This gives rise to a weakened body condition and is said to be responsible, among other maladies, for rheumatism.

Throat, Nose and Ears

The throat, nose and ears now come under consideration. Enlarged tonsils and adenoids give rise to various ills which may be prevented by early treatment or removal. Tonsils not carrying out their original function of filters to external poisonous material are a real menace by permitting the entrance into the body of these. Many contagious diseases enter in this way—scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, infantile paralysis.

The child with enlarged tonsils speaks in a thick guttural tone.

Adenoids, by blocking the nasal passage, prevent free passage of air through the nose, the child becomes a mouth-breather, with ugly, dropped open mouth and pinched nose. Deafness is caused by these growths, and consequently mental dullness. Snoring at night is frequently caused by adenoids. Discharging ears should never be left untreated and in our city schools we exclude such children until antiseptic treatment has been instituted. Many such children prove to be carriers of diphtheria germs.

Concerning the Eyes

The eyes, most important of our special senses, should be carefully watched. Inflammation of the eyelids must be checked as soon as discovered, and treated by horacic solution bathing and applications of golden ointment. This condition may be aggravated by eye strain, and a child suffering from such should be examined by an oculist to find out whether or not glasses are needed. If a child habitually holds his book or handwork too close, or too far off (twelve to eighteen inches is normal), complains of headaches over the eyes, frequent dizziness, "sties," screwing up the eyes, or holding the head on one side, eyestrain must be suspected. One eye may be affected and the other normal, so that the child uses the normal eye, subjecting it to unusual strain. Parents sometimes refuse to believe that the child has anything wrong, because of this—but headache, and holding the head on one side are symptoms that all is not right. The crossed or squinty eye should never be neglected—glasses can be fitted that will greatly assist such an eye in regaining muscular tone.

Proper Standing and Sitting Positions

It must be kept in mind that the whole physical system in young children is in a state of constant change; bones are soft and pliable—and a

Continued on Page 32



THE BEST OF FRIENDS

Clothes and Cleanliness

Given a well nourished body—the next thing to deal with is cleanliness. Children themselves are not naturally clean—and indeed when we see a child too afraid of soiling clean clothes, we call him "Sissy." But frequent tepid baths with changes of underclothes—sensible outside clothing which is strong and washable both for boys and girls is the ideal dress for the growing active child. Sunday and best suits are all right for special occasions or for short



THEN THE MOON LAUGHED

(One of the Prize Stories)

There are good and bad fairies, just the same as good and bad boys and girls. Fairies and boys and girls get angry sometimes and so does the moon.

On this particular night something must have happened or was going to happen, because the moon shed such a cold light over the earth, and especially over Amestead Woods, which lay just north of Amestead village. I guess the moon knew that there were fairies in this wood. He wasn't far wrong either. The Black Jacks lived there. They were the bad fairies, and the Spirits, the good fairies, lived in the woods also. They all lived together until one day the queen of the Spirits issued a command to have a wall built across the woods, dividing it in two, one for the Black Jacks and one for the Spirits. But the Black Jacks said, "No," and they said it good and loud, too. The Spirits said, "Yes," and they said it even louder than the Black Jacks, and the quarrel started.

The Black Jacks were little fellows about three inches high. Their leader, the Knight of the Red Cap, was the tallest of any of them, being four inches high. They all wore funny little red capes and caps. The caps all were pointed and had a bell at the very top.

The Spirits were about three inches high. Their queen was about three and a quarter inches high. You see a large book was kept and each fairy's height was taken once a year. The tallest was nearly always given some high office, like "The High Keeper of the Key," or "The Keeper of the Climates." You see every year the trees and flowers and grasses had to be painted, the winds tended to and ever so many things must be done. The Spirits all wore silver capes and caps. The caps were pointed just like the Black Jacks', with a silver bell at the top.

As I was saying, the moon shone over Amestead woods, only its light was cold. It shone through the tree tops and saw a crowd of Black Jacks sitting around a fire all talking as fast as they could talk. When they saw Mr. Moon they grew angry with him for always butting in where he wasn't wanted. One saucy little fellow stuck out his tongue at him,



One Saucy Little Fellow stuck out his Tongue at the Moon

but the moon didn't seem to mind that. Red Cap rose and said, "Comrades, you have heard what the queen of the Spirits has said. She has not only said that she shall build a wall across the country but she has started to build it." This was received in deepest silence. "Now tomorrow night we must go forth prepared for battle. The bell that we have hung from the ancient oak shall ring and every man of you must come here. I will appoint officers to form you, for we will march in a body and for this once we must be in order. Now away every one of you for I must think now, and remember twelve o'clock sharp," and Red Cap sank into deep thought. The moon's mouth was still in a very straight line. He was growing very pale; he knew that Mr. Sun would soon be up and that he'd have to begin his duties on the other side of the world.

Twelve o'clock sharp found a neatly formed army of three thousand Black Jacks right on the spot, also Mr. Moon. Of course, Mr. Moon would have to be there. He was rather a curious old fellow and he was very anxious to see how things would turn out.

"Forward," and they all marched, winding in and out among the trees. They passed the stone wall, which the Spirits had commenced, and on to her majesty's palace. But they stopped up short when they came face to face with her majesty's army. They had meant to surprise her and make her sign an agreement not to build the wall, but it was not going to be as easy as they had planned. Isn't it funny things are very seldom as easy as

Young Canada Club

As we promised some time ago we have reprinted and illustrated some prize stories from a number of contests extending over more than four years.

DIXIE PATTON.

you plan? They wondered who had told them that they were coming. Of course it must have been the moon. Poor Mr. Moon, he generally got blamed for lots of things that he hadn't done at all. If they had thought of the owl that they noticed sitting above their heads they might have struck it nearer home.

"Charge!" and the two armies rushed against each other. For a while a pretty bad battle went on. Large numbers fell on both sides. Pretty soon Mr. Moon began to smile. That meant something was going to happen. The great door of the palace opened and the queen of the Spirits stepped out. Everyone stood at attention. In her hand she held a wand from the end of which hung a silver star. When the Black Jacks heard this star ring out a silvery peal they dropped their guns and ran. Then the moon laughed. He opened his great big mouth and roared. The Black Jacks were so badly scared that they simply ran as fast as their tiny legs could carry them and the moon laughed. He laughed so hard that if he hadn't been sure of his footing away up there in the sky I'm afraid he would have fallen.

You see, the magic wand that the queen had brought out was capable of accomplishing great and terrible things. Yore, queen before this queen, had found this wand some place, no one knew where. She had turned a Black Jack ~~footman~~ of hers into a blade of grass. Now if the queen had let the star peal twice more and said, "Black Jacks begone, frogs appear," there would have been no Black Jacks and a whole lot of frogs.

The work on the stone wall went on hit by hit, but the Black Jacks didn't interfere. They were angry with Mr. Moon for laughing at them.

Some night if you happen to see the moon open his mouth and laugh, you'll know that he's thinking of the time the Black Jacks ran away from the queen of the Spirits.

MARJORIE AULD, Age 14.
Rosetown, Sask.

RUTH'S HARVEST

(A Prize Story)

Ruth was an invalid and as she lay in her hammock looking up at the blue sky and thinking of the harvest she heard a soft voice close beside her saying: "Little girl, would you like to see me dress the world in its last gay color of the year?" It was the Harvest who spoke. Ruth said she would and so the Harvest picked her up in her arms and away they went.

First she went to the grain and when she touched it with her wand it turned to a deep golden color. She then went to the trees and softly spoke to the leaves and told them of the many kindnesses they had done. The leaves were red, brown, yellow and orange as they began to softly flutter to the ground. The sound of the farmer's binder as he cut the grain filled the air with a feeling of plenty. The cricket's song was very sleepy and the quail was very sad. The birds were flying south and the Harvest was very busy putting the flowers to sleep and scattering the seeds on the soft earth where the sun would find them in the spring. The little brooks were sleepy. The nuts and the fruit were falling from the trees and the squirrels were busy putting up their winter stores when the Harvest said good-bye to Ruth.

TALJE DYKEMA, Age 13.
Vanguard, Sask.

THE TWO OLD SHOES

(A Prize Story)

An old shoe, trodden down at the heel, was lying in the ditch. It had once been a lady's fashionable, high-heeled boot, but was now in a sad condition. It became very loose-fitting and showed the shape of the lady's foot too much. Then it happened that some boys were kicking another old shoe into the ditch. It was a gentleman's right shoe. The lady's shoe was a left one; that made quite a pair.

"Hello, old man!" said the lady's shoe, as its comrade came so close by its side. "Beg pardon, old lady," said the gentleman shoe, "couldn't help it, those boys gave me such a kick. But I am much obliged to them since it has given me the pleasure of your company. Oh, what a nice little shoe you are," said the ragged old gentleman shoe.

"Eh! I think I have heard you say so once before," the lady's shoe said.

"If No, I have not had the pleasure before."

"Yes, you have, for your master used to come and tell my lady what a nice little shoe she had."

"Oh, you see," the gentleman shoe said, "that was my master; he meant what pretty little feet your mistress had, but as he could not very well say that he praised you instead."

"Hello, my beauties!" said the old rag-picker, as she came along, "quite a pair of you."

She picked them up and put them in her basket, and away they rode on their wedding trip.

ANNA TWARDOCHLEB, Age 13.
Lemberg, Sask.

AN EVENT OF YESTERDAY

(A Prize Story)

It happened two years ago in February. I was going to school, which was three miles from home. The morning was bright and clear and the snow sparkled like crystal. The day continued fine till about two o'clock, when it began to snow.

The snow was falling thickly when I started for home. The wind was blowing fiercely from the north-west and I had to go against it. When I got half way I saw that I had lost my way. I searched and searched for the track, but I could not find it again. So I decided to go back to the school house, but I could not find the way. I saw that night was coming on and I did not know where I was. A cold chill crept thru me when I thought of having to stay out on the wild prairie perhaps many miles from home. I shuddered when I thought of the fierce coyotes, which are always roaming about on dark nights. At last I found a spot where the snow was not very deep so I sat down, not daring to move any farther.

I was very warm from walking, but soon I began to shiver and my teeth began to chatter. I did not dare to move lest I should get into a deep snow drift, or get so far I could never get home again. So there I sat listening to the coyotes howl.

It was about midnight and very dark when I heard a noise like someone walking. I listened closely and in a few seconds I saw two objects on a snow bank a short distance from where I was. They stood still for some time then began to sniff around and come towards me. After a little while I saw that the objects were coyotes. I grew frightened, but I knew it would be of no use to try to run away from them as they were barely two feet from me. I did not move, but watched the coyotes closely. Soon they came up to me and I threw my lunch box at them and they ran away in great fright and I was alone again. My hands and feet were nearly frozen and I was shivering all over.

By this time I could see the sky getting lighter and my heart leaped with joy when I saw that the sky was clear and I knew where I was, so I started off at once, faint with hunger and shivering with cold. After about two hours walking I reached home. The place where I stayed over night was about four miles from home. My hands and feet were frozen, but in a few weeks they were all right again. I shall never forget that cold, dark night which I spent with the snow and coyotes.

BORGHILD NORA, Age 13.
Blooming P.O., Sask.

THE CREMATION OF CAROLINA JEMIMA

(A Prize Story)

When I was two years old an aunt of mine died, leaving me as a legacy an antiquated doll, which had seen her younger days, forty years ago.

This doll was dressed as an old fashioned lady, with long curly down each side of her waxen face, from which every vestige of color, eyebrows and mouth was washed. The dress was light brown color, trimmed with black lace and black velvet, and the skirt was honored with a train.

Now, when that doll was already more than forty years old before she came into my hands, it is to be wondered at that she soon began to lose sawdust through her funny little feet! I was very fond of Carolina Jemima, consequently everywhere that Olive went her doll was sure to go, thereby leaving a trail of sawdust behind me, up the stairs and into the bedrooms, down the stairs and into the garden; in fact, everywhere, until at last neither could stand it no longer, and decided to burn Carolina Jemima. So one day my older sister



"Hello, my beauties!" said the old Rag Picker

Continued on
Page 30

FREE REGISTERED POTATOES

Offer Still Open

Good potatoes for seed are a very expensive article this year. Ordinary potatoes are selling on the Winnipeg market at \$1.50 a bushel. The Guide has been fortunate in securing a limited quantity of registered seed potatoes. We have for distribution "Table Talk" and "Irish Cobbler." These registered seed potatoes, if bought on the market would probably cost you from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per bushel. Both varieties have been grown under the rules of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and are registered stock, which means that they are the very choicest and best quality seed. Every tuber is perfect, and none of them weighs more than six ounces nor less than three ounces, and they are absolutely free from all spots, scars or disease of any kind. Any person who secures either of these varieties will be entitled to use them as foundation stock for producing registered seeds, and can join the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. "Irish Cobbler" potatoes are excellent cookers, they mature later than most varieties, their keeping qualities are good, and at the Provincial Fair at Saskatoon, in January, "Irish Cobbler" took first prize as an early white potato. "Table Talk" is a smooth white potato with shallow eyes and an excellent cooker. As a table potato it has no superior, and it always brings a good price on the market.

Our "Table Talk" potatoes will be put up in one and a half bushels, and "Irish Cobbler" in one bushel sacks. In both cases the sacks will be sealed with the official seal of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

We have only a limited quantity of these potatoes, and those who wish to secure some of them will need to act quickly. We are giving these potatoes away to any person who will collect a few subscriptions to The Guide in their own locality. Any person who will collect four yearly subscriptions to The Guide, new or renewal, at \$1.50, and send \$6.00 in cash to The Guide office, will be entitled to a one and a half bushel sack of "Table Talk" or a one-bushel sack of "Irish Cobbler" potatoes, or if you collect any two-year subscriptions at \$3.00, we will count them as two one-year subscriptions at \$1.50. Your subscriptions may be sent in all at one time or at different times.

With the price of potatoes steadily advancing there is no doubt that the demand for this registered seed will be tremendous and that our small supply will soon be exhausted. If you want some of these potatoes, get your subscriptions in at once.

*Address all correspondence to
Circulation Department*

Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg

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.

OBSERVE U.F.A. SUNDAY, MAY 27

A year ago I issued the first U.F.A. Sunday circular. While we have just made a beginning, I feel we have reason to hope that much good will come from this day. The realization that something is fundamentally wrong with our social institutions is growing stronger every day. People are searching diligently for a philosopher who will guide them in the solution of the problems confronting them. They are saying, "Lo, here is the great leader," or "Lo, there he is." Carl Marx has a host of followers; Henry George perhaps has more. Jesus has great multitudes of followers who believe in Him as the true teacher of individualism; but those who believe He is all sufficient to solve all the great problems of a confused and perplexed civilization are few; fortunately this number is growing larger daily. These problems can never be solved by individualism alone. Their solution must be forced by the co-operative strength of mobilization.

I am more firmly convinced than ever that the church will have to take broader responsibilities than it is now doing. Is Christ to develop the individuals and Carl Marx mobilize and lead them? Is Christ to hew the stones and Henry George build them into the finished edifice? The hewer will soon be forgotten, while the builder will be remembered as long as the edifice lasts. If Christ cannot mobilize His forces and build true civilization, His name will be forgotten on the earth.

Trade is the central influence in human relationships. Man touches his fellowmen more often here than anywhere else, and the touch is more vital than anywhere else. This touch means prosperity and possible happiness, or it means poverty and inevitable misery. Until the problems of trade are solved according to the laws of Christ, His will cannot maintain on earth, and His great prayer cannot be answered. There is enough Christian material in the earth to do this work, but it is ineffective for want of mobilization, leadership and training.

The solution of the economic problems must be spiritual, rather than intellectual. Henry George cannot solve them, neither can Carl Marx. Both may, and will give valuable assistance, but the solution is beyond them—Christ can and must solve them, but where are His leaders?

This is the work of the church and the church must take the responsibility for it. The progress of the church lies directly through the solution of these problems, but the church stands perplexed and confused before them. On the solution of the economic problems depends the solution of all others.

Once more I appeal to the churches in Alberta and the United Farmers of Alberta to make the most of U.F.A. Sunday by a co-operative effort to take one step forward in the solution of the great problems of life by the laws of the only hope that comes to us out of an otherwise dark future. To the ministers who have manifested so much interest in our organization and have given me so many words of encouragement, I want to express my deep appreciation. Some of you, yes, many of you, have seen the vision and have manifested a desire approaching a passion to be a factor in this great work. He who has a vision of a triumphant Christianity and a perfect civilization cannot doubt. Give us what help and encouragement you can.

To each of our local unions I would give a message of cheer and hope, and would ask you in some way to observe U.F.A. Sunday, May 27, so as to make some progress toward a higher ideal. Whenever you can so arrange, get a minister of some church, any church, to address you on some subject involving the application of Christianity to our social and economic problems. If this cannot be arranged, try to get some capable member of the U.F.A. to address you, or, as a last resort, meet together as a local and discuss these matters among yourselves by short addresses or otherwise—H. W. Wood, president, U.F.A.

PAY \$2.00 FEE CHEERFULLY

R. J. Gould, secretary of Coalville Local, No. 362, reports: I wish to say

that at our annual meeting last December we decided to increase our membership from \$1.00 to \$2.00 and it is being paid as cheerfully as the \$1.00 was formerly. This was before it was considered in general convention. Some of our members are even looking forward to the time when we will have the privilege of \$5.00 membership. Our local has made a forward step in community service this winter. The community activities have been united under the U.F.A. An athletic association joined the U.F.A., paying the \$2.00 membership and receiving the recognition that connection with the U.F.A. would give it. A room is equipped in the basement of the school for recreation purposes. The executive officers of the Athletic Association became an athletic committee of the U.F.A. The Dramatic Society is also now a branch of the U.F.A., its officers also being a committee under the U.F.A. A room of our new consolidated school has been equipped by the U.F.A. as a reading room, which is of great value. A library has been established in the district and is being increased from time to time. It is placed in the schoolhouse along with the school library and the University Extension library. The principal of the school, who is also secretary of the U.F.A., acts as librarian.

ALL MEMBERS BUT THREE

Vernon Local, No. 300, held a concert, box social and dance in Vernon schoolhouse on March 28 in aid of the Red Cross Fund. The amount raised for this fund was \$110—after all expenses had been paid. The program for the concert was short, but very choice, and those who took in the dance as well—certainly had a most enjoyable evening. Everybody was well pleased. The social committee wish to thank one and all for their assistance in making it such a successful and happy evening. Another concert and social was held on February 9, at which \$35 was raised to buy lamps, etc., for the schoolhouse. The members are now planning to hold a picnic in July. In the beginning of the year this local made a special effort to get every farmer in the district to join them, with the result that there are only three whom they have not been able to enroll. Two of these have expressed their willingness to join and it is hoped that they will do so at a later date. The union voted in favor of sending their secretary to the convention this summer if same is held and also appointed him agent for the hail insurance company. They also decided in favor of renewing their subscriptions to The Guide through the secretary.

LADIES' CLUB AFFILIATED

E. W. Langford, secretary, Gough Lake Local, reports: A most successful box social and bazaar was held on March 6 in aid of the Red Cross. The whole community appeared to have turned out to support this good cause and much praise and gratification is expressed to the members of the Ladies' Sunshine Club who have affiliated themselves with our local here and worked unceasingly to accomplish their object of making the bazaar "A pride of success." The art of the needle and sacrifice of much time could plainly be seen when the articles were sold at such high prices. Mrs. L. D. Taylor and Mrs. F. F. Pottoroff supervised the stall in a most able way. It was also noticeable that special pains had been taken to make the boxes reach high water mark as it was difficult for the young man to judge to what extent he should go to make a safe investment, but our very capable auctioneers, Messrs. Palman and Cooney Allright, made things very clear in order to get over that matter. A very pleasant time was spent afterwards dancing and everybody seemed delighted at the success of the occasion for such a cause. The total amount realized was \$114. We must say we have a very much better time since the ladies have become members and are such help to get these socials up.

