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The FARM and RANCH REVIEW

AND THE COUNTRY HOME
THE MIDDLE WEST FAMILY MAGAZINE
Published on the 5th. and 20th. of Each Month

Volume XIV.

CALGARY January 5, 1918 CANADA

Number 1



GROUP OF GRADE ABERDEEN-ANGUS COWS USED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF BABY BEEF, THE KIND THAT ALWAYS TOP THE CHICAGO MARKET
PHOTO FROM MR. KENNETH McGREGOR, BRANDON, MANITOBA—SEE ARTICLE IN THIS ISSUE ON ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

MAXWELL

Most Miles per Gallon Most Miles on Tires

Everything That Counts for Your Profit and for the Future of Your Family Is Moving at Motor-Car Pace and Radius

You can't shut your eyes to that. Are you going to stick to horse-pace, one-fifth the pace of motor cars, and to horse-radius, one-fifth the radius of motor cars?

Are you content to see others seize the golden chances that are offered now and the untold chances that are coming in the next few months? Or will you join your neighbors who are moving at motor-car pace?

A little delay now may have results that all your future cannot repair.

Take this up now. Be fair to yourself, to your girls and boys, to your wife. Look into the changes of the last few months which have placed the whole question of motor-car service vs.

horse service in an entirely new light. We say—

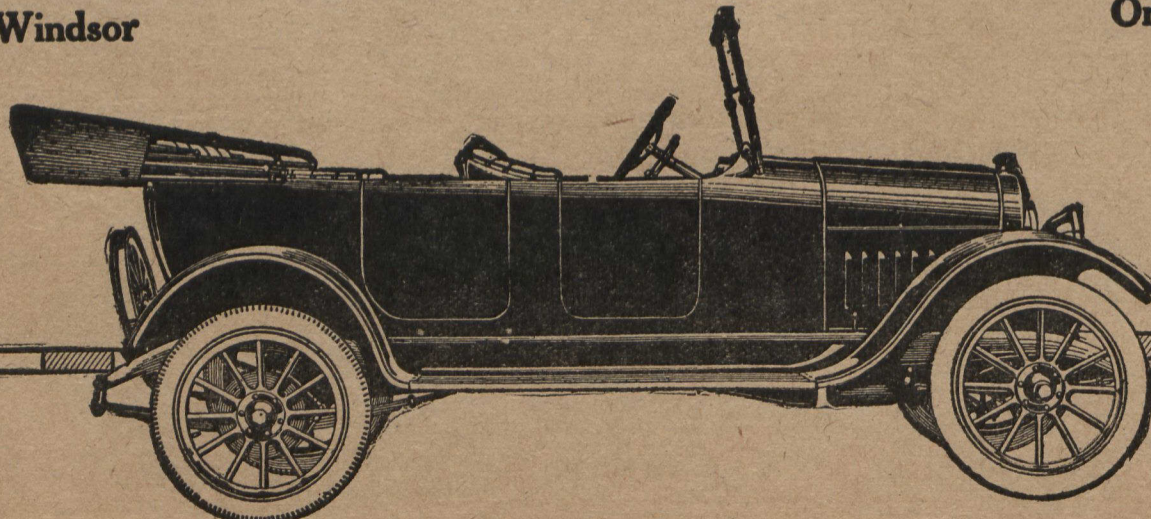
1. Motor cars are now cheaper to use than horses for all work which a motor car can do.
2. Of all the motor cars giving maximum service the one that costs least to run and use is the Maxwell.

That ought to make you think. We don't expect you to act on it until we have proved it to you. We can prove it to you. For the sake of your own work and profits, for the sake of your girls and boys and wife, take this up now. Send us a letter today. Make your decision while these cars of greatest efficiency and economy are still procurable. We will send you the name and address of the nearest Maxwell dealer.

*Touring Car \$1045; Roadster \$1045; Touring Car with Winter Top \$1200
Roadster with Winter Top \$1165; Berline \$1670; Sedan \$1670; F.O.B. Windsor*

Write Today for Catalog *RV*

Maxwell Motor Company of Canada, Limited
Windsor Ontario



Hog Prices 12 Months Hence

Canada and the United States are asked to increase their hog production as greatly as possible in order to help meet the grave shortage of meat in Great Britain, France and Italy.

The shortage in Europe is the best guarantee of the stability of the hog market during the next twelve months. There are 115,000,000 fewer stock animals in the herds of Europe than before the war. The hog shortage alone is 32,425,000 animals—about ten times the total number of hogs in Canada to-day.

In the United States, there are to-day ten per cent. less live hogs than there were a year ago. Further, the American Packers' cellars have never been so bare of hog products at the inception of a winter packing season as this year. During October, 31,000,000 pounds of meat were taken out of Chicago warehouses alone, and a similar raid was made at other points.

Hog Receipts Decreasing

Another indication of the decrease in hog production is in the receipts of hogs at Stock Yards in the United States:—

To the end of October, 1916, they were 33,035,831 hogs.

To the end of October, 1917, they were 28,314,598 hogs.

This shows the great decrease in 1917 of 4,721,233 hogs.

Taking the month of October alone the receipts in 1916 were 3,592,016 hogs. For the month of October, 1917, the receipts were 2,498,244 hogs. This shows a decrease of 1,093,772 hogs for the last month for which we have figures.

In Canada, the receipts at Stock Yards from the first of January to the end of November, 1916, were 998,131 hogs. For the same period in 1917, the receipts were 868,196 hogs. This shows a decrease in Canada of 129,935 hogs.

While the supply of hogs in Europe and America has been rapidly decreasing, the consumption of bacon and hams overseas has in-

creased enormously since the beginning of the war. Here is the statement of the British Imports:—

In 1913 they were	638,000,000 lbs.
In 1914 they were	664,000,000 "
In 1915 they were	896,000,000 "
In 1916 they were	1,006,000,000 "

With the enormous shortage of hogs and other stock animals in Europe, and a marked decrease in the number of live hogs in North America, there appears to be no reason why there should not be high prices and a stable market for hogs during the next twelve months and longer.

Government Action

The Government's announcement of control and limitation of Packers' Profits will establish confidence and further stabilize the hog market. The official announcement in brief is as follows:

"1. No packer shall be entitled to a profit of more than 2 per cent. of his total annual turnover, that is his total sales during any one year.

"2. If the 2 per cent. on annual turnover exceeds 7 per cent. on the actual capital invested in the business, the profits shall be further restricted as follows:

"(a) Up to 7 per cent. on capital the packer may retain the profits.

"(b) If the profits exceed 7 per cent. and do not exceed 15 per cent. one-half of the profits in excess of 7 per cent. shall belong to the packer and one-half to the Government.

"(c) All profits in excess of 15 per cent. shall belong to the Government."

United States Action

In addition to the action of the Dominion Government, Herbert Hoover, the United States Food Controller, states in a Government Bulletin:—

"I therefore wish to make this positive statement: that, so far as the United States Food Administration is able, through its influence on the purchase of pork and its products for exportation, it will do all within its power to see that prices of pork are

maintained in a ratio to feed prices that will cover not only costs of production, but proper remuneration to the producer.

"By a system of license control of manufacturers and distributors the Food Administration will further help the producers. This system will tend toward the abolition of speculation, the punishment of profiteering, and the assurance that the consumer receives the product at a fair ratio of the producer's price, and that, vice versa, the producer receives a fair interpretation of the consumer's payment."

This decision of the United States Government to support the American hog market will have a stabilizing effect on the Canadian hog market, because whatever influences the American live stock market will act to pretty nearly the same extent on the Canadian market.

The action of the Dominion and United States Governments, considered in association with the figures showing the tremendous decline in the European and American hog production, and the figures showing the vast increase in British ham and bacon imports since the war, establishes confidence in the stability of the hog market for the next year.

Save the Young Sows

Young sows which are slaughtered now only produce about 150 lbs. of meat per sow. By breeding them, many times that quantity of meat can be produced ready for market in ten to twelve months. Every pound of pork that can be raised will be needed.

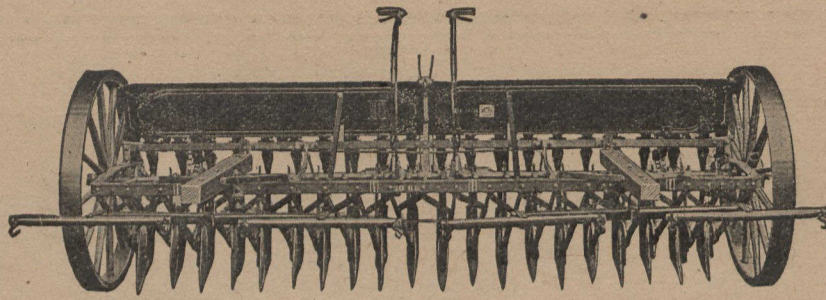
Bacon is a military necessity. It is the most compact form in which meat can be supplied to the armies. It is about 50 per cent. fat, and fat is worth twice as much as starch as a producer of energy and stamina.

Bacon is the great "fighting" food. The armies of the Allies must be supplied with hundreds of millions of pounds of it, and they look to Canada and the United States to supply it. That means a tremendous increase in hog production in 1918 is a vital necessity.

Dominion of Canada Department of Agriculture

**LIVE STOCK BRANCH
OTTAWA**

Hand
Lift



Power
Lift

U.G.G. Seed Drills

In the U.G.G. Drill—whether shoe, single disc or double disc—you will find these features; perfect distribution of seed—lightness of draft a power device by which the lifting is done by the horses or engines. These drills are strong in every part. They are constructed so that they will do your work in a way which is absolutely satisfactory.

EVEN DISTRIBUTION

The fluted feed on the U.G.G. Drill will sow any quantity of any kind of grain from minimum to maximum, without extra parts, such as reducers, or changes of gears. The operator sets the indicating lever for the quantity he wants to sow and the distributor does the rest. The feed rod is in two parts, each run by a separate chain (which has a tightener) insuring even distribution at all times—and if necessary one gang can be raised and one used when finishing a field or in a narrow piece of ground. The feed automatically throws out of gear when discs are raised.

SEED ROWS ALWAYS EVENLY SPACED

The boots on the single disc machine are set very low, and have adjustable brace attached to the main bar. By loosening two bolts, discs can be adjusted quickly to even spacing, and to set squarely beneath feed run. The scraper on single disc can be moved up off the disc when not needed. U.G.G. Drills have their discs set at just the right angle for good penetration without increasing the draft. Great care has been taken in the construction of the double disc shoes to have the blades held in the proper position. These blades fit tight in front at all times. The seed is dropped into a wide opening at the proper depth, which insures a good seed bed. Single and double disc drag bars and shoes are interchangeable and can be fitted to any of our drills.

LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT

The frame of this drill is made of stiff angle steel, reinforced by heavy truss rods and crossbars, making it very strong and rigid. It is in this rigid frame—which will not spring—that the main lightness of draft lies. Another point is the bearings, (on the disc styles). These bearings are dirt proof, easy running, and have a perfect oiling system. U.G.G. Bearings that have sown 500 acres with but one oiling show practically no wear.

EXTENSION HOPPERS

Excellent where oats are being sown, and also where drills are used in connection with tractors as these extensions practically double the contents of the seed box. They are not included on U.G.G. Horse Drills, but are part of the regular equipment on the engine drills. We can also supply press wheel attachments, and grass seed attachments.

DOUBLE TRUSSED SEED BOX CAN'T SAG. The trussing is so placed that it prevents sagging, and so that feed shaft and axle cannot get out of alignment.

OUR STOCKS OF THESE DRILLS are being put into our warehouses at the present time. We anticipate many early orders. The coupon here will bring you all information regarding the style you are figuring on buying.

Opening of SASKATOON Office and Warehouse

We will now carry a full stock of farm implements and supplies at SASKATOON.

HORSE OR TRACTOR POWER LIFTING DEVICE

The U.G.G. Drill is the only one on the market having a power lifting device. Its construction is very simple and not only gives a power lift, but also a power pressure. This feature is a big labor-saver when the drill is used with horses but its full benefit is derived by the use of the drill with an engine. In the latter case, the drill is operated entirely with cords by the man on the tractor. The machine does not have to be stopped in order to raise or lower one or both levers. This means the operator is in full control of his team or tractor at all times.

ASK ABOUT THEM

LIVESTOCK

Handled on Commission for Associations or individuals, at our stock yard office at Calgary, Edmonton and Winnipeg.

USE THE
COUPON

United Grain Growers, Ltd.

WINNIPEG, CALGARY, REGINA, SASKATOON

Please send me full information, and prices of your seed drills. I expect to buy one of the _____ style.

Name _____

Address _____

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

Winnipeg Calgary Saskatoon Regina

This Company is an amalgamation of Alberta Farmers' Co-Operative Elevator Company, Ltd. and The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Farm and Ranch Review

Volume XIV.

CALGARY January 5, 1918 CANADA

Number 1

FARM AND RANCH REVIEW

Published on the 5th and 20th of Each Month

M. D. GEDDES,
Managing Editor.

ANNIE A. GENGE,
Editor Home Department

EDITORIAL

We cordially invite farmers to write us on any agricultural or economic subject. We ask our correspondents to bear in mind the following rules:

1. Contributions sent to us should not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns.
2. Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. In every case the full name and Post Office address must be given, but need not be used if so desired.
3. The regular rate paid for practical articles accepted by us is ten cents per inch printed matter, unless special arrangements have been made.
4. Manuscript rejected by us will be returned to sender if self-addressed and stamped envelope accompanies the communication.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

1. Subscription Price:

Canada and Great Britain, \$1.00 per year.
United States and Foreign, \$1.50 per year.

2. Change of Address:

When requesting a change of address, the former as well as the present address should be given; otherwise the alteration cannot be made.

3. Remittances:

Remittances should be sent either by Express Order, Postal Note, Money Order or Registered Letter. When sending renewals please sign exactly as name appears on address label to prevent mistakes.

Remember we do not employ any travelling subscription canvassers, so please remit direct to the Office.

L. C. WEST,
Circulation Manager.

ADVERTISING

Advertising Rates, 16 cents per Agate Line, or \$2.24 per Inch Each Insertion

Special Live Stock and Poultry Rates on Application.

Copy of advertising should reach us before the 1st or 15th of each month. Changes and cancellations must reach us ten days before publication dates, i.e., 5th and 20th.

ALEX. STEWART,
Advertising Manager.

Editorial and Business Offices:
Graphic Arts Building, Cor. 2nd Ave. and 6th St. W.
CALGARY, CANADA

EDITORIAL

OUR PERSONAL WORD

It is only fitting that in the first issue of a new year we should give our readers some idea of what we have accomplished during the past twelve months and an outline of our programme for the current year.

The year 1917 marked more actual progress in the "Review's" history than any of its predecessors.

The average number of pages in each issue of 1916 was 41 1-6 while in 1917 it was 50 1-6 with a total of 10,544 additional paid inches of advertising last year over the previous one, notwithstanding the fact that our rate was increased 2 cents per agate line at the beginning of 1917. This increase, however, was more than offset by the increase of circulation from practically 21,000 at the end of Dec. 1916 to 30,232 net when our last sworn statement was issued. At no time in our history have our advertisers favored us with so many unsolicited, strong testimonials of the pulling power of the "Review" as during the years just closed. That is the best evidence of increased circulation of the right kind.

The quality of our paper, and quality and extent of its circulation, coupled with the prosperity of the field we cover are our stock in trade and advertising rates are usually fixed on that basis. It, therefore, goes without saying that our increased circulation, and added general efficiency, would forecast some slight advance in advertising rates. This was put into effect at the first of the year so the rate now is 16 cents per agate line while formerly it was 14 cents.

We are pleased to be able to say that never in the history of our paper have so many of our readers forwarded such kindly letters of appreciation as have reached our desk during the past twelve months. Advertisers have expressed appreciation of additional results and general readers agree that improvement along sane lines have been noticeable. This is encouraging and largely helps to offset the exceedingly heavy task imposed on our staff, which owing to war conditions, is smaller than it should be.

In this of course we are co-sufferers with our readers, most of whom have also experienced difficulty owing to the serious dearth of capable help, so that in our endeavor to not only maintain, but improve the general quality of our paper, it has necessitated long hours and a heavy grind.

Making Our Hearts Glad

Another very tangible evidence of satisfaction to the "Review" staff is the large number who when renewing, are paying two and three years in advance.

There could be no better evidence of the holding power of the "Review" than this fact. We did not look for such a high mark of appreciation and here wish to publicly thank all those who have so kindly favored us. Our subscribers are human so consequently there are some who are thoughtless and delay remitting feeling perhaps that the matter of \$1.00 is not important and can be attended to at some more convenient season. To those who are in arrears, a few days or longer, please don't overlook this fact that we are living in an age of conservation so please help us to conserve our staff in releasing them from the necessary duty, in some cases, of forwarding reminding circulars. When released from this work they will be put to the real work of building a still better paper. You who are in arrears have a very vital part to play, namely, the providing of more sinews of war and we look to you with confidence to do your full part well.

The Future

Our future looks brighter than at any time in our history. It is only fitting that such should be the case, when largely owing to the "Awful war cloud which hangs heavy over the entire world" more attention is being paid to agriculture. The "back to the land" movement has received, and is receiving, the greatest impetus that could possibly be given that common-sense propaganda.

We, and the other papers of our class, are today faced with more important duties than at any previous time in the world's history. We sense our responsibility and to the best of our ability intend to "measure up" to the need of the times.

Coupled with the loyal support and helpful suggestions of our many readers we intend to bend our best efforts towards making steady improvement of the most practical kind so feel assured that at the close of the present year our many readers will feel that 1918 has been the "best ever" in the history of the "Review".

A WISE MOVE

The Union Government is to be congratulated on its action concerning the liquor question. Five days after being returned to power the following official announcement was sent out from Ottawa:

"On Dec. 17 the people gave to the government an unmistakable mandate for the vigorous prosecution of the war and for the employment of all the country's energies and resources necessary to achieve victory. It is essential, and indeed vital, for the efficient conduct of the war that wasteful or unnecessary expenditure should be prohibited and that all articles capable of being utilized as food should be conserved. It is beyond question that the use of liquor affects adversely the realization of this purpose.

The Regulations

"The subject has been under consideration by the war committee of the cabinet and the following conclusions have been reached:

"(1) Any liquor or beverage containing more than 2½ per cent. alcohol shall be regarded as intoxicating liquor.

"(2) The importation of intoxicating liquor into Canada is prohibited on and after December 24, 1917, unless it shall have been actually purchased on or before that date for importation into Canada, and unless, having been so purchased, it is imported into Canada not later than the 31st day of January, 1918. The final determination upon any question respecting such purchase shall rest with the minister of customs. This regulation shall not apply to importations for medicinal, sacramental, manufacturing or chemical purposes.

Dry Legislation

"(3) The transportation of liquor into any part of Canada wherein the sale of intoxicating liquor is illegal will be prohibited on and after April 1, 1918.

"(4) The manufacture of intoxicating liquor within Canada will be prohibited on and after a date to be determined upon further investigation and consideration of the actual conditions of the industry.

"The regulations to carry into effect the other provisions above-mentioned are being prepared and as soon as approved they will be enacted under the provisions of the War Measures Act.

"The foregoing provisions shall remain in force during the war and for twelve months after the conclusion of peace."

This came as a splendid Christmas gift to the Canadian people and under our conditions could not have been possible with party government in power. It is a real evidence what Union Government can do. More power to them.

Few of us have much idea of the pernicious effect of alcohol on the complex mechanism of the human being, physical, mental and moral.

Reginald Aldworth Daly, Professor of Geology in Harvard University, writing in the New York Times (a paper not exhibiting any special prejudice in favor of prohibition, but on the contrary, its talk about drink has been unfriendly towards total abstinence and hostile to prohibition) named some of the acts of German officials since the war began and suggested that mild, eternal intoxication is a partial but very real explanation of those unforgettable crimes.

While the effects of steady beer drinking are not as striking as in the case of persons poisoned with whiskey, rum, or absinthe, yet he ventures the hypothesis that life-long drinking of mild beer has been one of the more potent causes for the amazing brutalities of official Germany.

A Noted Authority

He quotes Kraepelin, perhaps the greatest authority on the effects of German beer, as showing that there is no qualitative difference in the physiological effects of beer and spirits so far as the alcohol contents are concerned. Persistent use of beer, a 4 per cent. solution of alcohol, like whiskey a 50 per cent. solution produces a loss of self-control and he declares, that "a man who drinks beer even quite moderately is never quite sober."

Kraepelin says: "The Germanic peoples are the only group who feed alcohol to the babies or very young children of middle and upper classes . . . The child grows to manhood, drinking alcohol and continually handicapped in his development of cerebral, and therefore moral, control. On the other hand, nearly all the alcohol drunk in France and Britain is consumed after the formative years of childhood are past, distinctly lessening the danger of permanent cerebral degeneration. The war policy of France and Britain is being controlled by men who

have not been at all poisoned by alcohol, or at least have been less poisoned than many prominent German officials, who, day in and day out, are kept irritable by the national drink."

Admitting that other factors enter into the fearful problem, Prof. Daly urges that "some part of its solution may be found in the relations of chronic alcoholism to the human soul," and closes his remarkable article by asking: "Was the great Von Moltke right when he said: 'Beer is a far more dangerous enemy to Germany than all the armies of France'?"

The war has taught us the lesson of conservation of food and man-power. It directly is responsible for this move, a long step in the right direction, and it remains for the people of Canada to see to it that when war is over we will not act like a drove of swine and again revel in the mire.

CONSERVATION OF MAN POWER

There are many ways of assisting the allied cause at the present and one of the most

vital is conservation of man power—that is the readjustment of affairs so that a given number can accomplish more than heretofore.

Food is one of the prime essentials of national existence and during abnormal times in particular, any assistance that can be given to help increase food production is of tremendous importance.

In Western Canada, as well as in other parts of our Dominion, there is a real dearth of suitable farm tractors and under present conditions with labor abnormally scarce and high priced the new Union Government, who has already shown its ability to "do things" should step in and remove the 27½ per cent. barrier and help make it possible for western farmers to produce to capacity.

Farmers are capable, willing and patriotic, but give them a fair chance; remove every handicap from all implements required to assist in the production of food and thus help win the war.

A Minimum Price for Hogs in Canada

BY F. N. HALES, ARMSTRONG, B. C.

THANKS to the energetic publicity campaign initiated by the Food Controllers of the United States and Canada, everyone is aware of the need for increased hog production, partly to supply the consumption of bacon for the Allied armies in Europe, and partly to save the civilian population of Great Britain, of France, and of Italy from the consequence of the enormous shrinkage in their stocks of beef and hogs which has inevitably taken place while they have been fighting our battles in Europe.

Let it be acknowledged at once—nay, let it be emphasized with the utmost clearness, that if the people of North America were called upon to supply the food needs of our Allies, whether as to breadstuffs or as to animal fats, free of all charge, such a service would be a very small return for the blood and treasure they have poured out, for the last three years, in the defence of our property and our democratic institutions.

Far from making any such demand, however, they have acquiesced in a system which has enabled both the United States and the Dominion of Canada to grow rich at the expense of the Allied countries—a system clearly inimical to the general welfare, and which will assuredly disappear as soon as the public conscience in North America, fully awake to the necessities of a real alliance, realizes how inconsistent it is to render military aid to our friends in Europe while at the same time we cripple their finances by charging them famine prices for foodstuffs and other war material.

Yes! Great Britain and France need wheat and pork in abundance, and they need them at a reasonable price.

The purpose of this article is to discuss the measures we are taking in Canada to ensure that they shall get bacon in a more generous measure, and at a less ruinous figure than has been the case during 1917. We may as well confine ourselves to the Canadian situation, since although the measures which have been taken by Mr. Hoover to stabilize hog prices are bound to have an indirect effect upon the Canadian market, still the conditions of hog production are completely dissimilar in the two countries.

In the United States, pork is largely a corn product. The supply of pork and its price will normally vary with the supply and price of corn.

In Canada, pork is a small grain product, the supply and price varying normally with the supply and price of wheat, barley, etc.

Mr. Hanna's Campaign

One of the causes of our comparatively small hog production in 1917 has been, by the admission of all authorities, whether farmers, or packers, lack of confidence in the future of the market.

This lack of confidence has two distinct as-

pects. The hog producer has always in the past been at the mercy of the packer, who invariably took advantage of large supplies to hammer the price paid to the farmer without ever giving the benefit of any such scope to the consumers. That is how the packer got rich: by appropriating for himself most of the breeders' profits. No system could be better calculated to check and discourage production.

The producers suffered badly from it. The consumers suffered at least as much. Everybody knew of its existence. No attempt was ever made to change it until recently.

Control of packers' profits has at last become a reality. This measure removes the temptation which the big middlemen never could resist: to bear the live hog market, and to bull the bacon market.

But the harm has been done.

It is the packers who are chiefly responsible for our present small stock of live hogs.

Control of packers' profits is a great step in advance. It will do great work in restoring confidence.

Remains the other aspect. How about prices at the time when the increase from our present stock of females is ready for market?

Some weeks ago the Swine Breeders' Association urged Mr. W. J. Hanna to adopt the policy of a guaranteed minimum price.

Why not, indeed?

A finished hog is just as much a manufactured article as a shell or a ship. A pound of pork is the result of the conversion of so many pounds of raw material (milk, grain or what not). Every farmer knows what it costs him, on the average, in pounds of raw material, to produce a mature hog.

Mr. Hoover's slogan: "A pig is worth more than a shell" sounds more extravagant than it really is. The two things—as finished products, the result of a process of manufacture—can indeed be compared.

Economically speaking, we can discover the cost of production of both. So much raw material, so much labor, and so much time, or interest on capital, go to the making of a mature pig, just as they do in the case of a shell.

But when it comes to securing a supply of these two things, what a difference of method between the minister of militia and the food controller!