LOCALS CO-OPERATING

C. H. Gibbs, secretary of Griffin Creek Local, reports that the annual meeting of this union was held rather late on account of extremely bad weather, but

there was no lack of interest. The membership roll showed an increase of some twenty members. The following officers were elected: President, Joseph Roberts; vice-president, F. W. Heitzel; secretary-treasurer, C. H. Gibbs. The question of wire was taken up and it was decided to co-operate with Bear Lake Local and purchase a load. A very interesting discussion took place on the shipping of livestock, and as a result Mr. Heitzel was appointed to try and get a carload of hogs together as a trial shipment. At a later meeting held March 3, the question of telephone connection with Peace River was discussed and a committee comprising Rev. Mr. Little, Mr. Heitzel and Mr. Eaton were appointed to look after same. At the next meeting the ordering of binder twine will be the chief topic.

TO USE NOTIFICATION CARDS

R. A. Correll, secretary, Spirit River Local, reports that a meeting was held on March 31. It was moved and carried that the secretary communicate with the firms mentioned by the Central Organization regarding the prices of binder twine, fence wire of all kinds and round cedar fence posts. It was also resolved that the secretary have suitable post cards printed for notification cards telling of date of meetings and nature of business to be transacted. It was moved, seconded and carried that the municipality be asked to put in wagon scales for use of public at Spirit River station. A petition to be circulated in this local, and other locals asked to do likewise in this immediate district. Messrs. Ducharme, Holden and Bailey were appointed to act as a committee to attend to this. It was resolved that all monthly meetings be held on the last Saturday of each month at eight p.m. for the busy season.

VISITED COLORED BRETHREN

J. C. Williamson, secretary of Colinton Local, has forwarded the following report of a social given by the members of Poplar Ridge Local, No. 321: On Friday, March 28, the Poplar Ridge Local held a concert and dance, the object of which was to help their funds for building a U.F.A. hall. The majority of the members are colored, but the several members of Colinton Local who journeyed there had nothing to complain of about the excellence of the program and the kind treatment meted out to us. The tables were loaded with good things and the address given by the president of the local had enough fire in it to make any slacker, colored or otherwise, line up and join the U.F.A. All went home well pleased with the entertainment and when Poplar Ridge Local again opens its hospitable doors the white people will be well represented.

CHARGE NON-MEMBERS EXTRA

The regular meeting of the Claysmore Local, No. 660, was held on March 28, twenty members being present. The secretary was instructed to fill in the forms re subscriptions and honor roll. The meeting was in favor of the secretaries' convention being held and also of raising the membership fee to \$2.00 in 1918. The secretary was instructed to charge a fee of 50 cents to non-members for seed grain and stock certificates; 25 cents to go to the Central Office and 25 cents to the local. He was also instructed to obtain prices on tamarac fence posts. The members decided to pay the fees of all members who have enlisted. The secretary was instructed to purchase forms for the members and to get quotations on binder twine.

Donald M. Maxwell, secretary of Twin Lakes Local, No. 635, has handed us the sum of \$300 to be divided between the Patriotic, Belgian Relief and Red Cross Funds. This sum was raised by the union at a box social and dance held recently.

A very successful meeting of the Yarrow Local, No. 693, was held at the home of J. A. Stone on Friday, March 16, when thirteen new members were enrolled. On completion of the business meeting, the evening closed with a supper and dance.

Silver Willow Local, No. 14, was organized at Cadogan on March 10 in the Birckett schoolhouse. The following officers were appointed: President, L. James; vice-president, Geo. Price; secretary-treasurer, C. Birckett. Fifteen members were enrolled at the organization meeting.

April 18, 1917

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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The members of some following officers Joseph Roberts, Zel; secretary the question of was decided to take Local and very interesting the shipping of Mr. Heffernan get a carload shipment. At 3, the question h Peace River committee com. Mr. Heffernan intended to look meeting the II be the chief

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BETHREN

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of the Yeo at the home ch 16, when w enrolled us meeting, supper and

14, was March 10 in the following resident, L. Price; sec. Fifteen organization

THE PURPOSE OF EDUCATION

In all nature that only is perfect which fits perfectly into God's plan of creation. In an immoral nature that is nearest perfect which fits most perfectly into its environment. In the moral being he is nearest perfection who can shape himself and his environment, or who by the exercise of his imaginative powers can shape himself in spite of his environment so as to best fit in to the Creator's plan of enveloping a superior race "after his own image."

The ultimate purpose of life therefore must be the attainment of the highest possible type of character, or the proper ordering of individual life so as to relate itself perfectly to the best interests of the community and of society. The proper regulating of man's relationship to his fellows becomes at once the prime purpose of all training of the young. The ultimate goal of all education that is worthy of the name. Educators in the past have not all failed to recognize this basic truth but many have failed, and sadly failed, to discern what that relationship of man to his fellows must be in order to fit perfectly into the Creator's plan of perfecting the race.

Probably the most serious charge that can fairly be laid against the popular conception of what is the real purpose of education or against our schools and our system—and I take this opportunity of laying the charge—is that our schools are especially adapted to train the youth for the middlemen and professional classes; that to send a farmer's son to high school or to university is almost certain to lose him to agricultural production. In so far as our high schools and colleges win the boys and girls away from productive industry, just as much do they constitute a real impediment to the progress of the evolution of a better citizenship.

We are getting pretty well away from the old idea that the crowding of the memory with a multitude of facts and fancies constitutes an education. We have learned that while to be able to say: "The cow gives milk," in five different languages, four of which are either dead or ought to be, may gratify the vanity of a college girl's foolish mother, yet, to have five ideas about the cow and her product which she can express in one language makes a more efficient dairy maid. We know now that to know is not sufficient, that we must also know how, and that to know and to know how must be coupled with the purpose to do before education can bring results.

We are learning, slowly it is true, yet we are learning that institutions are not ends in themselves. The farmer is learning that he is not farming for the sake of the wheat which he hopes to raise but for the home, the home environment, the educational facilities and the social advantages which he hopes to purchase with the returns for that wheat. Our teachers, if they have vision, must know they are not carrying on their work for the sake of establishing a record for the school and a reputation for themselves. They must know that the ultimate purpose of their work with the boys and girls is the building of a better manhood and womanhood and with this conception the teacher has the noblest of all occupations, barring none.

A Neglected Mental Faculty

A dog can be taught many things, a horse never forgets and an imbecile may have a vast store of knowledge but man's most valuable mental faculty, as well as that which most clearly distinguishes him from the brute is his power of initiative. Yet, I am persuaded that the development of this invaluable faculty is neglected by our teachers as scarcely another, and I sometimes think it is positively restrained by our modern school systems.

To have initiative, to have new power to create an idea, to be resourceful, to be able to do what one has not been taught how to do; these are amongst the powers of every well educated person. Some of the most helpless mortals that I have ever known were university men, men with much knowledge,

Part of an address delivered by the Central Secretary before the Teachers' Convention, held in Regina, April 10 to 12, 1917. Additional extracts will appear in this page later.—J.B.M.

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.

possessing vast stores of information and yet so sadly lacking in initiative that they were practically useless to society. A little knowledge coupled with the power of initiative is like the widow's proverbial cruise or oil—always sufficient for the occasion.

Our modern devotion to order and uniformity, attaining as it does at times almost to an obsession bids fair to rob Saskatchewan of the well nigh incomparable advantages which her people have had through the pioneering conditions which have obtained, for the development of the power of initiative in such a manner as should easily maintain a lead for western Canadian minds for generations to come. Order and discipline beyond all doubt have their place and an important place in the training of the child but we should certainly refuse to let our love of order and our inclination to take the easy way of handling children trap us into a system of dead level uniformity which may become one of the most damning influences upon all the best and noblest aspirations of a child.

Leave something to chance in the playground, give nature some little opportunity to "do her bit." Don't be so awfully shocked if a naughty word is heard once in a while where a group of boys are playing; the boys will hear such in any event and they can't be raised in glass cages. Don't destroy their individuality. Probably their mothers are doing their very best in that direction without your assistance.

WANT TO TAX BACHELORS

Central Secretary:—I did not report our meeting of February 8 on account of the overflow of business on convention week, and have cancelled it.

We held a meeting on February 22 and had a splendid turnout. We have three lady members but the ladies are coming out in good numbers and are taking great interest. Our subject for debate was: "Resolved that an extra tax should be placed on all bachelors." The decision was given in favor of the affirmative.

Those present took great interest in the delegate's report of the convention. They seem to be coming closer together. We now have formed a Beef King with three quarters signed up.

A. E. SWATZE, Secy.

Tate Local.

TACKLING TELEPHONE QUESTION

Central Secretary:—Enclosed find list of members of the Denzil Grain Growers' Association. I know I have a balance of \$17.00 to pay in to you but we have a car of coal on order due in this week and I want to keep funds to clear the car on arrival. As soon as this is over I will forward on to you the above amount. This local was only or-

ganized last August and we have had a successful season. We are tackling the telephone question and are applying for a co-operative elevator and have discussed many public questions at our various meetings, besides having got in carloads of supplies.

When should we arrange about binder twine supplies and can you send me a price list for barb wire?

A. C. ROBINSON, Secy.-Treas.

THEY WERE GOOD BASKETS

Central Secretary:—The following is an account of the basket social and concert held by the Lake City Grain Growers on February 23.

A successful basket social and concert was held in the Lake City school on Friday, the 23rd, under the auspices of the Lake City Grain Growers. The concert given was a success and everyone present enjoyed the program given by many of our local talent.

After the concert the baskets were sold. There was keen competition for the prizes given for the three best trimmed baskets. After the judges had decided the winners, it was found that the prizes went as follows: 1st, Miss Alice Hutton; 2nd, Miss Irene Hugings; 3rd, Miss Elsie Bentoul.

The total amount received from the sale of baskets was \$70.50; this sum is to go in aid of the Red Cross Society. The next meeting of the Grain Growers will be on March 16, when an old-fashioned social evening will be held.

The society at present has only ten members but it is hoped that its membership will soon exceed this number.

B. J. McMAHON, Secy.

AN ENERGETIC SECRETARY

Please note our new members: A. B. Cheney, Wingard P.O.; E. F. Hardy, A. Hoffer, Henry Fuller, John Reinwald and Jos. Doerr, all of Laird P.O. and John A. Fast, of Rostherne P.O.

Ten dollars are fees enclosed.

We have an idea that we are going some in the way of membership. From 36 to 78 since the first of the year. Orders for binder twine and seed oats with an energetic and persistent canvass of the district by typewritten circular notices of our meetings, similar to one enclosed, seem to have been the effective means. It means a lot of work for yours truly but there is a lot more pleasure and satisfaction in doing extra work and making things go than in doing only what is necessary and having things only half hearted. Our campaign will slow up when the spring work starts, perhaps.

A. BOYNTON,
Secy., Carlton Association.

The following is a sample of the notice of meeting sent out by this energetic secretary.—J.B.M.

CARLTON GRAIN GROWERS
General meeting, Thursday, March 8,

Eggs
for Hatching
Free

Now is the time to secure your settings of eggs. We can supply them from our famous prize winning stock, pure bred, or bred-to-lay stock in the four popular breeds, viz.: Barred Plymouth Rocks, Red Comb Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons.

During the past few weeks The Guide has given away a large number of breeding pens to our readers who have been assisting us by collecting subscriptions. The season is now rather late for securing breeding stock and while we will be able to supply a few more of these pens it will pay you better to secure eggs for hatching at this time of the year.

Our prize winning eggs have been produced from the stock of poultry men who are undisputed leaders in their respective breeds, and have carried off the highest prizes at big international shows. Our pure bred stock is also very desirable and will easily hold its own at most poultry shows. Our bred-to-lay stock is from high trap nest record hens and sired by 220 and 221 egg bred males. For the special purpose of producing eggs in large quantities, this stock will be very valuable. Fill out the coupon below with your name and address, mail it to The Guide office, and we will send you our illustrated poultry folder which explains fully how you may secure our eggs for hatching absolutely free of charge.

Do not delay, as the earlier you secure these eggs the more valuable will your stock be.

COUPON

April 18, 1917.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Please send me your illustrated poultry folder, which will give me particulars and instructions for securing your settings of eggs for hatching.

Name _____

Post Office _____

Province _____

AT LAST!

LOWER PRICES
For GROCERIESINCREASED RETURNS
For EGGS

Market your Eggs thru your Central Office and buy your Groceries the same way. We have just issued the first of a new series of Grocery Price Lists giving wholesale prices as paid by the regular dealers. Get a copy.

See your Local Secretary or write the Central Office for particulars of our Co-operative Marketing of Eggs.

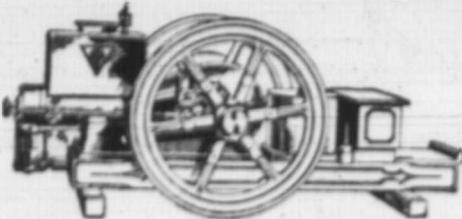
The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association
Farmers' Building Regina



April 18, 1917

"The greatest convenience on the farm"—

that's what farmers who own them say about



Alpha Gas Engines

AND that is what you, too, will say after you have used one and seen how much time and work it saves.

If you want to cut or grind feed, fill a silo, saw wood, or pump water, or if the women folks want to run the cream separator, the churn or a washing machine, the ALPHA is right on hand ready to do the work—and do it more quickly and more cheaply than you can get it done in any other way.

The ALPHA is a powerful, smooth-running engine which will develop its full rated horsepower on a minimum amount of either gasoline or kerosene. The sensitive governor prevents any waste of fuel from changes in load.

The ALPHA has no trouble-making batteries, but starts and runs on a reliable low-speed magneto. It is so simple that a boy or a woman can start and operate it, and this simplicity means low upkeep cost and exceptional freedom from repairs.

You need a good gas engine on your farm. Send for our illustrated engine catalogue, which describes the ALPHA in detail and tells why farmers who use it get the most for their money.

Alpha Gas Engines are made in eleven sizes, 2 to 28 H.P., and each size is furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, with hopper or tank-cooled cylinder.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.
Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Ideal Green Feed Silos. Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns and Buttermakers. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER



Galbraith's Horses

Have for many years appealed to those demanding the best in conformation, breeding and value.

Those in the market for a stallion that will prove of real merit may now find at our Edmonton Stable a choice collection of

Clydesdale, Shire, Suffolk and Percheron Stallions

For booklet descriptive of the stock, address:

Alex. Galbraith & Son

P.O. Box 841, Edmonton, Alta. Stable: 19129 80th St.

VANSTONE & ROGERS

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

We have over 60 registered stallions on hand now, among them an exceptionally fine lot of Percherons around the top—a splendid lot of quality Clydesdales—with weight and substance—a few Belgians and one 5-year-old 1,300 lb. Hackney. We have some splendid Clydesdales that we have taken in exchange—proven sure and sires of merit. These are all sound, clean—nearly all licensed by Saskatchewan Government, all are broken to work, and we are selling them cheap. All our horses guaranteed. Ample time to responsible parties. Come up and see what we have.

VANSTONE & ROGERS - North Battleford, Sask.

CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS YORKSHIRES

25 STALLIONS — — —

12 MARES — — —

10 BULLS — — —

SHORTHORN FEMALES

YORKSHIRES — — —

John Graham, Carberry, Man., Three Hills, Alta.

I have a choice selection of Clydesdale Stallions, all well bred and of outstanding quality. Seven of them have just arrived from Scotland. I have also a dozen mares that are hard to beat.

These include five newly imported. All are very high class animals.

I have Shorthorn Females of all ages of the best breeding, including two heifers newly imported.

A number of Yorkshire Boars and Sows in pig for immediate sale.

1917, 2 p.m. sharp. It is still possible to get your twine order in. A few more orders for seed oats will complete the second car.

What about seed wheat? If you have any to sell bring a sample.

Orders are being made up for gasoline and oils, fencing and machinery. Prices on some of these change so quickly that orders must be placed promptly. Are you interested?

Delegates L. F. Kalbfleisch and C. Ross Hardy are expected to report on the work of the annual convention. Give them a full house.

Have you anything to sell, land, stock, feed, machinery, fence posts? Let us know. Someone may want just what you have.

Remember every farmer is welcome at our meetings. Invite your neighbor. Come early, particularly if you have business with the secretary.

Next regular meeting, March 22, but if necessary to get orders off, meeting may be held 15th also. Can't reach some of you in time by mail; so keep in touch. Must get most of our business finished before seeding.

A. BOYNTON, Secy.

On April 23 I went to the annual entertainment at Norway schoolhouse where a box social, program, speeches and dance were held. There was a good attendance. The proceeds amounted to \$10.00 for emergency fund of the central and the balance of \$96.00 to the Belgian Relief Fund. At the next meeting the question of defraying my expenses will be taken up. You will no doubt receive report from the secretary, Mr. Feeley, of Preceville.

J. L. ROOKE.
Director for District No. 10, Togo.

At a meeting held on March 12 the following resolution was passed by Sequin Local:

"Resolved, that this association goes on record as being opposed to the Federal government setting a fixed price for the 1917 wheat crop, unless they also set the price of agricultural implements, farm labor and all other commodities used on the farm."

R. WALLACE.

Secy. Creelman Local.

We had a concert and dance here on February 9 for the benefit of the Patriotic, Red Cross and Belgian Relief Funds. I am enclosing P.O. order for \$99.00, the amount collected, which we wish you to divide equally among these three.

THOS. L. HUMPHREY.
Secy. Parkbeg Local.

Enclosed please find the sum of \$65.50 the proceeds of a box social recently held by Englewood Local for the benefit of the Canadian Red Cross Association. Please acknowledge by return mail.

J. F. SIMON.
Secy. Englewood Local.

The Ladies' Aid, with the help of the Grain Growers gave a concert and held a sale of work here on March 2 in aid of the Red Cross Fund. It was a decided success, as you will see by the enclosed order for \$19.10, which I have great pleasure in forwarding to you.

H. S. LOXTON.
Secy. Spring Lake Local.

Enclosed you will find P.O. order for \$60; \$50 of this was taken in at our basket social and dance on February 23. Please put this to your Patriotic Fund. The \$10 we voted on at our meeting yesterday to be applied to the Fighting Fund.

H. A. ROAN.
Secy. Brooking Local.

The following resolution was passed at our last meeting:

"That the members of this association favor a fixed price for our wheat (basis No. 1 Northern lake front) at a fair profit, providing that the producers are protected from exploitation of manufacturers and others who prey on the farmer, also that some arrangement be made in co-operation with the government of Canada where a farmer can sell at local elevator less freight rates to lake front."

FRED. W. KAY.
Secretary Gledhow Local.

HORSES

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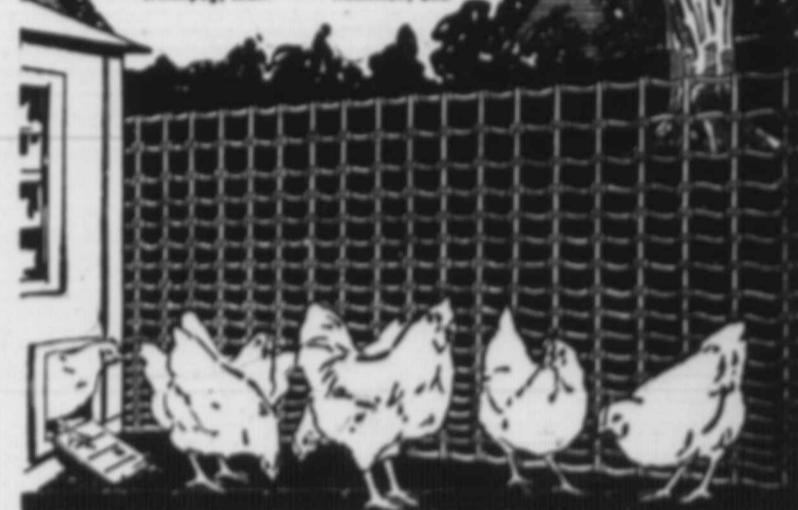
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MANITOBA FARM LOANS BOARD

The new Manitoba Farm Loans Board was appointed at a meeting of the cabinet council on April 10. It consists of the following: Chief Commissioner, Lachlan McNeil; secretary, A. R. Tomlinson; member representing the Union of Rural Municipalities, Mayor MacDonald, of Dauphin; member representing the Grain Growers, J. S. Wood, Oakville, and two members representing the government, their names being Fred C. Hamilton, real estate broker, and Geo. Anderson, formerly of the C.P.R. Land Department. The board will have permanent offices in Winnipeg.

Commissioner MacNeill is an old Bruce County, Ontario, boy, and farmed for some time in his native county. He came to Manitoba in 1900. For the next five years he was inspector in the C.P.



COMMISSIONER LACHLAN MCNEILL

Courtesy, International Press, Ltd.

R. Land Department, and has served as inspector of the investment department of Osler, Hammond & Nanton since 1914. He has been in charge of the investment and valuations department of this firm. His appointment to his new position was received on April 1.

Ontario wool will be properly graded and prepared for market this year. The Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association has made arrangements to utilize the entire poultry department of the Guelph Winter Fair Building for this purpose. The wool will be shipped to Guelph from all parts of the province between May 15 and June 10. It will be properly stored and expert graders from the Dominion Livestock Branch will do the sorting and grading. Fifty per cent. of the wool's estimated value will be advanced on receipt of shipment and the balance when the wool is sold. Guelph will be the mecca for wool buyers from all parts of the country this season.

RURAL BANKING CREDITS

A great deal of interest has been manifested in the articles on rural banking credits by Vere Brown, Supt. of the Bank of Commerce, which were published in The Guide some little time ago. These articles have now been brought out in pamphlet form and a copy will be sent to any person requesting it, on receipt of three cents in stamps to pay the postage. Address The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Alberta and Saskatchewan have millions of tons of lignite coal in the process of formation. This can be used if burnt immediately on being mined, but rapidly deteriorates if left exposed. Canadian scientists have been studying out a method of doing in a few days what nature would require thousands of years to do. The lignite has been carbonized and when pressed into briquettes will, it is hoped, burn as well as anthracite. The government is to be asked for a vote of \$200,000 toward the erection of a small plant to manufacture these briquettes and demonstrate the practicability of the process.

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H. O. POWELL, General Manager

April 18, 1917

Made-Over Clothes

Telling how Country Women have made a little go a long way

RIPPING AND PRESSING

First of all assure yourself the old garment of the grown up person is worth while making over, and that you have ample goods to complete your operations. Take, for instance, a skirt, which is of medium weight woollen material. It may be navy or some other dark shade and you figure on making a nice warm middy dress for your little girl attending school. Examine well both sides of your material and decide whether it will be better turned, or will remain right side out. Rip carefully with a knife or small scissors, where it is necessary, but do not waste time on seams running down the skirt, which have only a narrow turning; cut these close to the seam. Have a skirt ironing board handy, or a table will do and with a small hand whisk brush all the threads off; the stubborn threads remove with the small blade of a knife. Sometimes a person decides to wash the gores when at this stage. This would be just as satisfactory as sponging the spots, provided you had lots of soft water and any good soap you wash the household flannels with. Should this method be resorted to for cleaning, very great care should be taken when hanging on the line, so that each piece is folded in the middle of the gore on the straight grain across the goods. When nearly dry remove from the line, bring indoors and sprinkle with a little soft water. Roll each piece up tight so as to get all pieces to a uniform dampness. When ready for ironing you have now the most important part of your task before you, namely to iron flat and straight with the straight grain and on the side which will be underneath when next made up. Do not on any account stretch a bias gore when ironing, or else you will spoil your work. As each piece is ironed, pin flat on a door, or a wall, to thoroughly dry (widest end of gore up) with a pin in the centre and one at each corner. Then your material is ready for the pattern of the little middy dress. Be sure and use the front gore or most used part in the pleated portion of the skirt, reserving the least worn bit for front and back of middy waist.

To sponge dark woollen goods with ammonia: Brush thoroughly to remove all dust and fluff which gathers, when being worn, underneath edges and inside of hems. Lay out on a table or, preferably, a skirt board, then proceed to sponge with six parts of water to one of ammonia, or less ammonia will do if it is very strong. Give the dirty spots an extra rub. Hang on a line and then iron with a clean damp linen rag spread over the goods if the material has dried rough looking.

Be careful at all times not to stretch when ironing. This is the important trouble to guard against. Having had a practical experience in teaching dress-making for many years, I found it was necessary to caution my assistants in this matter when showing them how to press.

Mrs. J. C.

MAKING OVER

I have chosen this subject as it is one I really like, when I have time and something worth while to make over. It is such a joy to see the little ones nicely dressed in something that has cost nothing but a little time and trouble. Why only this year I saved at least eleven dollars on coats. There was nothing cheaper than five dollars and a half among the ones suitable for children the age of mine, and those I expect would be poor in quality, and now my boy and girl have good ones which should last at least two years. So you see it is worth while.

First of all you must unpick carefully, taking out all loose threads, but have your pattern chosen, for sometimes it is possible to use parts without having to unpick, such as the front of a coat. It is a great saving of time not to have to make buttonholes, or face the inside. Then the bottom of a skirt or coat may not have to be all unpicked.

Next comes the washing of all soiled

materials, such as men's trousers or old skirts. They should be thoroughly cleaned before being made up. I wash in good soapy water into which I have put a little lye, it brings out the dirt and grease spots so well. Sometimes you have a garment which is very little soiled and which would not look so well for being washed. Clean carefully all spots with a little gasoline into which a small quantity of water has been put, to prevent the ring which is sometimes formed in using gasoline alone. Sometimes it is best to sponge with cold tea, or even with a little soap and water, care being taken to sponge all soap out. It is best to iron your material when it is a little damp and before it has had time to quite dry. If it is a delicate shade or material, place a soft cloth between the iron and the stuff.

Now for cutting out. How you have to plan sometimes! Be sure you have a good pattern so that you do not waste any material, and be sure to look carefully, not to use places too thin. You can generally get a nice pair of bloomer knickers for a small boy out of the tops of a man's cast-off trousers. Bloomer knickers and a sort of Russian smock with a belt are easily managed for the small boy. Be careful in making up to press all seams well, it makes such a difference to the look of a garment and a wee bit of embroidery on the wee girl's dress or the boy's serge smock makes such a difference to the look of it.

Sometimes you may have a difficulty in making your pattern fit into your stuff, like the tweed coat I made this winter. It was a big ulster, with huge pockets, and when unpicked the pieces were so narrow and the pockets prevented me getting one long piece. However it struck me some coats worn by men sometimes had a sort of yoke. After that the thing was cut out in no time, as I made a pointed yoke back and front, and the small boy is so proud of his coat because it is like a real shooting one. It is not often worth while making over cotton goods, they are generally too thin to be much use; but sometimes a cotton dress may have shrunk or been grown out of and will make a nice little frock for baby sister.

Children's cotton hats, too, are easily made, with four triangular pieces and a circular brim, being careful to finish off nicely with band around, a button on top and a nicely stitched brim. I wonder if flour sacks come under this head? They are certainly makeovers. I wash and boil carefully, being sure to get out all the lettering. Then I sort to get about the same texture, and dye—some pretty shade of blue or green I found nice. An emerald green I got was very pretty. Iron and cut out, and it is on these little dresses, etc. that a little embroidery in satin or featherstitch makes all the difference, on the collar, cuffs or band, the silks being a little coarse, in a darker, lighter or prettily contrasting shade. Now you have a garment that looks almost like linen and certainly does not suggest a flour sack.

Just now when the subject of "Thrift" is so much talked and written about, we ought to show our thrift by making use of all we can; and if we are no good at it ourselves and have something which could be well used, give it away or send to some depot where these things can be converted into garments for our poorer brothers.

GLEVUM.

DRESSING THE BOY

You ask for information for making over clothing for children. I presume you refer to boys' clothes made from fathers' worn-out garments. First rip the clothes and brush each piece thoroughly. This removes threads as well as dust. If there are grease spots on cloth run a white thread around each one, giving those places particular attention when washing. Put through two hot soaps, adding washing powder or ammonia if using hard water. Rinse thoroughly, hang out to dry. Bring in and lay each piece on ironing blanket right side up. Wring out a



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Head Office - Toronto.

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clean cloth, lay over each piece and smooth with hot iron, pressing till cloth is dry. I always turn cloth when making little coats and pants. I find the "Norfolk" jacket cuts out well, as plaits cover seams running lengthwise, if carefully planned. The belt also covers seams at waistline. If your little suit turns out as well as mine you will be proud of your work; And your friends will not know it from new cloth. A great deal depends on careful washing and pressing of your cloth.

H. R.

CUTTING DOWN AND SEWING UP

My problem has been how to keep a large family clothed on a small amount of money, at least that is one of them. I use the clothes until they are only fit for the rag bag and never waste any. All the stockings for the smaller members are made from the legs of the grown-up stockings. Cotton and all thin ones I cut off at the top of the foot, split the bottom of the leg up till one portion is long enough to reach to the end of the toes and cut the other portion off right length for the heel. Sew up the bottom of the heel. Then cut soles right length and sew in, and yo have almost as good as new.

The backs of men's overalls make pants for small boys. Woolen stockings can be footed with fingering yarn, and if the legs are good the stockings are good as new, sometimes better. Men's sweaters can be cut down and made into warm ones for the children, better than one could buy for a couple of dollars. I make bloomers for small girls out of men's worn-out fleece lined drawers, put a hem on the bottom of the leg, run elastic in and they are warmer than petticoats. The bottoms of men's undershirts make good petticoats, too.

I make moccasins for baby out of duck or cottonade, with old stockings or a bit of flannel for lining and if they are old enough to walk put a leather sole on, made from the back of an old mitt or gauntlet cuff. If one has a few small pieces of print or gingham, say half or three-fourths of a yard, one can make nice little dresses of the two combined for a small child. I have even made Sunday dresses out of old things, that looked as good as new. One dress I made for a ten-year-old girl from an old white pique skirt. I dyed it a nice shade of blue and trimmed it with some print that I had, white with blue spots, and some of the neighbors were looking in the catalog to see which dress I had bought.

FARMERESS.

A CHEAP CUT TO NEW CLOTHES

Goods differing in weight, color and texture need different ways of preparing for cutting. Most old clothes need to be carefully washed and pressed. Some are improved by dyeing. Heavy overcoats and other men's clothing can be cleaned dry, unless very dirty and spotted, or having need to be cleaned because of some disease. They are too heavy and hard to handle without taking all to pieces. When ripped, all the parts that are not needed for the new garments, like pockets or worn places, can be cut away and burned, thus saving cleaning and brushing. If the garment is worn along the seams like heavy goods in when a little old, it is best to cut as close to seam as possible, so as to save time ripping. Another way to get heavy garments ripped or in pieces is to take a firm hold on each side of seam and giving a short, quick jerk; the threads will break, thus ripping seams much faster than by scissors or knife. Now, when you have the cloth in small pieces they can be brushed well on both sides. If more is to be desired in cleanliness, then get a stiff brush, dip it in hot soapy water and go all over the cloth on both sides. Any spots must be treated according to the kind they are. Some need to be cleaned by benzine or gasoline, but as these are dangerous to use, it would be best to try and cut the spots out when goods are cut out if possible.

Goods like cashmere, Panama, serge, etc., are always improved for making over into new clothes (unless it happens that the garment has hardly been worn and is almost new) by washing, pressing, and sometimes dyeing. No washing is as easy as this kind of washing. All that are needed are two tubs of clean soft water. Make one

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Write us for particulars.

The Northwestern Life Ass'n Co.
Canada's Only Scientific Life Company
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BUILDING, WINNIPEG

Pine Grove Nursery Morden, Man.

We specialize in hardy, home-grown fruit trees, evergreens, ornamental shrubs, small fruits, Everbearing strawberry plants.

Descriptive Catalogue free on request

A. P. Stevenson
Pine Grove Nursery, Morden, Man.

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April 18, 1917

Are Your Hail Premiums Excessive?

Our rates are reasonable.
Twenty years in business.
Losses paid in full.

Full Government Deposit in Alberta Government Bonds for protection of Policy-Holders.

We issue a fully paid Policy—no assessments.

Prompt adjustments and sure pay.

We settle within sixty days after proof of loss.

Licensed for Province of Alberta.

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Good local agents are wanted, where we are not represented. You can add several hundred dollars to your income by a few weeks' work.

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CALGARY, ALBERTA

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. 720. "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.

PATENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES

Book "Patent Protection" Free
BABCOCK & SONS
Furniture Patent Agents
46 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL
BRANCHES: OTTAWA AND WASHINGTON

sudsy with soap. Never rub soap on these goods. Hot soapy water can be used for white, cream or other pale-colored goods. Cold or tepid water is best for bright colors as some materials fade when washed. Wash light colors first, then darker materials, if you are washing more than one kind of goods. Most of these materials can be turned when made over, using what was the wrong side for the outside. Rinse in other tub of clean water. If you wish to dye the material, follow carefully the directions on each dye package. Be careful to use the dye for woolen when the material is woolen, and the dye for cotton goods when your goods are cotton. Each package is specified whether it is woolen or cotton.

When goods are washed they can either be dried indoors or outside. If hung outdoors they should not be left out long in the hot sun or high wind. Some loosely woven goods whip out easily in the wind. While the goods are damp they can be pressed. Care has to be taken that the irons are not too hot, and it is necessary for the goods to be damp. The goods should be ironed on the side that is to be considered the under side or wrong side when made up. Another way to press goods is to use a cheesecloth. Wring cheesecloth out of water and lay it on the material on right side, and iron with as hot an iron as will work nicely. When cheesecloth is all dry, wet it again and lay on another place on goods. Serge looks best when ironed this way. Goods pressed this way should always be pressed on the right side. After the pressing is done, unless pieces are too large, they can be pinned together with a pin and pinned to a curtain.

It is best not to fold pieces any more than is necessary. Cotton goods do not need such particular care to prepare them for making over, for they are washed with any kind of washing, but few people ever make over cotton goods, for they generally wear out in a different way.

The next step is to choose a style to suit your amount of goods and get a good pattern and make as if you had the best new goods to work with. Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well and it certainly pays in this line of work, for when you are done you are apt to hear someone say that they never would have known the dress or suit was made of an old garment.

A CLOTHIER MANUFACTURER.

SUBSCRIBE TO RELIEF FUNDS

The Grain Growers are meeting the request for contributions to relief funds with more than their customary generosity. The cause of relief was never so urgent. The tales of the distress from districts which have been visited by the desolation of war are heartrending. From Belgium come stories of children who slip into the German officers' kitchens like thieves, picking up potato parings and eating them raw. Women and children have been seen on the desolate roadsides of devastated Serbia, gnawing at the carcasses of horses that had been killed in battle. The story of Polish suffering is overwhelming. Millions of old men, women and children have died from hunger and exposure. Throughout all the desolation of the war, administering to the needs of its innocent victims gathering the wounded from the field under fire, ministering to the battle-torn bodies of the soldiers in the hospitals, the Red Cross proceeds with its noble work. The Belgian, the Serbian and the Polish Relief funds and the Red Cross fund regions, the Serbian and the Polish Reliefs of the Grain Growers. Your subscription to any one of these will be received by The Guide and forwarded to the proper authorities.

During the past twelve months Manitoba has exported 81 carloads of butter—practically two million pounds—at an average value of \$9,000 per carload, bringing in a total revenue to Manitoba farmers amounting to \$729,000. This is a great change from the year 1912, in the winter of which the province imported 50 carloads. There is a very slight falling off in the consumption of butter in the province, but the bulk of the export represents increased production.



In scrubbing floors Old Dutch makes the brush go a lot easier



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The Nucleus of every independent fortune is in a Savings Account. Investments can only be made with capital and capital can only be acquired by saving from earnings.

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Full compound interest paid at highest bank rate on Savings Deposits of One Dollar and upwards.
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WINNIPEG OFFICE

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W. A. MACHAFFIE Manager

OF INTEREST TO Farmers and Investors

The undersigned have for sale some excellent farm lands, which have come into their hands for realization either by Trust Deed, Will, Administration or Forfeiture, and which are really excellent bargains, situated in all three Prairie Provinces, obtainable on terms that are within anyone's reach. With wheat at nearly \$2.00 per bushel and all other farm products correspondingly high and likely to remain so for an indefinitely long period, the time to buy is now. Send for list when you will be at once interested. You may buy from a quarter section to a thirty thousand acre block through which a new railway is now being built from Winnipeg, all convenient to railway, market, church and school.

The Standard Trusts Company

346 Main Street

Winnipeg

Engine Owners, Attention!

The Crouch Vaporizer with Kerosene Attachment

Why use expensive fuel? Use kerosene or distillate. More power units, half the cost, less danger, and longer life to the engine. Converts nearly all classes of the gasoline engine for the use of these heavier fuels.

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PRICE—Stationary and Portables, \$10.00 to \$80.00; Tractors, \$85.00.

Agents wanted. Manufactured and sold by—

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STOCK—MISCELLANEOUS

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS—**150 HIGH CLASS** young bulls and calves. Cartload of bulls rising two years; 50 splendid yearling bulls and heifers, also two-year-old heifers and young cows. Home bred and selected from Ontario's best herds. Some heavy milking strains included Clydesdales and Yorkshires. J. Bouffard & Sons, MacGregor, Man.

PERCHERONS—WE AIM TO SELL THE KIND with quality. If in the market this spring for a stud call and see them. A few young Shorthorn bulls for sale. C. D. Roberts & Sons, 330 College Ave., Winnipeg.

LONG IMPROVED BERKSHIRE BOARS FOR SALE—also some early spring lactating bulls and White Rock cocks. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine, Man.

HORSES

FOR SALE—BELGIAN STALLION, RISING five years, by imported stock. A good and an excellent stock horse. S. N. Black, Hartney, Man.

CLYDESDALE STALLION, REGISTERED, AGE SIX, sure food getter. Will sell, trade for cattle or stallion. Young stallions and mares for sale. John Horn, Wallwood Farm, Regina, Sask.

REGISTERED SUFFOLK PUNCH STALLIONS imported and home bred, all ages. England's choicest blood. S. Pearce, Haynesburg, Sask.

S. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN. Breeders of Clydesdales. Mares and Fillys for sale.

J. H. GRAHAM—PERCHERON, BELGIAN and Hackney stallions for sale and exchange. Liberal terms. Saskatoon, Sask.

CLYDESDALE STALLION, RISING THREE YEARS. Will make ten horses. Nine qualities, good action. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask.

DR. WARNOCK'S ULCERKURE HEALS BARRING ad wire and all other wounds.

CATTLE

SURE STOP CATTLE POKE—STOP THEM before getting their heads through. Attached by straps to horns or halter. Adjustable, light and durable. Sent postpaid for \$1.65. R. G. Stevens, Okotoks, Alta.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull, 5 years old. Price reasonable. Mrs. W. Patterson, Birtle, Man.

FOR SALE—PURE BREED ANGUS TEARLING heifers of the choicest breeding. Prime right. D. Paterson, Burton, Man.

FOR SALE—ONE PEDIGREE AYRESHIRE bull, 12 months old. Apply W. Cragg, Beaumaris Hotel, Brandon.

CHOICE HOLSTEINS COWS, HEIFERS AND bulls. M. Peacock, Aylmer, Ontario.