In the case of shells, or any other military supply, we all know what happens. A long-term contract is made, at a stated price. Both parties know exactly where they are. The shell-maker knows that when his shells are ready they will be taken off his hands at the price stated, and so,

having freed his business from all elements of uncertainty and speculation, he is able to accept the lowest price which will cover cost and leave him a moderate profit.

It is well known that this very elimination of risk in the production of war material has brought prices down to a level far below what was thought possible in 1914-15.

How About the Hog Producer?

If confidence is all that is required to increase the production of hogs, is it not clear as day that the best way to create confidence is by some form of price-guarantee?

But Mr. Hanna says it cannot be done. The public thinks the farmers are making too much money. The non-farming taxpayers would not stand for any minimum price guarantee.

Let us look into this thing a little closer.

We are urged to vastly increase our production of hogs, and we are deluged with statistics to prove that the world situation being what it is at present, it is practically impossible that prices should not remain steady to firm for a long time to come.

Notoriously it is dangerous to prophecy. Goodness knows we have had a surfeit of prophecy in the last three years. Prophets have fallen into disfavor, and are justly regarded with suspicion. Certain effects will follow certain causes. But before you can confidently predict any given effect, you must be quite sure that you have analyzed all the causes.

A Safe Bet

Is Mr. Hanna so very sure? If he were, he would not be so disinclined to make a safe bet.

If he is so sure that prices will remain steady, with a tendency to rise, would it not be a perfectly safe bet to guarantee a minimum price somewhat below the present quotation?

It has been said that the financial position of the Dominion does not enable the states to shoulder any such liability as the guarantee of a minimum price for hogs. A well-known speaker even went so far the other day as to exclaim: "Canada is broke. England is broke," and so on. He said, too: "Raise hogs, at a profit if you can, but raise them anyhow," or words to that effect.

Apart from the obvious nonsense of saying that Canada is broke, which we can pass over as an "oratorical infelicity," is it not quite clear that, supposing Mr. Hanna's forecast as to the future course of the market to be correct, the liabilities of the state would not in any way be increased through the guarantee of a minimum price for hogs somewhat below the present quotation?

The Creation of Distrust

The lack of harmony between Mr. Hanna's confident predictions and his refusal to back them

by any business undertaking is apparent to the meanest intellect. The Western farmer is not exactly a fool.

Admit that he is ready to do not only his bit, but his utmost to relieve an intolerable situation, he is bound to ask himself: "What is there behind this advertising campaign anyhow?" Himself ready to deal dead square with the rest of the community, he cannot but suspect that the other fellows are trying to shift on to his shoulders a burden which ought to be borne by all.

It is the weakness of such appeals to patriotism on a purely voluntary basis that they may and often do represent an attempt on the part of one section to take advantage of the superior conscientiousness of some other section.

Patriotism in production has to be put on a business basis, just as military service has been organized by conscription. Instead of creating confidence, the refusal to guarantee minimum prices, taken in conjunction with confident forecasts of a steady market, cuts at the very root of all confidence.

The Theory of the Minimum Price

The economists tell us that the price of any article includes three main elements: cost of production, profit, and insurance against risk. Everybody knows what a vast range of variation there is in this cost factor.

Reduce the risk, and you can reduce the price, still make a decent profit and stay in business. Any method that tends to reduce the risk will in the long run tend to increase the supply and to reduce the price the public has got to pay.

How does this affect hogs and bacon?

I suppose it will be admitted that the price we get for live hogs today exceeds cost of production by a pretty wide margin. I don't believe any farmer will contradict the statement that, had we been sure twelve months ago that the price would be what it is today, we would have bred and fattened a good many more pigs.

We were afraid of the risk. The present price, in so far as it exceeds cost of production, includes a fairly big charge for insurance against risk of loss.

Now everybody knows that if every small business had to carry its own fire insurance on its own back, there would in course of time be universal bankruptcy—or reorganization.

That is precisely the position of hog producers. We cannot control the market in any way. We cannot make contracts with packers for future delivery. When the stuff is ready, it has got to be sold. We must be very careful, if we are to avoid loss, to limit the supply as much as possible. For that is our only safeguard.

We do not gain in the long run, and the public has to pay through the nose. It is always the consuming public, in the long run, that has to pay insurance charges. If it fails to do so, for any length of time, the business, whatever it is, has to close down, and the supplies stop.

Corporate Insurance

But imagine a more rational, a businesslike state of affairs, in which we are no longer compelled, each man separately, to carry his own insurance.

Losses disappear. What is more important, the fear of loss vanishes also.

Under the present system, each farmer has to carry his own insurance against risk.

If each business as before stated had to carry its own insurance, there would either be universal bankruptcy or reorganization.

Reorganization takes the form of spreading individual risks over the whole community.

This results in a great saving of insurance premiums.

The cost of insurance is always transferred to the consumer, in the shape of a certain percentage of the cost price of the article.

These remarks, applied to the case of hog production, show that any system whereby the individual risks are spread over the whole community as by national or corporate insurance against risk of loss, must tend to reduce the cost of bacon the consumer.

Glut Is the Parent of Famine

Strip off sentimental blabber, and everyone knows that economic life has to be carried on somehow; the consumer has got to pay back in the price of the product all that has gone to the making of it. Otherwise the supply will stop.

We all know that Glut is the parent of Famine, that too much food at too low a price one year results in too little food and at too high a price the following season.

On the average, it does not pay the consumer to be able to buy his food below cost.

Now, in ordinary peace times, it does not matter so very much if the pendulum swings too far one year, and as a consequence swings back equally far the following year. But now, in the critical hour, when all our forces have to be so nicely balanced that nothing is wasted, nothing is lost, and chance must be everywhere eliminated, we must be specially careful to guard against these swings of the pendulum, partly because their results might be disastrous, partly because their very existence is a proof that the social-economic machine is out of gear, and consequently incapable of developing full power at the belt.

If Hanna's Predictions Failed

Suppose Mr. Hanna's forecast as to prices were to fail, and a large increase in pork production had to be marketed at a loss to the producers in 1918. What would be the effect the following year? Why, naturally, in 1919 the supply would fall to vanishing point, and prices would



These Pigs were farrowed April, 1917, and largely fed on rape in summer, then white turnips when rape was finished—scarcely any grain had been fed up to the time photo was taken

soar to heights undreamed of, and nothing on earth could prevent these national calamities except a belated adoption of the minimum guaranteed price policy.

Think a little closer, and you will see still more. It may not be true to say that, in times of cereal abundance, pigs are man's chief competitor for breadstuffs, but this is strictly true in times of cereal scarcity,

If a finished hog is worth less in the market than the grain material that went to make him, there has clearly been a sad lack of coordination. There was in fact a keener demand for the grain as human food than there was for pork. That hog should never have been allowed to live and eat up stocks needed for human food. The Prussian food controller would have taken the sternest measures against him, and would have ordered him slaughtered at birth.

This price balance: (value of hog in one scale—value of cereal or other possible human food in the other) is the only instrument of precision we possess to help in determining what proportion of our total stock of grain should be consumed by men direct, and what proportion should be turned into animal fats. If the hog price scale outweighs the other, proof is afforded at once of an excess of hogs, which ought never have been allowed to occur.

The Pork-Price—Food-Price Balance

This simple principle, once clearly grasped, provides an immediate answer to such advise as

that given lately by Dr. Rutherford, who wants us to produce hogs anyhow, if necessary at a loss.

Plainly we must not produce them at a loss; indeed, some system of control has to be devised to prevent us from producing them at a loss, since if we do so, it is only because we are using up in the production of animal fats some part of the total stock of breadstuffs which would have been put to more efficient and beneficial use in direct consumption.

This principle of the economic balance does even more. It binds together all the converging arguments in favor of a minimum guaranteed price.

1. We have seen that assumption by the state of the insurance against risk of loss must tend to increase supplies up to the point where price equals cost of production. To attain this goal is surely in the interests of the nation at large and of our Allies. It is equally in the interests of the farmers.

2. We have just shewn that a loss on maturing hogs is not merely the producer's funeral, as Mr. Hanna and the public seem to believe. It is everybody's funeral. In these times, it is an Allied calamity. It must be prevented at all costs.

But if that is admitted, as on reflection everybody must admit, the last argument against a minimum price falls to the ground. There can be no possible fear of saddling the public with an indefinite liability through the guarantee of cost of production. Or rather, it is a liability that could not, under any circumstances, mature. Since the Food Controller would be bound, in Canada

just as he does in Germany, to control the hog population in such a way that it does not press upon the means of subsistence of human beings.

The Food Controller must devise a system of checks which will effectually prevent the Pork-price—Food-price Balance from tipping the wrong way.

This article opened with the emphatic acknowledgment of our obligation as a state to supply our Allies with food in greater abundance than hitherto and at a much lower price.

We then pointed out that, so far as Canada is concerned, supply and price of hogs is governed by supply and price of small grains.

Mr. Hanna's hog production campaign looks twelve months ahead. Why does he not take immediate steps to bring about such an increase in grain production as will make increased pork production possible in Canada? Surely that is the first problem to tackle.

Come, Mr. Hanna, let us not do things by halves. Let us become, all at once, as sternly logical as the Prussians have been since Frederick the Great. A guaranteed minimum price for hogs implies a guaranteed minimum price for grain, before the crop is in the ground, and a state-controlled supply of labor and machinery.

And if Canada does not feel strong enough to shoulder the financial risk alone, let her re-insure with our Allies. They are ready to do business. They are waiting for us to make the proposal. Let us make it without another day's delay.

An American Expert on Canada

In order that he might have first-hand knowledge of conditions and prospects in Western Canada, the editor of "The Economist," a financial paper published at Chicago, recently made a trip through the western provinces. We reprint below his article on "Our Northern Neighbor," which appeared in "The Economist" of October 20th. Such an article must carry conviction where the opinions of a Canadian might be discounted.

OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBOR

The Giant of the North stretches his thirty-seven hundred miles from Atlantic to Pacific and groans under his own weight of wealth, actual and potential. He is getting self-conscious and is lifting his head for recognition as among the great of the earth. Canada deserves unstinted praise for its part in the present war, and despite the large number of cripples on the streets of the cities courage and purpose are at a high pitch. The Canadians are game. And their loyalty to the home government is among the marvels of the time. Any suggestion of faltering in that loyalty appears to be unknown in the Dominion of Canada. The primary reason for this is not in the undoubted excellence of the government of Great Britain but in the fact that the Canadian people are left to manage their own affairs. "We are the freest people on earth," is an expression one frequently hears from the lips of men who know what the other governments are. As to the provinces, they remind one of the states of this country, but they appear to have their local affairs almost exclusively in their own hands. The theory of self-government is perhaps as well carried out in Canada as in any part of the world. But in respect to the whole Dominion there is an amount of intelligent study of resources and opportunities that perhaps does not exist anywhere else. Corporations, individuals, government officials, are constantly exploring, mapping, and inviting mankind to come and see. Many are coming to stay, as one knows from the migration out of the United States.

The great potencies are the quality of the English race, particularly as expressed in British rule, an enterprising government of the Dominion itself and the railroad companies, notably the Canadian Pacific, which, to use its own expression, "spans the earth" with its eighteen thousand miles of road and its many steamships. These forces act in concert and find lines of effort in all sorts of subordinate departments and bureaus which have in hand irrigation, the opening of new areas, colonization and enlistment of capital. Study of the whole is dominant, for the people seem to have grasped the idea that their own individual prosperity is involved in the common weal. The banking system is one of the most powerful means of promotion and safeguards against misfortune. Americans have admired this system these many years and some of its principles are embodied in our federal reserve plan. These banks appear to get closer to the people than those of other countries. A liberal policy is followed in the establishment of branch banks. One finds hardly a hamlet without a representative of one of these well-known institutions, usually housed in a building commanding respect by its architecture, though all about it may be the crudeness of a new country. The greatest advantage of this branch system over that of individual institutions such as we have in the United States is in the name and the known solvency of the parent institution.

Land and Its Products

With Chicago men of affairs, particularly those of the Board of Trade, the time has long gone by for considering Canada so boreal as to be forbidding or an uninviting field for enterprise. The wheat of Canada is

among the best raised in the world, and lands eleven hundred miles north of this city yield the cereal liberally. The mention of the fifty-ninth parallel to one familiar with the wheat trade does not chill him. Then there are climatic conditions which soften temperature in areas far north. In Vancouver temperatures as low as 15 in midwinter rarely occur, and that city and its neighbor, Victoria, as places of residence are extremely inviting. Far inland the chinook comes in winter to ease the cold weather. We, therefore, should not apply the Medicine Hat test to everything in the Dominion. One cannot yet say how great is the area of arable land in the Dominion, for there are large sections which have not yet been opened and the quality of which is a matter for further investigation. The statement has been made that of the 3,700,000 square miles of Canada only 440,000 square miles is fit for farming. This, however, excludes grazing lands and other areas which will unquestionably come in later on. Broadly speaking, the farther north the locality the shorter the season, but the rapidity of growth is something astonishing, unless one remembers that 18 hours of daylight has more effect on a plant than 10 or 12 hours.

It is not, however, considerations of this sort that have caused the great tide of migration to Canada. Only a small percentage of the land capable of yielding wheat and other grains is now sown to them. The capacity for production is demonstrated this year by a yield of 250,000,000 bushels of the major cereal. This places the country well up in the competition for supplying Europe with wheat. Persons not yet old can remember when Canada was negligible. This branch of agriculture is susceptible of expansion to a yield equal to the present magnificent output of the United States. But the price of land is the telling thing with a farmer seeking new fields—\$20 to \$50 per acre, comparing with our \$100 to \$300. This explains why, leaving the old folks at home perhaps, the young men of the farmer's family in the central west will take up land in the Dominion. It matters comparatively little whether the migrant has capital or not. The Canadian Pacific, to which the government originally gave 25,000,000 acres of land, not to mention a considerable amount of cash and some odd railroad lines, sells this newcomer land, taking a small payment down and subsequent payments on something like the Credit Foncier plan. Some opposition has been shown in our western states to this migration. But it appears to be useless. The appeal of cheap land is irresistible to men under certain conditions. . . .

The war has drawn Canada and the United States closer together. As one puts it, "Before the war we were cousins, now we are brothers." Canadians express the profoundest appreciation of what we are doing in the direction of subduing German autocracy. It all looks big to them, and big it is in earnest, but thus far Canada has done what we have not yet done, poured out precious blood without stint. A sign of the co-operation between these two countries is the presence in the States of J. S. Dennis, one of the highest officers of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who has charge of recruiting for the British army in this country. Col. Dennis is a thorough Canadian and has been identified with its interests a lifetime. Particularly in recent years he has specialized on irrigation, and is considered among the first authorities on that subject in the world.

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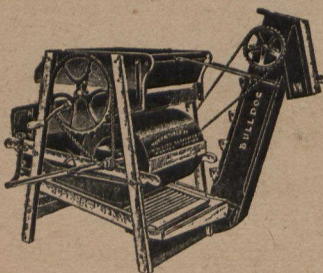
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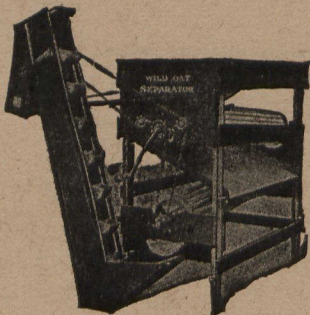
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Livestock

THE 1917 INTERNATIONAL

(By Paul D. Hammett)

Canada's exhibits at the 1917 International Live Stock Exposition, held in Chicago, this year, Dec. 1 to 8, were restricted because of conditions in the Dominion, but even so, stock from Canada made a great showing in several of the classes.

In happier times Canada would have taken the great part she has taken in former shows at Chicago, but now her farmers are entirely too busy preparing for their war duty to spend time in search of ribbons as a general thing.

The show of premier animals of this continent was bigger and better this year than ever before. From the start of the first judging to the exit of the last animal from the judging ring, more superb and perfectly fitted animals passed before the eyes and under the hands of the judges than at any other International and any other show anywhere for that matter.

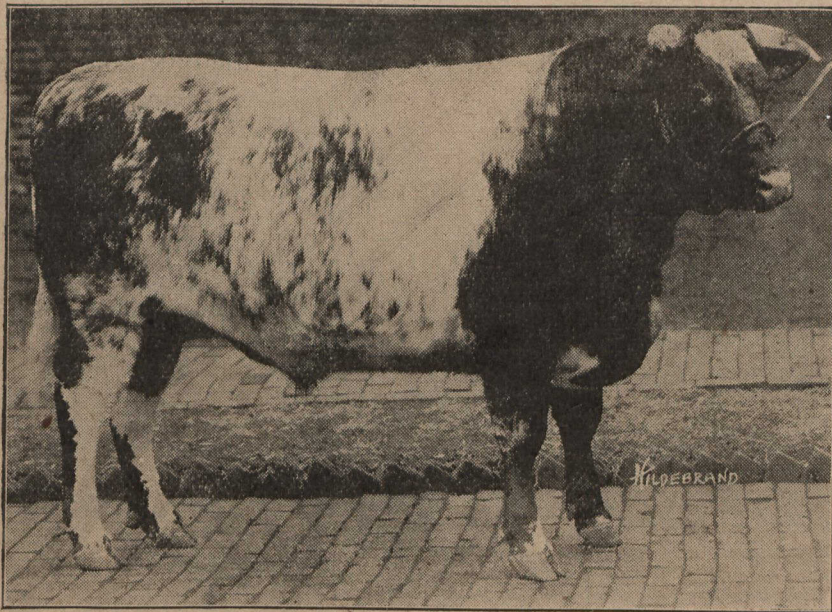
The International this year took on added importance in that the Government designated it as the national

many of the classes men of this country made a clean sweep of the prize money. In others they begrudgingly shared a small share of the prizes with men of the United States. The animals showed more real class and show ring quality than ever before.

Clydesdales

The Clydesdale show at the International, in spite of unsatisfactory shipping conditions, was a magnificent display. There were no entries from this side of the line, but a well-known Canadian Clydesdale man in the person of Wm. Grant, of Regina, was one of the three judges who allocated the honors in the well-filled classes. The massive bay stallion "Diamond," owned by George A. Cluett, Williamstown, Mass., furnished the senior champion. "Solfd Silver," belonging to the Edellyn Farms, Waukegan, Ill., the junior champion.

The three-year-old "Madame Butterfly" belonging to the same breeders was senior champion mare, with the two-year-old "Osceola Duchess" belonging to Cluett, junior champion.



"Merry Monarch," pure-bred Shorthorn. Grand champion steer at the recent International, Chicago. Bred, fitted and exhibited by Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

training camp. Sixteen great cantonments have been established in various parts of the country for the training of young men for their fight against the great autocracy of Europe. The International was to the food producers what the cantonments are to the military forces.

From a purely live stock standpoint, the show never has been excelled. More than 5,000 animals competed for honors and in every class the competition was so close that it required the work of experts to pick the entries which had the few points to swing the balance in their favor.

Among the judges, Canadian expertness in cattle, sheep and horses was recognized and many of the men who picked the winner came from the Dominion. Since the first International the show has been growing in quality and quantity and this year was no exception to the rule. In other years, some classes have been fuller, but one man who has attended each show at Chicago and many in other countries, explained this with the statement: "It merely goes to show the wonderful educational value of the show. Stockmen are fast coming to know that it is useless to send anything other than a perfect animal to the International. Competition is too keen to admit of any animals which do 'not belong,' slipping into the ranks of the ribbon winners.

When it came to the distribution of prizes, Canada made her best showing in the sheep division. In

Percherons

The Percheron exhibit was the best show of the breed ever staged in Chicago, and many Canadian breeders and importers were among the crowd who watched the placing of the ribbons in the various classes of this great breeders' show.

Quite a few of the prize-winners were purchased to come to Canada; mention being made in another part of this issue regarding these transactions.

A special feature, strongly endorsed by the Percheron breeders, and one which ought to find some encouragement on this side of the line, was the moving picture idea which the Breeders' Gazette describes as follows:

"The reels of the Percheron Society of America, showing the blacks and grays in show-ring and furrow, were greeted enthusiastically at the Percheron breeders' banquet were they were shown for the first time. Special artificial lighting was installed in the show pavilion at great cost and moving pictures were taken of the horses both at the night show and in the draft horse classes and parades. It is believed that the presentation of the pictures on the screen will whet the appetite of enterprising farmers and young breeders for the best horses procurable."

Robt. Graham, of Toronto; Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa, and Harry McNair, Chicago, were the judges. The first two are familiar figures at our Western Canadian Fairs.

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Anyone wanting information regarding these horses can write to us direct and either of our men will call on him.

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Shires

Prof. Curtiss and Alex. Galbraith, of Edmonton, Alberta; the latter probably the most practical horse-man on the American continent, were two of the three Shire judges.

While the older classes in this were hardly so well filled as in some of the other breeds, still the younger classes were much larger and of better quality than ever before.

Belgians

To again quote the "Breeder's Gazette," "This is the greatest year for the Belgian Breed in America." It was common comment that no other breed had made such long strides forward in recent years. Quite a few of our Canadian breeders attended the show looking for fresh blood to head their studs, while one of our largest breeders, George Rupp, of Lampman, Sask., had a right good string on exhibit, and made a most highly creditable showing, especially in the two-year-old stallion class, where out of 25 exhibits Rupp's deep ribbed, strong backed roan stood in fourth place. Mr. Rupp also did well in the strong female classes.

He has been a consistent exhibitor at our large Western Canadian Fairs, and it is with genuine satisfaction that the Belgian breeders of Western Canada note his success at the largest and strongest Belgian show on the continent.

Shorthorns

The Shorthorn exponents had one of the most sensational exhibitions of the show and certainly of the breed. Such a galaxy of red, white and roan kings and queens never before have passed before the judges as this year at Chicago, and perhaps the world. This is the general expression of all the old timers who have seen the shows since the inception of the International.

Ten head of the most superbly fitted bulls of the breed answered the call for the class of aged bulls. Judge W. A. Dryden of Brooklyn, Ont., was presented with one of the knottiest problems of his long and extensive experience as a Shorthorn critic when he was called upon to pick the winner. Each animal represented the most approved type and character of the breed and when they were lined up in their section of the ring, most lovers of the breed among the rail birds would have been content to close their eyes and move among the bulls for a short time and lay their hand on one of them as the best. Not so with the Canadian judge for he realized that every bit of expertness of necessity would be called into play and he worked among the animals until he was sure he had settled upon the right one.

Among the other classes fully as much class was shown and one of the sensations of the show was the class of aged cows. An even dozen of fine matrons came into the ring when this class was called and it is safe to say that their betters never have been shown in one ring. Each cow was accompanied by a lusty calf as evidence of profligacy and presented a sight which alone was worth a trip to the show. Mr. Dryden called in his consulting judge, Robert Miller, of Stouffville, Ont., repeatedly and their decisions met with popular favor.

Maxwalton Commander, the magnificent roan bull, heading the herd of F. A. Gillespie of Muskogee, Okla., moved to the head of the aged bulls and was made senior champion, marching forth a short time later to victory in the battle for grand championship. He was forced to beat the rich-coated and deep-meated senior bull calf, Sunrise, in this event, the latter being shown by S. G. Eliason of Montevideo, Minn.

The grand champion bull made his first big show of the season although he was at the International last year and stood well up in his class. He is a roan of wonderful quality and came out to his place in the ring or moved before the judges like a true champion and a sire of courage and pre-

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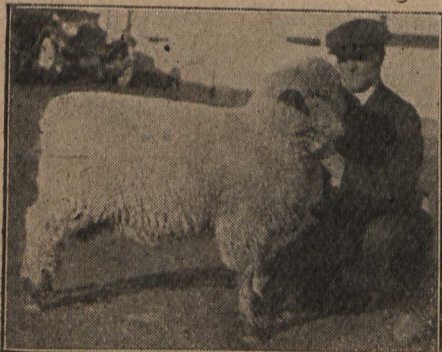
POLAND
CHINA
HOGS



YOUNG
STOCK
Both Sexes
For Sale

J. A. KAESER, Proprietor

MOOSOMIN, SASK.



OXFORD EWES AND LAMBS FOR SALE

I have for sale at the present time a number of bred Oxford Ewes, and Ewe Lambs. These Lambs are the get of my herd ram, the sire of the above lamb shown in this cut and the sire of the 1st and reserve Champion Ewe Lamb and the 1st and Champion Ram Lamb at the Calgary Fat Stock Show, 1917.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS

H. S. CURRIE

WILLOW RIDGE STOCK
FARM

CASTOR ALBERTA

This Ram lamb was bred by me and sold at the recent Association Sale in Calgary, to the Western Stock Ranches, Cluny, for \$125.

DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

PURE-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS are in universal demand in every country in the world,—a fact worth considering if you expect to establish a pure-bred herd or to purchase a bull for the production of commercial cattle.

W. A. DRYDEN, President, BROOKLIN, ONT.

H. M. PETTIT, Secretary, FREEMAN, ONT.

potency. He is just past four years old and his sire is the celebrated champion of champions Avondale, dam Imported Roan Lady 36th. The junior champion Sunrise is by the bull Cornerstone, dam Simplicity 5th.

In the entire bull show competition was of the keenest possible order. In the senior bull class, which furnished the junior champion, second place went to the entry of Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis. This young animal recently sold at the record price of \$17,000 and made a good showing for himself in the class of 31 outstanding specimens.

One Canadian exhibitor who has been seen at all of the more recent International shows said to a representative of The Farm and Ranch Review:

The high quality of the show reflects the prosperity of the breed. I have seen more good animals at the show than at any other, and I know I am not alone in this opinion, for I have talked to many Shorthorn breeders and they are with me in this opinion. This year's show was more of a show for small breeders than ever before. This means that hundreds of land owners are coming to see the folly of constant cropping and are turning to live stock as a means of enriching their soil, and at the same time are doing a patriotic duty for their nation and a wise thing for themselves, for there are many bright years in prospect for producers of meat on this continent."

Canada did not show the champion steer of the show as she has done

Capt. Robson, in speaking of the champion, said to a representative of The Farm and Ranch Review:

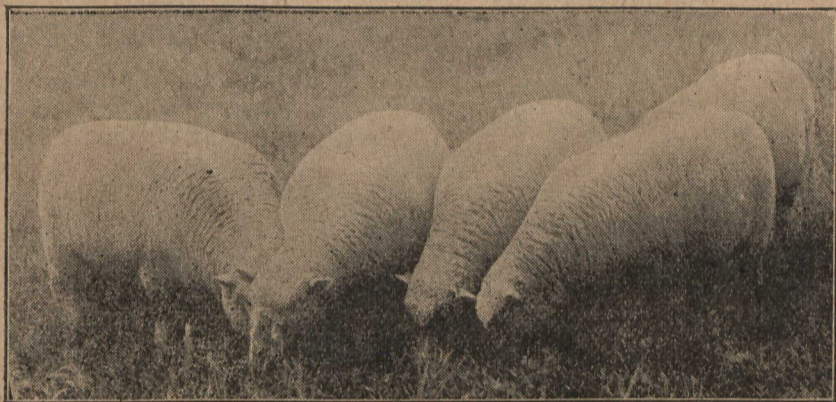
"The champion is a marvellous fellow. He is a wonder for smoothness of covering and depth of flesh, and is in the pink of condition. It may be true that the steer did not carry the thickness over the shoulder of some of the other steers, still he was very uniform and remarkably true over the loin and rump."

"Merry Monarch," a Secret by Lavender Sultan, weighed 1610 pounds in the show ring.

Dean Skinner of Purdue, in speaking of the steer, said: "He was dropped in the summer of 1915 and ran with his dam until snow came. He never had an extra nurse cow and never was pampered. The first winter he was placed in a stall and munched clover hay, corn silage, and received a slight ration of cracked corn, ground oats and a little oil meal.

"The next summer we continued to feed the same grain ration and allowed him to run on blue grass pasture. The first of January, 1917, we increased the grain ration gradually. He was fed twice daily until June 1, and since then has received three feeds daily, consisting of cracked corn, ground oats and a little ground barley. About Sept. 1, cooked rye was fed in the evening, while the amount of corn was decreased gradually.

"For the last six months preceding the show his ration consisted of six to eight bushels of cracked corn,



Pen of yearling Southdown ewes that won at the recent International, Chicago. Owned by Col. Robt. McEwen, of London, Ont.

on former occasions, but she did furnish the judge who picked this superb animal.

"Merry Monarch," a two-year-old pure-bred Shorthorn, and the first pure-bred animal to win this premier honor, was picked early in the show by Capt. T. E. Robson, of Canada. His selection of this steer met with popular approval. The steer was a beauty from both a butcher's and breeder's standpoint. It was shown by Purdue University, of Lafayette, Ind., and won handily in his class in the Shorthorns, where the award was made by W. A. Dryden, of Brooklyn, Ont.

There was strong competition all the way with the grade and cross-bred steers. Capt. Robson acted as judge in this division of the show and found in a grade Hereford calf from Kansas his choice for champion. W. L. Yost, of Kansas City, showed the steer, and many of the rail birds thought him of sufficient quality to have a strong claim for the grand championship honors. But when Capt. Robson had gone over him in the final test he found him lacking somewhat in depth and smoothness of covering as compared with the Shorthorn.

The Yost steer managed to get to the top in the contest by ages, and in so doing beat the Purdue steer. Shorthorn men became alarmed at this change in the situation, but they still played with faith and held the two-year-old champion as their strong card. Capt. Robson then went over the long line of entries and it was then after he had carefully balanced the finer points of the steers and weighed one against the other that he settled the grand championship of 1917.

three to five pounds of ground oats, a light feed of cooked rye, about ten pounds of good corn silage in two feeds and a little clover hay fed once daily. The gains on this steer averaged from forty to sixty pounds a month during the last six months. This steer never was off feed during the last two years and during the entire time he was used in the judging classes of the university."

Herefords

The Hereford adherents wrote another chapter of brilliant achievement into their annals at the show. This year's show of the famous breed of the farms and plains unquestionably represented the supreme efforts of the breeders of this fraternity. It is perfectly safe to state that not an animal not of possible championship order made its appearance in the show ring. It seemed as if there was a mutual understanding among the breeders that they would not show anything which might reflect against the breed.

"Uncle Tom" Clark, who has been superintendent of this division of the show since the first exhibition, said the show represented everything which exponents of the breed sought.

"I have been at the English Royal, and at the Bath and West of England shows, and have followed the progress of the breed during a lifetime, and this is the greatest show the breed has ever made.

"Quality is an outstanding feature of the show, as well as numbers. Breeders have come to know that it is useless to send anything to the International which is not fitted to the finest possible point. There was some mighty highly fitted animals shown, but they stood up well on

A "365" Day Liniment

YOU ARE SAYING TO YOURSELF—
 "If I only knew of something to stop that Backache—help my Rheumatism—cure my Neuralgia, I would send and get it at once."

Get It. Gombault's Caustic Balsam will give you immediate Relief. A Marvelous Human Flesh Healer and a never failing remedy for every known pain that can be relieved or cured by external applications. Thousands testify to the wonderful healing and curing powers of this great French Remedy. A Liniment that will soothe, heal and cure your every day pains, wounds and bruises.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam The Great French Remedy Will Do It

It Helps Nature to Heal and Cure. Penetrates, acts quickly, yet is perfectly harmless. Kills all Germs and prevents Blood Poison. Nothing so good known as an application for Sores, Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Burns, Carbuncles and Swellings.

"I had a bad hand with four running sores on it. The more I doctored the worse it got. I used Caustic Balsam and never needed a doctor after that."
—Ed. Rosenberg, St. Ansgat, Ia.

Mrs. James McKenzie, Edina, Mo., says: "Just ten applications of Caustic Balsam relieved me of goitre. My husband also cured eczema with it, and we use it for corns, bunions, colds, sore throat and pain in the chest."

A Safe, Reliable Remedy for Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Backache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Rheumatism and Stiff Joints. Whenever and wherever a Liniment is needed Caustic Balsam has no Equal.

Dr. Higley, Whitewater, Wis., writes: "I have been using Caustic Balsam for ten years for different ailments. It has never failed me yet."


A liniment that not only heals and cures Human Flesh, but for years the accepted Standard veterinary remedy of the world.

Price, \$1.50 per bottle at all Druggists or sent by us express prepaid. Write for Free Booklet and read what others say.

Cleveland, O. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO. Toronto, Ont.

DOLLAR'S GLYDESDALES

New Importation Just Arrived



In my new importation of nine head from yearlings up, are the get, or carry the blood of such well-known sires as "Royal Favorite", "Lothario", "Scotland's Victor", "Baron's Pride", "Mendel", "Dunure Vintage", "Scotland Yet" and others. These horses have the size, type and constructive horse breeding to back them up. They will head any stud and win in any show ring. I have also on hand a few others, well tried, big, sure horses—the kind required for this Western Country.

WRITE OR CALL—ENQUIRIES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

A. L. DOLLAR - HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA
 STABLES ONE MILE NORTH OF TOWN.

GLYDESDALES - PERCHERONS - ABERDEEN-ANGUS : SHORTHORNS

GLYDESDALES—Just arrived a new importation of pure-bred stallions and mares. The stallions are mostly two and three year olds, of the best of breeding. My mares and fillies will please you.

PERCHERONS—A few two and three year old stallions, sired by my well-known stock and prize-winning stallion "Docteur".


Every horse leaving my barn is backed by a fair and square guarantee.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS AND SHORTHORN BULLS

I have quite a number of really good herd headers on hand, of the best blood lines and lineage. They have the conformation, character, width and depth and beauty of line that go to make the good sire.

Come and see them. My prices are right.

W. W. HUNTER, OLDS, ALTA. **C. & E. LINE
STABLES IN TOWN**

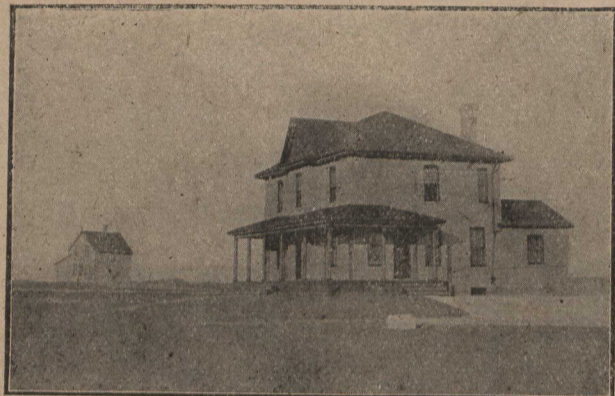


FREE DISTRIBUTION OF TREES BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

ANY FARMER living in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta can procure, FREE OF CHARGE, enough Seedlings and Cuttings of Hardy Forest Trees to establish a good Shelter-Belt around his farm buildings and garden.

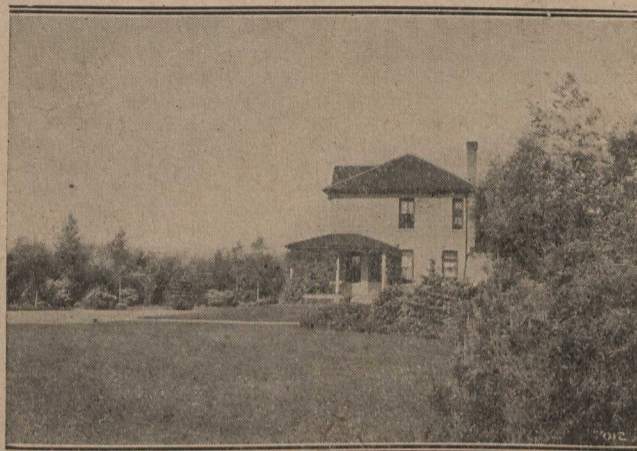
Over thirty-three thousand successful plantations have been established as a result of this distribution.

Already over 38,000,000 trees have been given away free. About 7,000,000 will go out this Spring.



SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE ON NURSERY STATION
AT INDIAN HEAD, 1905

Increase the Value
of YOUR FARM
and Make it More
HOMELIKE by
PLANTING TREES



SAME PLACE IN 1914

ALL APPLICATIONS for Trees to plant in-1919 must be received BEFORE MARCH 1ST, 1918.

A limited number of EVERGREENS is available for delivery this Spring under special conditions. Evergreens grown in the Nursery have thriven well in all parts of the Canadian West in the past ten years, proving their suitability for prairie planting.

ALL APPLICATIONS AND ENQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADRESSED TO

Write for Bulletins on Tree Planting

NORMAN M. ROSS - NURSERY STATION, INDIAN HEAD, Saskatchewan

their legs, showing that fitters are learning their art well."

"Ardmore," the champion bull of the breed at the 1917 show, sold the following day at the world's record price of \$31,000. The bull was exhibited by W. L. Yost, of Kansas City, Mo. He is by "Bonnie Lad 20th," and is a very low set, thick meated fellow over all parts, very typical of the blood lines which he represents. He is a very dark cherry in color, and barring a little lack of bullishness about the head he is almost faultless.

In the two-year-old bull class, while many breeders agreed with the first two placings, there were, however, strong supporters of the third bull, "Beau Perfection 48th," belonging to the Curtice Cattle Company, Calgary, Alta. This masculine-headed impressive bull, with his great scale and magnificent symmetry, stood at the head of the class for over an hour, but the judge showed an inclination for the soggy, deep-bodied kind, with all the fat they could carry. Colonel Curtice also showed a number of females and younger animals.

There were over 59 exhibitors and 400 animals entered in the Hereford classes, with from 20 to 45 in each class. It was a hard pull for the Calgary herd, going over 1700 miles to a show ring as they did.

The company showed a seven-weeks-old Hereford calf that was the sensation of the show. It was the youngest animal ever exhibited at the International. This calf is a marvel of quality, and almost a freak for depth and thickness. He was sired by Beau Donald and his dam was a two-year-old Beau Perfection cow. Mr. Curtice says that he was offered \$1,000 for the calf almost every day that he was in Chicago, and one bidder offered him \$5,000 for the calf with his mother. The "Breeder's Gazette" states in connection with this calf:

"Alberta sent a six-weeks-old Beau Donald and the picture stirred

EAST WEST NORTH SOUTH

Wherever the hum of the threshing machine is heard, there the GARDEN CITY FEEDER HAS BEEN DOING ITS BIT towards the success of the ALLIES, by eliminating the troubles of threshermen and CONSERVING the grain of the growers.

A small machine, but a giant in usefulness and ability to lighten the burden of the farmer, as is proved by the universal satisfaction which it gives, and the increasing and insistent demand by the grain growers, that the machine which does their threshing MUST be equipped with a GARDEN CITY FEEDER.

We thank the farmers of Canada for the patronage bestowed upon us, and shall continue to do our utmost to give you the BEST POSSIBLE SERVICE and VALUE IN FULL for every dollar expended for our machine.

Wishing you a Happy and Prosperous New Year,
We are respectfully yours,

THE GARDEN CITY FEEDER CO. LIMITED

REGINA - - SASKATCHEWAN

BRANCHES:

BRUCE DAVISON CO.

BRANDON, MAN.

MART McMAHON

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

W. S. MUNROE CO.

CALGARY ALTA.

the farthest-back memories of the veterans; here was the youngest show calf ever seen in this area led by the exhibitor who is the oldest of them all in point of continuous attendance with his show herd."

Several flattering offers were also made on the Beau Perfection bull, but Mr. Curtice declined to entertain any of them.

Aberdeen-Angus

The Aberdeen-Angus show was a contest between the best matched herds of the country. They all came to the big show after a succession of winnings at the state fairs and every animal shown had a long string of purple ribbons at his stall. In the aged bull class the show did not come up to former years in numbers but the class of the entries put the show far and away ahead of other performances.

The choice of Broadus Norwood 3rd, shown by A. S. Cecil & Sons of Muncie, Ind., for the champion of the breed was a popular one. The animal has demonstrated on more than one occasion that he is one fitted to stand at the head of his line. Aged cows were a star attraction of the exhibition and the first prize went to a Cecil entry, Hillsdale Pride 3rd, a three-year-old.

Robert McEwen, of London, Ont., had the easiest possible sailing in his field of Southdown sheep, winning at will. Some strong animals were shown by exhibitors from the States but nothing approached in quality the McEwan entries. He won first in the class of rams 1 year old and under two, first in the ewes 1 and under two, first in rams 2 years and over, showed the champion ram, was first in the flocks, and other prizes.

H. M. Lee, of Highgate, Ont., has an easy time among the Lincoln sheep exhibits, taking first in the class of rams 2 and over, first in the rams 1 and under 2, second and third in the ram lamb under 1, first, second

and third in the ewes 1 year and under two, showed the champion ram, a yearling, the champion ewe, a yearling, won first and third in the flocks, first and third in the pen of four lambs, and first, second and third on the ewe lambs under 1 year.

SOME OF THE INTERNATIONAL PRIZE WINNERS COMING TO WESTERN CANADA

Some very good stock was purchased at the International, by Western Canadian breeders. The Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for the Province, purchased a high-class Hereford bull for use on the Claresholm Demonstration Farms. He also brought home "Dale Viscount" by "Dale Clarion" by "Double Dale" bred by Pritchard & Sons, Walnut, Iowa, to head his own herd of Shorthorns. This youngster was a well-known prize winner at last Summer's State Fairs, and last year's International. The Minister also purchased a number of good Shorthorn heifers.

J. McD. Davidson, of Coaldale, Alberta, brought home the fifth prize junior yearling Hereford bull "Kleberg Lad," for which he paid a high price.

In Clydesdales, Alex. Galbraith & Sons, Edmonton, purchased twelve

said that it is time for optimism, not pessimism, in the horse business; that the breeding of horses has been curtailed materially in the last few years, while the demands on our horse stocks have been greater than ever. Demands for food and for meat animals have reached unprecedented heights. These grain foods, and forage and grain, with which to feed meat animals, must necessarily be produced from the soil; and in tilling the soil efficiently no power unit has yet been developed which would equal the draft horse. He said that he has himself had experience with tractors; that he has owned three, of various kinds, and that none has proved as satisfactory as his Percheron teams. He telephoned to a neighbor this past season, who had bought a tractor, in an attempt to engage this neighbor to do some discing in the orchard. The neighbor replied that he could not come, had work of his own which must be done at once, and that he was even then unable to use his tractor because it was awaiting repairs, and had been waiting for said repair parts for thirty days. Mr. White said his own experiences were similar, and that no breeder need fear that tractors will materially reduce the demand for good draft horses. He urged all breeders to hold fast to their good stock, and exert themselves to produce more



Shorthorn Calf "Tranby Daphne," champion of all breeds in the Fat Stock Classes at the recent Alberta Winter Fair, Calgary. Bred and exhibited by Chas. G. Beeching, Nanton, Alta.

outstanding stallions, and John Timothy, Edmonton, bought the bay two-year-old, "Scotland's Maid" 19037, for \$330.

In Percherons, Brice H. Bunny, Dorothy, Alberta, purchased two "Carnot" colts from W. S. Corsa, Whitehall, Ill. One of them, the black six-year-old "Carmoise" 92769, weighs 2280 lbs.

His sire was valued at \$4,000 and this horse stood sixth in the open aged class at this show.

The same purchaser also bought a good three-year-old grey, weighing 1940 lbs.

W. H. Devine, Calgary, the well-known Percheron man, brought home three carloads of high-class stallions.

Gavin Jack, Calgary, a member of the firm of Wade & Jack, Live Stock Commission men, bought a string of pure-bred Rambouillets from L. W. Shaw of Pottersburg, O. The sheep were entered in the competition at the show, and after being judged were sold to Mr. Jack. They will be used on his farm for breeding purposes.

ANNUAL MEETING OF PERCHERON SOCIETY OF AMERICA

The annual meeting of the Percheron Society of America, held recently in Chicago, was well attended. President White in his opening address

good Percherons, which will be urgently needed in the future as seed stock from which to build up our ordinary farm horses. He closed by referring to the suggested breeders' shows and expressed the hope that the directors would find it possible to develop these within the coming year. Credit for suggesting the plan goes to W. H. Butler of Sandusky, Ohio.

Secretary Wayne Dinsmore, in his annual report, directed attention to the great growth of the Society in the past seven years. Seven years ago the Society had about 2,850 members and reserve funds around \$34,000.00. In seven years the membership has increased to approximately 9,000 breeders, and the reserve funds, in securities, are now in excess of \$106,000.00. More animals have been recorded in the past seven years than in the entire 34 years preceding, eloquent evidence of the steadily increasing popularity of Percherons.

He reported that in spite of the pessimism prevalent in some quarters, the Society has enjoyed the banner year of its history, having handled more registrations and transfers than in any past year. Ten thousand five hundred and eight registrations were made during the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1917; 10,314 of these were American bred, an increase of 1,410 registrations in American bred animals—or a 15 per cent gain. Import-

THE VESSOT "CHAMPION"
CLEANS AND GRINDS ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

The Vessot "Champion" cleans grain as well as grinds it. The spout that carries the grain to the grinder is made with two sieves, a coarse one above and a fine one below. The coarse sieve catches nails, sticks, and stones, but lets the grain fall through. The fine sieve holds the grain, but takes out all sand and dirt. The grain passes to the grinding plates as clean as grain can be.

No matter what grain is being ground, flax, barley, corn, oats, wheat, rye, buckwheat, screenings, or any kind of feed stuff, it is thoroughly cleaned and ground, fine or coarse as desired.

Vessot grinding plates do such good work that we have found it best to protect our customers by placing our S. V. trademark on all our plates. Look for it when you buy.

A "Champion" grinder does its best work when run by steady power such as is furnished by a Mogul Kerosene Engine. A card or letter to the nearest branch house listed below will bring you full information about both these good machines.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

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WEST—Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.

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CLYDESDALE STALLIONS & MARES

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PERCHERONS - BELGIANS - SHIRES

As a producer of Champions this herd has no superior. My 5-year-old 2250 lb. stallion won First and Grand Championship over all ages at the 1917 Nebraska, South Dakota and Iowa Inter-State Fairs. This is a dependable farm to come to for young stallions to grow into money, mature 2000 and 2200 lb. stallions ready for heavy stand, young registered mares in foal to Champion sires. 60 stallions and 75 mares for sale.

FRED. CHANDLER, R7, CHÂRITON, IOWA. Direct below St. Paul

HEREFORD CATTLE : SUFFOLK HORSES

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE, sired by "Paul Mack" and "Britisher Jr., out of Perfection Fairfax dams.

Some 2-year-old **STALLIONS** for Sale.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

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GIRVIN, SASK ; M. R. FRENG, Manager MIDNAPORE, ALTA.

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Clifford still pays the freight, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta.

A number of Bull Calves for sale, half brothers to "Lord Fairfax 5th," Junior Champion and Reserve Grand Champion at all the Western, 1917, Summer Fairs. All these calves are sired by "Lord Fairfax." Also a number of young heifers. Car loads a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Write,
L. O. CLIFFORD - - - **OSHAWA, ONTARIO**

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GOVERNMENT AND THE
PEOPLE**

Prepared under Strict Government Inspection

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P. BURNS & CO., LIMITED
VANCOUVER CALGARY
EDMONTON

SHAMROCK LARD
SHAMROCK BUTTER
SHAMROCK SAUSAGES
SHAMROCK EGGS

ed animals recorded numbered 194, of which only 64 were imported during the past year. Registrations under the special amendment in force from Dec. 15, 1916, till May, 1, 1917, permitting registration of animals theretofore recorded in minor associations, totalled only 244 head, but 701 cases were rejected.

Nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-two transfer certificates were issued during the past year, and more than 2,000 other transfers passed through the office and were recorded in the certificate of pedigree. The total sales recorded during the year were over 11,000, exceeding even the registrations made, showing conclusively that the trade has been active during the year. Analysis of transfer certificates issued shows the states, in the order of their rank, respecting Percherons purchased, to be Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Indiana, Ohio, North Dakota and Canada. Four hundred and four Percherons were shipped into Canada from the United States during the past year, and the trade will undoubtedly be considerable during the ensuing year. Farmers in Northwest Canada have had three bountiful crops—1915, 1916 and 1917—have received high prices for same, and have an abundance of money with which to make purchases. Furthermore, they have by bitter experience with tractors learned that draft horses are infinitely superior for their work, and are very favorable to Percherons.

In concluding the secretary referred to the enormous exports of horses for war. During the thirty-six months ending August 31, 1917, 939,540 horses, valued at \$199,903,036, and 323,785 mules, valued at 64,202,454, were exported—a total of 1,263,325 animals. Exports are continuing at a rapid rate. No figures have yet been given out regarding the purchase of horses for the United States army, but the number is estimated to be well in excess of 100,000 head, with purchases continuing at a rapid rate.

Before the annual meeting adjourned Mr. Craven, representing the American Red Star Association, which is to horses what the Red Cross is to men, made a few remarks. He urged the conservation of all available horses, and the breeding of all mares of good type and character. He declared that horses are indispensable in war; that the reserve supplies in our allied nations are practically exhausted, and that the supply of suitable horses in America is much lower than horsemen generally realize. His appeal for the work of the Red Star was heartily applauded, and the members went on record in favor of the work which the organization is doing.

In the election of directors, Mr. E. B. White of Virginia, Mr. W. H. Butler of Ohio, and Mr. H. J. McLaughlin of Nebraska, were elected for the ensuing three years.

In the election of officers by the Board of Directors immediately following the stockholders' meeting, Mr. E. B. White was reelected president; W. S. Dunham, now serving as a captain in the United States army, was elected vice-president. Mr. Wayne Dinsmore continues as secretary. Mr. W. S. Corsa was elected to represent the Percheron Society on the National Society of Record Associations.

**MEETING AT THE ALBERTA
AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT
IN INTERESTS OF GREATER
HOG PRODUCTION**

A meeting to consider the best means of encouraging greater hog production was held at the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Dec. 20th. There were in attendance the Minister and officials of the Department and secretaries of agricultural societies tributary to Edmonton.

Mr. H. A. Craig, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, presided. He set out the conditions in the countries of the Allies with respect to meat supplies. Great Britain is curtailing the consumption of meat on account of the reduction of breeding stock, and in certain of the other Allied countries

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**BICKMORE'S
GALL CURE**

—the standard remedy for bruises, cuts, rope burns or any wounds on horses or cattle. Cures collar and saddle galls while the horse works—no lost time. Fine for chapped teats on cows. Heals mange and other skin diseases. Note the work-horse trademark. Accept no other. At your dealer's or direct from us.

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BREEDERS OF
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Registered Suffolk, Oxford, Lincoln, Leicester and Shropshire Rams for sale; also good, young, well-bred breeding ewes for sale. They do not get dried, rusted or haled out. The best kind of live stock for large and quick returns. Buy them now before they go up this Fall.

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JOHN MAURER :: :: OLIVE, ALBERTA.

meat was still scarce and the condition was affecting the efficiency of both civil and military sections of the population. Mr. Craig reported on the conference of Western officials with the Food Controller. He did not hold out any prospect of a guaranteed price but indicated that the packing interests were being brought into control. While he thought prices would remain satisfactory and even quite high for a time, it was chiefly as a duty on the side of the producing part of our population that increased production was to be urged.