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREEDERS of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. JOHN MORLAND, Cartwright, Man.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—MALES OR FEMALES. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask.

SWINE

WILLOW FARM DUROC-JERSEY SWINE from prize-winning stock. Boars fit for service. \$30, \$35 and \$40, according to age and size. Boars fitted to farrow in July, \$35. Order your 8 week old pigs now, \$35, ready in June. Cash with order. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta.

PIGS FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, the popular money maker from our prize herd. Shipments at 10 weeks old. Shipping orders now. Write for particulars. J. W. Bailey & Sons, Weyburn, Alta.

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, SIX WEEKS OLD, from prize winners, \$14.00 each, two sows and boar, not skin, \$30. D. Paterson, Burton, Man.

I HAVE YOUNG BOWS TO FARROW IN April, May, June. Boars for service. Spring pigs, unbroken, boared. J. H. George, Okotoks, Alta.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIER winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald and Sons, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napanee, Man.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, FARROWED March 8 from large mature stock, \$10.00 each. Albert Bakker, Eau Claire, Alta.

FOR SALE—TAMWORTH BOARS, TWO FIT for service, two litters five weeks old. Frank Orchard & Sons, Durwood, Man.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—MARCH AND April farrow. Butter Bros., Redvers, Sask.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—PIGS FROM mature sows. Colman & Sons, Redvers, Sask.

POULTRY AND EGGS

EGG AND DAY OLD CHICKS from our highly prolific strains of trap-nested, brood-layer poultry—Barred, Buff, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Rose and Single Comb Reds, and S. C. White Leghorns. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15, \$4.00 per 30, \$10.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. 75 per cent. live chicks. \$6.00 per 25, \$15.00 per 50, \$25.00 per 100. Sale delivery guaranteed. Order now. The United Poultry Farms of Canada, Winnipeg, Man.

Farmers' Market Place

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Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than Fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

T. A. KING, MILTON, ONTARIO, BREEDER Canada's best strains of high class and award-winning, winning over 1000 prizes at Canadian shows last three seasons, including "Canadian National" and "Ontario". Choice hatching eggs in following breeds: Silver and Golden Wyandottes, \$3.00 to \$5.00 setting; brood-to-lay S. C. Brown Leghorns, \$1.50 setting, \$7.00 hundred; Harlberger's wonder-laying 250 egg strain Indian Runner ducks, \$2.00; Rosen ducks, \$3.00; Chinese geese, \$5.00; Mammoth Bronze turkeys, \$6.00 setting. Choice Yorkshire hogs, from champion stock. Siberian hares, the wonderful new fur-bearing animal, blacks and silver greys. Free catalog. Keep this advertisement. Address Poultry Department. Order now.

EGGS—THAT WILL HATCH—EGGS from my trap-nest 200 egg strains. Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. and R. C. Reds, White and Buff Orpingtons, Mammoth Pekin ducks, Toulouse geese. Prepare to get eggs next winter by hatching eggs from Alberta's greatest trap-nested egg producing strains. Over 300 trap-nests used. Official trap-nest records: Second Alberta Trap-nest Laying Competition, my pen No. 14, Barred Rocks, won 3rd place with 1,000 eggs in 11 months. Fifth International Egg Laying Contest, B.C., my pen No. 23, Barred Rocks, laid 992 eggs in 11 months. Third Alberta Trap-nest Laying Competition, my pen No. 18 is leading at end of 3rd month. Allan R. Gillies, Clover Bar, Alberta.

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April 18, 1917

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

(709) 21

EEK POUL-
for hatching
lay stock in
S. C. Brown
100. A 75%
15-2

ED-TO-LAT-
es and Buff
30. \$7.00 per
ounces. Man
13-5

ED-TO-LAT-
ges strain
County, \$1.25
per bushel.
13-10

OMB. SET-
wi and heavy
or 50. \$10.00
15. William
13-5

EN, THREE
from choice
e and prompt
2. Westholme
13-2

INS-TRAP-
eas. Eggs,
r 100. Satin-
er. Box 15.

F ORPING-
0 and \$3.00
Moose Jaw,
Box 1300.

EE BIRDS,
ce 30 eggs
125. Fifteen
e. Common
16-2

SE COMB-
ing strains,
25 per 15.
h. Hespeler,
13-5

ECCELLENT
birds and
Eggs, er.
Milden,
16-5

D ROCKS,
with over
go \$1 for 12
rain. Bal-

ATCHING,
from price
Mrs. A. E.
13-6

GH CLASS-
king, \$2.00
cyclometer,
13-4

BUSTY "B"
per. Treas-
ty. \$5.00
13-5

WINTER
1.50. \$4.00
m. Eggs
13-4

NS-BAR-
sons. \$4.00
guaranteed.
14-6

FN LEG-
Prompt
rial City
14-3

G FROM
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W. H.
14-4

12 EGGS
days. 10
H. Cody,
14-7

GGB, \$8
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14-8

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\$2.00 per
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15-4

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one extra
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OUNG'S
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15-4

LENDID
75, 100.
Nowhere
15-5

LHMAS.
100 eggs.
Winter,
15-8

N. HAN
100 and
0 for 15.
15-4

-THEEN
\$1.00
per. Man
14-7

ROBE
Fraser
15-18

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM good winter layers and prize winning stock, \$2.00 per 15. \$10.00 per 100. Birds unrelated. Wm. Coleman, Jr., Vanguard, Sack.

EGGS—PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, heavy laying strain, \$1.50 per setting, \$8.00 per hundred, carriage paid. Lawrence Crab, Borden, Sack.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—GUARANTEED pure breed, rose comb, good laying quality, free range stock, \$2.50 per 15. H. Wyer, Lacombe, Sack.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM CHOICE brood-to-lay stock, Gold famous Utility and Beauty strains, \$1.50 per 15. \$4.00 per 45. Willow Poultry Farm, Willows, Sack. 16-3

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM LARGE vigorous stock, \$4.00 per 15. Mammoth Pekin duck ~~year~~ \$2.00 for 11. Mrs. Isaac Lewis, Killam, Alta. 16-2

PURE BREED BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM imported stock, the blue ringlet kind, \$4.00 per setting of fifteen, \$3.50 for thirty. C. F. Brewer, Box 246, Dauphin, Man. 16-4

HAVE MATED 100 S. C. PURE BRED BUFF Orpingtons with imported brood-to-lay birds. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15. \$8.00 per 100. S. Stockdale, Meadore, Man. 16-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEIGHORN EGGS, winter laying strain, 15 for \$1.00. Young Toulouse goose, \$6.00. Mrs. James Mayhew, Wawacons, Man.

PURE BREED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM choice stock, mated with splendid males, \$1.50 per 15. \$4.00 per 50. \$7.50 per 100. John Knott, Box 87, Bredenbury, Sack. 16-3

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK AND S.C. BUFF Orpington eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs, \$2.00 per 10. Ship C.P. or C.N. A. Jackson, Routhwaite, Man.

PEKIN DUCKS, \$1.50 EACH. EGGS, \$1.50 for 10. Bronze turkey eggs, \$1.50 for 10. Eggs postpaid. Howard Durkering, Streamstown, Alta.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—SINGLE COMB exclusively for 12 years, choice matings, setting \$2.00, 3 settings \$5.00. Harold Orchard, Miami, Man. 16-3

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BARRED ROCK eggs, \$1.50 per setting or \$6.00 per 100 eggs. McLaughlin Bros., Maeville, Alta. 16-4

FREE RANGE PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs, 15 for \$1.50, prepaid, 100 for \$6.00. Frank Harman, Bonneval, Man. 16-5

ROSE COMB BROWN LEIGHORNS—EGGS, \$1.50 for 15, \$6. \$2.50. Wellington Hardy Estate, Roland, Man. 16-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR SETTING, \$4.00 per hundred, \$1.50 per dozen. Brook, Delta, Sack. 16-4

BARRED ROCKS—VIGOROUS BREED-TO-LAY stock. Eggs for sale, \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. Bruce Fraser, Glenora, Man. 16-4

PURE BREED WHITE WYANDOTTES—HEAVY laying strain. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting of 15. W. J. Ross, Holland, Man. 16-5

FOR SALE—SETTINGS OF TURKEY EGGS, Mammoth Bronze, 10 for \$3.00. David Smith, Ashgrove Farm, Gladstone, Man.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—FARM RANGE, 15 eggs \$1.00, 100 eggs \$6.00. H. Walker, Carnegie, Man. 16-6

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—GOOD laying strain. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. \$7.00 per 100. John Dinsdiger, Winkler, Man. 16-6

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$2.50 per setting. E. H. Smart, Moosejaw, Sack. 16-4

EGGS—PURE BARRED ROCKS, CHOICE birds, \$1.25 for 15; \$1.50 for 50; \$4.50 per 12 dozen. Florence Graham, Melita, Man. 16-3

R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM selected birds, \$1.50 a setting. Mrs. R. B. McMurine, Amulreeka, Sack. 16-2

MY REGAL STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES, winners at Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, eggs \$1 and \$5 per 15. A. Magel, Strasbourg, Sack. 16-2

CHOICE BREED-TO-LAY BUFF ROCKS—EGGS for hatching, \$1.50 per 15. \$2.50 per 30; \$7.00 per 100. R. G. Anderson, Dugald, Man. 16-4

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM GOOD winter laying farm run stock, \$1.75 per 15. \$7.00 per 100. T. E. Helen, Madore, Man. 16-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, PURE BREED, good winter layers, \$1.50 per 15. Granover Farm, Halford, Sack. 16-4

TOE BARRED 25 EGG STRAIN LEIGHORNS and Buff Orpingtons. Mating list free. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 16-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES—CHOICE BREED-TO-LAY (Martin's regal) strain. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. J. G. Lewthwaite, Redvers, Sack. 16-2

BARRED ROCKS—PRIZE WINNING STRAIN, only \$1.00 for 15; \$10 per 100. T. W. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 16-4

RODE ISLAND RED ROSE COMB EGGS, \$1.50 per 15. \$1.75 per 30. \$7.00 per 100. Mrs. C. W. Dier, Box 205, Carona, Sack. 16-6

PURE BREED S. C. WHITE LEIGHORN EGGS, \$1.00 per 15. J. R. Smart, 38 20th St. East, Prince Albert, Sack. 16-3

S. C. WHITE LEIGHORNS, GULDIN'S FAMOUS laying strain. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15. \$1.50 for 45. Empire Poultry Farm, Aspinwall, Sack. 16-3

PURE BREED BARRED ROCK EGGS, GOOD laying strain, \$1.50 per 15. \$8.00 per 100. A. Murray, Graysville, Man. 16-3

LEIGHORNS—CIRCULAR AND MATING LIST \$6. Request. Nels Linden, Winkler, Alta. 16-6

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—FROM GOOD winter laying stock, per setting, \$2.00. W. A. Wilton, Roland, Man. 16-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEIGHORN EGGS from heavy laying M.A.C. stock, \$1.50 per 15. \$7.00 per 100. Bert Lee, Burnside, Man. 16-2

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Sydney Martin, Togo, Sack. 16-3

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PRIMEROAD Barred Rocks, \$1.50 per 15. L. Hoffmann, Grandview, Man. 16-4

EGGS FROM THE FINEST FLOCK OF BUFF Wyandottes in Canada, \$2.00 per 15. W. North, North Battleford, Sack. 16-2

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WHITE ORPINGTONS, WINNERS, 20 EGGS \$5.00. James Cairns, Campbellford, Ont. 16-4

PURE BREED WHITE ROCK EGGS—15, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00. J. L. Durie, Airdrie, Alta. 16-3

BARRED ROCK EGGS—\$2.50 PER 15; \$4.00, 30; \$12.00, 100. Alexander, Haultain, Sack.

DOGS

FOR SALE—SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, FROM registered parents. J. A. Hurley, Guernsey, Sack.

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BROME AND WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED mixed about half and half, best quality procurable, well cleaned and sacked in 50 lb. and 100 lb. bags. This seed has been grown, threshed and cleaned by grass seed specialists; it is plump and well matured, without damage by frost and cleaned with the most up-to-date machinery. Warehouse located on track, shipments made same day as orders received. Price 12 cents lb. Write for pamphlet giving full information regarding tame hay or pasture, methods of seeding, etc. The Hallman Grass Seed Growers, Borden, Alta.

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TIMOTHY OR WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, grown on new clean land, entirely free of obnoxious seeds, fully matured, \$8.25 per hundred, bags included. Return to Merchant's Bank, G. W. Quinn, McGregor, Man. 16-4

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RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE, 7 CENTS PER lb., bags free. W. H. Butler, Box 2756, Estevan, Man. 16-2

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BROME SEED, 12 CENTS PER LB. CASH or C.O.D. A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man. 16-6

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JERSEY ROYAL POTATOES FOR SALE—A very shallow eyed white potato, \$1.50 per bushel, bags free. Tom Clark, Willows, Sack. 16-2

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GIANT RHUBARB PLANTS, \$1.25 PER DOZEN, postpaid. Frank Vrabel, Box 45, Birmingham, 16-2

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Self-Expression in Decoration

Importance of a Consistent Treatment of every Decorative Scheme

The secret of successful house decoration is to have something to express, and then to find out how to express it. Most people really do have something to express, but they are afraid to do so lest their neighbors should think them queer. So houses are built and furnished as much alike as two peas in a pod, and they mean absolutely nothing except a place to eat and sleep in. They have no personality.

That is why so many houses that are entirely harmonious in coloring are so deadly uninteresting. Nobody has ever thought of expressing anything particular in them. The question is often asked whether green or brown make a pleasant room. That all depends upon who is going to live in it. Rooms with dark woodwork and dark walls and furniture can be rich and beautiful, and rooms with light woodwork and light walls and light furniture can be pretty and cheerful and oriental rugs can express luxury and rag rugs simplicity and it doesn't matter in the very least what ones idea is if only one does have a clear and definite idea instead of assembling a lot of things hit-and-miss. So it is quite impossible to say that any particular kind of furniture is best for any particular home. Mission furniture is good in a room intended to express ruggedness and primitive strength, mahogany

One of the big problems of the woman in the country is that of having beautiful lighting fixtures. Only a few have electricity in their houses and are thus able to avail themselves of the many tasteful fixtures designed for this mode of illumination. And alas, many of the oil lamps are triumphs in ugliness, with gaudy patterns splashed all over them. There are however, really handsome, plain brass lamps, to which pretty silk shades can be fitted. They are not cheap, but few things that are really ornamental are inexpensive.

Individual Taste

And while that is practically all the general advice that can be given the amateur decorator, she may follow all these rules and yet have a house utterly lacking in interest or distinction. She may have so little feeling for balance that she will hang large pictures, or groups of pictures, not over a substantial piece of furniture, such as a bookcase, couch or desk, but quite alone and unsupported on the wall, with a resulting feeling of unrest and insecurity. Realizing that every color scheme needs contrast she may scatter her color in little inconsequential dabs about the room, producing an exasperating effect of spottiness instead of massing it in larger quantities such as a lampshade which takes up the dominant



Note the massing of the dark tables and chairs in centre of room, the mirror and candlesticks over the marble, and the mirror over the side table.

or walnut in a room designed with the idea of grace and dignity, willow or simple painted furniture where the idea is homelike simplicity, above anything else.

Safety in Simplicity

But there are a few general rules that always apply. It is never wise, unless one is very sure of ones judgment, to buy furniture with any ornamentation. In the direction of simplicity lies the safety for the amateur decorator. Then again it is a mistake ever to buy anything that isn't useful and comfortable to live with.

In the matter of curtains it is best to confine oneself to plain serin, marquisette or dotted muslin, with possible over-curtains of silk, madras, or cretonne. There is no hard and fast rule for hanging curtains. Some people like them to hang straight down to the window ledge, while others like them longer and looped back. It is really only a matter of taste. The over-curtains may be only a couple of inches longer than the inside curtains or they may reach nearly to the floor, and the valance may run all the way across the window or only between the two outside curtains. The housewife should use her own discretion. With plain walls patterned curtains or a patterned rug may be used but the pattern in the rug should always be very small and all over so that it is impossible for the eye to follow it up and down and round about.

color of the picture which hangs over the table where it stands. Instead of grouping her furniture with a comfortable table at the head of a couch, and a big easy chair drawn up beside the larger reading table she may set the table in the centre of the room and set the chairs in a stiff row about the walls making it look as if a public meeting had just been held there. It is only by grouping and re-grouping her furniture that the inexperienced decorator can produce the effect of coziness that she is seeking. But she should keep on experimenting until the room seems to beckon to the passer-by to come in and sit down and be comfortable.

The charm of a room consists in such illusive things, an old-fashioned corner cupboard, a bit of quaint pottery, a wide window ledge filled with flourishing plants, a beautifully embroidered scarf or centre piece, any of a score of things which represent the peculiar gifts or enthusiasm of the owner.

With furniture chosen to express some idea of cheerfulness, or richness, and grouped to suggest comfort, and then those last intimate touches added, any room can be beautiful in the highest sense of the word, regardless of cost. It is when the foundation is laid for the sober substantial sort of room, and the furnishings of the light and airy room are dragged into it that chaos results.

April 18, 1917

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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FARM SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Every old fashioned privy should have a skull and cross-bones painted on it. It is the abode of death. It is the favorite breeding place for all disease-producing bacteria. If these bacteria could be kept from spreading, not much danger would be done, for the place is avoided as much as possible. But they cannot be kept from spreading. The flies see to that. They are assisted by polluted water, and even the air enters into the conspiracy to spread disease. And so we have outbreaks of typhoid, diphtheria, cholera, etc., in the country where such diseases should not exist. Nor is this all. Many outbreaks of disease in cities are due to contagion received from the country. A dairy farm is frequently the cause of a city epidemic, the infection being traceable to a water supply, contaminated from an outside closet.

In the city sanitary conditions are enforced. They are not left to the questionable judgment of the householder. A paternal automatism disposes of his by-products, down to waste paper and potato peelings. Even smells are regulated. The result is that the city has become more healthy than the farm. It has been shown that in the great city of New York the standard of health is higher than in the surrounding country districts. This is due, first of all, to the sanitary disposal of waste and filth. If the sanitary conditions of the average country district prevailed amongst people living so close as they do in the city, they would soon be killed off by contagious diseases. Space is what saves them.

On the farm the disposal of waste products is left to the farmer's judgment. Conditions may be rankly unsanitary and unhealthy, but there is no interference from authorities, unless the farm supplies milk to the city. In that case the city authorities get after it. The farmer's chief motive in providing sanitary conditions is concern for his own and his family's comfort and health. But surely this is enough. It certainly would be, if he could realize the countless myriads of disease germs that swarm in the old fashioned closet. If he realized this he would not tolerate such an out of date arrangement for a moment. On the prairie there is an additional objection to the old fashioned closet and that is personal discomfort. When the temperature goes to 40 degrees below zero, the outside privy is an atrocity. What properly thinking farmer, if he could afford the installation of an inside closet, would submit the women members of his family to such an outrage! And if he does, and finds his girls going to the city where they have the advantage of bathroom conveniences and comforts, including that inviting snowy-white bathtub, can he blame them?

To provide sanitary requisites and bathroom comforts on the farm is engaging the attention of many experts. They have been busy devising methods of sewage disposal and inside conveniences applicable to the farm home. One of the first of these was the cesspool, or closed vault. This is undesirable and worse if anything than the privy in that the danger is concealed. Another system is the septic tank arrangement, through which the sewage passes, the solids being reduced to simple compounds in the process, and the residue being distributed through the soil by means of tile. If properly installed with ample tile, this has proved satisfactory. If improperly installed, it is dangerous. Not long ago the writer was passing through the suburbs of the city. A vile odor was discernible. It was traceable to the ditch down which a small sluggish stream was struggling. Orchard and other grass was growing rank and tall beside it. The source of this stream, it was found, was some sewage disposal plants connected with houses further up the street. Insufficient tile was the cause. The overflow was not being absorbed as fast as made. What uncounted dangers lurked in that small stream. One way of avoiding the danger from sewage disposal is the treatment of the discharge from tanks with chemicals. Systems have been developed for the complete destruction of all bacteria in such material. No farm is complete without bathroom facilities and methods for the proper disposal of sewage.