The Hon. Mr. Marshall spoke to the meeting. Generally, he said, farmers were urged to produce for the motive of profit, but at this time the farmers were asked to take up increased pork production as a direct and fundamental need and condition to the winning of the war. The feed situation appeared to be improving. The Department had undertaken to distribute screenings in co-operation with the Federal Department, in car lots, to feeders at \$35 per ton, the price of bran and shorts was to be fixed at cost he understood, and would be available at every mill in the country, and these feeds would be important supplements or substitutes for our standard grains such as oats and barley in case the prices of these proved uncertain. The fixing of the price of wheat had limited the operations of

LOVERS OF THOROUGHBRED HORSE MEET

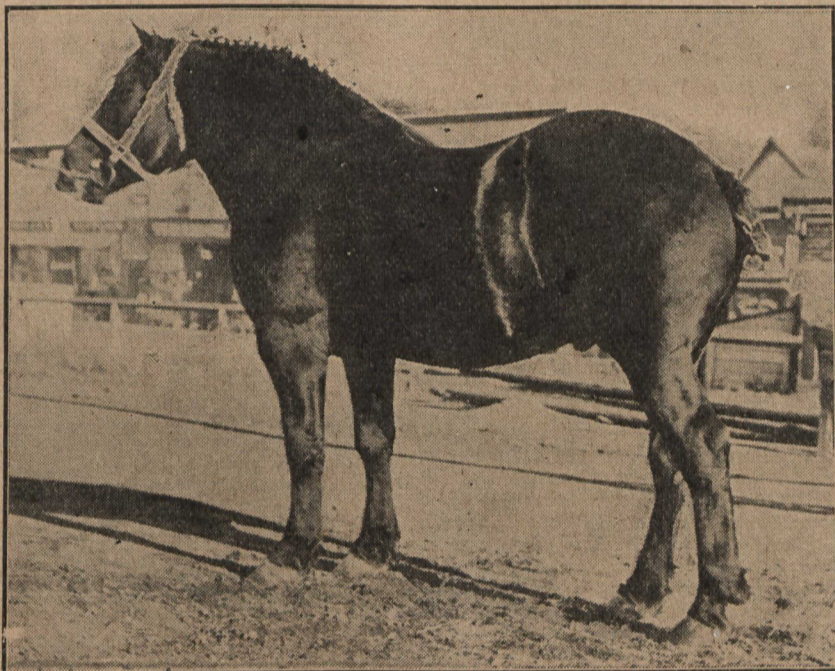
A meeting of those interested in the thoroughbred horse was held in the Exhibition Offices, Victoria Park, Calgary, on Tuesday morning, the 11th of December, 1917, to consider the advisability of forming an association for the purpose of protecting and advancing the interests of the breed.

Amongst those present were: H. G. W. Parker, Maurice J. Carr, A. C. Redford, O. E. Brown, G. Boyd, E. B. Nowers, E. D. Adams (all of Calgary); R. Strollendorff, John Jeffers, W. H. Cochrane (all of Millarville); George Hoadley, Okotoks; R. C. Phillips, Sampson; and John Franklin, Macleod.

Mr. W. H. Cochrane, of Millarville, was elected chairman, and E. D. Adams secretary of the meeting.

The chairman briefly outlined the purpose of calling the meeting, and drew attention to the fact that a similar meeting had been held during the past summer in England as it appeared that if public interest in the thoroughbred and his crosses was not stimulated during the depression caused by the war, it was more than likely that a great many breeders and owners might go out of business.

After the matter had been thoroughly discussed "The Alberta Thoroughbred Horse Association" was



"Habit" excellent type of 3-year-old Percheron Stallion owned by Alex. Galbraith and Son, Edmonton.

the speculators to oats and barley. Mr. Marshall promised all the assistance possible by the Department with respect to the distribution of feed and breeding sows.

W. F. Stevens, Provincial Live Stock Commissioner, gave a detailed discussion of the condition of both European and local meat supplies and production and predicted the rule of high prices for a long time unless transportation services failed. He showed that Denmark, Holland and Ireland were producing less, breeding stock was reduced in Great Britain, vegetable fats were cut off from Italy, Greece and Asia Minor, Australia and South America had never produced a surplus of pork, and Canada and the United States were the chief places in which increases could be secured.

Mr. Stevens outlined what the Department was doing in hog distribution. Grade sows of good type were being purchased at the packing plants and after being bred would be available at cost to those wanting them. A choice of breeds would be possible.

Other speakers included J. S. McCallum, M.L.A., a shipper of hogs who advocated removing the dockage for heavy hogs. T. M. Shaw, of Wetaskiwin, emphasized the need of financing some of the farmers for feed. Many of the secretaries of the agricultural societies said the farmers wanted a guaranteed price, but were prepared to interview members of the societies and canvass for increased breeding stock.

formed. Membership is open to the following:

All breeders of the thoroughbred and others, who, to the satisfaction of the committee, can show that they are interested in the development of the thoroughbred. The committee shall, however, have discretionary power to reject application for membership, subject to an appeal to a general meeting of members of the Association.

Subscription, one dollar, payable 1st day of January yearly.

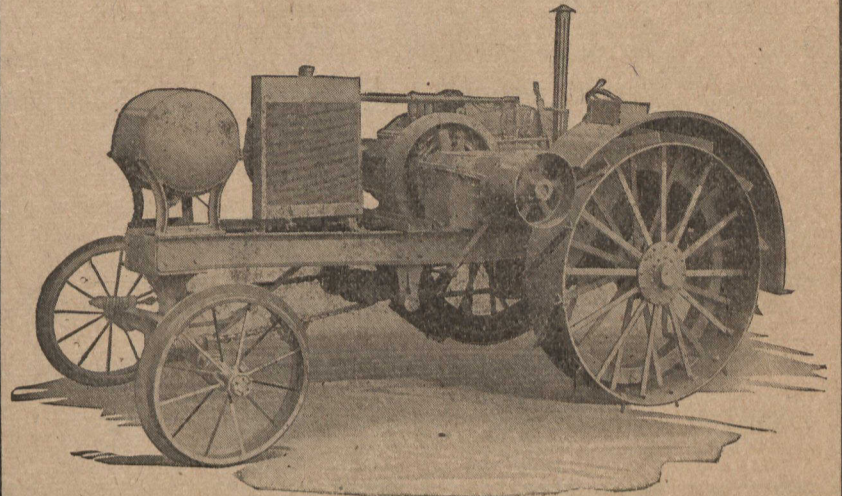
The following officers were elected: Honorary president, A. E. Cross, Calgary; honorary vice-presidents, J. C. C. Bremner, Bremner, Alta., and H. H. Jenkins, Pincher Creek; president, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Calgary; vice-presidents, E. J. Keiran, Midnapore, and John Franklin, Macleod; secretary, Alex. Morrison, Calgary; treasurer, E. D. Adams, Calgary. Executive committee: W. H. Cochrane, Millarville; M. J. Carr, Calgary; E. B. Nowers, Calgary; O. E. Brown, Calgary; J. R. Watt, Claresholm.

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Unanimously Adopted by the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan

Whereas the enlistment of men formerly engaged in agricultural production and the wastage incidental to warfare have caused a serious reduction in the world's supply of food, and

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EDMONTON, ALTA.

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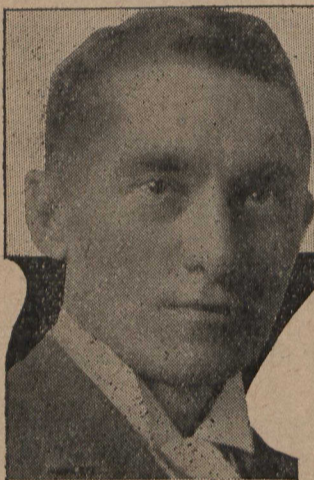
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V. C. BROWN,
Sup't of Central Western Branches

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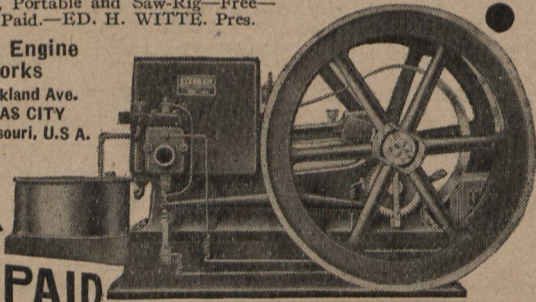
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POSTPAID



Whereas the efforts of the Food Controller are rightfully directed to the conservation of wheat, beef and bacon which are so urgently needed to sustain our armies to victory, and Whereas prominent live stock men were recently convened in Ottawa to organize a campaign for largely increased pork production in Canada in 1918, and

Whereas the latest Dominion Census reveals the fact that on 41,482 farms in Saskatchewan no pigs were raised in 1916, and

Whereas the world situation promises a keen demand for all kinds of meat animals for years to come although the present crisis can most satisfactorily be met by the raising of pigs in large numbers,

Therefore be it resolved that this assembly, which clearly recognizes the past achievements of Saskatchewan farmers in food production in spite of serious difficulties such as the scarcity and high cost of feed and the shortage of labor, which under existing conditions is likely to be even more acute in the future, does, nevertheless, urge upon our people the urgent and absolute necessity of their further participation in the war by the production of pork by every farmer to the limit of his ability, and

Be it further resolved that in order the better to encourage and insure the desired production of pork, the Food Controller do immediately take such action as shall effectively eliminate all unfair and unnecessary profits from the time the hogs leave the farmer's yard until the bacon reaches the consumer's table.

THE ALBERTA CLYDESDALE HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the above Association was held in the Exhibition Office, Victoria Park, Calgary, in the afternoon of the 12th day of December, A.D. 1917. Amongst those present were: E. D. Adams, president, in the chair; Ben Finlayson, R. J. Riddle, Angus McIntosh, David Thorburn, A. L. Dollar, Thos. Cronie, P. M. Bredt, T. MacMillan and John Prowse.

Rising out of the minutes of a committee meeting held on the 14th day of December, A.D. 1916, the question raised by C. H. Richardson, of Bowden, which referred to the advisability of allowing foals bred outside the province, but foaled in and owned in the province, to compete in the futurity stakes, was set up for discussion.

It seemed to be the general opinion of the meeting that it would be unwise to make any alterations to such effect in the futurity stakes for Alberta-bred foals, and it was suggested, to overcome the difficulty, that an additional futurity stake for Clydesdale foals of either sex should be made to include foals bred outside and also inside the province, providing such foals be foaled and owned within the province.

It was moved by Mr. P. M. Bredt, seconded by David Thorburn, that in addition to the futurity stakes for foals bred in Alberta, another stake be started, one for each sex, for all foals owned and foaled in Alberta irrespective of what country or province they might be bred in. Carried.

The matter of the division of the stakes in all futurity stakes was then taken up and it was decided that in the event of there being eight exhibits or less in either stake the money be divided 40% to the first, 30% to second, 20% to third, 10% to fourth, and in the event of there being 12 exhibits or more in either stake the division be 35% to first, 25% to second, 20% to third, 15% to fourth and 5% to fifth. That any grant received from the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, to be applied in connection with the Alberta Clydesdale Futurity, be divided in each stake as follows: One exhibit 100%, two exhibits 60% to first, 40% to second, three exhibits 50% to first, 30% to second, 20% to third, four exhibits or more 40% to first, 30% to second, 20% to third and 10% to fourth.



Cured While Working Hard

"I think it my duty to tell you how I used Save-The-Horse," writes J. Moss (Baliff) of Northington, Worcester, Ireland. "The horse is here for any man to look at. There isn't the slightest mark of spavin on either of his hocks. He has been working hard all the time. About four months back he was kicked again, swelling very badly. I used the rest of the remedy on him and he is now the same as ever."

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"Scotland's Splendour" by "Scotland Yet" at head of stud.

Pure-bred Stallions and Females, all ages, for sale.

Also a large selection of high class grades, Mares and Geldings. Enquiries invited.

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For sale, pure-bred females in calf and calf at foot, but no bulls until after October 1st. This is a choicely-bred and first-class acclimated stock Reasonable prices.

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CREAM SEPARATOR

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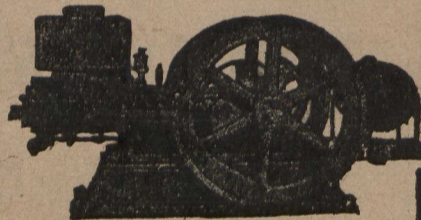
No. 30—300 pound capacity \$54.55

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2 Horse Power	\$ 52.75	With Magneto	\$ 63.75
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9 Horse Power	\$ 275.50	With Magneto	\$ 292.50

Mounted on Skids.

The best mechanical help you can get. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back promptly. Sizes 12 to 14 h.p. Will run your grinder, churn, pump, saw, cream separator, etc., and give entire satisfaction in any weather. Prompt delivery guaranteed.

Prompt and Efficient Service follows Enquiries through The "Farm and Ranch Review."

It was decided that the futurity for foals born in 1917, bred in Alberta, be held during the Edmonton Summer Exhibition, provided satisfactory arrangements can be made with the Exhibition management.

A RECORD SHORTHORN DEAL IN ALBERTA

T. Bertram Ralphs, of Calgary, has sold a half interest in his herd bull, "Missie's Prince," to Mr. H. S. Currie, of Castor, for ten thousand dollars.

This bull has had a great career. He was bred by Thos. Staunton, Wheaton, Ill., and sired by the great bull "Prince Imperial," which was sold at Chicago in the days when cattle were cheap for \$10,000.

As a show animal, he ranked amongst the best ever produced, and as a prepotent sire of high class stock he is proving himself to be one of the greatest of the breed.

Many of his sons have been outstanding show specimens, winning in the best of company. "Kimmel Prince" was the first Shorthorn calf to bring \$1,350 by auction in Alberta.

Five of his sons were the outstanding feature of Yule & Bowes great sale held three weeks ago.

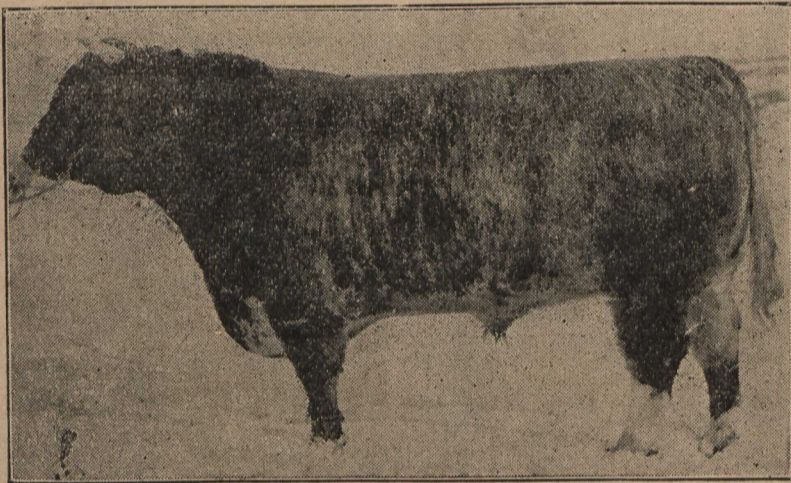
Seven of his sons have sold for an average of over \$800. This year a heifer calf, "Kimmel Astor," was champion female at the recent Calgary Winter Fair and sold by auction to Geo. A. Davidson, Calgary, for \$750.

Mr. Currie has some high-class females, and it is a good thing for the

ble champion Bonnie Buchlyvie (16895), out of the good mare Annie's Favourite by Royal Favourite (10630). Meddler (18018) is rising seven years old, and is got by the Sir Hugo horse Hyperion (14710), out of a mare by Prince Harold (9973). He is a big-bodied sire which will no doubt suit the Canadian trade. Another well-bred one is Mailbag (18439), foaled in 1913, and got by Mamilus (14264), out of a mare by the Cawdor Cup champion Marcellus (11110), with grand-dam by the champion Royal Gartly (9844). This is blood that should tell. Another of the lot is Martagon (18448), foaled in 1912, and got by Everest Stamp (15826), out of a dam by Gartly Cashier (11719). He, too, is a big, useful horse. The remaining animal of the lot is Border Model, rising two years old, and bought from Mr. Robert Graham, Kaimflat, Kelso. He is a nice colt got by Model Buchlyvie (17388), out of Kaimflat Kate by Saladin (14831). Mr. John Graham has got a lot of big, well-made horses which should become useful sires in Western Canada.—"Scottish Farmer."

WELL-KNOWN SHORTHORN FIRM OF BREEDERS DISSOLVES PARTNERSHIP

We have to announce in this issue the dissolution of partnership of the well-known firm of Shorthorn breeders, Messrs. Yule & Bowes, of Calgary and Carstairs, Alberta. The well-known herd of Oakland Shorthorns is now under the full control



MISSIE'S PRINCE

Shorthorn industry in Alberta that he has secured an interest in this prince of Shorthorns.

Whilst such a price would be considered very high for an untried bull to experiment with, in this case it is a safe investment in a proven sire of high-class stock.

MORE CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA

Mr. John Graham, Carberry, Manitoba, Canada, has had shipped to him from Scotland a lot of seven well-bred Clydesdale horses. All but one have been got from Mr. Matthew Marshall, Bridgebank, Stranraer. The senior of the lot is the well-known Prince of Balcairn (17430), foaled in 1910. This is a big, flash horse which, when owned by the late Mr. W. M. Ritchie, Balcairn, gained the Glasgow Agricultural Society's junior premium. He is by the Cawdor Cup champion Scotland Yet (14839), out of Bedelia by the celebrated Baron's Pride (9122). One of the best of the lot is the stylish black horse Noss Seaforth (19214), rising four years old. He is up to a big size, with capital legs and feet, and very gay on parade. Got by the successful breeding horse Silver Cup (11184), he is out of Cadence by Airies Prince (10667). This year he had a premium in Orkney, and at the recent sale at Perth he was sold by Mr. Geo. Clyne, Noss, Wick, for \$1,500. Another horse of the same age is Dundurn Buchlyvie (18695). He, too, is of fashionable breeding, being got by the dou-

and management of Mr. J. Charles Yule, who for the past few years, has devoted his whole time to the management of the herd and the farm at Carstairs which Mr. Yule also takes over. Mr. Lomis A. Bowes, the other partner of the firm, finds that his growing real estate and farm lands business requires his undivided attention, hence the severing of his interest in the pure-bred herd.

He is not, however, out of the Shorthorn business. Mr. Yule, or Charlie Yule, as he is better known to the live stock fraternity of the West, is one of the best judges of Shorthorn cattle on the North American continent.

He is only a young man, yet he has a decided propensity for the breeding and raising of good Shorthorns. He is a capital judge of the breed, and no one can "go him one better" in showing off the merits of a good animal in the show ring. The eldest son of the late James Yule, manager for many years of the extensive Shorthorn herds and farms of Thos. Greenway, Sir Wm. Van Horne and H. L. Emmert in Manitoba. Charles Yule had the benefit of the ripe experience and advice of a man of whom it might truly be said "what James Yule did not know about Shorthorns was not worth knowing." This experience and teaching his son has turned to good account in his handling of the Oakland herd as the recent sale of Yule & Bowes Shorthorns, in Calgary, a couple of weeks ago, is ample evidence of. There was sold for \$4,000 the highest priced bull

What Should an Engine Weigh?

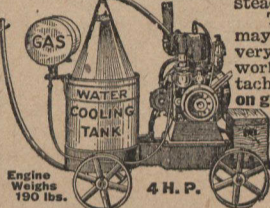
Abraham Lincoln was asked how long a man's legs should be and he replied, "they should be long enough to reach the ground—and no longer." An engine should weigh enough to do its work—and no more. Years ago it was necessary to cast engine parts very large and heavy, with heavy base and fly-wheel, or the violent explosions and fast and slow speeds of the old-style engine would tear it to pieces.

Six years ago the Cushman Motor Works designed a new type of farm engine weighing about one-fifth as much per H.P. as other farm engines, but so well built, balanced and governed that it ran more steadily and quietly than a farm engine was ever known to run. Some people laughed, and said that an engine weighing only 190 lbs. must be a toy, but when they saw the Cushman at work beside heavy engines weighing five or six times as much, they realized that weight does not mean power, and that the Cushman is a giant in power for its size.

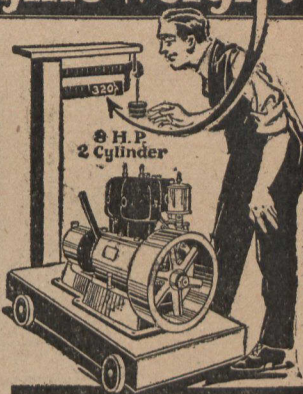
Cushman Light Weight Engines

40 to 60 Pounds per Horse Power
 4 H.P. Weighs Only 190 lbs. 15 H.P. Weighs Only 780 lbs.
 8 H.P. Weighs Only 320 lbs. 20 H.P. Weighs Only 1200 lbs.

Cushman Engines have Throttle Governor and Schebler Carburetor, insuring regular speed even on jobs of irregular loads, like sawing. Their perfect balance also helps to make them steady, insuring unusual durability and freedom from engine trouble.



Besides doing all other farm work it may be used as Binder Engine.



The 4 H.P. and the 8 H.P. are mounted on trucks, if desired, and may be pulled around by hand. These are very useful engines, as besides doing all work heavy engines do, they may be attached to machines in the field, as 4 H.P. on grain and corn binders and 8 H.P. on hay balers. All engines over 4 H.P. are double cylinder, which means steadier power.

Before Buying Any Engine Ask These Questions

How much does it weigh? If it weighs more than 60 lbs. per horsepower, why? Is it throttle governed? A throttle governor insures steady, quiet economical power.

Cushman Motor Works
 Dept. G, Whyte Ave. and
 Vine St., WINNIPEG, Man.

-BROOD SOWS TO FARMERS- AT COST

In order to secure an increased production of bacon in Alberta, the Provincial Government is buying grade brood sows, which will be sold to farmers at prices prevailing at time of delivery, with one dollar added for service fee. These animals are being purchased at current prices in the stock yards and the packing plants in Edmonton and Calgary. Especial care is exercised to select animals of good length and depth. Growthy but underfinished animals are the kind chosen. These will be bred between December 20th and January 10th, and repeated, if necessary, between January 11th and February 1st. All animals that repeat a second time, also all that fail to come in season at all, will be discarded because of the lateness or uncertainty of the time when they will farrow.

A record will be kept of the male to which each sow is mated, and the date of same, in order to be able to inform the purchaser as to the time when, and the type of pig each will farrow.

Boars of Berkshire, Yorkshire, Duroc Jersey, Poland China, Hampshire and Tamworth breeding will be used.

Inquiries and applications should be addressed to the

LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONER DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, EDMONTON

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SHORTHORNS

Good selection in high-class young bulls, big thick young cows and heifers. Can spare about 20 head also yearling Clyde stallion grandson of Barons Pride. Send your order in time for next car coming west.

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A SHORT CUT TO THE PRODUCTION OF STEERS OF THE MOST PROFITABLE TYPE

HEREFORDS	If you want Healthy, Vigorous Cattle	HEREFORDS
HAVE	BUY HEREFORDS	ARE
SIZE,	If you want Rustlers and Grazers	THRIFTY
QUALITY,	BUY HEREFORDS	PROLIFIC,
VIGOR,	If you want Early Maturity and Market-Toppers	PREPOTENT,
EARLY	BUY HEREFORDS	HEALTHY,
MATURITY	If you want a Prolific and Prepotent Breed	UNEQUALLED
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Light Weight

Simple

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Turns Square Corners



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Small Up-Keep Cost

Hyatt Roller Bearings

Happy Farmer Tractor handling 3-bottom 14 in. Plows, back-setting Timothy Sod at a depth of 8 ins. on the farm of Sir Rodmond Roblin, Carman

HAPPY FARMER TRACTOR

12 h.p. on drawbar

24 h.p. on belt work

This model has the most perfect Kerosene-burning engine ever built—at any cost. It has an abundance of surplus power to help you out in a pinch. Built up to a standard of what farmers need it for—not down to a price. Pulls 3 plows easily in practically any soil. Its sturdy construction gives you a feeling of confidence in the field.

WHAT YOU CAN DO WITH A HAPPY FARMER

On the belt, its 24 h.p. will run small 24 in. cylinder grain separators with all attachments, grain grinders, ensilage cutters—in fact the belt on a Happy Farmer brings a power house to your door. On the draw-bar a pull of 2,000 lb. constant pull is guaranteed. Binders, discs, drills, harrows, hayloaders, potato diggers, road drags—in fact it will pull anything your horses will pull.

Why It IS Necessary To Buy Now

The price of the Happy Farmer is very reasonable. In comparison with other tractors it shows much more value for the money. The terms are easy—but there is the ever-present danger of the raw material prices going up. It's none to early to enquire now.

We shall gladly welcome your request for prices and all facts about this snappy light-weight tractor. Write to-night.

Happy Farmer Company Limited
Winnipeg, Man.

CLOVER LODGE STOCK FARM

BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES
Stock for sale—all ages—both sexes.
Booking Orders for Fall Delivery.

S. C. SWIFT

VIKING

ALBERTA

SELLING OUT

REGISTERED HEREFORDS

100 HEAD, COWS, HEIFERS, CALVES.

Will sell you one or a dozen or all of them. This is your chance to start that Pure Bred Herd. Wire or write.

F. McQUEEN

P.O. Box 321 8917 Alberta Ave.
EDMONTON

ever offered at an auction sale in Canada, and 77 head, chiefly composed of the 1917 calf crop brought an average of \$358 a head. The good work with the Oakland Shorthorns, now comprising 175 head, auspiciously started by Yule & Bowes a few years ago, will, as before mentioned, now continue under the direction of Mr. J. Charles Yule, alone.

PROVINCIAL LIVESTOCK BRANCH HELPS PORK PRODUCTION

A representative of the Review had an opportunity, recently, of inspecting at the Edmonton Exhibition Grounds the hog breeding pens of the Live Stock Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, where this branch is breeding about 200 young sows to be later distributed throughout the Province, largely through the different exhibition associations, in an effort to increase pork production.

The sows are all grades which have been purchased by the Provincial Department from the various packing plants. They are, in every instance, animals which, if the Department had not taken action, would have been slaughtered but are now saved for breeding purposes and the above named action must, therefore result in a great help to the greater pork production movement and through it to the war cause.

As it is stated by the Dominion Live Stock Department that a young sow which if slaughtered now would produce but about 150 pounds of pork might, if saved and bred, produce through her progeny, at a moderate estimate, 1500 pounds of meat within a twelve-month period, it will be seen what an important move the Provincial Department has made.

While, as stated, the sows are all grade, they must, before accepted, conform to a certain standard of type, age and weight, and are being bred to pure-bred boars of the Berkshire, Yorkshire, Duroc-Jersey and Hampshire breeds.

The Duroc-Jersey boars in use came from the provincial farm at Stony Plain, the Berkshires from the provincial farm at Vermilion, and the Yorkshires from the farm of George Ball, the well-known breeder at West Salisbury. The Hampshire boar had not yet arrived at the pens.

It is the intention, when bred, to dispose of the sows to those interested at their attained weight at prevailing pork prices, on date of sale, plus \$1 for service fee.

When bred each sow is earmarked and a proper book record made so that the purchaser can be given definite and certain information on his purchase as to the date when bred and as to breed of boar used.

A Few Feeding Methods

The boars are fed on a mash of shorts, with a small amount of tankage, sulphur and salt added. They are also given a quantity of water with each feed. This feed seems to be eaten well by them and to keep them in good keen breeding condition.

In feeding tankage care must be exercised to see that too much is not given at any one time as an over-feed will do irreparable damage to the kidneys. The Department is giving but 5% tankage as it is being fed with shorts, mostly oats, which is already strong in protein.

Each boar is penned separately, but in his turn is given, for exercise, the run of a passageway running the full length of the building, in which they are housed. The well-bedded sleeping pens of the sows are located in this same building, but are properly fenced off from this passageway.

It is well known among breeders that one of the real difficulties to be overcome with breeding sows, especially in severe weather, is that of keeping them from spending too much time in the sleeping pens and taking insufficient exercise. This is overcome by spreading whole oats, not too thickly, on a plank floor in severe weather or on the ground in mild weather. The sows will spend a considerable portion of each day on their feet in pick-

ing up this feed and are thus kept in good thrifty condition. There is at all times available on the same feeding floor a quantity of conditioner made by mixing a ton of coal slack or charcoal with 10 pounds of salt and one pound of sulphur.

COMPLEMENT TO ALBERTA'S MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

The "Breeder's Gazette," Chicago, in referring to the attendance of Alberta's energetic minister of agriculture at the recent International exposition says:

"All guests from across the border are cordially welcomed to the International. Canadian breeders have contributed considerably and creditably to its exhibits, and the presence in generous numbers of representative stockmen from Quebec to Victoria has helped through the years to give distinct international atmosphere to the event. Without invidious comparison, however, and abating not the high esteem in which the assistance of all Canadian breeders is held, it is appropriate to voice appreciation of the presence of Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for Alberta. This man of strength and vision, rarely gifted with an eloquence that is voiced in knowledge rather than mere figures of speech, has brought much of inspiration to our breeders through his private counsels and his impressive, enthusing public addresses. He rendered cheerful and effective service at breeders' meeting and sales last week."

ALBERTA SWINE BREEDERS' ENDORSE PORK PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN

The following appeal has been sent out by the Alberta Swine Breeders' Association:

The world shortage of live stock is a guarantee of satisfactory cash returns, even in the face of the price of beef.

Yes, we have heard of the shortage of help problem. When thinking of your difficulties please remember that we are in heaven compared to the hell the soldiers are going through at the front. Is it asking too much that we should be as good sports at home as they are proving themselves in fighting our battles? Dig in and have the personal satisfaction of knowing you are sharing, even if it be to such a very small extent, the real hardships others are cheerfully facing for you. Spend your energies in overcoming difficulties instead of letting them appear too great to be overcome. Would life be worth living if the soldiers of the Allies had not shown more energy for us than we have in providing for their needs?

The federal and provincial governments and the live stock associations are doing all that can be done to improve marketing conditions in order that satisfactory returns will result from your efforts. Kindly remember that apart from the dollars to be made you may help to keep absolute starvation from women and children in Europe in addition to providing necessities for our soldiers overseas.

If you can possibly keep a few more sows over, won't you do so?

You know the kind of hog that started the war, help to provide the other kind of hogs to stop it.

If you have good breeding sows you cannot keep over, or would purchase sows if you knew where to get them, write the undersigned and they will try and bring you both together.

W. J. Hoover, President.

E. L. Richardson, Secretary, Alberta Swine Breeders' Association, Calgary, Alta.

* * *

If any of our readers will wear a pair of shoes until they seem to fit their feet in a comfortable way, then take off and replace with a new pair, they will then understand something of the horses' feelings when their collars get mixed. Have collars fit the horses.

READY-CUT

HOMIES AND BARNs

WHY every home and barn builder should consider our modern method of construction. We can save you one-third of the cost. What you would ordinarily pay \$1,000 for we can give you for \$700 and in addition save you 50 per cent. on your mechanics' time in erecting. Buy direct from the forest of British Columbia and thus save the profits of middlemen.

OUR MOTTO: QUALITY, STYLE AND SERVICE.

Write today for our illustrated catalogue and special Spring delivery offer. Fifty designs to choose from.

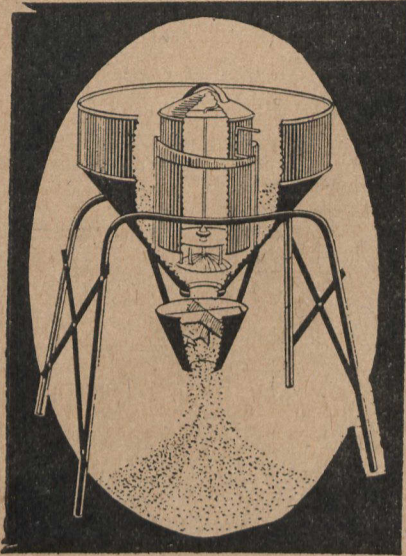
TWENTIETH CENTURY HOUSE CO. LTD.

403 PENDER STREET WEST

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VANCOUVER, B.C.

Treat Your Grain With "Jumbo" Pickler



All metal, efficient and compact. Capacity—125 bushels per hour. Five-bushel hopper, seven-gallon tank. Clear passage of solution—no pipes to clog. Price \$17.00 in Man. and Sask. and \$18.00 in Alberta.

If not handled by your local agent, write

WINNIPEG STEEL GRANARY & CULVERT CO. LTD. Winnipeg or Regina

THIS GRINDING OUTFIT WILL COST YOU NOTHING

GILSON

"Goes like Sixty"

Just try a Gilson Grinding Outfit on our new free trial plan, and you will wonder how you ever got along without it. Your farm is not complete without this outfit. You'll be surprised how quickly a Gilson outfit on your farm will pay for itself.

The simple, powerful Gilson Engine—dominant in quality and service, is made in Canada, and distributed direct by the manufacturers. 25% to 50% surplus power over rating. Made in all sizes for all purposes.

Write us **TO-DAY** for particulars of this "Help the Allies" Grinding Outfit and special proposition.

GILSON MFG. CO. LTD. Dept. D WINNIPEG, MAN.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honourably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency) Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

About the Farm

GROWING RYE

The value of rye as a fodder and grain crops has not, until recent years, been much recognized in this country, and even yet its value is not properly appreciated.

In many districts the quantity grown is small, and this has the effect of making it hard to market, for the elevators then refuse to handle it, as it is not offered in sufficient quantity to make carload lots. Generally speaking, however, the rye now grown can be sold without difficulty to seed houses for seed purposes, but it will not be long before a wider market will have to be secured.

Not only has rye varied uses, but it is a very easy crop to raise. It does well on almost any soil, better if anything on poor, light soil. It stands dry weather well and does not use much moisture owing to its small leaf surface. The growing of rye saves the work of an extra preparation of the land for crop, for rye is generally sown at the same time as the last crops in spring, especially barley. This is an important item in a busy year. The rye can be sown at the same time as the nurse crop, but it is perhaps

flour an excellent bread is obtained, which is far more healthful, satisfying and strength-producing than pure wheat flour. Where rye bread is used less is required and the bread gives a sustaining strength lasting for a longer period than white bread, in fact, one seldom feels hungry between meals when rye bread is on the bill of fare.

Rye produces a very heavy crop of straw. In fact, four or five loads may be obtained from one acre. The straw, on account of its great length, evenness and toughness, is used for making mats, hats, baskets, etc., but this industry is, as yet, little developed in this country. The straw is rather cumbersome to handle, filling the binder to its capacity and making it difficult and heavy to handle. The straw if not too green may be used for feeding purposes but is hardly as well relished as oat straw.

In the raising of rye is found the solution of the wild oat problem, which is one of the banes of our system of western farming. Rye is the only grain which will ripen quicker than wild oats and be ready to cut before the oats are ripe. On account of this feature alone thousands of



Fall Rye, High River District. Photo taken first week in July 1917 and crop cut following week.

a little better if possible to seed it crosswise of the field as soon as the nurse crop is sown.

After the rye is sown there will not be much growth until the nurse crop is cut in August. Then the rye will shoot up rapidly and in a few weeks will be fit for pasture and may be pastured all fall, and does as well, or better, if the snow does not drift too much, when pastured close. But where the snowfall is very scant or where it drifts badly it is advisable to let it grow to a certain length to hold the snow and avoid winter-killing. In the spring the rye starts growing again very early and may be pastured from spring till the first of June. Stock, however, should not be allowed to trample it heavily in wet weather or the roots may be killed. This is one of the best features of the rye crop, for it affords an excellent pasture at times when other pasture is scarce and hard to obtain. When it is desired the rye can be cut green and gives a heavy crop of good feed. In some districts it is cured especially for feed and gives excellent results.

Rye when cut gives a very good yield of an excellent grain. Crops of thirty or forty bushels may be got after being pastured all fall and spring. Rye is a very valuable feed for stock and especially for hogs. It is doubtful if any grain gives as good results, even barley and wheat. For human consumption rye flour is one of the strongest and best foods obtainable. Used alone the bread is rather soggy, hard and black, but when mixed half and half with white

farmers ought to grow large areas of rye. By a system of good rotation using rye the farmer can best fight and gradually eradicate this weed and help to keep down other annual weeds as well.

Where the soil is light or sandy and the vegetable material or loam has been badly run out, the best way to improve and enrich the soil is to sow a crop of fall rye and turn it under for green manure the following spring. The results will be excellent as the rye will rot quickly, forming a rich, desirable humus for the soil.

Rye also stops the problem of drifting soils in winter. Where the soil is liable to drift sow the rye and the rye will hold the snow and keep down the drifting. The rye can then be left to mature a profitable crop or turned under in the spring for the crop desired.

Rye, like other crops, has its limitations. The yield is not so large as may be obtained from oats or some of the other crops, and it shells quite easily, causing considerable loss. The straw is very long and in heavy wind or rain may lodge somewhat. When down it tangles and on account of its great length this makes it hard to handle. A large quantity of straw has to be handled for the amount of grain and it is thus slow threshing. Again, as explained above, the market for it is not always good on account of elevators not having enough for carload lots. But taking it all around it is certainly a very profitable crop for the majority of farmers, especially those keeping hogs or other stock on pasture. More attention might

McKENZIE'S 1918



CATALOG

DROP A POSTCARD TO-DAY
A. E. MCKENZIE CO. LIMITED
BRANDON, MAN or CALGARY, ALTA

THE COSTLY WAY

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LUMBER DIRECT

FROM MILL TO CONSUMER

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BETTER LUMBER FOR LESS MONEY

BUILD NOW—SAVE MONEY

We save you one-third the cost of lumber, shingles, doors, windows, lath, etc., for your new house, barn, or outbuilding.

You Can Afford to Build

with farm produce yielding a good price and buying on our plan which cuts out all profits, expenses and bad debts of the middlemen.

Write Today for Full Price List

giving prices, freight included, to your nearest station. Don't throw money away by buying before getting it.

What We Have Saved Others

C. Stewart, Pandora, Alta: "I saved enough on my lumber to pay my carpenter. Everybody says my lumber is best seen in this country."
J. Foulston, Eyebrow, Sask.: "Am well pleased with my lumber. Consider I saved \$300 on the car by buying from you."

Examination Before Payment

A small house or barn usually makes a minimum carload. If you don't need that much, club with your neighbors. Save them money, too. Send us your lumber bill or list. We'll quote on it by return mail.

Everything in Lumber for the Builder

F.M.T.C. LUMBER CO.
DEPARTMENT 8
Standard Bank Building,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Driver Agents Wanted

Drive and demonstrate the Bush Car. Pay for it out of your commissions on sales. My agents are making money. Shipments are prompt. Each Car mounted or money back. 1918 models ready. Write at once for my 48-page catalog and all particulars. Address J. H. Bush, Pres. Dept. 1-UG BUSH MOTOR COMPANY, Bush Temple, Chicago, Illinois

LEW HUTCHINSON

Breeder of Aberdeen-Angus, Berkshires, Suffolk Sheep and Buff Orpington Fowls.

I am entering four nice heifers in the forthcoming sale at the Winter Fair, Calgary, in December.

An outstanding SHEARLING RAM for sale. A prize-winner at all the big Western Fairs.

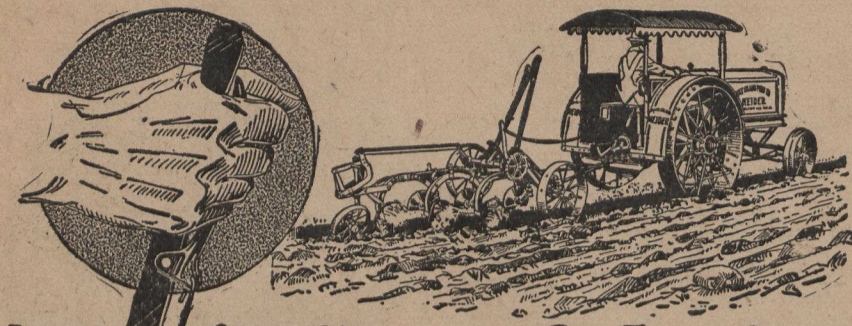
DUHAMEL :: ALBERTA
PHONE 2304, CAMROSE

SWEEPSTAKES DUROC'S, 1917

Over All Breeds—Everytime—Everywhere

NEW BLOOD FOR YOU
WHY KEEP GRADE SOWS?

Consider Prices, Gov. Insurance, Etc.
O. & O. C. MILLER, Strathmore, Alta.



Proven
By 10
Years'
Actual
Field
Work

7 Speeds Forward or Reverse With One Lever

Move this lever forward to go ahead—back to reverse—neutral to stop. Could any control be more simple? This is one of the many advantages in the Heider Special friction transmission. "I didn't know any more than a six year old boy about an engine when I bought my Heider," says one owner. "Yet I plowed and double disced 200 acres, cut 70 acres of wheat, sowed 110 acres, and had no trouble that I could not locate myself." The

Heider

The Real All-Purpose Tractor

Burns Kerosene or Gasoline

is the unusual tractor. And it gets unusual results. Its friction transmission is one of the

biggest successes ever put in a farm tractor. You cannot strip the gears—nor lose power turning needless parts. You get your engine's best all the time without strain, and without wasting fuel. No sudden jerks in starting the load behind the drawbar

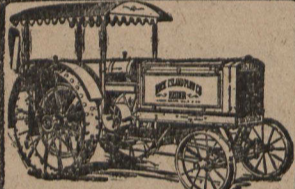
or the machinery on the belt. Burn Kerosene or Gasoline. Especially designed manifold. Switch from one fuel to the other without carburetor changes. The Heider is the thoroughbred among tractors—backed by its own experience of 10 successful years and 63 years of building Rock Island Farm Implements. Write for catalogue and booklet of letters from owners.

ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO.
634 Second Avenue ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS

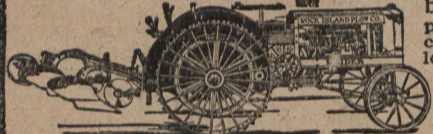
"FRICTION DRIVE BEATS 'EM ALL"

"I believe what makes this engine the high grade that it is, is the friction drive, thereby getting seven speeds without disconnecting the power or running chances of stripping any gears."—F. H. HILBORN, Mohall, N. D.

FAMOUS LINE OF ROCK ISLAND FARM IMPLEMENTS
Includes Discs, Plows, Planters, Seeders, Cultivators, Listers, Hay Rakes, Hay Loaders, Manure Spreaders, Cream Separators, Litter Carriers, Gasoline Engines, Stalk Cutters, etc. Write for Farm Tool Catalog.

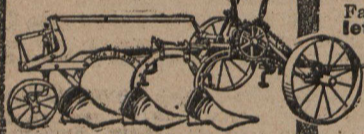


Heider Model C, 12-20 H. P.



Heider Model D, 9-16 H. P.

Sold with or without plow attached. One foot lever controls automatic power lift of plows. Gets into fence corners and plows ALL the field.



Rock Island Tractor Plow

No one has been able to beat the plowing made possible with the Rock Island "Front Furrow Wheel Lift" Tractor Plow with "CTX" Bottoms. It's ready for any soil—and the pull of any tractor. Extra high clearance. "CTX" Bottoms turn the furrow slices clear over and prevent air spaces from stopping moisture. This means increased crops.

2, 3 or 4 Bottoms

well be given to the merits of the rye crop by the farmers of Alberta.—George Parry.

BEST GRASS FOR PASTURE AND HAY

Editor Farm and Ranch Review:—Will you please answer the following question through the medium of your valuable paper. We, as you know, do not live in a dry belt and are not troubled with blowing soil, and wish to know the most suitable grass for hay and pasture in locality of Crossfield. Can brome, blue grass or timothy be sown with advantage, with a nurse crop say of oats or barley, or should they be sown alone? There is very little native hay near our west ranch. We raise timothy, and would like to try some other grasses. An answer will oblige.—The Circle N Ranch.

Answer: Your correspondent is desirous of sowing a variety of grass suitable for both pasture and hay, a combination which is rather difficult to secure, particularly if one is looking for the maximum yields in hay and in pasture as well.

It is my judgment that your correspondent would be well advised, located where he is, to use brome grass for hay and pasture for two or three years after seeding down. The probability is that this grass would become sod-bound, making it necessary to re-plow after that time, but it is not likely to be necessary to re-seed. However, if it were found that the grass would not re-seed itself it would not be a very expensive charge against the land to take three crops of grain and re-seed with brome grass again at the rate of twelve pounds per acre.

If a permanent pasture is desired I would suggest that Kentucky blue grass be used, sown at the rate of 12 pounds per acre, without a nurse crop.

In recommending brome grass for hay I am assuming that your correspondent is anxious to feed this crop and does not intend to offer it to the market for sale. If I am wrong in this interpretation of his letter I would suggest timothy as being the best grass to grow for hay for sale in the Crossfield district.—G. H. Hutton, Supt. Experimental Farms, Lacombe.

WEEDS COST MILLIONS

BY PROF. P. G. HOLDEN

Weeds mean wasted labor. It is estimated that a man walks eight miles in plowing an acre once over. Multiply this by harrowing, cross harrowing, and cultivating two or three times, and in the end figure that all this labor has been given

to the production of a crop which is only two-thirds as large as it would have been if it had not been choked by weeds. Weeds cut down the yield, damage the crop, cheapen the product, reduce the profits, rob the soil, injure stock, reduce land values. Weeds cost the farmers of the United States more than \$300,000,000, according to government estimates. There is great loss from dockage of grain from weed seed.

They Lower Land Values

A weedy farm is high at any price. Land must return interest on investment.

Profits are dependent on what is left after paying production cost.

If land produces only enough to pay interest and labor, we will soon go out of business.

The weed which is best able to cope with difficulties is the weed which survives. Weeds are abundant seeders.

A single plant of shepherd's purse may produce as many as 50,000 seeds; squirrel tail produces 300 to 2,000 plantain may bear 3,000 per plant; foxtail, from 1,000 to 5,000 seeds; stinkweed 20,000 seeds; the Russian thistle from 100,000 to 200,000 seeds; one mustard plant, one and one-half million seeds, and so on. Compare these prolific soil robbers with our food producing plants.

Some of the Bad Weeds

But there are other weeds—milkweed, smartweed, Spanish needle, mustard, peppermint, tansy, poison hemlock, jimson, morning-glory, ragweed, velvet leaf, purslane, quick grass, wild garlic, Canada thistle, ox-eye, daisy, bindweed, orange hawkweed, Johnson grass, sorrel, wild oats, and fifty others, that are common in every state.

Weed seeds are spread chiefly by man sowing impure seed; by scattering weed seeds in feeding hay, straw, screenings, and in manure; by winds, water, and snow; by animals and birds; by farm machines and railroads; by weeds allowed to flourish in waste places.

Weed Remedies

The problem is how to get rid of weeds and keep them out.

First, rotate the crops; screen all seed; cultivate frequently and thoroughly; cut the weeds before they go to seed; use another crop; pasture with sheep; and finally keep everlastingly after them.

If your wheat field is weedy, seed it to clover and blue grass; mow the annuals and biennials before they seed, pasture with sheep or hogs, to

IT WILL PAY YOU TO PATRONIZE "REVIEW" ADVERTISERS

One of Our Many Bargains

E335—960 ACRES, five miles north of Craigmyle; 860 acres broken, 320 acres summer-fallowed; 170 acres summer-fallow stubble; 30 acres fall plowed; 520 acres to be cropped in 1918; ten-room modern house; large barn with stabling for 16 head; machine shed; cattle shed; bunkhouse; granaries for 15,000 bushels. Well with abundance of good water; windmill and tank. All fenced and crossfenced.

This is one of the choicest wheat farms to be found any place. Ask any well-posted grain man about the Craigmyle district. Price \$50 per acre; \$12,000 cash, balance over six years; 7 per cent interest.

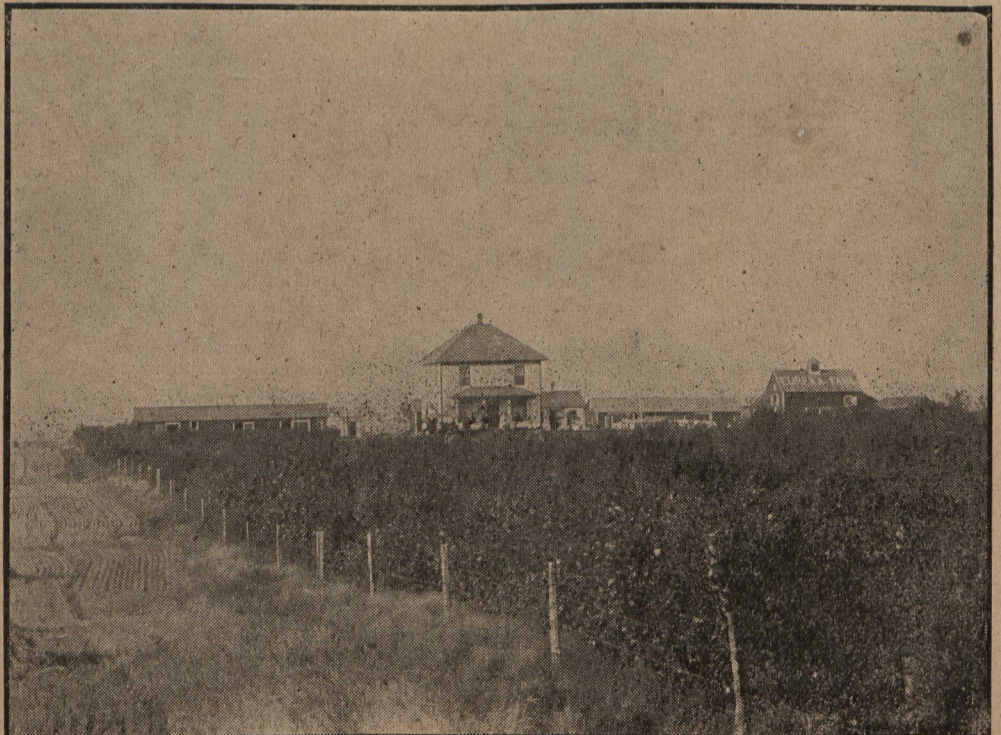
SEE THIS FARM BEFORE PAYING \$60.00 TO \$75.00 FOR A PLACE NOT HALF AS GOOD.

LASHER & GILLILAN Ltd.