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Prize Hard Head Cabbage (12 lbs.) pkg. 5c; oz. 30c; 4 oz. 90c.
Perfection Cucumber (for table or pickles) pkg. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 oz. 50c.
XXX Pink Skin Tomato (continuous cropper) pkg. 15c; oz. 60c.
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Kangaroo Swede Turnip (high quality) 4 oz. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 1 lb. 65c.
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394 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg

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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 hoses 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 cast or 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 sulky's 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.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES

WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatchewan, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.

EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

Making the Church a Force

How some readers would link the Church up more closely with the Community

CHURCH AND PEOPLE

Everybody admits that the church and people are drifting apart, and also that the church does not appear to meet the needs of the people, but when it comes to the question of what's to be done about it, the unanimity ceases. One class of people say the church must have more amusements, more life, more entertainment to attract the crowd to its doors. Another class says that the church is muzzled by the orthodox, that she must throw away dogmas and begin a campaign of love and kindness. Still another class says we must have sensational preachers every little while to arouse a sensitive social conscience, to convert and bring people to a sense of guilt, for from a change of heart alone can come the desire for better things. Thus Billy Sunday is called to the large cities—the small communities can't afford him.

Dr. Bland tells us the ministers of the Gospel of Christ have not done their duty, or the political grafters and the man who has corrupted a legislature, should have been excluded from church fellowship. The ministers have not spoken out against iniquity in high places, and the man who have accumulated a fortune from gains justly called tainted money is smiled upon for his subscription to the various schemes of the church. I read not long ago that the community church did not attract because it forms little social cliques and quarrels arise among them, strife, jealousy and gossip inside the church keeps the rest of the community outside.

It would make this article too long to write a list of all the reasons for church inactivity and the list of remedies would fill a book. So I can only touch on the fringe of the subject.

There is certainly something seriously "out of joint" when in our community a dance will call out all the young people from far and near, even in zero weather, while on Sabbath day, the country seems suddenly to have lost its population, for only a very few attend church. People naturally do the thing they are most interested in doing, therefore if there could be planted in the minds of people a strong desire to attend church, the problem would be partly solved. I was brought up to attend church. On Saturday night, everything was got ready, boots blackened, clothes brushed and laid out. So the habit was formed and still continues, though I have traveled far from the dear old city home, to the prairie farm. So one thing which may help the drifting apart is to take the children to church.

A letter which made me sad and sorry recently appeared in The Guide. The writer is against a Grain Growers' Sunday and makes the statement that Saskatchewan has 2,476 persons of no religion and 6,625 uncertain and says there's no special merit in going to church. I wondered as I read it how many of the number mentioned had been taught the church going habit in childhood.

What do we mean by the church? You and I must mean that denomination we are familiar with, the part that lies nearest to us. The church is not the building, the church is the minister and his people and the environment made by them. What are the needs of the people? The church does not provide material comfort. So the needs are spiritual and social. The need to be comforted in sorrow and find solace in anguish, the need of this human spirit within us, to hold converse and communion with the great universal soul of which it is a part, the need of belief in the verities of the holy teaching for which our fathers in times past have died. The need of calm and peace, of strength to live a life pure and sweet and true, and die a death unafraid. "No moaning of the bar, when I put out to sea."

Then there is the need of good teaching and preaching, such as will influence the week day life of its hearers. The need of human companionship to administer to the social part of our nature.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox says: "So many creeds, so many ways that wind and wind, when just the art of being kind, is all this sad world needs." But is this enough? We have had too much of creeds and dogmas in the past life of the church, but the pendulum can swing too far the other way. We must not forget the spiritual aspect of the religious life and that social reformation must have for its foundation social regeneration. Indifference among church members with regard to others who do not come to church is very prevalent. Committees should be formed to visit all families in the neighborhood and the "get one" idea established.

Do not quarrel amongst yourselves. Advertise the church to which you belong by showing in your lives a true, deep sense of righteousness, honesty of purpose, joy of living. Every community of Christians should feel the call and challenge to win converts to its ranks.

Many voices at this time exclaim that the chaos into which the world is plunged in these dark hours of the war proved Christianity to be a failure. Do not believe it! It does prove to Christians the need of action, and above all the need of prayer.

Tennyson says:—
"More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of, wherefore
let thy voice
Rise like a fountain for me day and
night,
For what are men better than sheep
or goats?
That nourish a blind life within the
brain
If, knowing God, they lift not hands
of prayer,
Both for themselves and those who call
them friend."

NORMA.

BRINGING BOYS AND GIRLS IN

If this war has brought out one fact more than all others, I think it is that boys and girls are now found absolutely necessary in a community, and it is the pleasure of a community to show its young citizens their duty. The first step towards interesting our young people in community work is organization. Even large cities have overlooked this point, and the result is that good work has been so weak at the outset, and with not having good reserve forces and foundations, it has not been recognized and has usually withered out of sight. Organization, then, must be the basis of all successful work, and this cannot exist unless it is accomplished by co-operation.

The next move is to have this organization select for itself a leader. A number of people are under the impression that this is merely a different term for teacher, but this is not the case. A leader is not necessarily a teacher, but a person whom the children respect and trust, and who sets a better example by living, rather than by speaking. A leader must also have a strong personality.

Standard Efficiency Tests

We now face the question of setting a definite purpose or aim for the boys and girls. Before I go further, I will explain that it is very difficult for one person to be conversant with work among both sexes, and for this reason, I will specialize on boys. The girls usually take up the same studies about five years later, in any case. Reverting to the subject of a purpose of the boys, I think that nothing could be more suitable than the aims set forth in the Canadian Standard Efficiency Tests. These are explained in a booklet which is procurable at the office of any Young Men's Christian Association for ten cents. Not one phase of study has been overlooked, everything being classified under the headings of Intellectual, Physical, Religious and Service Standards. Illustrations of a chart are given, showing the grading of boys under these tests. The average boy only gains fifty points out of a possible hundred, while the standard boy gets seventy, and the honor line is drawn at ninety.

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April 18, 1917

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cluded under one of these headings, and it is the duty of the leader to use his best judgment as to where the boy stands, and credit him on the chart accordingly. If a boy does not become anxious to either equal or beat his fellows along these lines, he is not normal in physical or mental condition. This being the case, the fellow does not need to be coaxed to take part in the activities as set forth on the chart, but will immediately endeavor to raise his line of balance by attending a practical talk on "The Meaning and Value of an Education," by obtaining sex education by reading "From Youth to Manhood," by reciting poetry or prose, or making a public speech of not less than 150 words, by hearing talks on "The Effects of Alcohol and Tobacco on a Growing Boy," "The Character Building Value of Team Games," "A Boy's Right Conduct in Relation to his Church," "The Functions of the Institutions, Public or Private, which Stand in My Community for its Uplift, Welfare and Belief," and numerous other subjects of personal interest and education to boys.

Different grades of work are set for the boy from the age of thirteen to twenty. Each year, he makes a review of what he has done, and what line he attains on his chart. He also has a definite program of entirely new tests to be mastered, over and above those already past. When a boy starts on this work, it is naturally with the idea of making good for his own personal benefit, but as time goes on, he begins to realize that he must not live for himself alone, but that he has some service to render to his fellows and to the community. This is very cleverly brought out, step by step in the tests, making it a pleasure for a fellow to become of service, till unconsciously, his actions become habits. The course for a boy is clearly mapped out in detail, with instructions, and advice as to the best method of procedure. Rewards are offered in the shape of a diploma and bronze bars for each particular event in which the boy makes the standard number of credits (70), and to the fellow gaining the honor line (90 points) a gold medal is presented.

To the boys of Regina, Sask., belongs the honor of being the first in the Dominion to undertake the sex test and to make public displays and exhibitions of their work. The success of the course may be well imagined when I state that Mr. Taylor Staten is advertising Regina from coast to coast, and is putting the work up as an example to every other city in Canada, and Y.M.C.A. secretaries from much larger centres are coming in to see how the program is carried out. Regina city has been thoroughly and systematically canvassed in an effort to have every teen-age fellow lined up with some form of Bible study. What more worthy aim could a group of boys take? It is an absolute fact that the boys are running things with the supervision of reliable and efficient leaders in boys' work; and as a result, the whole junior citizens organization has been brought face to face with its duty to the community, and the community has been most abruptly made to understand that it owes its young citizens something, and is having quite a hard time, trying to keep pace and to supply the needs of its growing fellows.

Four-Fold Development

The effect of co-operative organization has been wonderful. One club alone now has a membership of nearly sixty, and not very long ago, it was not thought that there were that many in the whole district. There are nine clubs of importance now working, so as to be felt essential to all branches of work, including the Red Cross Society, the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the Belgian Relief and last, but not least, Home Missions. Sunday schools have grown with amazing rapidity and churches have been considerably strengthened. After all, it is only the work that might be expected of Christian people with a motto including the four-fold development, which is found in Luke II, 52—"And Jesus increased in wisdom (intellectual), and in stature (physical), and in favor with God (religious), and man (service)." Let us hope that Jesus is the example of a



Conqueror of ALL Roads!

You will never know what road mastery is till you ride in a Gray-Dort. The Gray-Dort does not merely travel a road—she conquers. Where going is smooth, her flight is swift as an eagle's—unhindered by fatigue of passengers, smooth as a summer sea. She breasts hills like a bird breasting the breeze—with apparent effort—swiftly, noiselessly, even-tempered. She smoothes out the roughest roads by virtue of her long springs and deep upholstery. And mud and sand—hub-deep—hold no terrors for her. She goes through without labor, with never a miss or a knock to disturb the even tenor of her motor. Etienne Planche built a masterpiece when he designed the compact, economical giant of power that nestles under her hood.

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MOTORS LTD.
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"THE QUALITY
GOES
CLEAR
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Motor—4 cylinder, L-head type, bore 3½ in., stroke 5 in., horsepower 28. Cast iron removable heads. Carter carburetor. Thermo-syphon cooling. Westinghouse two-unit starting and lighting system. Connecticut battery ignition. Three-speed and reverse selective transmission, with double row New Departure bearings. Gasoline tank under cowl. I-beam heavy duty front axle. Three-quarter floating rear axle, with Hyatt High Duty bearings. 10-inch internal expanding and external contracting brakes. Springs—front 37 in. elliptic, rear 50 in. full cantilever. Left-hand drive. 30 x 3½ Dominion tires. Nobby tread rear. Westinghouse electric lighting. Linoleum covered running board. Lock ignition switch. Dashlight, ammeter, roberail, footrail, clear-vision windshield, one-man top, tools, equipment—complete.

5 Passenger Touring
Model \$910

3 Passenger Roadster
Model \$910

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END your daughters to—
S.T. Alban's College
PRINCE ALBERT
ASKATCHEWAN

Leading Girls' School in Western Canada. Excellent results in Departmental, University, Music and Art Examinations.

Principal: — — — Miss J. Virtue
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Duly Qualified and Experienced Staff
Modern Languages, Music, Singing and Elocution Specialists. Kindergarten department under trained mistress. Excellent situation. Bracing climate. Special attention given to health and the needs of delicate and growing girls carefully considered. Good grounds, Tennis Court and Skating Rink. Steam heat and electric light. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Spring term begins April 16th.

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TEN-POLY
Three Ply
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ONE THOUSAND POUNDS PER SQUARE

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES
Buy your Roofing direct from the factory distributor. Get reliable quality at less than wholesale prices. We have roofings for every purpose. Some as low as \$1.50 per square.

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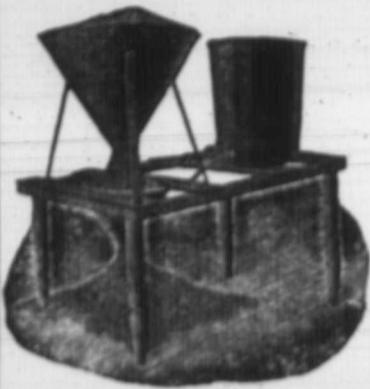
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CANADA

April 18, 1917

Automatic Grain Pickler



The only machine on the market with Turbine principle, ensuring every kernel thoroughly soaked with pickle. Fully guaranteed. Easy, quiet running. Automatic in its action. Capacity 125 to 135 bushels per hour.

Made in galvanized steel for formalin, copper for bluestone. Substantially built, but light in weight.

PRICES ARE ADVANCING. Order at once and secure the advantage of a Special Price for Cash and Immediate Shipment.

Guarantee Your Seed Free From Smut

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Builders of light weight, high-grade Gasoline Engines for all Farm Power Work

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life which every Canadian boy will look up to, and try to imitate.

The Canadian Standard Efficiency Tests show better than anything at present existing, the proper way to bring a boy to a knowledge of the truth, and to make everything so interesting that he cannot help but pay attention. This awful war is creating a tremendous influence on the boys of Canada. Those who are too young, and those who are physically unfit to give their lives to their country and the ideals for which we are fighting, can be appealed to successfully to live for Canada, and these principles of unselfishness expressed in service, and world loyalty for which their older brothers are laying down their lives on the battlefields of Europe.

The Canadian Standard Efficiency Tests Program through practical demonstration in Sunday Schools and Young Men's Christian Associations, has made splendid progress, and is not only raising the standard of boy life, and enlisting a high type of leadership, but is gripping the interest of parents in a most remarkable way. Hundreds of boys, after charting interviews with their leaders, have shown their parents by their duplicate charts where they are in need of development, and many home ties have been strengthened, and new interests awakened as a result. This program will keep them loyal to their church, faithful to their school, will inspire proper devotion toward the home, and will make and hold interest in the community.

G. F. DAWSON.

UNITED STATES WHEAT PROSPECTS

American farmers, governed by ordinary motives, in response to the present level of prices, have in certain directions shown a definite purpose to increase their acreage. Winter wheat was sown in the fall. The reports reveal that the total acreage was 40,000,000. This is nearly 900,000 more than the amount planted the preceding fall. Much of the latter, however, was winter killed, so that the planting last fall was 5,260,000 acres more than harvested last summer. In 1915 the spring wheat acreage was 19,445,000, the average 19,445,000 acres. The average acreage for five years being 18,800,000. It would be singular if this did not increase. But taking the average for five years

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Sewn Made
Big Roomy Garments. Cut to fit easy: Seam Sewn Extra Strong.

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DIGS YOUR DITCHES GRADES YOUR ROADS EASILY QUICKLY CHEAPLY REVERSIBLE ADJUSTABLE

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Attention!!

CANMORE COAL

Highest Grade Steam Coal

Produced in Canada

Canadian coal for Canadian farmers equal to the best American Steam Coal. Semi-Anthracite, smokeless, Sparkless, Low Ash, 14,491 B.T.U.'s. Ask your dealer or write us for descriptive circular.

Birnie Lumber and Coal Co.
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CALGARY CANADA



WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EXCELLENCE.
This white hen was first in her class at Brandon Fair, 1917. Owned and exhibited by Peter Kehler, Melfort, Man.

and adding it to the winter wheat acreage, we have approximately 59,000,000 acres, or practically the same as the record acreage of 1915. What the yield per acre may be will depend largely on the weather conditions. The average of the six lowest yields per acre since 1894 was 12.5 bushels. This would give 737,000,000 bushels of wheat. The average yield for five years down to the record crop year of 1915 was 14.9 bushels. This would give us 879,000,000 bushels of wheat. The average for five years including the record crop year was 15.5 bushels. This would give us 914,000,000 bushels. A yield equal to that of 1914 of 16.6 bushels would give us 979,000,000 bushels, while a yield equal to that of the record crop year would give us 1,000,000,000.



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GOPHER POISON

The Time-Tested, Guaranteed Gopher Killer

It Puts the "Go" in Gophers

It's sudden disappearance to the gopher pest. The odor attracts them—they go to it with a ravenous appetite—once they find it, they're gone. The tiniest particle taken into the mouth invariably kills.

Cheapest

It kills all the gophers for 1 cent an acre.

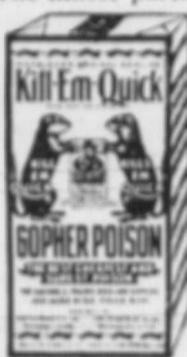
Surest

It never fails. It "gets the gophers" every time. They hunt it, eat it, die of it. It's sure doom for gophers.

Safest

No danger to handle. It spreads no seed of noxious weeds.

40-acre size, 80c.



An Old Friend in a New Dress

Guaranteed

Money back guarantee printed on every package. If it fails, we refund the purchase price.

Easy to Use

Simply stir into moistened oats or ground feed and drop into holes.

100-acre size, \$1.00.

Testimony of an Expert Witness

Do you want proof of Kill-Em-Quick efficiency? Here it is. Read this letter from Professor Jackson, of the Manitoba Agricultural College:

Dear Sirs:

My field representative, Mr. Kiesley, has given your gopher poison (Kill-Em-Quick), and several other gopher poisons, field tests, and reports having found Kill-Em-Quick the most efficient and entirely satisfactory.

We are therefore prepared to recommend Kill-Em-Quick as an effective gopher poison.

Yours sincerely,

[Signed] V. W. JACKSON, Professor of Biology.

Get Kill-Em-Quick from your druggist—if he cannot supply you, we send direct upon receipt of the price. Send for Free Gopher Book.

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April 18, 1917

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3. It is of unequalled, uniform "fineness"—is never crystalline.
4. It works easily under the brush.
5. It need not be scraped or burned off when, after several years, the building requires another paint.

Its high reputation has been gained by nearly 200 years continuous manufacture. Used and recommended by experienced architects, builders, painters, owners.

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Children
must be fed.
They need
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1870 Cameron St., Regina, Sask.
Dr. J. H. Woods, Hon. Sec.,
Belgian Relief Committee, Calgary, Alta.
Dr. F. T. Fisher, Treasurer,
Belgian Relief Committee, Edmonton, Alta.



Making and Spending Money

Continued from Page 7

she makes over a good lot too. But she gives away all clothing which the children have outgrown. Real good clothes too, and she always has something for the missionary barrel."

Marion jumped up and looked out of the window, "I thought I heard bells," she said.

A few minutes later, Mrs. Tompkins entered the sewing circle. They all seemed glad to see her.

BLUEBELL.

PURCHASE IN QUANTITY

With a family of three I saved \$25 last year by purchasing in large quantities, a year's supply. Below are cited a few examples:

By purchasing tea and coffee in 10 pound lots you can save 50 cents; on 20 lb. lots, a dollar. The latter quantity would meet the requirements of a good sized family.

While the average farm wife keeps all grease and scraps of fat, making her own laundry soap, there is need of a toilet soap. A box of 100 bars—enough for a year or more—means a saving of 50 or 75 cents.

Salt, purchased in two 85 lb. sacks, for table use and butter making, lasting an average family a year, effects a saving of 200 per cent. Extracts and spices, purchased in large bottles and by the pound save the customer one third. Prunes (dried) in 25 pound box, save 75 cents. Baking powder may be made at home at one third less than cost, with an absolute guarantee of purity.

Meats—pork, beef, fish and game. Pork may be dried cured or it may be fried and packed in crocks, covering with hot fat. This insures fresh pork all summer. Sausages may be fried and canned or packed as fresh pork in jars or crocks. Liver may be canned. There are the home cured hams and bacon, also head-cheese for winter use.