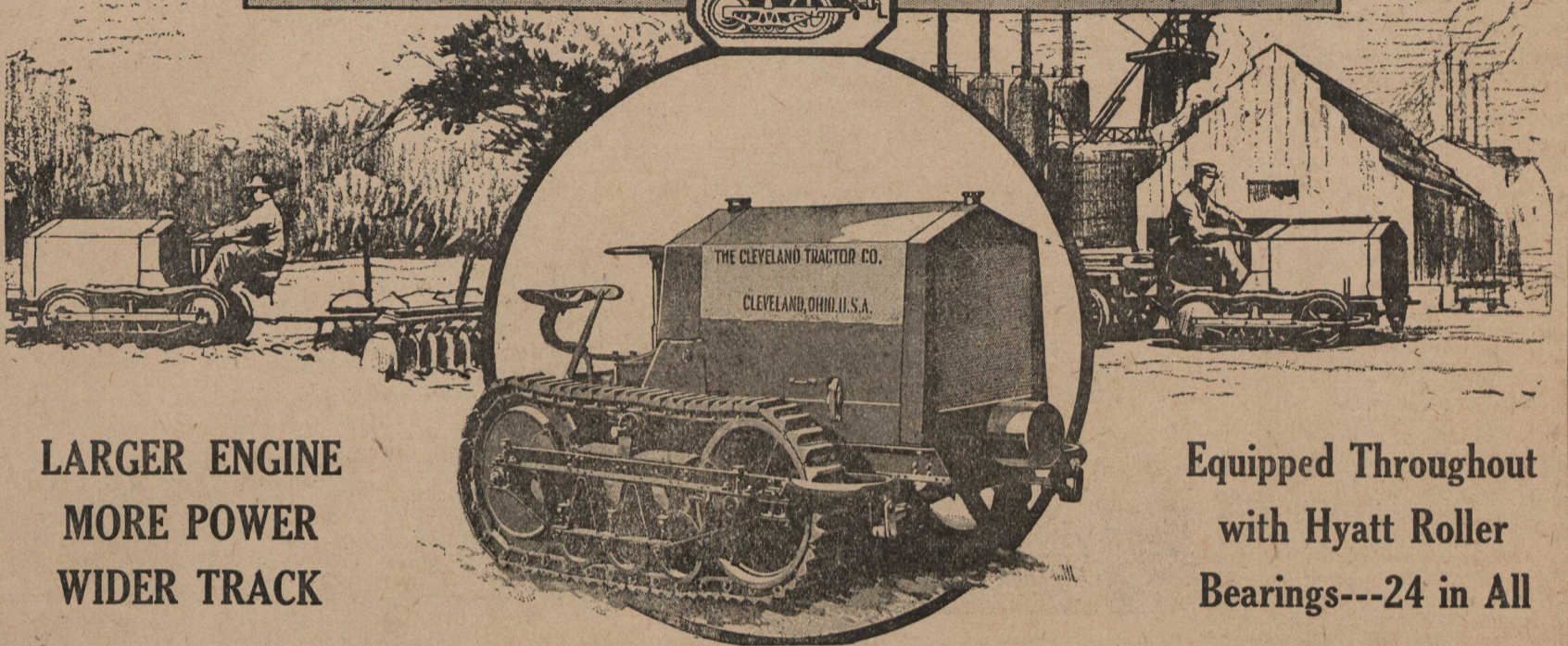
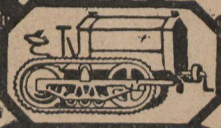
CALGARY THREE HILLS YOUNGSTOWN

HEAD OFFICE: 809 CENTER STREET

CALGARY—PHONE M2996



Improved Model Cleveland Tractor



**LARGER ENGINE
MORE POWER
WIDER TRACK**

**Equipped Throughout
with Hyatt Roller
Bearings---24 in All**

Saves Labor---Boosts Production On the Farm

USES KEROSENE OR GASOLINE SPECIFICATIONS

12 H. P. at Drawbar. 20 H.P. at the Pulley. High Speed. Heavy Duty 4 Cylinder Motor. Crawler Type Tread. 665 Square Inches Traction Surface. Weight, 3,000 Pounds. Height 52 Inches. Width 50 Inches. Length, 96 Inches. Width of Track 38 Inches. Length 50 Inches. Width from Center to Center of Track 38 Inches. Clearance, 12 Inches. Belt Pulley, 8 Inches Diameter. 6 Inch Face. 3 Point Spring Suspension.

RADIATOR—Our new radiator is of the fin and tube type, with 20 per cent. more radiation and constructed in such a sturdy manner that it will not give trouble.

MOTOR—We are now installing a motor of the overhead-valve type 3 1/2 in. bore and 5 1/2 in. stroke, which develops 20 per cent more power than the motor heretofore used, not taking into consideration the recognized advantage of the over-head valves.

GOVERNOR—This motor is equipped with a ball and spring type governor designed by our Mr. Rollin H. White, which controls perfectly the speed of the motor under all loads at any speed desired. The operator does not have to control the speed of the tractor, and in belt work the motor will maintain its set speed under full load or no load.

FAN—The fan is mounted to the motor on the pump shaft with Hyatt roller bearings and amply reinforced.

BELT PULLEY—The power shaft leading to the belt pulley is equipped with a Hyatt roller bearing.

TRACK—The tracks are arranged so that they do not fill or pack with dirt or mud, and the track is widened to 6 3/4 in. Dust and mud protector is built in so that the dirt does not fall into the track.

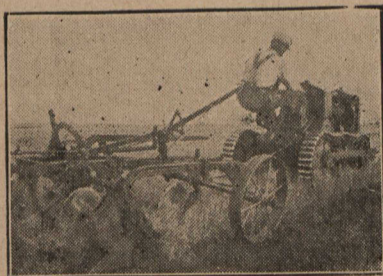
TRACK WHEEL BEARINGS—These are all Hyatt roller bearings and dust proof.

REAR WHEEL DRIVE GEAR—The drive pinions and main drive gear are enlarged so as to have 50 per cent. more bearing surface and the drive pinion is of chrome nickel steel, the best that can be made. These gears are made dust-proof by a dust guard with heavy felt at its outer rim and springs placed in under so that when the dust guard is slipped into the rear wheel, the felt is pressed outward and automatically takes up any wear.

DRIVE SHAFT BEARINGS—The two outer drive shaft bearings are Hyatt roller.

TRACK MEMBER FRAMES—The design of these at the front is changed so that the frame protects the springs.

AIR STRAINER—We are equipping each motor with a very uniquely designed continuous air strainer. This device takes all dust and grit from the air and heats the air prior to its going into the carburetor and is so designed that there is no dust reservoir. The dust is ejected continuously as strained from the air.



The Cleveland Tractor at Ogden, Alberta, breaking virgin prairie with two 14-inch plows, September, 1917.



The Cleveland Tractor operating separator at Delburne, Alberta, October, 1917.



The Cleveland Tractor operating wood-saw at Delburne, Alberta, November, 1917.

**Price
\$2050
F.O.B.
CALGARY
ALBERTA**

NOTE—If you are interested in better work for less money, write to-day for information on what the Cleveland Tractor is doing in different districts under different conditions. You can get on your land seven to ten days earlier with the Cleveland than with any other tractor. Cleveland Tractor Dealers in Alberta are writing additional orders, begging for rush shipments. The demand is absolutely unprecedented. No mechanical implement introduced in recent years has won such widespread-popularity. Every farm owner needs the Cleveland.

FOUNDRY PRODUCTS LIMITED

“THE SUPPLY HOUSE OF QUALITY PRODUCTS”

DISTRIBUTORS FOR ALBERTA

CALGARY, ALBERTA

REPAIRS NOW CARRIED IN STOCK AT CALGARY

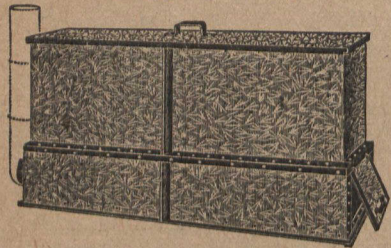
REPAIRS WILL BE CARRIED BY LOCAL CLEVELAND TRACTOR DEALERS

WATER YOUR STOCK

With a New Improved
STRAW BURNING

SNOW MELTER

AND FEED COOKER
We Pay the Freight



Boller 28in. x 18in. x 6ft. - \$30.25
Fire Box 28in. x 24in. x 6ft.

Boller 28in. x 28in. x 8ft. - \$37.75
Fire Box 28in. x 24in. x 8ft.

An Unconditional Guarantee with Every Cooker. Send for Catalogue.

FREELAND STEEL TANK CO.

HALBRITE - SASK.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Alberta Farm Loan Act

War conditions and unforeseen developments incident thereto have prompted the Provincial Government to make a statement of the situation with respect to the operation of the Farm Loan Act.

The Act was passed in April last and the matter of bringing it into operation has been constantly before the Government. It will be remembered that up to that time the United States had not entered the war and that the American market was then open to the world for borrowing purposes. As soon, however, as the United States joined the Allies, her markets were closed to outside borrowers with the result that our source of supply—one from which in recent years a substantial portion of our borrowings had been received—was cut off. There remained only the Canadian market and it is hardly necessary to add that the large requirements of the Dominion Government for war purposes preclude our borrowing in that quarter at a rate low enough to make the plan a success.

The main principle of the Farm Loan Act involves the borrowing and the reloading of money with a percentage added to cover administration charges, and it will be seen that to insure effective results a continuous supply of money at a reasonable rate of interest is essential. The Government has, therefore, determined that in the interests of the farmers themselves, the present is not an opportune time to commence the loaning of money under the Farm Loan Act, and it has been decided to postpone its operation until conditions become more normal. Advt.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE FOR SALE

Purebred registered yearlings and two year old heifers also a number of yearling registered bulls from the finest stock on one of the oldest established ranches in the country.

Apply:

ALEX. MORRIS

CZAR ALBERTA

STEELE BRIGGS SEED CATALOGUE

READY JANUARY, 1918

Send Your Name

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO.

LIMITED

WINNIPEG CANADA

keep down the perennials; follow by a cultivated crop to kill any lingering weeds, and you will have disposed of most varieties.

To allow land to go to waste is an economic crime.

Use it! Farm it! Grow foodstuffs, not weeds!

BUILDING NEW HOMES ON THE PRAIRIES

As a consequence of the prosperity of the farmers throughout the West there has been considerable activity in building on the farms during the

who will be glad to help you and you may depend on their service. It is said that a man who is his own lawyer has a fool for a client, and this old adage applies equally to the building of a home.

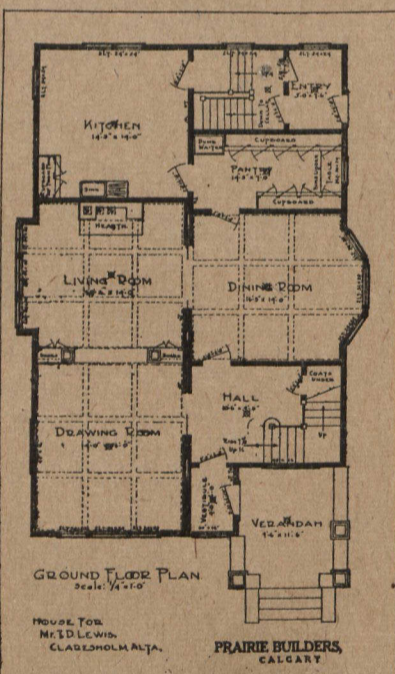
After you have your plans and specifications select a contractor whom you know thoroughly understands your particular line of building. His figures may be a little higher than some novice, but the satisfaction you will enjoy from his work will far outweigh the difference in cost.

We are showing here by courtesy of Prairie Builders, whose plans have



past season and it will no doubt continue, as the old idea of sticking up a shack, getting a few crops and retiring to the city is rapidly going out of date. Now these shacks are being replaced by modern up-to-date homes.

After putting up with all kinds of inconveniences for years there is, in



some cases, a great tendency to rush the new home up without giving the matter fair and proper consideration, with a result that may be very unsatisfactory. It is to such as these that we would advise, take your time and determine what you want.

Naturally nearly every one has a good idea of what kind of a home they want, but have very little idea how such a home can be obtained or what it will cost.

It is false economy to attempt to build without full plans and specifications. You may think there is a clear understanding between yourself and your contractor, but the chances are that there will be a wide difference of opinion which may cause a lot of trouble.

There are firms that make a specialty of furnishing plans and specifications and of building rural homes,

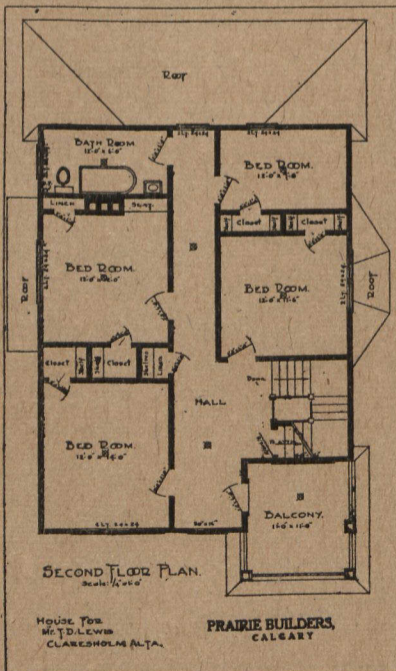
frequently been shown in our pages, the plans and description of a fine large house erected by them for Mr. T. D. Lewis, of Claresholm, Alberta.

The pleasing appearance is apparent from the photographic reproduction.

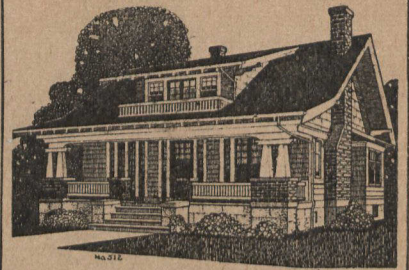
It is 30x47 not including the brick and concrete verandah, with a full basement under the entire house, divided into fruit room, laundry, coal room and furnace room. It is also provided with a toilet and good sized cistern. A wide easy stair leads out at the rear by a grade line door.

The first floor has large well lighted rooms with hall and vestibule in front. A sliding door leads from the hall to the drawing room which is only separated from the living room by a massive colonade and book cases, thus making practically one large room with mantle and fireplace at the end, in all making a beautiful homelike effect.

Double slide doors lead to the dining room which is provided with a



large bow window, making it light and cheery. This room is finished with a six-foot dado of panelled slash grained fir capped by a plate rail. The ceilings of all three rooms are



Do You Know That

Less than:

HALF AS MANY HOGS
HALF AS MANY CATTLE
HALF AS MANY BUSHELS
OF GRAIN

are required to build this house now as were required in 1914.

We cannot say how long the present prices may hold, so start planning now and let us help you.

We have built some of the best homes in West. Let us build yours and be assured of a complete and satisfactory home.

PRAIRIE BUILDERS

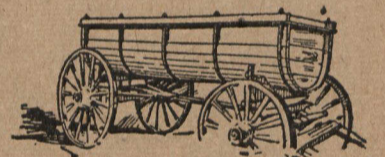
209 ODDFELLOWS' BLOCK
CALGARY - - ALBERTA



8 FT. DIAM. 2 FT. STAVE — PRICE \$18.50
7 FT. DIAM. 2 FT. STAVE — PRICE \$22.00



HALF ROUND
STOCK TANKS
8 Ft. Long, 3 Ft. Wide 1 Ft. 6 In. Deep
PRICE \$17.00



THRESHER TANKS
12-BARRELS CAPACITY — PRICE \$40.25

We make Tanks for any purpose and Guarantee them

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

WESTERN TANK
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CALGARY BOX 1608 ALBERTA

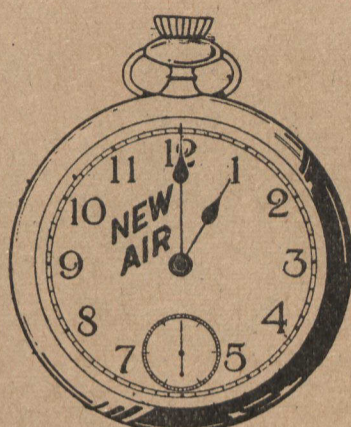
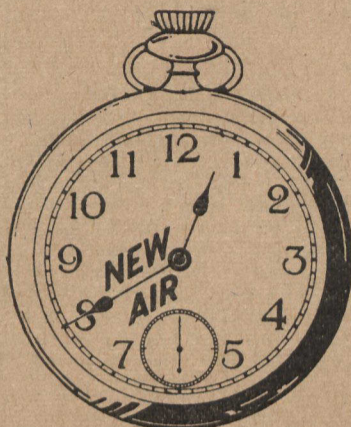
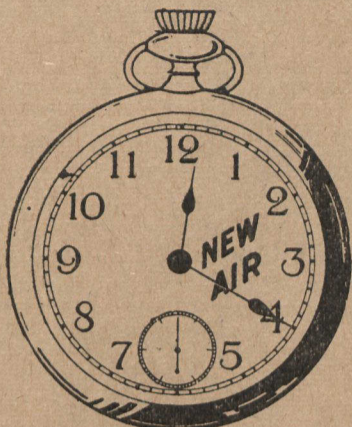
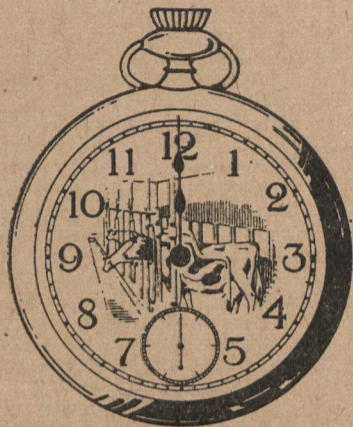
Cured His RUPTURE

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 971 D Marcellus Avenue, Manasquan, N.J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured — you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

SHIRES! SHIRES!!

Shire Stallions and Colts Imported and Home Bred also Mares and Fillies of this well-known breed. Parties needing stock Horses or show yard animals will find here the best selection in Canada. All enquiries attended to.

T. RAWLINSON
INNISFAIL ALBERTA
STABLES IN TOWN.



How often do you change the air in your barn?

"The air in my barn is changed every twenty minutes," says a farmer whose barn is ventilated with a King System. Fresh air is brought into the building and the foul air drawn out. This constant movement of air not only gives the animals plenty of fresh air and keeps the barn free from odors, but is so planned to trap and hold the heat from animals in the stock-room to keep them comfortable.

Just think of what this kind of ventilation would mean in YOUR barn. Think of the high-priced feed you now give your

stock every day. How much of it does the animal use to fight off the ill effects of foul air or cold, damp temperatures?

Get More Out of High-Priced Feed

With increasing cost of feeding and increasing value of live stock, no farmer can afford to overlook proper ventilation in his barn. Remember the tubercular cow or the cow with low vitality is a liability instead of an asset because she will spread disease to other animals.

Do you know that every dairy cow requires the contents of two pounds of air to every pound of food and water she consumes? If she does not get it she is not getting a properly balanced ration and she cannot possibly give you her best production. Proper ventilation is the only answer to this problem. Why try to get along without it?

You Make More Money With Better Ventilation

Because better ventilation means better health of animals, more milk from dairy cows, more weight with less feed in beef stock, better health of horses. And a longer

life for the building itself because the timbers are not rotted away with excessive moisture.

When you install a King System you invest in an equipment for conserving the country's resources, increasing food production, likewise your income. And when you order a King System

We Assume the Responsibility

of securing proper ventilation in your building and our responsibility does not cease until your building is properly ventilated.

In the King System you get the latest developments and improvements of the ideas on ventilation, some of them suggested by Prof. Rutherford of Canada and Prof. King of the University of Wisconsin.

Each King System is designed individually by the King engineers for the building it goes into. King Systems can be designed for any barn, or other farm building, new or old. Write for our catalog. Dept. 1206

KING VENTILATING COMPANY, LTD., Moose Jaw, Sask.



Send for this Book

Our catalog will tell you about King service and show you photographs of many different types of barns ventilated with King Systems. Sent free.



The King Aerator The Part above the Roof

There are three units to every King System—the King Aerator on the roof, the fresh air intakes and the foul air flues. The King Aerator is the most important part and can be used with or without the complete system. It is beautiful in design—makes the finishing touch to the barn.



Look for this "Diamond King" trade mark, it is on every King Aerator and Ventilating System.

You will find it on the fresh air intakes, the foul air flues and on the King Aerators above the roof.

KING

System of Ventilation



Right Now!

Right Now is the Time to Buy Farm Machinery before Prices Go Up

There will be a big advance on all lines of farm machinery soon. I cannot tell now how much the advance will be, but I assure you that it will be difference enough to make it well worth your while to buy now while the stock I have manufactured at old prices lasts; each day sees large demands on my reserve stock and every day you delay brings you nearer the high price that will be in effect as soon as this stock is exhausted.

Figure 20 to 30 per cent. on present prices of machinery and that will be about the amount you will save if you order what you require now.

As the war goes on and prices are forced higher and higher you will find by watching my prices carefully, that Galloway always protects his customers by giving the most value for the least money.—Send for my big Catalog today!

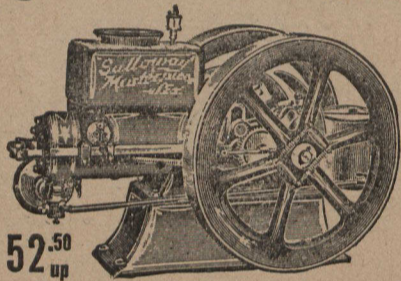
The Great Galloway Line of Masterpiece Engines

Burns Gasoline or Kerosene

Masterpieces of power and efficiency—Large bore and long stroke. Guaranteed to develop power far in excess of their ratings. Easy to start in coldest weather and very economical in fuel consumption.

30 Days' Free Trial CASH OR CREDIT

Try the size you like best on your own farm or place 30 days' free and then buy with a 10 year legal guarantee. My big free book tells all about it. Write for it to-day and take advantage of present low prices.



52.50 up

The Light Running—Close Skimming Galloway Cream Separator



I simply ask you to try it on your farm for 90 days, and then if you are not convinced that it will pay you more than any other separator you have seen, send it back. Can you expect a better proposition than that?

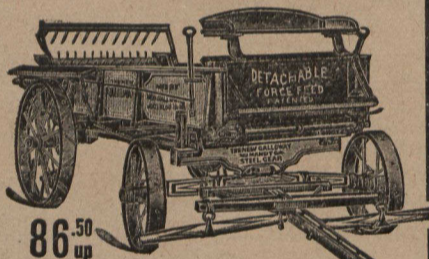
Send for My New Free Cream Separator Book

It tells you all about the New Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator—how it is made—why it's the machine you need—how I make so low a price—why it's the most sanitary, easiest running, closest skimming and most dependable machine possible to build.

HERE ARE MY PRICES, SAVE BY BUYING NOW

No.	Capacity per Hour	Price
4	375 lbs.	\$45.50
7	500 lbs.	\$52.50
9	750 lbs.	\$59.50
11	950 lbs.	\$67.50

Galloway Low Down Manure Spreaders



86.50 up

The Machine of Many Exclusive Patents

Lightest draft machine on the market, double chain drive steel beater, positive force feed, endless apron, and many exclusive patents not found on any other machine.

30 Days Free Trial—Cash or Credit. I ship them everywhere on 30 days' free trial test. You can't afford to let your farm run down. A Galloway Spreader will increase its value every year and insure your crops besides. A streak of gold follows a Galloway everywhere.

Send for my free book that tells all about it.

Write NOW For My Latest Price Book and Liberal Selling Terms—Mail the Coupon

This book tells about the Galloway Line of farm necessities. How I build them in my own factories and sell them direct with just one small profit added to actual cost of manufacture. It also tells you how to increase your profits on the farm or in the dairy; how to cash in at threshing time; how to make your cows bring home a pay cheque every week. This and much other valuable information is yours if you fill out and mail the coupon, being sure to check off the lines you are most interested in.



The Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada, Ltd.

Princess and Bannatyne Sts. Dept. 13 WINNIPEG, MAN.

Mail the Coupon

Check the line you are interested in

- Cream Separators
- Gasoline Engines
- Manure Spreaders

Patriotic Price Coupon—Mail it Today

WM. GALLOWAY CO. Winnipeg, Man. Dept. 13.

I am interested in item marked with an X. Please send me your new book of Patriotic prices.

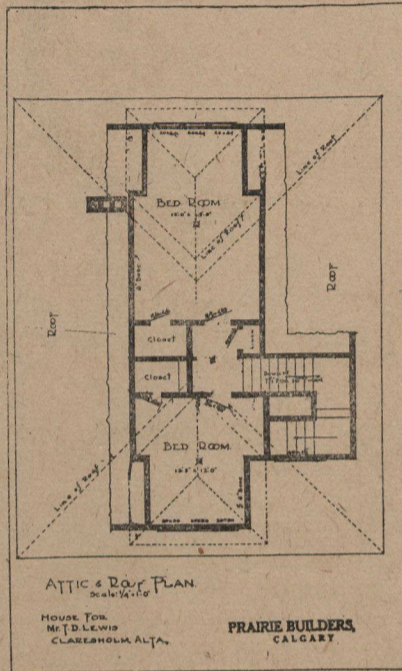
Name _____

Address _____

divided into panels by built-in beams as shown.

Between the dining room and kitchen is a large and commodious pantry, filled with cupboards, work table, flour bins, cake and bread boxes and a dumb-waiter extending to the fruit room in the basement.

The kitchen 14-foot square is finished in the latest sanitary manner, having a tiled dado and base three feet six inches high. A reinforced concrete work table with sanitary marble top is built where shown and above which is an enclosed cupboard for cooking utensils. This is contrary to the usual method of having such



cupboards down on the floor where they are much harder to keep clean. A sink and drain board is conveniently located.

The upstairs is provided with four large bedrooms, bath and balcony. Each bedroom has a clothes closet and the bathroom is tiled with a 3 ft. 6 in. dado.

The attic is reached by an easy stair running over the main stairs and contains two nice bedrooms with clothes closets and linen closets.

The house is heated with hot water and fitted with complete plumbing with large concrete septic tank built at the proper distance from the house.

The whole building is finished complete from cellar to attic and no unsightly parts are left. It is finished outside with hard dressed No. 1 material, and extra special B.C. cedar shingles. The inside is finished throughout with No. 1 B.C. fir, stained, varnished and rubbed down to a beautiful finish.

We trust these plans and descriptions will be of service to some of our readers who are contemplating a new home and we have made arrangements with the builders to furnish our readers any further information they may desire. A self-addressed stamped envelope is all that is required.

EVOLUTION OF THE FARM HOUSE

To one who has been familiar with the Prairie Provinces since the early days of their settlement, nothing is more noticeable than the change, in recent years, from the log cabin or paper shanty of the earlier days, to the well built modern house that now proclaims the prosperity of the farmer. The sheltering grove of trees, the flower garden and lawn, all give evidence that the pioneer days are over and that pleasant surroundings to his home are as welcome to the farmer as to the city dweller.

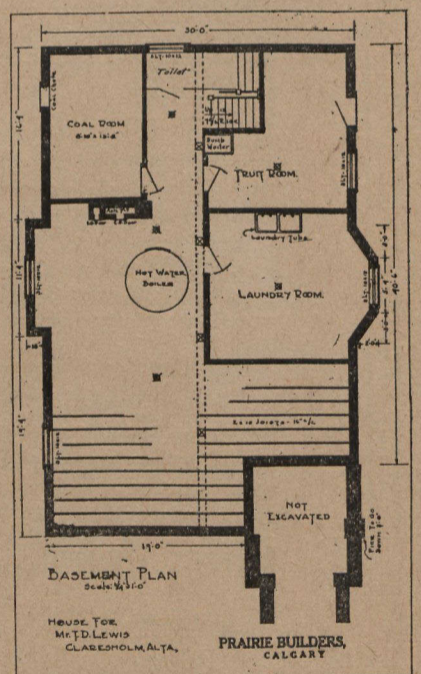
The new prosperity that has come with the high prices of all farm products, has increased the desire for more of these modern houses in country districts, and what are being built nowadays have many improvements over what were considered good

houses a few years ago. No one thinks of putting up a good house now without first putting in a stone or cement foundation and basement. The superstructure will be either frame or stucco work, the latter giving a more substantial appearance, and while more expensive at first, is more economical in future upkeep.

Plans of artistic farm houses can be got so cheaply now, that anyone building is foolish not to first get a good plan, instead of merely putting up the old style 20 x 24, with a lean-to kitchen or something of similar design. A little taste in the design is a pleasure to the women of the family, at least.

The inside finish is no longer of ceiling boards or even paper boards, which had quite a run for a time, but proved unsatisfactory owing to the liability to warp, shrink or expand with the changes of the weather. For the inside of the modern farm house plaster is the only satisfactory finish; it is more sanitary to begin with, and can be papered or tinted to suit any taste. Good plasterers are now more easily got, since the introduction of the patent plasters, hard wall or wood fibre, and the plastering cost of any house bears such a small proportion to the cost of the rest of it, and adds so much to the actual finish and appearance, that it is surprising that there are any houses not finished in this way. Occasionally, however, owing to the plastering coming last, the owner finds that having spent more than he figured on, he must cut down on something, and he cuts out the plaster. While it is a mistake to do this, the error can be somewhat tempered since the introduction of plaster board—known as Wall Board. The principal object of this board is, as a substitute for lath, which is now so poor in quality. Wall board, when used instead of lath and plastered on, makes the finest finished wall in the world, but if one is not going to use plaster for the time being, this board makes a very good wall alone.

The ordinary farm house partition wall is nine foot in height downstairs and eight foot upstairs. To finish on the former with wall board without plastering, one would use four-foot boards on the lower part of the wall and five-foot boards on the other part, putting a dado strip along the



edge of the horizontal joints and covering the vertical joints with small wooden strips, painting or tinting the boards. This gives a neat finish to the room, and is at the same time a plaster wall, as fibred plaster is the main constituent of the boards. The advantage of this style of finish is that these boards are all ready for plastering at any time.

We have been led to enlarge somewhat on the inside of the house, as it is the inside that one lives on, and for that reason more attention ought to be paid to it. The man of the house has his outside distractions, but the woman spends more of her time

inside and anyone who knows what women do in a farm house, will realize that more consideration should be given them, than they often get, and the place they spend their life in ought to be of the best. The layout of the house is a matter of individual taste and depends on the means of the builder, but whatever the size of the house, the materials ought to be of the best, and any house that is not finished outside so as to look substantial and attractive, and not finished on the inside so as to give the same effect, has been a foolish expenditure of money.

The days are gone by when people came to this country for a few years to make some money and go back East—a population has grown up that belongs to this country and has its roots deep in the soil—a population that is here to stay, and the building of homes, as distinct from houses, has become a feature of our life—the city dweller is proud of his fine asphalt streets, wide boulevards and splendid houses—it is now the farmer's day—his is the day of prosperity and it is his time to add, not only to his own and his family's comfort, but to the general attractiveness of country life by building the most comfortable, as well as beautiful, houses that his means permit.

SUPPLY OF BINDER TWINE SEEMS ASSURED

According to an agreement reached recently between the United States government and the Mexican sisal growers of Yucatan the entire crop has been secured at but a slight advance over last year's price. This agreement practically assures an ample supply of binder twine for both American and Canadian requirements for this year, at reasonable prices. The growers had been holding out for high prices but apparently saw it to their advantage to contract with the government for the full year's crop at a reasonable figure.

Co-operation of Canada and the United States in controlling food exports from this continent was one of the factors which made it possible to secure the sisal supply on reasonable terms.

THE CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS IN CANADA

The annual report of the Dominion Entomologist for the year ending March 31st, 1917, has just been issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and in its 24 pages a brief record is given of the activities of the officers of the Entomological Branch. The necessity of protecting all our crops from insect pests with a view to increasing crop production is more urgent than ever at this present time. The establishment of regional entomological stations, of which there are now ten in different provinces, has greatly enlarged the scope of the work and the usefulness of the officers concerned. Concise statements are given of the progress of the following lines of work: Investigations on insects affecting grain and field crops, garden and greenhouse, fruit crops, forest and shade trees, stored grain and other products, insects affecting domestic and other animals, the household and public health; the introduction and colonization of parasitic insects and studies of natural control; field work against the brown-tail moth in the Maritime Provinces; and the inspection of imported nursery stock. A brief statement of the work undertaken with a view to conservation of wild life, particularly birds, is also given.

The publication does not contain any recommendations respecting the control of insect pests, such information is published in the bulletins and circulars of the Entomological Branch. It comprises a brief account of the year's work and will be of interest to all who desire to learn what progress is being made in this line of scientific research as applied to agriculture. Copies may be obtained on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture,

You Can Still Buy The Famous New Edison Amberola On The Same Easy Terms

Bigger each month is the demand for this greatest invention of a great inventor—the Amberola that has brought the world's best music into thousands of farm homes—music for dancing, patriotic and sacred music, humorous stories and entertainment that has made life much brighter in many a home outside the larger cities. Your family need the musical education that Mr. Edison's great invention makes possible.

\$7.00

Cash

Sends this Amberola to you Complete with 10 Selections

Think just what the possession of one of these great entertainers means in your home. Think of the added hours of pleasure and enjoyment—and for so little money. Old and young alike will appreciate the instrumental and vocal music that the Amberola makes possible in your home.

Why buy an unknown and inferior make of instrument when you can purchase an EDISON at these prices?

This is a Straight Business Proposition

Made by Western Canada's largest Music House. A brand new instrument to every purchaser—not one that has been repeatedly sent out on the "trial offer" system. A small cash payment and the balance of \$49.50 at \$5.00 monthly, or quarterly, half-yearly or Fall payments arranged with larger deposits. We Guarantee satisfaction and Pay All Freight Charges.



Other Styles at Different Prices

No expense has been spared to make the New Edison instruments the finest that money can buy. You know what the name Edison means on a product. It is the same as "Sterling" on silver.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR CATALOGS		TWO OTHER PROPOSITIONS		USE THE COUPON ABOVE
on which half cash and balance in Fall payments will be accepted.				
Model 50	\$88.50	Model 75 A Full Upright Cabinet Model	\$121.50	

USE THIS COUPON

Gentlemen: You might send me your New Edison Amberola Catalogue and detailed particulars regarding terms of payment, etc., as advertised in the Farm and Ranch Review.

Name _____
Address _____

Winnipeg
Winnipeg
Piano Co.,
333 Portage Ave.,
Winnipeg.

Ottawa. All enquiries respecting insect pests should be addressed to the Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; such requests and enquiries may be mailed free of postage.

SECURE YOUR GARDEN SEEDS EARLY

It appears to be quite certain that the supply of garden seeds will be short next spring. While there is

nothing to be done at present with regard to making a larger supply available, it will be wise for those who have surplus supplies on hand to take good care of them, and it will be equally wise for those who want to save themselves trouble to get their seeds now if possible.

Most of the standard garden seeds, such as the seeds of beets, mangels, rape, cabbage, turnips, carrots, etc., come from Germany and Belgium, and to a less extent from England and Scotland. Since the war started we

have been using up the surplus on hand from these sources, but the supplies from Germany and Belgium are now cut off, and we have not made any progress in the production of garden seeds sufficient to appreciably affect the supply. Those who rely on their gardens to furnish an important part of their home living should be careful to protect themselves.

* * *

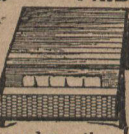
Study your soil and learn its capacity and needs.



130-Egg Incubator and Brooder Both For \$15.75

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$15.75 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Ten year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$15.75 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time. Write us today. Don't delay.

FREIGHT AND DUTY PAID



WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 216, Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

THE ABERDEEN-ANGUS

BY PROFESSOR KENNETH MCGREGOR, BRANDON

Great as has been the progress in every department of agriculture during comparatively recent years, there is probably no problem that deserves more attention or confronts the Canadian people more forcibly than the production of meat animals, especially beef animals, to furnish food for the population and armies of the Allied nations.

In addition to producing a maximum amount of food for our civilian population, at this particular time every farmer and cattle breeder should be an example of patriotism in his efforts to produce more beef for our army and the armies of our Allies. Many eminent writers and philosophers attribute our success to the liberal use of beef. We are destined to perform greater accomplishments and tasks among the nations of the world; thus, it behooves every breeder and farmer to do his utmost in the production of food.

Nearly everything in the country has been organized except the farmer, and he is rapidly being educated in a manner that will mean organization ultimately in a more gigantic form than anything that has yet been in evidence. When such a time arrives,

will do more to attain greater perfection in beef cattle than the use of more pure-bred Aberdeen Angus, or some of the other recognized beef breeds. If the pure-bred cattle associations and their members were to forsake their noble work, such action would be a calamity to the cattle industry of this country, and the noted specimens of beef animals would soon deteriorate to the old-time dogies and scrubs. The pure-bred cattle associations and the systematic methods of keeping pure-bred animals are here to stay as long as our country continues to be a leader in the important branch of agriculture known as live stock farming.

Much more could be added in form of elaboration to show the intrinsic value and relation the pure-bred cattle have to other cattle and the industry in general; however, it is not deemed necessary, because the writer is fully convinced it is only the question of a short time until the real significance and power of the pure-bred beef cattle interests will be recognized and appreciated in a much higher degree by everyone interested in cattle, the government, and the people of this country.



CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

PACIFIC COAST EXCURSIONS

TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND NEW WESTMINSTER

Summer Time on the Coast

Just a few miles away on our own Pacific Coast other folks are enjoying the temperature and sports of summer. Boating and fishing and surf bathing out there while it's pretty cold on the prairies.

From Edmonton, One Night on Train—No Change of Cars.

Fares Greatly Reduced

Pacific Coast Excursion Tickets are on sale January 6 to 12, 1918, and February 3 to 9, 1918. All tickets good to return up to April 30. To New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, San Diego, Los Angeles, or any other spot on the Pacific Coast that appeals to you.

Pamphlets and Rates From Any C.N.R. Agent

Or Write J. Madill, D.P.A., Edmonton.



1918

We take this opportunity of wishing our friends throughout the Country a Happy and Prosperous New Year, and wish to extend to one and all a hearty invitation to visit us when in the City and see for yourselves our up-to-date methods of manufacturing anything to your requirements in the metal line.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Company
1335 10th Avenue West Calgary

Some of Our Specialties:

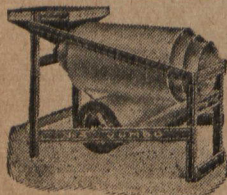
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FROM ONE HUNDRED TO ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TONS of BALED OAT STRAW will be purchased for the 1918 shows and sales at Calgary. Persons wishing to tender for same should quote price f.o.b. their stations to

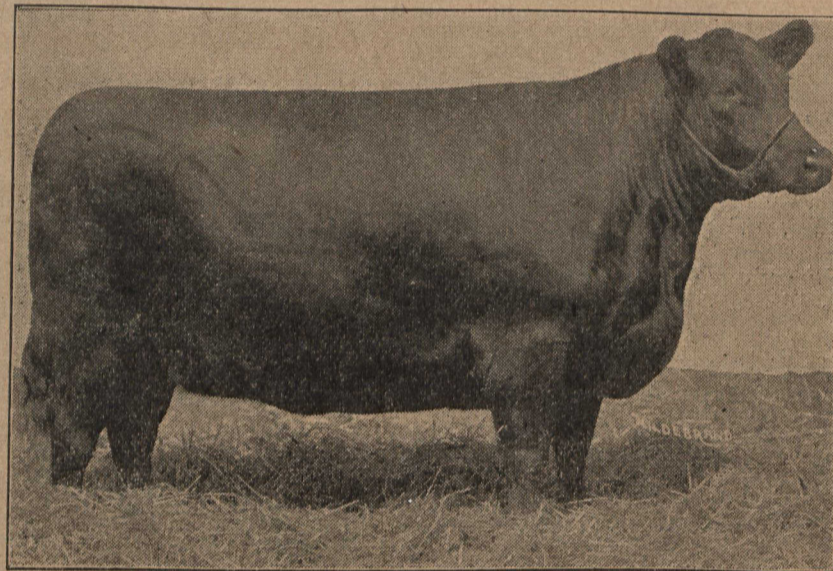
E. L. RICHARDSON

Manager Calgary Industrial Exhibition and Alberta Live Stock Associations, CALGARY ALBERTA



THE NEW JUMBO CLEANER AND GRADER—A Moderate Priced Machine. Guaranteed to absolutely clean and grade all kinds of Grain. A combination Cleaner, Grader, Pea and Cockle Mill in one. Cleans Oats from Wheat, Succotash, Barley, Rye, Flax, Grass Seeds, Etc. Imperial Smut Machine. Direct to you from factory, at a saving. Write today. Full information free.

MINNEAPOLIS SEPARATOR CO. - 312 Erie St. - MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



"Glencarnock Rubicon 2nd," a winner of 1917—Owned by J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man.

the pure-bred cattle interests and their associations will be of such significance that they will be a power in this country in a measure that has scarcely been dreamed of by farmers, stockmen and those engaged in the cattle business.

There are scarcely fifty million beef animals in the United States and Canada, and considerably less than half a million pure-bred living registered animals in use for the purpose of improving the quality of beef animals. In other words, there is only about one pure-bred animal to every one hundred grades and scrubs. A full realization of these facts should readily convince every breeder, stockman and farmer, as well as those interested in the cattle industry, that the pure-bred beef cattle business is on a sound, solid foundation although merely in its infancy.

The great continual success of the fat stock shows of Great Britain are chiefly due to the systematic use of pure blood and the phenomenal success of the fat stock shows of the United States and Canada can be wholly attributed to the fertile brains of the pure-bred breeders who have labored as pioneers, as it were, without the assistance of government legislation or assistance from leading capitalists.

This immense cattle industry which has grown to such proportions and spread over such vast territories of this country has its sheet anchor or foundation in the use of pure blood, and furthermore it is dependent on the use of pure-bred animals in order to maintain the perfection it has already reached. There is nothing that

The experiences of many point to a great future for the Aberdeen Angus breed. Comparatively new in this country, they are fast gaining a firm foothold and the substantial backing of the practical cattle men the world over. E. P. Hall, regarded as one of the most expert and up-to-date cattle feeders on the American continent, writes as follows:

"During thirty years' experience in beef making I have handled cattle of all the principal breeds, but results have prompted me to practically exclude all but the Aberdeen Angus from my feed lots. The proof of the pudding is the manner in which it digests, and the black cattle always give a good account of themselves, both at the feed lot and when they go to market.

"I have fed, and do feed, cattle of other breeds, but only under stress of necessity. Purchasing Aberdeen Angus feeders is not an easy task and I can recall periods when I was unable to secure the right kind.

For the past sixteen years Aberdeen Angus have preponderated in my feeding. I have made them market toppers and have also demonstrated their superiority in the show ring by repeatedly winning the grand championship prize at the Chicago International. Other feeders, probably possessed of more skill than myself, have entered these competitions with cattle of the different breeds, but the contest has invariably ended in a victory for the blacks. It has been merely a matter of breed superiority.

"I prefer Aberdeen Angus steers for several reasons. They give good results for the feed consumed, being

even feeders. Nothing hampers the beef maker more than a load of cattle that lack this qualification. They are essentially domestic, which means that they are able to make the most of the feed they consume, an important factor in these days of high prices. When they go to market they command buyers' attention, getting preference over cattle of any other breed, which is of no small importance when supplies happen to be excessive. Getting over the scales early means a fill and money in the feeder's pocket. The average buyer will take a load of black cattle in preference to any other breed if the weight suits, and when I go to market I like to have something that sells readily.

"The Aberdeen Angus are not only capable of furnishing maximum percentage of choice cuts, but the meat of the entire carcass is superior. In the cutting process there is a minimum of waste. They are stylish cattle and where is the cattleman who does not like style?"

"Although enjoying a reputation for early maturity, they can be carried along and ripened at any age. They will stand a longer feed than any other cattle without getting lumpy. This is a decided advantage where market conditions do not happen to be favorable.

Not only is the Aberdeen Angus steer a good actor in the feed lot and at the market, but in the cooler its carcass is equal to a similar performance. Buyers have told me, they give 15c to 25c per cwt. more for black cattle because they always show up well on the dressing sheet and they are not apprehensive of being 'called down.' An Aberdeen Angus carcass always cuts well, displays good color and makes a hit with the man who passes the beef along to the consumer."

Considering the fact that Mr. Hall has fed more record high priced cattle in America than any other man and has tried all breeds on a very large scale, his words should bear weight.

Mr. L. Hess, chief cattle buyer for the Morris Packing Co., Chicago, writes re Aberdeen Angus as follows:

The carcass of an Aberdeen Angus bullock is always distinguishable when hung on the hooks and the average beef buyer will invariably select it in preference to those of other breeds. This is the chief reason why black cattle command the attention of the stock yard buyer.

Not only does the Aberdeen Angus yield the maximum percentage of choice cuts, but there is an absence of waste and the lean and fat are well distributed or mottled.

The American consumer, unlike the European, will not buy beef on which the fat is bunched, necessitating trimming, which is expensive to the market man.

At any age black cattle hang up well proportioned. The beef is attractive to the eye and will be selected by the customer in preference to coarse grained product with gobs of fat. They are rarely overripe.

The Aberdeen Angus makes an ideal yearling or two-year-old carcass and popular demand now centers on that kind of beef. The breed gets more competition in the yearling than more advanced ages, because young cattle of all breeds do not put on patches, but none make such a pretty carcass as the blacks, even in the yearling stage. When it comes to two- and three-year-old steers or aged cows the advantage is all with the Aberdeen Angus.

There is a reason for everything, and the stock yard buyer shows preference for Aberdeen Angus cattle because they make a good showing when the dressing sheet reaches him. The beef man finds a constant demand for the carcass and the retailer gets satisfactory results handling the product.

The above is the opinion held by one of the largest and most successful cattle feeders in the United States and stock yards buyer, of the Aberdeen Angus breed. When we talk of the future beef industry of America, we of course must couple up the Angus cattle because they will be an important factor.

The Aberdeen Angus cattle top the market and win the championships at the fat stock shows so regularly that admirers of other breeds find it necessary in maintaining their own reputation to condemn our famous blacks for unexisting and unknown facts. I heard it said in Alberta this year by a Hereford breeder that "the Aberdeen Angus cattle may top the market and make more perfect carcasses of beef than the Herefords, but that they would never supplant the Herefords on the short grass of Southern Alberta." Then I remember the experience of my father on his ranch in Southern Alberta near Medicine Hat. In the hard winter of 1906 he lost thousands of cattle. Different breeds were about equally represented in the fall, but by spring 90 per cent. of the cattle who were able to withstand the terrible storms and starvation conditions, were Aberdeen Angus grades. From then on he has been surer than ever that the Aberdeen Angus were the cattle for Western Canada. Their superiority for the ordinary farmer is unquestioned and any man who says they are not good for the range does not know what he is talking about, according to him. As many as 125 pure-bred Aberdeen Angus bulls were run on my father's range at one time and he had the greatest kind of success with his Angus.

However, as I said above, to the smaller Western Canada farmer the Aberdeen Angus are supreme. He is producing cattle on a smaller scale and to make the maximum profits he must get the top prices for his produce. Why should he be bothered trying to breed anything but Aberdeen Angus cattle when invariably in every big market in the world this breed sells at a premium? Not only will he get more for his Angus cattle, but he can produce them as cheaply and easily as any others.

I would advise every man who is going into beef cattle to think a long time and have a real good reason before he overlooks these hardy Scotch Blacks.

At every fat stock show held in the Dominion of Canada this year and every baby beef competition for boys, the Aberdeen Angus defeated all breeds. We find famous Shorthorn breeders like James Leesk of Ontario stopping trying to win with Shorthorns and going into Aberdeen Angus. This year his champion steer at Guelph and Toronto, an Angus grade, sold at auction for one dollar per pound live weight, to the Harris Abattoir. A Canadian record.

His case is that of many others. He found common sense overruled breed preference. The Aberdeen Angus demonstrated their superiority over the Shorthorns to him, so he

decided to change his breed and go into these famous Hardy Blacks.

This is a starter the ordinary farmer is following. The Black cattle procession is just in its making. Join in. Buy Angus bulls to cross on your grade herd. One cross of Aberdeen Angus will have more influence in improving your grade herd than three crosses of other breeds. Buy pure-bred Aberdeen Angus females now and get your herd started. Their future is unquestioned; get into them now and benefit with the rise in prices and demand.

FINANCIAL STANDING OF EDMONTON EXHIBITION GOOD

The annual meeting of the Edmonton Exhibition Association was held on December 18th, and according to the report of the directors, presented thereat, there is a cash surplus for 1917 of \$4,000. This makes a total working capital for the Association of about \$13,000 outside of the plant. The receipts of the summer exhibition of 1917 were \$68,515, as compared with \$53,000 in 1916, while entry fees increased from \$1,300 to \$1,962 and the actual number of entries in Canada from 2,333 to 2,728.

With all crops a careful selection of seed will always pay.

This Book will help you Stop the Leaks in your Farm Profits

WE'VE called it "What the Farmer can do with Concrete"—a title that exactly describes it, but does not give any idea of how vital its help is to you. To realize this you've got to understand that Concrete is a big factor in successful farming. Just consider the common leaks your farm is subject to, and how Concrete stops those leaks

Wooden Buildings rot under the stress of time and weather. Repairs cost money Concrete won't rot.

Rats are another source of leakage—they gnaw their way through all kinds of buildings—except Concrete, which is rat proof.

Fire on a farm usually means total loss because of the lack of water-pressure. Concrete cannot burn—another leak stopped.

Disease among your stock is usually due to unsanitary conditions. These conditions can be entirely remedied by building the wells, water tanks, septic tanks and barn floors of Concrete.

There's a type of waste that is peculiar to the farm that is built of old-style materials. For instance, mud was never intended for the paving of a feeding lot. Build your feeding floor of Concrete, and there will not be a single kernel lost.

Do you need this book that makes it easy for you to improve your farm?

This Book is FREE
Write for it.

Signify what you want information about →	
FLOORS	DAIRY HOUSES
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SILOS	FENCE POSTS
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Canada Cement Company, Limited
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On Concrete Roads
there is low haulage cost and free access for all types of vehicle—any hour, any day, any season. You are surely using Concrete on your farm—you find it makes for true economy, because it never needs repairs. The same notable feature of concrete makes it the only practical material for economical road-building. Only by having Permanent Highways of Concrete can the farmer run his motor car or drive his team where and when he please—in quick time and in all weather.



CALGARY SPRING HORSE SHOW AUCTION SALE OF OVER 600 PURE-BRED BULLS At VICTORIA PARK, CALGARY

FROM

26th to 29th March, 1918

Entries for Horse Show close March 11th.
Entries for Bull Sale close February 26th.
Prize Lists and Entry Forms may be obtained from

E. L. RICHARDSON, - - - SECRETARY

Alberta Live Stock Associations, and
Manager Calgary Spring Horse Show

Victoria Park - - - CALGARY, Alta.

A SNAP IN DUROC JERSEYS

I have a number of high-class Duroc-Jersey Gilt: for sale. These are all bred, and those looking for really good quality should get in touch with me at once. They cannot be beat, and shortage of help forces me to sell cheap.

JOHN MAURER Pleasant Valley Stock Farm CLIVE, ALTA.

MART AND EXCHANGE COLUMN

In this Department may be advertised anything you want to Buy, Sell or Exchange at the extremely low rate of **THREE CENTS A WORD** for each insertion. Cash must accompany order. This class of advertising is particularly useful for Small Stockmen, and Poultrymen, and for selling Grain.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE OR RENT

I WANT to hear from owner of a farm or unimproved land for sale. Mrs. W. Booth, Pulaski, Iowa. t.f.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—City property and land in North Dakota. Prefer wheat land in the Red Deer country or near Edmonton. Will exchange or buy for cash good wheat and stock farm under cultivation. Box 566, Waterloo, Iowa. 5-1-18

FOR SALE—Quarter section all fenced, nice lake, comfortable house and stables, free range, lots of grass and hay. For quick sale will take one thousand dollars A snap for someone. Good reason for selling. W. MacKenzie, Box 248 Lloydminster, or phone Rural 104 5-1-18A

ADVERTISER has good stock farm of 800 acres, 22 miles E. of Lacombe, in one of the best stock raising sections of Alberta, 5 miles from Alix on the C.N.R. G.T.P. and C.P.R. He wishes to go shares with party putting a bunch of cows on this farm taking half increase in progeny, four years. Anyone interested write Box 128, Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary. 5-1-18

LIVE STOCK

REG. DUROC JERSEY HOGS, for sale. From Imported stock both sex. J. A. Gardner, Vulcan, Alta. 20-1-18A

FOR SALE—Barred Rock Cockerels. All from prize-winning stock, \$4 each, two for \$7. J. Horner, Macleod, Alta. 20-1-18

WANTED—Percheron or Belgian stallion, papers not necessary if good individual and weight. O. Fitzmaurice, Strome, Alta. 20-1-18A

FOR SALE—High bred, iron grey Percheron grade stallion, 5 yr. old, 1,650 lbs. Ed. C. Scheer, 6 miles E. and 2 miles North of Strathmore, Alta. 2-5-18A

BERKSHIRE BOARS FOR SALE—Extra good quality, April farrow, \$40.00. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. F. O. Ball, Tofield, Alta. 5-1-18A

SHEEP—Good breeding ewes for sale, one to four years old, consisting of Shropshire, Lincoln, Oxford and Merino grades. Phone, write or call, S. Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. t.f.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Rose Comb White Leghorn Cockerels. Two dollars each. John Morrison, Crossfield. 5-2-18

WOULD YOU MARRY IF SUITED?—Best Matrimonial paper published. Free for stamp. The Correspondent, Toledo, Ohio. 20-2-18A

FENCE POSTS—Split Cedar, Round Tamarac and Round Willow Fence Posts. Write for carload prices delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta. t.f.