If a farmer has not beef to kill a pig may be exchanged for a quarter or more of beef. This may be canned or corned for use through the summer months. Fish may be either salted in kegs or canned. There would be some outlay for this, but a few eggs, a piece of pork or bacon, might be exchanged, eliminating the actual expenditure of cash. Chicken is delicious canned or fried and packed in butter or lard. Rabbit's hind legs, prairie chicken and grouse may be treated as chicken.

I have found eggs keep best packed in salt or water glass; thus you have a winter supply of this much desired article in case your hens do not lay.

With a little judicious management relative to meat, poultry, game and eggs, the housewife may have a remarkable variety from which to select for a meal. Any surplus of meat or eggs may be exchanged for some canned delicacy, such as crab or lobster.

With a good garden spot, the initial cost of vegetable seeds need be the only outlay. The majority of vegetables are easily grown. A supply of beets, carrots and parsnips may be packed in sand and kept until the following June. Young and tender beets, carrots, beet greens and turnips may be also canned, for those preferring them in the tender stage. Peas, beans, and cauliflower are delicious canned and peas planted for about four plantings ten days apart, ensure this vegetable for all summer's usage.

For pickles and relishes, onions (small), horseradish, cauliflower, cabbage, beets and green tomatoes all grow well in Alberta and may be put up in bottles for the winter larder. This last summer, in a small hot bed, I raised cucumbers very successfully.

Buying of cloth—Sheeting, toweling and night gown cloth show quite an appreciable saving if purchased by the quantity.

Crepe, always shrunk before making, makes good house dresses and economizes in labor, as no ironing is necessary. It also makes little dresses and bloomers which withstand quite a bit of wear. Crash and duck are also practical for wear. Though costing a bit more than the ginghams and prints

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April 18, 1917

they wear enough longer to offset the variation in price.

For older boys, denims make splendid shirts and overalls and even look well for dress-up occasions, made knee breeches and Norfolk coat style. Any of these goods bought in large quantities constitute an enormous saving during a year.

Crash towelling for kitchen use washes easily and does not necessarily need ironing. For the bath, the Turkish towels are best, and if hung straight on line, only need to be folded when dry. I speak of several materials which require no ironing for the saving of time for the busy housewife is economy in its truest sense.

The main objection raised to buying in large quantities, even by those financially better situated than most persons, is, "I never have the money to get so large a quantity." This is easy, once started. Do your buying in the fall. Stock up for a year and you'll be surprised how little you will really need through the year, aside from your original purchases.

F. E. HANSEN.

ECONOMIZING THE INCOME

If we are going to spend wisely we need to know what we have to spend. A definite amount is likely to be better spent than a similar amount not definitely known. For the clothing of my three small children and myself I have \$10 per month. As we are far out in the country I consider expensive clothing unnecessary and out of place and this sum is sufficient for the present.

First, in importance, I consider is warm clothing for winter. I buy two suits each of good quality underwear and two pairs of heavy stockings and felt shoes for children. The girls have two dresses each of some washable woolen material. For both winter and summer my boy has cotton sweaters. Each child has a woolen sweater and as I buy durable ones they do not often have to be renewed. These are extra warmth under a coat for winter wear and in warmer weather serve as coats. I do not often buy a coat, I keep passing them on. With toques, mittens and rubber boots they are prepared for outings. Each has a better dress or suit which they can usually wear for two winters.

For summer wear I cut the sleeves out of their woolen vests which are usually worn thin and believe they are better than cotton. For other underwear I buy easily washable articles and cotton stockings. I make the girls a good supply of dark gingham or print dresses and as I have to economize my strength I usually make them kimono style, which are easy to make, easy to wash and easy to iron, and when they are neatly finished look quite nice. The dresses and suit for church I usually buy ready-made and usually with ease of laundering in mind. I buy a good quality of shoes which they wear at home or away. When the weather is warm they go barefoot. They can usually do with two pairs of shoes a year. Hats will do a couple of summers. There are a number of other items but their cost is not more than a few dollars.

For myself I buy good quality woolen underwear and heavy stockings. As I wear the same woolen vests in the summer, my summer underwear does not cost much. I consider a good supply of neat house dresses a necessity, and these can be had ready-made both cheap and durable. With gingham dresses I do not wear aprons, it only adds to the washing and with three dresses a week I can keep quite tidy. I try to have an extra dress of some kind for afternoon wear. I prefer a separate coat and dress to a suit for summer wear, as one needs a coat nearly always when driving and a separate coat does not seem to go out of style so soon as a suit. A winter dress and summer dress for outing I usually wear two seasons each, hats ditto. I like a becoming hat. I would strain a point in the matter of cost for that. Shoes I get as nice as my purse will allow, having in mind their future use for house wear. When it comes to getting a winter coat I shall have to speak to Santa Claus.

In regard to the food for the family we do not set aside any certain amount as we try to supply as much as possible from the farm. I have an ideal in the food line which I try to realize as far as possible, while not making it expen-

Be "Canny" Friends

On account of our "drive" for Saskatchewan business during the past year, efforts are now being made to belittle our company and its products. We therefore say to you: "Friends, be 'canny'."

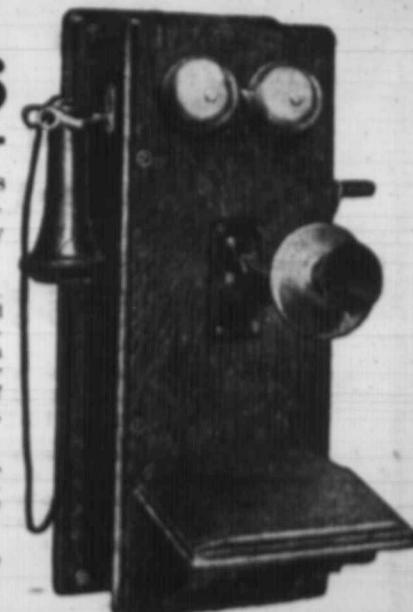
Don't pay any attention to the stories of selling agents of competitors. The present campaign of misrepresentation is similar to others waged against us in the East, where the majority of independent telephone systems are now using our rural telephones. Your fellow farmers in Saskatchewan who have bought and used our telephones on their telephone systems, will tell you the truth. Send to us for a list of names. Then write these people and ask them about the quality, workmanship, serviceability of Canadian Independent Telephones.

Our rural telephones have established records for efficiency, durability, and low maintenance cost that have never been surpassed in Canada. Our prices are right, too. And we sell at the same price in one province as in another.

We will carry a stock at Regina. The Independent Electric Co., Regina, are our Western Distributors.

Canadian Independent Telephone Company, Limited

257 Adelaide Street W. Toronto, Canada



Free Telephone Book

Describes our rural telephones and contains valuable telephone information. Ask for our No. 6 Bulletin.

Raise Poultry



*"There's Money
in hens"*

To increase
the Nation's
Food Supply

This is a Patriotic National Duty

10,000,000

That means 15 more
hens on every farm in Canada.

Raise two additional
broods of chicks and let the
hen help you increase pro-
duction.

Every pound of food
produced helps defeat the
enemy.

Ten million more hens are
needed to meet the home and
overseas demand for eggs.

Britain makes insistent
demand for eggs at high prices.
Patriotism and profit
both urge you to increase the
supply.

Let the hen help you.
Interest your boy
and girl in poultry keeping.

*If you need information on any subject connected
with poultry raising and marketing, write,*
THE INFORMATION BUREAU,
DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA.
HONOURABLE MARTIN BURRELL, Minister.



April 18, 1917

"GOPHERCIDE"



Clears Whole Municipalities of the Gopher Pest

MUNICIPAL and co-operative efforts to stamp out the gopher have most satisfactory results where "GOPHERCIDE" has been used.

It dissolves freely in water, without acid or vinegar, and so is very easy to prepare. It soaks right into the wheat, and so retains its killing power, even when exposed to rains. The gophers devour the "gophercided" grain greedily, and it kills them quick and sure.

I am very pleased to inform you that "Gophercide" has given me great satisfaction in destroying Gophers in this district. I purchased some and also our R. Municipality distributed it around here. I have made enquiries of different neighbours and all speak in good terms of it and say it is sure death to Gophers. I shall never hesitate to give it a good recommendation to anyone for destroying the pests.

Wishing you success in the future. Your very truly,

(Signed) S. BEWLEY.

ALTORADO, Alta.

We received your "Gophercide" and are well satisfied with it. Kindly send us by parcel post \$175.00 worth, mailed and divided as follows: (Directions to ship to five addresses).

Kindly send first mail if possible, and oblige. Yours truly,

Rural Municipality of Flowerpot Plain No. 33.

HARVEY MACKENZIE, Clerk.

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, MONTREAL.

Western Branches: Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson, Vancouver, Victoria.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

McLAUGHLIN

EASE OF CONTROL

THE increasing number of lady drivers brings added popularity to the McLaughlin. Ladies, as well as discriminating men, like the beauty, style and comfort of the McLaughlin. But they like especially the *ease of control*—the quick response—the smooth flexible power, the safety and simplicity of operation of the McLaughlin.

The valve-in-head motor with sound engineering principles and advanced styles of coach building has established McLaughlin supremacy and won for it the appropriate slogan "Canada's Standard Car."

Our new catalogue gives descriptions and specifications of the 1917 McLaughlin series in Roadster and Five and Seven Passengers Touring and Sedan bodies at prices ranging from \$910 upward.

Send for your copy to

The McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO., Limited,
OSHAWA, ONTARIO.



See the McLaughlin series before buying your 1917 car. There is a McLaughlin dealer near you anxious to show our line.

BRANCHES IN LEADING CITIES.

DEALERS EVERYWHERE

* Canada's Standard Car *

sive. I try to have a good supply of cereals, vegetables, fruit, milk, butter, eggs, meat, brown bread as these I believe pretty well supply the necessities for good health. We are very proud of our vegetable garden and have a good supply to put away for winter use, besides having such luxuries through the summer as peas, beans, corn, etc., as well as the more common vegetables. We are on the way to having a good supply of fruit—strawberries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, rhubarb and we are experimenting with fruit trees of different kinds. We have our own milk, butter, eggs and meat and get the best of flour from a near-by mill. I do not think our other food expenses exceed \$10 per month.

We all have our own beliefs, this is my idea of what is "wise" expenditure in our circumstances, that of the average farmer.

JUDY.

Young Canada Club

Continued from Page 8

took me up town, with the alluring promise of a new doll. Meanwhile my beloved Carolina Jemima was consigned to the flames of the kitchen fire. My new doll was a regular beauty; she was made of wood, with rosy cheeks and a prominent wooden nose.

I remember how joyfully I walked home, and with what pride I paraded my new prize round the house, for the approbation of the family, who promptly dubbed her Peggy Dina.

Then I laid her on the sofa and went off to find Carolina Jemima, who I thought must be waiting for an introduction to her sister, in the place where I left her, but the bird had flown. At this I was very much alarmed and ran upstairs and down, and everywhere I could think of.

I ran to my mother saying, "I can't find my Carolina Jemima, do you know where my Carolina Jemima is?" At first she evaded me by suggesting some other place to look, thinking I should soon get tired of hunting and settle down with Peggy Dina.

At last it became bed time, and I was so distressed at the thought of going to bed without my darling Carolina Jemima that mother decided on a plan of conveying to my little mind some idea of the truth without altogether breaking my heart. So she explained that as Carolina Jemima was suffering from a bad wound in each of her legs and much patching had been of no avail, they were obliged to have a consultation over her, and had decided to cremate her as the best way to put a stop to her suffering.

Next morning, as mother and I were walking down the road, we met our next door neighbor, to whom I said, "Oh, look, Mrs. Pickles, at my lovely new Peggy Dina," then, remembering my late bereavement, I added, in a melancholy tone, "Poor Carolina Jemima was so ill she had to be crucified."

When I was seven years old we came to Canada, and while the packing was in preparation, mother suggested that since the trunks were all full to overflowing and Peggy Dina, being very advanced in years and now but a stump, she should be left behind. But though by this time I had a collection of about seven dolls, which every night I used to undress and lay in a row beside me on my pillow, I still could not bear the thought of losing one of them.

This caused many jokes at my expense. One of my brothers suggested that if there were no room in the steamer, since she was wood, I might tie a string round her neck and tow her along behind, and tho they all laughed, I thought the idea very feasible. So when all was ready to embark, I appeared with Peggy Dina tucked under one arm.

Now I am twelve years old and Peggy Dina, divest of all her limbs and paint and hideous to the common eye, still occupies a place among my treasures, for the sake of Auld Lang Syne.

GIVE K. G. YOUNG, Age 13.
Seal, Alta.

A great number of new elevators will be built throughout Alberta this year. Before the 1917 crop is ripe the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Company, it is reported, will have erected 40 new elevators, at a cost of, approximately, \$300,000 and an average capacity of forty thousand bushels.

Supper Dishes

Eggs contain as much nourishment as meat and in a more concentrated and easily digested form. It is fortunate that as the price of meat goes up in warm weather the price of eggs drops. In recipes that call for the yolks only the whites will keep for some days if put in a cool place and carefully covered. The yolks will not keep so long, but if beaten up and carefully covered may be used the next day. Or they may be left whole covered with cold water and set in a cool place. Another way to save the yolks for which one has no immediate use is to drop them in water just off the boil and leave until they are cooked throughout, then use them in soup, or rubbed through a sieve they may be used as a garnish for salad or on top of a dish of cream toast.

Beauregard Eggs

When you have a little time to experiment with a new dish try this recipe.
1 cup white sauce 4 hard-boiled eggs
Toast.

Toast

Chop the whites of the eggs fine and add to the cream sauce, toast and arrange in a serving dish bits of bread cut to resemble the petals of a daisy, having the petals about three inches long. Spread the sauce on the buttered toast and press the yolks, seasoned with pepper and salt, in the centre to form the centre of the daisy.

Spaghetti and Eggs

1 package spaghetti 1 tablespoon flour.
1 tablespoon butter 1 tablespoon grated cheese.
1 cup milk 4 hard-boiled eggs.

Boil spaghetti and cut into small pieces. Chop eggs. Mix with spaghetti and turn into a baking dish. Blend butter and flour, add seasoning and milk and boil for three minutes. Add cheese and pour over spaghetti and eggs. Sprinkle with buttered bread-crums and bake for ten minutes.

Grandmother's Parsnip Chowder

This chowder is tasty and often fills in when fresh meat is hard to get.

3 slices fat salt pork, diced 3 cups boiling water.
1 medium sized onion sliced thin 1 quart scalded milk.
2 cups cubed raw potatoes 2 tablespoons butter.
1 1/2 cups cubed raw parsnips 4 water crackers or 1/4 cup cracker-crumba.
1/4 cuponion juice 2 teaspoons salt.
1/4 teaspoon pepper.

Combine the salt pork and onion in the soup-kettle and cook for five minutes, taking care not to burn the onion; add to this half of the potatoes, the parsnips and the remaining potatoes, sprinkle over the salt and pepper, add the boiling water and simmer until the vegetables are soft. Then add the scalded milk, butter and crackers split and soaked in cold milk, or the crumba. Slice the hard boiled eggs over the top.

Egg and Potato Pie

5 hard-boiled eggs 1 tablespoon grated onion.
1 quart of hot mashed potatoes 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg.
1 tablespoon butter 1/2 teaspoon white pepper.
1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley 2 teaspoons salt.
1 cup cream sauce.

Brush an earthenware dish with melted butter; cover the bottom with the mashed potatoes, to which have been added the seasoning. The layer of potatoes must be one inch thick. Put in a layer of hard-boiled eggs, which have been cut into four slices the long way; cover with half the cream sauce, then a half-inch layer of potatoes and another layer of eggs and cream sauce. Dust each layer with salt and pepper. Cover top with the remainder of the mashed potatoes, brush with a well-beaten raw egg and rough with a fork. Put into a moderate oven for 30 minutes, or until nicely browned. Garnish with finely chopped parsley and a dust of paprika. There must be three layers of potatoes and two layers of egg.

Stuffed Eggs

These are good for lunches or to serve with salmon salad.

4 hard-boiled eggs 1/2 teaspoon salt.
1/2 teaspoon vinegar 1/2 teaspoon mustard.
2 tablespoons finely grated cheese A pinch of paprika.
Melted butter.

Cut the eggs in halves crosswise, remove yolks, mash and add cheese, vinegar and seasoning and enough melted butter to make it of the right consistency to shape. Make in balls and refill whites. These may be served with a white sauce.

Scrambled Eggs

Scrambled eggs admit of endless variations.

6 eggs 6 tablespoons milk.
Salt Pepper.

Eggs are best scrambled in a double boiler or a pan set in another pan of hot water. Half a cup of grated cheese may be added to the above recipe and the mixture served on toast, or a little cold chopped ham or beef and a seasoning of Worcester sauce may form a second variation. If you have any left over peas or beans add those.

Scrambled Eggs with Creamed Fish

Any left over bit of fresh or salt fish may be utilized as the foundation for this dish. Flake the fish and make enough cream sauce to moisten it well. Heat and pile in the centre of a platter, pour the scrambled egg around and garnish with toast points. Toast cut in triangles.

Sour Cream Omelet

This is surely something of an innovation in the way of omelets and has a flavor all its own.

1/4 cupful sour cream 1 teaspoonful salt.
6 eggs 1 teaspoonful pepper.

Separate the egg whites and yolks, add salt and pepper to the yolks and beat thoroughly. Add the sour cream and beat again. Whip the whites stiff, fold into the yolk mixture, and pour into an omelet-pan containing a tablespoonful of melted butter. Cook gently till browned on the bottom, and slip in the oven for a minute or two to set the top. Fold over and serve on a hot platter.

Potato and Egg Salad

At this time of the year there isn't much to serve in the way of salad and the following is really very good with cold meat.

2 cups potatoes 1 cup cabbage.
2 hard-boiled eggs 2 tablespoons chopped pickles.
A little onion juice.

Cut the potatoes in small cubes, shred the cabbage, add the eggs and pickles finely chopped and serve with cream dressing.

Cream Salad Dressing

2 level teaspoons flour 1 teaspoon salt.
1 teaspoon mustard 1 1/2 teaspoons sugar.
A few grains cayenne 1/2 cup vinegar.
1 teaspoon melted butter Yolk 1 egg.
 1/4 cup thick cream.

Mix the flour, salt, mustard, sugar and cayenne together. Then add the vinegar heated, the melted butter and the yolk of the egg slightly beaten. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly until it thickens, then add the cream beaten until stiff. Cool and pour over potato mixture. One of the secrets of a good salad is to serve it very cold.

Baked Chicken and Eggs

This is a good way to use up left over bits of chicken or fowl.

6 hard-cooked eggs 1 teaspoon salt.
2 cups chopped, cooked chicken 1/2 teaspoon pepper.
1 1/2 tablespoons butter 1/2 cup dry bread crumb mixed with 1 tablespoon melted butter.
3 1/2 tablespoons flour 2 cups chicken stock.

Chop the eggs fine. Make a sauce of the butter, melted, then mixed with the flour and seasonings, and the stock, which should be added gradually. After it has boiled, add half to the eggs and the rest to the chicken. Arrange in alternate layers in a buttered baking-dish, cover with the crumbs and bake half an hour in a moderate oven. Veal may be used if desired.

Curried Eggs

This makes an excellent supper dish.

6 hard-boiled eggs 1/2 teaspoon curry powder.
2 tablespoons flour 1/2 cup boiled rice.
1 cup milk 2 grains each pepper and paprika.

Make a sauce of the butter, flour, seasonings and milk. Bring to boiling point, and add the eggs quartered. Arrange a border of rice around the platter and pour the egg mixture in the centre. To prepare this in the chafing dish, make the sauce in the pan, add the rice, put the quartered eggs on top and let all stand to become hot.



The Hours We Don't Forget

The Same Good-Nights, for a Hundred Years' Will be Said Over Dishes of Puffed Grains

The little ones in countless homes, will tonight float Puffed Grains in their bowls of milk.

In times to come, their children's children will do the same, no doubt. For no man can ever make from wheat or rice a better food than these.

The Pinnacle Foods Forever

Hundreds of foods have been made from these grains. But Puffed Grains mark the apex. They can never be excelled.

Prof. Anderson's process takes whole wheat or rice, and makes every atom digestible. Every food cell is exploded. Every granule is fitted to feed. No one can ever go further.

These grains are sealed in guns. For an hour they are rolled in 550 degrees of heat. The moisture in each food cell is changed to steam. The guns are shot and that steam explodes.

There occur in each grain a hundred million explosions—one for every food cell. The grains are puffed to eight times normal size. They come out airy, flaky bubbles, as you see.

No other cooking process breaks more than half of the food cells. None can ever break more. So these must forever remain the sovereign foods produced from wheat or rice.

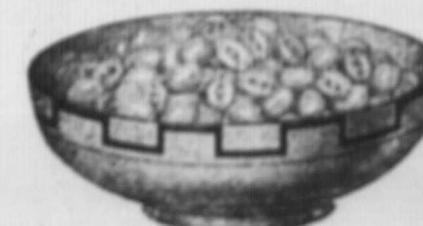
Puffed Wheat

Puffed Rice

Each 15c. Except in Far West

These are not mere morning dainties. They are all-day foods. Folks use them like nuts in candy making, or as garnish for ice cream. They serve them as wafers in soup. Between meals they eat them dry. And no other morsels are so ideal for serving in bowls of milk.

Serve one each day.



The Quaker Oats Company

Peterborough, Canada

Seine Makars

Saskatoon, Canada

April 18, 1917

Children

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Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erna Stocking, Delisle, Sask.

Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. M. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta.

Any Manitoba woman who would like a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district should write to Mrs. F. H. Wiesner, Stony Mountain, Man.

AN OPEN LETTER

To the United Farm Women of Alberta.

My dear friends—I wish to thank you for the appreciation you have shown of my work in connection with the U.F.W.A. and I am glad to say that circumstances have made it possible for me to resume my duties as secretary. I trust that we may have a successful year, and that our clubs shall have reached the hundred mark before its close. Since convention only two new clubs have reported to me: Irma, Mrs. F. W. Watkinson, secretary, and Red Rose, Mrs. Saunders, secretary. Others have been organized and I should like to hear from them as soon as possible.

Each week some club writes asking for suggestions in the making out of programs. It augurs hopefully for the future of Alberta when so many enfranchised women are interested in the social and economic questions of the time. I have already recommended the study outline, prepared by Miss Montgomery, the librarian, Extension Department, University of Alberta. Each club should also become familiar with the Farmers' Platform as drawn up by the Canadian Council of Agriculture and approved by the farmers of the three provinces in convention. It has already been given in The Guide twice, and copies can also be had from Roderick MacKenzie, secretary Canadian Council of Agriculture, Winnipeg. No club member wants to vote unintelligently nor other than in the best interests of the country and if the reforms advocated are to be accomplished, it will be only by a long pull and a strong pull, and a pull altogether for you may be sure there will be a well organized pull on the other side. Reserve time on your program for a discussion of this platform. Next time I hope to be able to tell you where you can get literature dealing with the separate planks, and what literature to get.

LEONA BARRETT.

ALBERTA CLUB NOTES

Carstairs reports a Young People's Club of forty-two members. Fine, isn't it! The U.F.W. membership is steadily growing, and this year the club is expecting to do some studying along social lines. Mrs. H. W. Wood is president and Mrs. Stuart, secretary. We expect much from Carstairs.

Alix U.F.W. is taking up the study outline, "Women and the State." An introductory paper was read by Mrs. Kraft at the February meeting. On the evening of February 11 a historic play, "Joan of Arc," dramatized from Mark Twain's book of that title was given, and it was a splendid success, netting the sum of \$40 for Red Cross. The play is to be repeated on the afternoon of April 7. The club is to be congratulated on the dramatic talent displayed by the members who took part, and great credit is due the president and vice-president, to whose untiring efforts the success of the performance is due.

The following report from Mrs. J. E. Kretsch, Aker U.F.W.A. speaks for itself:

"Our monthly meeting was a grand success. We have twenty-six paid-up members now, and I think prospects of more in the near future. The greatest trouble we seem to have is lack of time at our meetings. No matter how long the afternoon, we could use one twice as long. Our work at present is along the promotion of school fairs and field days. I have written twice to the Minister of Agriculture applying for an opportunity to have our school included in their extension work of supplying eggs and seeds and taking part in fall fair. They are, as yet, undecided. We are now planning to enter into a field day and school exhibition at Ponoka, along with their events. Hope this proves a success. We are also hav-

ing an Asker U.F.W. booth at the big Red Cross Bazaar that is being held at Ponoka this spring. This is going to bring in a display of work from one and all. The children's exhibits and prize wares are to be donated to the booth for Red Cross. Our children here are enjoying so many things that others are lacking that we feel we want them to learn to assist the Red Cross at any rate. We have sent to the Department of Extension for debating material on Rural Consolidated Schools and Municipal Hospitals.

High River sends the following: We are anticipating the lecture we are to have by the Dominion representative of poultry on March 6.

Our committee have made their program up to September as follows: March, Mending for Hospital; April, Gardening (flowers and vegetables); May and June, Red Cross Work; July, Children's Meeting; and August, Picnic and Tried Recipes.

Sun Prairie has also a very attractive printed program. The club meets fortnightly and one meeting each month is devoted to business entirely. On the program I notice a paper on the Laws of Alberta relating to women. Another by a lady doctor, who is also a member, on home nursing and the care of the sickroom, a discussion on women in educational affairs and a talk on winter amusements for young people in rural districts by the secretary. Last year the club was only getting its bearings, although it led in numbers but it has now set its course. Watch it!

Namaka, of Red Cross fame, sends the following: "Meetings are arranged for the first and third Saturdays till the end of March. The society is keen on the formation of an egg circle, and Mr. Benson has been written to give an address on the matter. Dr. Miller, director of technical education for the province is also asked to address the society. On February 10 the U.F.W. held a meeting with the U.F.A. Mr. Wooster gave a paper on the co-operative elevator system. This meeting proved a great success and it looks well for the success of both societies. On Saturday, February 17 the U.F.W. met at the home of Mrs. Watson. A musical program was rendered, in which some of our young folks joined."

It would be a great favor to myself and others also if the best papers read at the various clubs were forwarded to me. It seems a pity that so many excellent papers should reach a comparatively small number. What is enjoyed by the few can be enjoyed by the many. So pass them on with your next report.—Leona R. Barrett.

MEMBERSHIP COMPETITION

Dilke Women Grain Growers are determined to have the greatest number of paid up members of any W.G.G. association. They now have the splendid number of 31. They are not the highest, although they would like to be. Senlac can actually boast of 34 and Sunny South is only one behind. Are other associations going to let these three keep in the lead? I hope that others will run them a close race and show them that although they are fine progressive workers perhaps there are a dozen more associations like them. At present, Senlac, Sunny South and Dilke lead by a long distance according to my report forms. I have the membership lists of only 50 and perhaps others yet have more members. If your association's name is not in the list given below or if your membership is not correct, please write me at once and I will publish it correctly.

Enter the race, every one, and let your association be the one that will be in the lead at the close of the year.



ONLY \$1.00 POST FREE COOK BOOK ONLY \$1.00 POST FREE ALL CANADIAN RECIPES BY MRS. EDWIN JAMES POWELL

Here is a Cook Book you can rely on to give you the very dish you need at a moment's notice. Unlike English and American cook books, it does not contain a single recipe which you cannot follow because you are unable to procure all the ingredients. Mrs. Powell is a Canadian lady, thoroughly familiar with the culinary art. Printed in clear, bold type, with recipes handily assembled. Strongly bound—boxed ready for mailing. Price only \$1.00, mailed free. Our stock is limited. Order yours early—today.

Imperial News Company Limited - Winnipeg, Man.



The dinner was cooked on a McClary's Florence Oil Cook Stove—and everything tastes delightful. "Blue flame" cooking gives perfect and economical results. No wicks to trim. Automatic oil supply. Booklet free.

McClary's
FLORENCE

OIL COOK STOVES Wickless, Valveless,
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LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER,
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HINMAN
THE UNIVERSAL MILKER
HINMAN
Simplicity

MEANS
Low Cost—Easy Operation

Let your Boy or Girl take a Man's place in the Dairy. The Hinman is a Safe Machine, Requiring Small Power to operate.

Write for Booklet "J," and learn why

you cannot afford to be without this simple machine.

H. F. BAILEY & SON, Galt, Ont.

Manufacturers under HINMAN Patents.

April 18, 1917

Redpath SUGAR

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

was a favorite name among the long-forgotten food products of half a century ago, just as it is among the live ones of to-day. Only exceptional quality can explain such permanent popularity.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Made in one grade only—the highest!

and receive honors before the fall convention.

ERMA STOCKING.

	Number of Members		
Abernethy	22	Kenaston	18
Allies	15	Keeler	13
Avonlea	22	Kincora	5
Ballinora	8	Laura	18
Bratton	14	Lanigan	13
Beadle	16	Mountain Chase	15
Burnham	14	Mountain View	11
Crestwynd	8	Macrorie	15
Clunie	12	McTavish	17
Caledonia	16	Normanton	22
Coteau	22	Pangman	22
Dilke	31	Shaunavon	13
Dinasmore	14	Snake Bite	19
Dunkirk	17	Storthoaks	21
Dafoe	22	Stalwart	21
Cory	14	Sunny South	33
Eyebrow	21	Seulac	34
Elbow	18	Trenton	14
Dundurn	14	Thunder Creek	9
Fertile	14	Togo	18
Glenside	20	Truax	17
Gettysburg	19	Thunder Valley	16
Hillview	8	Wynyard	20
Idaleen	14	Zealandia	23
Kamsack	20	Woodlawn	20

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE

Saskatchewan women who are the wives of ratepayers now have the right of voting in the municipal and school elections. The Legislature during its last session granted this privilege which had hitherto been extended to only property owners. Few women have property in their own name, hence the majority were prevented from exercising the school and municipal franchise. Women Grain Growers are recognized as a thinking class of women, and many were the protests against the state of affairs that prevented them from taking part in the elections that most closely touch home affairs.

The management of the school is one of the first interests in the minds of mothers and the privilege of voting in school elections will be welcomed by women who have the best interests of the school child at heart. Women, who are living up to their responsibilities, will attend the annual school meeting and take an active part in school affairs. The woman trustee will soon be looked upon as being as natural an element of civic life as the woman teacher.

This year, if the provincial elections take place, Saskatchewan women will, for the first time, take part in placing their provincial representatives in the legislature. The political atmosphere is becoming breezy and hands of good will are extended on all sides by the various agencies. The partisan spirit is shown in all its glory at the frequent political conventions. Enthusiasm waxes warm, and committees are appointed and resolutions adopted without any very great expenditure of thought on the part of the mass of delegates. The tendency to line up with one or the other of the political parties because of inherited prejudices is one of the strongest tendencies in the human make-up.

To counteract this unreasonable motive toward a party line up is part of the work of organized women. It can be accomplished by giving thought to the principles the parties stand for, and to the character of the men who will enact legislation that touches the welfare of the home as well as affecting broader public affairs.

In their efforts toward better citizenship women grain growers should discuss in their meetings the need of every woman citizen making use of her franchise at this important epoch of the country's history. We need in this critical period strong and true leaders in the ranks of our law makers; political history shows our sad lack of many independent fine minded men in government circles. To put worthy representatives in places of power, and to place high principles above the partisan spirit is the task before women citizens.

ERMA STOCKING.

German submarines are being destroyed on the average of one a day, according to a dispatch from New York. It is stated that in the month following the declaration of unrestricted warfare British ships sank 32 submarines.



William Galloway
Farmer,
Dairymen and
Manufacturer

Don't be Bunk-oed

DON'T let the agents and dealers tell you that my prices are too low for a strictly high-grade, close-skimming and dependable sanitary cream separator. Make them tell you the REAL TRUTH! Make them tell you that the reasons for my low prices are the facts that I manufacture large quantities of these machines in my own factories, and sell them DIRECT TO ACTUAL USERS with just one small profit added to cost of material and make. Make them tell you that I don't allow a lot of extra profits to be added to the price of a Galloway for the benefit of the many middlemen—the jobbers, wholesalers, agents and dealers—profits that YOU must pay out of your own pocket when you buy ANY of the trust machines, or machines bought in any way except DIRECT FROM FACTORY. That's why I say "DON'T BE BUNK-OED." Figure it out for yourself.

My 90-Day Free Trial and 10-Year Guarantee Protects You

Remember that! When you buy a Galloway Cream Separator you have a 90-DAY FREE TRIAL TEST on your own farm or place. You have that length of time to try it out—to test it in every conceivable way—to compare it with the highest priced machines sold anywhere. If at the end of that 90 days you don't find it the best machine you have ever seen regardless of price or name—if it doesn't out-skin and skim quicker, easier and closer than the best of all other machines—just box it up and send it back to me. I will pay the freight both ways and pay you for your trouble of handling besides. Now, could I make a more fair and square proposition? If so, tell me how, and I'll make it.

New Galloway Sanitary Separator

is a marvel of mechanical genius and close skimming ability. It is built like a watch in my own factories by the greatest of skilled mechanics and materials best suited for the different purposes intended. It is a time-tested machine build for service and satisfaction, and considering my low prices and liberal terms of selling you can't afford to buy any other machine without first giving the New Galloway a trial. There are thousands of these machines in daily use and every one of them have paid for themselves in the extra amount of butter fat they have produced for their owners.

MAIL THE COUPON GET THIS BIG BOOK FREE

It solves the skimming question and tells all about the wonderful New Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator. It illustrates and describes in detail how the machine is made—how I make so low a price—why it runs so easy and skins so closely. It tells all about my liberal selling plan and how you can buy in such a way that the machine will virtually pay for itself while you are using it. This book is most valuable to you and it's absolutely free postage if you mail the coupon. You can't afford to be without this book. Set right down now and write for it.

The Wm. Galloway Co.
of Canada Ltd.

Winnipeg Manitoba

ENCLOSE THIS COUPON IN YOUR LETTER

Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada Limited, Winnipeg:
Please send me absolutely FREE, postpaid, the
big Catalog illustrated above, as advertised in
Grain Growers' Guide.

Name _____

Address _____



April 18, 1917

A Good Watch at a Reasonable Price

Our new 1916-17 Catalogue is now ready for delivery, and will be mailed free upon receipt of your name and address. You will be pleased with the clear, exact illustrations of the actual goods we offer you, and you will find the prices reasonable, considering the high quality of goods we sell.

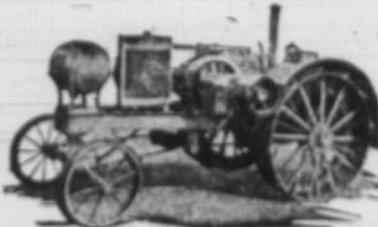
We quote here one item from our Watch Department. Page 32 of this Catalogue:

No. 3202A—18 Size Gentleman's Watch, Fortune Quality, Gold Filled Case, Open Face, Screw Front and Back, Plain, Engine Turned, or Engraved Pattern, 15 Jewel Waltham Movement. \$10.25

The above prices include all transportation charges, and the watch is guaranteed to be a satisfactory timepiece or money refunded.

Let us have your name for our Mailing List.

D. E. Black & Co. Ltd., Jewelers
Herald Building, Calgary, Alta.



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Special patented features found only on Myers Pumps—Our gear handle pump has a maximum leverage of 11-1/2 per cent, produces more water with less work. Patent glass valve and which will not rust, chip, or corrode, keeps the water pure and free from contamination. Impurities thrown off by ordinary pumps.

A Myers Pump is a lasting investment. Write for price and particulars before buying.

F. E. Myers Bro.
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Distributors, Western Canada

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F. H. Winnipeg

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—And you can pour all the medicines down your throat that money can buy;

—Or you can spend your last dollar at the world's best watering-places;

—Or you can allow your anatomy to be cut and slashed to your heart's content—yet you will never be rid of such diseases until your Haemorrhoids or Piles are cured. (The proof of all this is that nothing you have ever done has given you permanent relief).

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We cure permanently every case of Piles, mild or severe, acute or chronic, that we treat with our mild serum-like treatment—or you need not pay us one cent.

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Penetrates into the leather, closing the pores to water—leather's greatest enemy.

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12 inch	\$2.46
13 and 14 inch	2.70
15 and 16 inch	2.90
18 inch	3.10

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We Also Buy Hides and Skins

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Not affected by exposure. Any size from lump to dust. Ask YOUR DEALER or write to—
NORTH WEST COAL CO. Box 1765 EDMONTON, ALTA.

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Made with close enough spaces to all right kind, the best steel—stronger than iron—more enduring—more durable. Production for one stage for Western Canada. Write for free book.

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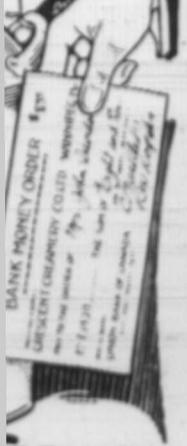
Got Gophers?

Kill-Em-Quick

For further information see the Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison Advertisement on Page 26

April 18, 1917

**H FOR
YOUR
TEAM**



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LIMITED**

Buttermaking

**BRANDON
KILLARNEY**

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The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, April 18, 1917.
Wheat—New high records were made in wheat prices last week and closing prices on Saturday showed May futures in the Winnipeg market only 1 cent below the high mark. As is natural at these levels, the markets are nervous and subject to rapid fluctuations, making it difficult to execute market orders and consequently the volume is greatly curtailed. Although the lack of moisture has been relieved in the winter wheat areas, the distant months fully have been affected. Nearby months are showing continued strength, influenced by light offerings, a very strong cash demand to the south and possibly congestion in Chicago May. Reports from the lakes indicate that the opening of navigation will not take place before the first of May.

Oats—Oats prices have refused to follow the advance in wheat, and Saturday's close for May oats is only 1 cent higher than a week ago.

Flax—Flax prices are going strong and show a gain of 16 cents for the week. New high levels have been made in this grain also. Reports say that the Argentine crop is a failure and crushing interests are competing strongly for offerings in the American and Winnipeg markets.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	May	July	Oct.	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	233
April 10	204	204	171	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	236
April 11	205	204	168	No. 3 Nor. wheat, 1 car	233
April 12	211	208	173	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	236
April 13	215	210	173	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	236
April 14	218	212	174	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	236
April 15	228	223	178	No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	230
April 16	206	202	171	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	226
Week ago	113	113	109	No. 3 wheat, 1 car, smutty	234
Year ago	113	113	109	No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	224
Oats—				No. 3 wheat, 1 car	225
April 10	67	65		Sample grade wheat, 1 car	215
April 11	67	65		Sample grade wheat, 1 car	213
April 12	68	66		Sample grade wheat, 1 car	208
April 13	68	66		Sample grade wheat, 1 car	208
April 14	69	67		Sample grade wheat, 1 car	203
April 15	70	64	60	Sample grade wheat, 1 car	203
Week ago	67	65		Sample grade wheat, 1 car	203
Year ago	44	43		Sample grade wheat, 1 car	203
Flax—				No. 4 wheat, 1 car	203
April 10	281	284		No. 3 white oats, 1 car	203
April 11	280	283		No. 2 white oats, 1 car	203
April 12	285	287		No. 2 white oats, 1 car	203
April 13	289	292		No. 2 white oats, 1 car	203
April 14	296	299		No. 2 white oats, 1 car	203
April 15	300	302		No. 2 white oats, 1 car	203
Week ago	285	288		No. 2 white oats, 1 car	203
Year ago	187	188		Sample grade durum wheat, 1 car	203

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

	(Sample Market, April 14)	\$2.24
No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars		2.24
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars		2.38
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car		2.39
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car		2.36

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg April 14	Toronto Year Ago	Toronto April 13	Calgary April 14	Chicago April 11	St. Paul April 11
Cattle	\$ e \$ e	\$ e \$ e	\$ e \$ e	\$ e \$ e	\$ e \$ e	\$ e \$ e
Choice steers	10.50-11.00	11.25-12.00	9.75-10.00	12.90-13.35	11.00-12.00	10.50-11.00
Best butcher steers	9.75-10.25	7.25-8.25	10.75-11.50	9.00-9.25	12.40-12.90	10.00-11.00
Fair to good butcher steers	8.50-9.50	6.25-7.50	9.75-10.50	8.00-8.50	11.25-12.50	8.00-10.00
Good to choice fat cows	7.50-8.50	6.25-7.00	8.00-10.00	6.75-7.25	9.85-11.25	8.00-9.00
Medium to good cows	6.00-7.00	5.25-6.00	6.50-8.00	5.50-6.50	8.00-8.50	7.00-8.00
Common cows	4.00-5.50	4.25-5.00	5.00-6.50	5.00-6.50	6.25-7.50	5.50-7.25
Calfers	3.75-4.25	3.25-3.75	5.00-5.75	5.00-6.00	5.50-6.50	5.50-6.50
Good to choice heifers	9.00-10.00	6.75-7.50	10.25-11.50	7.50-8.25	9.85-11.85	8.00-9.50
Fair to good heifers	8.00-9.00	5.50-6.50	9.75-10.25	6.75-7.50	8.50-9.50	7.00-8.00
Best cows	7.50-8.50	5.50-6.25	8.00-8.50	7.50-8.50	9.40-10.25	8.00-9.00
Best butcher bulls	7.00-8.00	5.25-5.75	9.25-10.00	5.75-6.50	9.40-10.25	8.00-9.00
Common to bologna bulls	5.50-6.50	4.50-5.00	6.00-7.25	4.25-5.50	6.75-9.10	7.00-8.00
Fair to good feeder steers	6.50-7.75	6.00-7.00	8.25-10.25	7.75-8.25	9.25-11.75	8.00-9.00
Fair to good stocker steers	6.50-7.50	6.00-6.75	6.50-8.50	7.25-7.50	9.00-9.50	6.50-8.00
Best steers and springers (male)	\$75-\$100	\$65-\$80	\$80-\$95	\$85-\$100	\$90-\$110	\$80-\$100
Fair steers and springers (male)	\$50-\$65	\$45-\$55	\$50-\$75	\$55-\$75	\$60-\$80	\$50-\$70
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	\$15.50	\$10.95	16.60-16.75	\$15.00	16.00-16.40	15.00-16.68
Light hogs	12.00-13.00	15.60-15.75	15.25-15.50	13.00-13.65	15.00-15.65	13.00-13.65
Heavy sows	10.00-11.00	8.25-8.75	\$14.00		8.00-8.25	
Stags	6.00-7.50	5.50-7.00	\$13.00			
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	11.75-12.25	8.00-8.50	14.50-15.50	13.00-13.50	15.40-15.70	8.00-14.50
Best killing sheep	8.50-9.25	7.00-7.50	10.50-11.00	9.50-10.75	12.50-13.00	9.00-13.00

COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg April 14	Calgary Mar. 31	Toronto Mar. 30	Edmonton Mar. 31	Montreal Mar. 24
Butter (per lb.)					
No. 1 dairy	30c	24c-25c	36c	36c-37c	36c
Eggs (per doz.)					
New laid	30c	18c-20c	37c-40c	38c	38c
Potatoes					
In sacks, per bushel	1.25	65c-75c	\$1.35	\$2.50	\$1.25
Milk and Cream					
Sweet cream (per lb. fat)	50c	37c			
Cream for butter-making (per lb. butter-fat)	43c	32c			
Dressed Poultry					
Spring chickens		17c	20c-21c	20c-21c	18c
Peck	17c	13c-14c	21c-22c	18c-19c	
Ducks	20c	14c	18c-21c	18c	
Geese	20c	14c	18c-21c	18c	
Turkeys	25c	18c	20c-22c	20c	20c
Hair (per lb.)					
No. 1's	\$13-\$14	\$13-\$14	No. 1's	No. 1's	
No. 2 Upward	\$15-\$17	\$13-\$15	\$15	\$15	
No. 2 Midland	\$15-\$17	\$13-\$15	\$15	\$15	

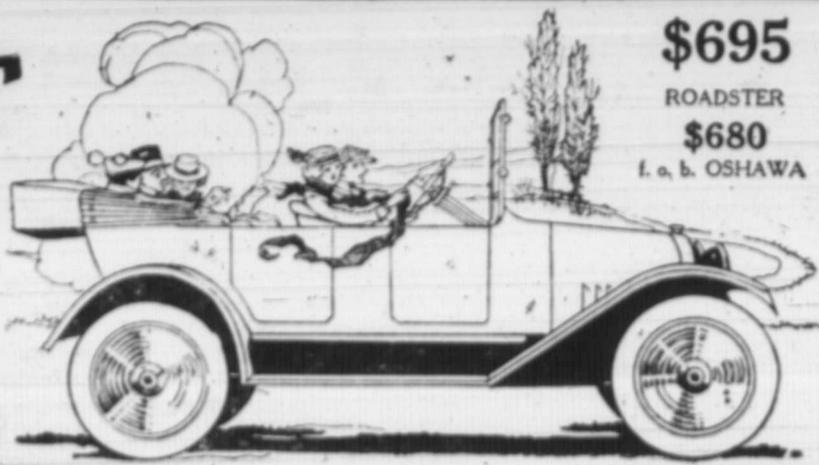
Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from April 19 to April 16 inclusive

Date	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	Fwd.	2 CW	4 CW	5 CW	6 CW	7 CW	8 CW	9 CW	10 CW	Barley	Fwd.	1 NW BCN NW BCW	2 NW BCN NW BCW	Ref.
April 19	210	206	200	190																

The New Series CHEVROLET

The Chevrolet has the famous valve-in-head motor which means fuel economy and power. This alone would justify your choosing the Chevrolet in preference to any car selling for less than \$1000, yet there are many other exclusive features to augment your decision. See the Chevrolet before you buy your car.

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WESTERN SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTING BRANCH:
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THE Advance-Rumely "8-16" gives a man a chance to take advantage of weather conditions instead of being at their mercy. Whether it is plow quick, or harvest on time—the 8-16 is able and ready to do every farm operation at the time best suited to bring maximum results.

In the first place, it is a one-man all purpose outfit. Plowing is made a one-man job because tractor and plows are combined in one machine, and full control is from the driver's seat—with the Advance-Rumely you plow as with a horse gang, the work always in sight. You can back up with your plows, make short turns and cut square corners.

For handling other ground working equipment, hauling and belt work, the 8-16 is just as efficient and easy to handle, as you merely detach the plows and plow frame and it's ready for any drawbar or belt job you put up to it.

And it burns cheap kerosene with full efficiency—not only at full load but at variable loads or continuous light loads.

The catalog shows in detail the powerful four-cylinder motor and the other features that make the "8-16" a tractor that fits to perfection the small and medium size farm. Also built in three plow sizes—"12-24" H. P.

Our nearest branch will send you the catalog.

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REGISTERED SEED GRAIN Marquis Wheat, Banner and Victory Oats, O.A.C. 21 Barley.

We still have a limited quantity of choice registered seed left over from our big seed grain competition. This grain was carefully selected from the best grain in the prairie provinces. It is all first generation, that is, grown from hand selected seed, guaranteed to be absolutely pure in variety, free from noxious weed seeds, free from frost and germinating 95 per cent. Any person wishing to become a member of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association may use this seed as foundation stock and become eligible for membership.

We have eighty bushels of Marquis Wheat at Coronation, Alberta, and eighty bushels at Greenfield, Sask. This wheat is put up in 20, 40 and 80 pound sacks, inspected and sealed by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. The prices are as follows:

20 Pound Sack	\$1.40
40 Pound Sack	2.65
80 Pound Sack	5.00
We have sixty bushels of Banner Oats and forty bushels of Victory Oats at Winnipeg. These are also sacked in the same manner as the wheat, the prices being:	
20 Pound Sack	\$1.10
40 Pound Sack	2.00
80 Pound Sack	3.70

We have forty bushels of O.A.C. 21 Barley at Coronation, Alberta, put up in 24, 48 and 96 pound sacks, sealed and inspected by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. The prices are as follows:

24 Pound Sack	\$1.10
48 Pound Sack	2.00
96 Pound Sack	3.70

The prices of all the grain quoted above are F.O.B. shipping point, that is the buyer pays the transportation charges when he receives his grain. When ordering be sure to state definitely whether you wish us to ship by freight or express, and in the case of the wheat, state whether you wish it shipped from Greenfield or Coronation. Also give the name of your nearest railway station where there is a station agent. We cannot ship to flag stations, unless you include in your remittance enough to prepay freight or express charges.

If you wish to secure some of this seed, you will need to send in your order at once. Orders will be filled promptly in the order in which they arrive. Send your order and remittance to "The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg."

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND	
Previously acknowledged	\$10,140.02
The Leslie School District, Leslie, Sask.	25.00
Proceeds of Bazaar and Concert given by Ladies' Aid, Eastbourne Church, Radisson, Sask.	55.00
W. J. Storach, Quantrick, Sask.	3.00
Total	\$10,524.02

SERBIAN RELIEF FUND	
Previously acknowledged	\$170.00
F. J. Storach, Quantrick, Sask.	3.00
Total	\$173.00

GRAIN COMMISSION CHAIRMAN

The position of chairman of the Dominion Grain Commission left vacant by the resignation of Prof. McGill, who several months ago resigned to take the position of secretary of Winnipeg Grain Exchange, has been filled. Alderman Leslie Boyd, a Montreal lawyer, is the appointee. Mr. Boyd is a prominent member of the Montreal Bar and is a junior legal member in the firm of Gilman and Boyd. He has been a candidate for mayorality and is now in the Montreal council. His headquarters will be at Fort William.

WINKLER AND AGRICULTURISTS

The following news item appeared in the Winnipeg Free Press on Friday morning, April 13:

"At a meeting held in the city Wednesday the executive and the advisory board of the Agricultural Societies'

association for the province passed a resolution unanimously endorsing Hon. Val. Winkler, minister of agriculture and the work of the department since he took office. The resolution was moved by S. W. Dayton, of Virden, and seconded by S. Lacombe, of Birtle. The other members of the executive present were, A. D. McConnell, Hamiota; W. Steadman, Deloraine; S. J. Holland and S. R. Henderson, of Kildonan."

Later the Winnipeg Telegram stated that this report was not correct. Its statement of the case is as follows:

"No such resolution was passed; and one resolution which was passed, endorsing the action of the minister in regard to the new Agricultural Societies Act, was not unanimous. In an attempt to counteract the effects of farm and other newspaper attacks on Mr. Winkler, certain men on the board presented a resolution for the purpose of giving Mr. Winkler a cheap endorsement of all the work of his department since he took office. Two of the six members of the board opposed the introduction of policies into the affairs of the societies, and they opposed it so vigorously that the motion was dropped, and another introduced approving Mr. Winkler's piloting of the new Agricultural Societies' act through the last legislative session. Five members voted for this and one opposed it."



\$13.00 Bugs the Griffith Team Outfit

(\$14.00 west of Fort William)
Giant Hops Traces, Giant Yoke
Hoses, Harness, Home Straps,
Plow Pads, Belly Bands
and Belts

Where can you find value so equal?
The business end of your work
harness fit less than half the usual
time of such an outfit in leather.
Each leather trace has proved an
equal substitute for leather. It gives
more strength, more elasticity and much
more grip. The Griffith Team Outfit is
standard equipment with the farmers. It
is the only outfit that can be used
in plowing, harrowing, etc. The
Giant Hops Trace, per pair
is \$1.00, leather strap, \$1.00
each. Giant Yoke, \$1.00
each. Giant Hoses, \$1.00
each. All leather carry leather
specialties. If you have any difficulty
getting them, order direct. We
will send an interesting booklet on
request.

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70 Waterloo St., STRATFORD, Ont.



A. Stanley Jones' Famous Small Threshing Machines

Result of the 1916 Customers' Competition

Judged by the Editor of The Grain Growers' Guide



First Prize—Solid Gold Watch, with winner's initials engraved on it—Frank Stewart, Sinclair, Man.

Second Prize—Solid heavy fourteen carat Gold Signet Ring, with the winner's initials—J. N. Reed, Loverne, Sask.

Third Prize—Solid heavy 14 carat Gold Ring, with the winner's initials engraved—H. R. Preston, Emmaville, Sask.

Fourth Prize—Heavy 30 foot Endless Rubber Belt or Solid Gold Mounted Pen with initials—Wm. Mougg, Ormiston, Sask.

Fifth Prize—Heavy Solid Silver Mounted Fountain Pen, with engraved initials—R. E. Meadows, Rapid City, Man.

Sixth Prize—Heavy Solid Gold Tie Pin—M. Colton, Perdue, Sask.

Seventh Prize—Set of Solid Gold Cuff Links—Ernest Fuller, Teesier, Sask.

Eighth Prize—Set of Solid Gold Cuff Links—Jos. A. Schlosser, Bremen, Sask.

Ninth Prize—Set of Battery Tester and Speed Tester—Raphael Descoleau, Mankota, Sask.

Tenth Prize—Set of Battery Tester and Speed Tester—R. E. & F. Trenouth, Carteville, Sask.

Eleventh to Twenty-Fifth Prizes—Battery Tester or Speed Tester, whichever the winner chooses.

11. David Robertson, Lloydminster, Sask.
12. A. Fischman, Bateman, Sask.
13. J. H. B. Michelson, Lipton, Sask.
14. A. N. Cousineau, Laurier, Man.
15. B. L. Hilling, Westleigh, Sask.
16. A. Campbell, Tribune, Sask.
17. G. T. Prince, Golden West, via Margo, Sask.
18. Alex Grant, Cromer, Man.
19. Geo. Healey, Denzil, Sask.
20. T. & J. Gray, Huna, Sask.
21. W. H. Shaw, Austin, Man. Box 75.
22. E. G. Hill, Eyebrow, Sask. Box 165.
23. Samuel Winters, Dauphin, Man.
24. Philip Turcotte, Primate, Sask.
25. B. Dodding, Lower Nicola, B.C.

Twenty-Sixth to Thirty-Fifth Prizes—Heavy Gold Plated Enamel A. STANLEY JONES Special Watch Fob

26. Dean Bros., Elkton, Man.
27. Geo. Randall, Omega, Sask.
28. James Peever, Caron, Sask.
29. John Horsley, Bluff Creek, Man.
30. Ole Storvold, Alford, Sask.
31. A. Arnold, Grund, Man.
32. W. J. Becker, Grayburn, Sask.
33. Kelly & Hogan, Milden, Sask.
34. M. Beckett, Bronhead, Sask.
35. C. O. Ludman, Glenella, Man.

The Original Small Threshing Machine as used by



the Dominion Government at the Experimental Farms in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, and by all noted Grain Growers.

Extract from Judge's Report

In judging the competition the rules laid down for the guidance of competitors and published in the catalog, were followed as closely as possible. Too much stress was not laid, however, on the order in which the questions were answered. In 1916 the yield of grain in some districts was not large in proportion to the amount of straw, and, further, some of the contestants had considerable help, while others did not have any assistance, outside members of the farmer's family. In placing the awards, therefore, it was considered inadvisable to give too much credit for performance in bushels per ten hour day, due consideration being given to the conditions experienced by each competitor.

Notice to Prize Winners

I would kindly ask all winners whose prizes are subject to choice to say which they want and all other winners to let me know if the initials are correct, so that they can be engraved right. Also all winners of rings must send a piece of card-board with a hole in it the size of their finger, and kindly allow time then for the goods to be ordered and engraved.

A. STANLEY JONES

General Sales Agent for La Compagnie Desjardins, Limited

NORTH BATTLEFORD :: :: Sask.

Write for
my new
Catalog for
1917

Why Worry About Lack of Farm Help?

The Stewart Sheaf Loader will Banish your Labor Troubles Forever!

Once again the same old problem confronts you. Where is the help to come from? The farm labor situation is acute. For the past two years western farmers have felt the seriousness of winter—some are not threshed yet. The situation has gone from bad to worse—it is now critical. Some farmers to-day hesitate to put in the full acreage which they may be able to get ready for crop in fear of an almost certain continuance of labor shortage which will cause again this fall a repetition of last year's distress. If you have a Stewart Sheaf Loader the farmers in your district can seed their maximum acreage, knowing that they can get it threshed at the regular time.

The Stewart Sheaf Loader

Is the greatest labor-saving harvesting machine made. It is the only machine of its kind which will efficiently take the place of hired men and make money for you at the same time. If you can get efficient help at a lower cost—Why worry?

Stewart Owners Are Smiling Today

Let the experience of others be your guide-post. The "Stewart" pays by the grain it saves. It does the work of field pitchers and fewer bundle teams are required. Its up-keep is practically nil, when compared with the usual large wage and board bill which "Stewart" owners don't have to foot. It costs nothing when not working. It has the full endorsement of hundreds of Western Farmers. Go into details while there is time. Write to-day.



THE STEWART SHEAF LOADER AT WORK NEAR WINNIPEG.

Read The Evidence of Stewart Owners in Western Canada

When we say it SAVES MONEY, Dickson Bros., of Tregarran, Sask., back us up in this letter:

"With the Loader we need only three teams and a man. We thereby save \$100.00 a day in wages, not counting the extra board saved."

When we say it SAVES TIME, Wm. P. McLaughlin, Estevan, Sask., proves it by telling us:

"I used a 40-64 Separator and had no trouble keeping it busy with the Loader and six bundle teams. I threshed 13,316 bushels of wheat and 1,000 bushels of oats in twenty-seven days, making an average of 2,300 bushels per day."

When we say it SAVES GRAIN, Mr. G. J. Turnbull, Manager of Stables, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, says:

"There is less shelling with a Loader than with regular pitchers and the work is vastly superior. I do not think on our whole 1,000 acres a wagon box full of loose straw could be raked after the Loader."

And A. A. Downey, Arlington Beach, says:

"After careful examination I am convinced that the Loader saves at least one bushel per acre over the old system of field pitchers."

THE STEWART SHEAF LOADER CO. LTD.

Winnipeg, Man.

This Coupon May Save You Money Equal to a Week's Profits off Your Farm or More

THE GURNEY NORTH WEST FOUNDRY CO., LIMITED,
Department 756, Winnipeg.

Dear Sirs:

I am interested in a good cooking or heating stove, although I may not buy just now, and I am a reader of the Grain Growers' Guide, so please send me a copy of "The Stove Problem Solved" today, as advertised, free of any obligation.

Name

Address

My Hardware Dealer's name is

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Just mail the coupon and the catalogue will be sent by return, postpaid. If you don't want to cut this paper, just drop us a card and be sure to mention the Grain Growers' Guide.



But no advertisement we could write would really do justice to the interest and value of the catalogue to you. That is why we urge you to send for a copy today.

Your Gurney-Oxford Bought NOW Means Money Saved

Last year we burst all the bonds of tradition in the stove world and advertised our stove prices as **fixed by the factory**, so every buyer knew the lowest set price, without having to worry and dicker and bargain. Our Plan saved stove buyers thousands and thousands of dollars. This year we are doing the same thing, we are allowing 100 days for trial for satisfaction after purchase or

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WINNIPEG

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