MONEY TO LOAN—On farms in Alberta and Saskatchewan. No bonus charged. Interest 8%. J. J. Young, 708 Herald Building, Calgary. t.f.

PRIVATE NURSES—Earn \$10 to \$25 a week. Learn without leaving home. Booklet free. Royal College of Science, 709 W. Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada. 5-1-18

PARTIES NEEDING TIMOTHY HAY can be supplied promptly with the very best at the lowest possible price. Also prairie hay. Apply T. Rawlinson, Innisfail. t.f.

COCKERELS FOR SALE—Single and Rose Comb Reds, Chicago and Calgary winning stock. All dark colored, \$5.00 to \$6.00 each. G. C. Rogerson, 1042 8th St. E., Calgary. A20-1-18

WANTED—Married couple, for eight months commencing March 1st. Man to be experienced in farming. Apply stating wages expected to Edgar Hemer, Warwick, Alta. 5-2-18

"HIDES ARE HIGH"—We pay highest market prices for green and dry beef hides, calfskins, sheepskins, wool, horsehides, horsehair. Write us for price list and shipping tags. J. E. Love, 403 4th St. E., Calgary. t.f.

POSITION WANTED by farmer, 40, married, 4 children, 4 horses and machinery if convenient, experience gas and steam tractor, carpentry, commence any time. Prefer managership, in Alberta. Chas. Heath, Riga, N.D. 5-1-18A

WHY BE LONELY? Get married. Don't spend your life alone. Many ladies and gentlemen joined with us anxious to marry. Join our Club. Sure results. Correspondence in strict confidence. Introductions. Write us P.O. Box 1305, Edmonton, Alberta. 1-20-18A

WANTED—Three salesmen capable of handling \$1,500.00 to \$2,300.00 selling strictly high grade seeds direct to farmers. Good opening for reliable farmer or man with knowledge of farming and not afraid of hard work. Give full particulars in first letter. All correspondence confidential. Address Box 126 Farm and Ranch Review.

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FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., Patents Solicitors — the old Established Firm. Head Office Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto, and 5 Elgin Street, Ottawa, and other principal cities. Send for free booklet. t.f.

WHITE ORPINGTONS

Few extra choice cockerels for sale, including winners of 1st and Specials. Edmonton; 5th and 7th Calgary.

PRICES FROM \$5.00 UP.

Please note:—These cockerels are unrelated to any birds purchased direct, or hatched from eggs bought of me previous to the present date. Can also spare few grand-pullets and hens. All pure Aldrich "Quality" strain, and from great layers.

MRS. CONSTANTINE

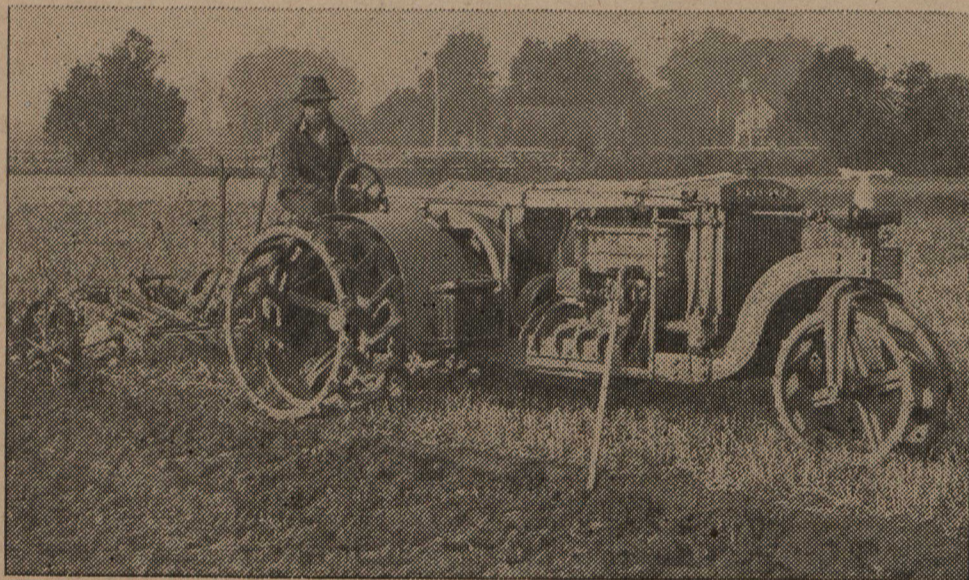
CARSTAIRS ALBERTA

Kindly Mention the "Review" When Writing Advertisers.

Both Worthy of The Name

Two indispensable implements of the farm—both worthy of the GMC Imprint—GMC SAMSON TRACTORS and GMC MOTOR TRUCKS are backed by The General Motors Corporation, the oldest and strongest organization of its kind in the world.

GMC



The G-M-C SAMSON sieve-grip TRACTOR

is a full-fledged, real farm tractor, tested and proved.

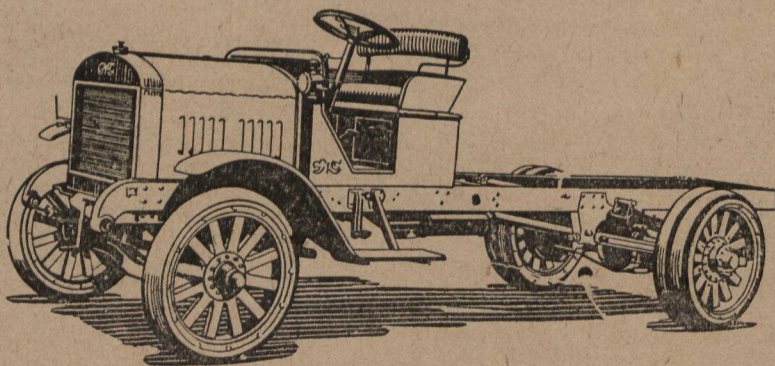
Note the low centre of gravity—the exceptionally wide wheels—flexible four cylinder motor, burns distillate.

There are a lot of real advantages too big and too important for you to overlook. You don't buy a tractor every day, so investigate the GMC SAMSON.

G-M-C MOTOR TRUCKS

are built to meet the demands of the farmer under all conditions. We realize the needs and problems of farmers, and can equip GMC Trucks with special bodies accordingly. We can help you with suggestions, and advise you regarding the equipment needed for every farm use.

It will pay you to get your grain or stock to the market in the shortest possible time. A GMC will cut the costs.



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DISTRIBUTORS: BRITISH COLUMBIA, ALBERTA and SASKATCHEWAN

335 Eighth Avenue West

CALGARY, CANADA

IMPORTANT.—We are also Distributors for the famous line of OLDSMOBILE CARS, another unit of the great General Motors Corporation

SOME GOOD TERRITORY OPEN FOR LIVE DEALERS

\$17⁹⁵ ON TRIAL
 Upward
American
 FULLY GUARANTEED
CREAM SEPARATOR

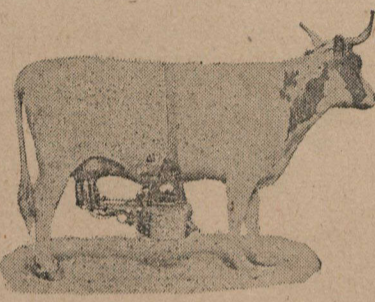


ASOLID PROPOSITION to send new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for only \$17.95. Closely skims warm or cold milk. Makes heavy or light cream. Bowl a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from picture, which illustrates larger capacity machines. See our easy Monthly Payment Plan

Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont. and St. John, N. B. Whether dairy is large or small, write for handsome free catalog and easy payment plan.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
 Dept. 3197 Bainbridge, N. Y.

The OMEGA Milking Machine



CLEANLY AND EFFICIENT

The Omega is the only machine that draws the milk from the teats through stiff, transparent celluloid tubes to the pail which is suspended from the cow. (See cut). The pail cannot be kicked over, and there are no rubber tubes in the Omega to crack and harbor germs. The Omega is easily cleaned.

AGENTS WANTED
ELLIS & GROGAN CALGARY

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Are Easy Feeders and Thrive Well.

Write for Booklet.

W. F. STEPHEN, SECRETARY
 CANADIAN AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
 Box 503, Huntingdon, Que.

EVERY FARM SHOULD HAVE AN AYRSHIRE

JOHN G. WILLIAMS GEO. P. GROUT

A.R. RED POLLED CATTLE

Hornless, Heavy Fleshed, Deep Milkers. We have made 50 official records that average 564 lbs. butter in one year with Red Polls. Our three mature herd bulls weigh a ton or better. Consistent first prize winners in 1915-16. For list of herd bulls see Feb. 5th issue Farm and Ranch Review—JEAN DU LUTH FARM, Duluth, Minn., U.S.A.

FOR MILK, BUTTER, CHEESE, VEAL, HOLSTEIN COWS STAND SUPREME. IF YOU TRY JUST ONE ANIMAL YOU WILL VERY SOON WANT MORE.

Write the Holstein-Friesian Association, W. A. CLEMONS, Secretary, St. George, Ontario.

PARADISE STOCK FARM

Registered Shropshire Ewes, Registered Oxford Ewe Lambs

One of the best large flocks of Shropshire Sheep in Canada.

Choice Registered Yorkshire and Duroc Jersey Swine

PARADISE STOCK FARMS
 LACOMBE :: ALBERTA

Got Gophers? Kill-Em-Quick

For further information see the Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison Advertisement in Next Issue

The Dairy

IMPORTANT SALE OF DAIRY CATTLE

There was quite an important sale of dairy cattle held at Edmonton on Thursday, Dec. 20th, when 70 head of pure-bred Holsteins and 20 head of grades, the property of the Duke of Sutherland's Hay Creek farms, and of George Bevington, of Winterburn, were offered for sale.

Of the George Bevington offering there were sold 30 Holstein females at an average figure of \$110.50, 6 Holstein males at an average of \$114, and 5 Ayrshire females at an average of \$122. Some of the highest figures paid and purchases were as follows:

Females—Beauty Dot De Kol, F. Foley, Timothy, \$190.00; Gretchen Favorit Veerman, H. M. Taylor, Ardrossan, \$175.00; Black Beauty Dewdrop, J. M. Milne, Colinton, \$170.00. Males—Count Pontiac Artis, J. T. Smith, Clover Bar, \$300.00; Sylvia Champion, J. M. Milne, Colinton, \$125.00.

Ayrshire female—Wescanlon Snowflake, Mr. Hall, Tofield, \$170.00.

Of the Duke of Sutherland's offerings there were sold 19 Holstein females at an average of \$122.00, 2 Holstein males at average of \$230.00.

Some of the highest figures received for the Sutherland cattle and purchasers are as follows:

Females—Abbeckerke Polly, J. M. Milne, Colinton, \$325.00; Abbeckerke Bella, J. Bowden, Minburn, \$140.00; Abbeckerke Christiana, P. Morris, Edmonton, \$140.00; Wilhelmina Pietertje De Kol, R. F. Dixon, Chigwell, \$150; De Kol Irene, J. Bowden, \$150.

Males—Principal De Kol, H. J. Frederick, Strome, \$325.00; Bonny Brae Gerben, J. Bowden, \$150.00.

NEW DAIRY COMMISSIONER FOR SASKATCHEWAN

An announcement was recently made by the Saskatchewan Provincial Government of the resignation of W. A. Wilson, the Dairy Commissioner, and the appointment to that position of Mr. F. M. Logan, who has been assistant to Mr. Wilson.

It is understood that Mr. Wilson resigns to take the position of General Manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited, a company formed by Provincial Act with a view to bringing the various small co-operative creameries into one strong company.

Mr. Wilson has had a long and successful experience with the dairy industry in the Province of Saskatchewan. Not only has he been connected with the Provincial Department since 1906, but prior to that time he had been representative of the Dominion Department in Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, the Dominion at that time being in control of the supervision of the Western dairy industry.

When he took hold of the Provincial work in 1906 there were located in the Province but four creameries and a staff in the Department of but six, while in 1917 there were 19 creameries also two under construction and the Provincial dairy staff had increased to 125 members.

Mr. Wilson is recognized as one of the authorities on dairy matters in the Dominion and has been able recently to render special assistance to the office of the Dominion Food Controller.

Mr. F. M. Logan, who is to be the new dairy commissioner, is a man who has had considerable experience in this important industry, his training being mostly received in the East. He took his B.S.A. course at the Guelph Agricultural College, later taking over the management of the largest creamery in Nova Scotia, subsequently being made Superintendent of Dairying for Nova Scotia. He later resigned to re-enter Guelph College for further training and on graduating he took a position with the Dominion Live Stock Branch. His Western experience has been gained

first at Victoria, B.C., as representative of the Dominion Department and later as Dairy Commissioner for the Province of British Columbia. He broke away from direct connection with the industry for three years to become editor of a Vancouver commercial paper, taking in 1915 the position which he has until now held, that of Assistant Dairy Commissioner.

CARING FOR MILK AND CREAM ON THE FARM

In many places a higher price is now received for clean than for dirty milk. When a factory receives clean milk, the butter, the cheese, or the cream it sells will be so improved in quality that a higher price can be demanded for the products. The reputation of many a farm and factory is based on the purity of its products, and everyone connected with the enterprise is interested in maintaining high standards.

Here are a few rules followed by careful dairymen in building up and caring for their herds:

(1) When buying cows, insist on getting a certificate of good health and a record showing that the animals are free from tuberculosis.

(2) Dairy cows must be kept quiet and never hurried or worried. Rough treatment, loud talking, and chasing by dogs will diminish both the flow of milk and its richness.

(3) Milk should not be used until five days after calving. As careful dairymen plan to give their cows from four to six weeks' rest before calving, it is needless to recommend that milk should not be used for a certain period of time previous to freshening.

(4) Provide a place for keeping sick cows separate from the herd.

(5) Waste feed, especially silage, should be removed from the mangers and not thrown under the cows for bedding. If waste silage is left in the stable, the air becomes contaminated with a silage odor, and this is absorbed by the milk after it is drawn from the cows. No silage odor will be noticed in the milk if the barn is clean and well ventilated and the silage fed after milking. The same may be said of other feeds which give a characteristic flavor to milk, like turnips or cabbage. These should be fed after milking, and not in too large quantities at first.

The feeding of silage does not necessarily contaminate the milk. Sufficient proof of this is the fact that silage is fed to cows that are producing some of the highest priced milk in the country; milk which is recommended by physicians for the use of invalids and hospitals because of its purity and wholesome flavor. Decayed or musty hay or grain should not be fed to the cows. Wet brewers' grains should be fed in a sweet condition. The manger should be kept clean, for the brewers' grain decomposes, giving off a strong odor.

(6) The flanks and udder of the cow should be brushed just before milking and before the milk pails and other utensils are brought to the stable. The cow's udder should be washed with a clean, damp sponge and then wiped dry. A daily brushing of the cows during the winter months will be found profitable.

(7) Cows not in healthy condition should be removed from the herd and their milk kept separate until the animals are restored to normal health. Milk from diseased cows should not be used for human food. Serious udder trouble, causing garget or bloody milk, must be cured before the milk is usable.

(8) A herd should be tuberculin tested as often as is necessary to keep the disease from getting established. Whenever conditions seem to require it, a qualified veterinarian should be called.

(9) The cows should be supplied with pure water and should not have access to stagnant pools because of the insanitary condition of such a

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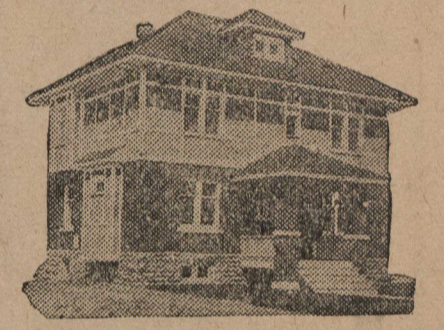


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GREAT SALE OF IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES

- AT -

CALGARY SALES REPOSITORY

ON THE EVENING OF

Friday, 25th January 1918

There will be offered for sale at public auction, 25 head of pure bred Percherons ranging in age from yearlings to three year olds. All of them being recently imported by us from the best breeding establishments on the American continent.

The animals to be offered in this sale are all noted for individuality and breeding, tracing back to such sires as "Jalap" the \$10,000 horse,



"Philix" 93488. 6 year old Grand Champion Percheron at International, Chicago, 1917.

owned by the Ames Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa, "Kobas" and "Jungo" both by the \$40,000 "Carnot" the \$10,000 "Honorable" and others. Both stallions and mares are bred right and built right, the kind that breed and make good.

TERMS: Cash with the exception of the matured stallions, on which terms may be arranged to responsible parties if desired. For further information write, phone or wire.

LAYZELL & PARR

520 Centre St., Calgary, Alta.



Stanley S. 87701. 6 year old. A winner at the 1913 International and also at Iowa State Fair.

NOTE: Other stallions in this importation include the above "Philix" sire "Barnum", dam "Lucy" foaled 20 Sept. 11, the grand champion Percheron stallion at the recent International at Chicago. Both sire and dam of this horse trace back to "Brilliant" and "Coco" "Stanley S" foaled 21 May, '11, sire "Honorable", dam "Huppee". "Eugene", foaled 5 June '14, a winner at the 1916 International, and also at the Iowa and Minnesota State Fairs, 1917. He was sired by the \$8,000 "Brilliant D". These sires are fit for the show ring, or to head any band of good mares.

water supply. Watering troughs must be cleaned regularly and kept in good repair and fresh water supplied daily.

(10) A dry barnyard and the removal of the manure some distance from the stable will aid greatly in reducing the number of flies which annoy the cows and the milkers.

(11) Milk each cow dry at every milking. If the cows are not milked dry it not only dries up the cows, but it is found that a loss of milk from such a practice may amount to one-half a pound or more at each milking. By stripping a herd of ten cows after the regular milkers, the owner may often obtain five pounds of milk at a single milking.

The Milker Should Be Particular—Everyone who handles milk should remember that a food product is being produced and distributed, and that the milk will undoubtedly be placed on the tables of many people in the form of raw milk. Each, therefore, should be just as particular and as careful to supply his customers or a factory as he is when filling the picher he expects to place on his own table.

The observance of these rules will help in the production of a high class product:

(1) Always milk with clean, dry hands. All milkers should be required to wash their hands before milking. They should wear clean clothes.

(2) No loud talking should be permitted, and it is best that the cows be milked by the same persons in the same order at each milking. Regularity in milking aids in developing a tendency to prolong the period of lactation.

(3) Covered milk pails are more necessary in a dirty than in a clean stable. Such pails are designed to reduce the size of the opening and thereby expose less milk to the air and the dust. In some cases, layers of cotton and wire gauze are placed over the small-topped pail. Careful trials have demonstrated that 60 per cent less dirt and from 25 to 90 per cent fewer bacteria get into the milk when covered milking pails are used.

(4) Wooden pails should not be used, as they easily become sour and cannot be thoroughly cleaned.

(5) Never pour warm milk into cold milk, or mix the morning's and the night's milk until both have been cooled nearly to the same temperature.

(6) Milk should be removed from the stable immediately after milking.

Clean Utensils are Absolutely Necessary—All efforts to supply the consumers with sweet, clean milk are useless if the milk pails, the cans, and other utensils are not thoroughly washed and scalded before milk is poured into them. Milk sours so quickly and it is so difficult to remove the sour odor from the utensils that these should be washed immediately after they are used.

(To be continued)

The modern fanning mill is doing its work well. "Better and cleaner seed" is the slogan of the up-to-date farmer.

STANDARD BRED HORSES

FOR SALE

The Standard Bred Stallion ZOMVERT 2.11, has won first at Red Deer Exhibition as a show horse 1916 and 1917 and Standard Bred Society of Canada Diploma each year; has been in this district for 8 years; will sell right; 3-year-old trotting record 2.29 1/2, but went to pacing and won a number of races around 2.18.

Also MAJOR TILDEN 2085-62732 by Tilden Boy, rising 3 years old, trotter showing good speed and size; dam, Red Deer Maid by Hall Cloud 2.07 1/2.

Also LADY KINGGO 2084 rising 4 years by Kinggo, by Normal King 2.12; dam, Red Deer Maid. She is in foal to Zomvert.

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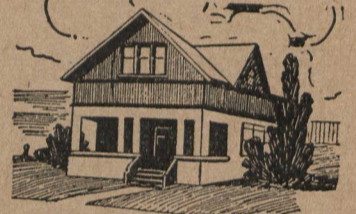


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Markets

During the past two weeks there has been nothing of a sensational character occurring in the grain markets.

It appears to be the general consensus of opinion among grain men that all the available wheat in the Province of Alberta and in Western Saskatchewan has been pretty well cleaned out.

There is a big demand for oats, both for seed and feed, and also for good barley for seed. We believe the government is offering 10c of a premium over and above the Fort William price for good seed oats. There are a few cars of oats coming in every day to the government elevator at Calgary, and also some barley.

There will be good prices offered for seed oats by the time the seeders are ready to go on to the land,—this spring. Winnipeg reports as follows of date Jan. 3rd:

The cash situation was little changed and offerings were light in all departments.

There was a fairly good demand for cash oats, but offerings were light owing to the holidays. Spreads were unchanged.

It was reported that there was a good enquiry for oats at Calgary, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw.

For cash barley there were a number of buyers on the market and the demand was good. Prices were steady and unchanged.

There was some demand from Canadian crushers for cash flax, but very little was being offered.

The Wheat Export Co. continue to take all offerings of wheat at the fixed prices.

Prices in store Fort William, today, Jan. 5, are as follows: Calgary quotes only oats, 2 Can. West at 88½.

No. 1 nor.	221	179½
No. 2 nor.	218	177½
No. 3 nor.	215	173½
No. 4	208	159½
No. 5	196	138½
No. 6	187	109½
Barley—		
3 barley	137½	100
4 barley	132½	94
Oats—		
2 Can. west	83½	56½
3 Can. west	78½	54½
Ex. 1 feed	78½	54½
No. 1 feed	75½	52½
No. 2 feed	72½	51½
Flax—		
No. 1 N.W.	316½	258½
No. 2 N.W.	313	255½
Visible Supply		
Canada visible oats	6,082,863	
Last week	5,570,684	
Last year	2,020,708	

Live Stock

The Alberta Stock Yards Co. Calgary, have issued their official statement of business passing through the yards during 1917, and from it we find that 271,451 animals were sold during the past year with an approximate value of \$10,767,558. This total is reached by valuing the 25,694 horses handled at \$150 per head, the 92,578 cattle, including calves at \$75, 127,948 hogs at \$32, and 25,231 sheep at \$12. The total business for 1917 far exceeded that of any previous year.

A. H. Mayland's market report for the week ending Jan. 5, is as follows:

Owing to the cold weather of last week there was a light run at the beginning of the week. Prices remained steady until about the middle of the week when they took an advance on all butcher cattle of practically 50 cents cwt. There were a few choice steers which made 10

cents, with the bulk selling from \$8.25 to \$8.75. A few extra choice cows made \$8.25. We look for a steady market from now on.

In the stocker class practically all the steers have been cleaned up at around \$7.00 to \$7.25. There has also been a better trade in the stuff, good yearling heifers making from \$50.00 to \$52.00 with the common kind from \$45.00 to \$47.50. If this weather continues we look for a fair stocker trade, but if it turns cold again there will not be much doing in the stockers on account of shortage of feed throughout the country.

I beg to quote you the following prices fed and watered:

Steers—		
Extra Choice Export, 1400 lbs. up,	\$9.50 to	\$10.00
Good Heavy, \$8.50 to		9.25
Extra Butcher, 1100 lbs. up, \$8.00 to		8.50
Common Butcher, 1100 lbs. up, \$7.75 to		8.00
Choice Stockers, 900-1000, \$7.00 to		7.85
Bulls—		
Choice Butchers, \$6.25 to		6.50
Common, \$5.00 to		6.00
Calves—		
Light, 180-200 lbs., \$7.50 to		8.00
Heifers—		
Choice Heavy, \$7.50 to		8.00
Cows—		
Choice Heavy, \$6.50 to		7.25
Common Butcher, \$5.75 to		6.50
Thin Cannors, \$3.50 to		3.75
Oxen—		
Choice, 7.50 to		8.00
Common, \$4.25 to		4.50
Sheep—		
Wethers		13.00
Ewes, \$11.00 to		11.50
Lambs		13.00

Receipts of hogs were unexpectedly light all the week until Friday due to New Years Day, and the drifted and icy condition of country roads made hauling difficult. Local plants and coast buyers, short supplied, were strong buyers Thursday. All Wednesday's and Thursday's hogs sold for \$17.75 or \$17.50 fed and watered, Friday's hogs for \$17.60 off cars or \$17.35 fed and watered. Prospects next week 35 to 60 cents lower. Select hogs, \$17.00, fed and watered, \$16.75.

Edmonton Stockyards

Hogs are up to \$17.22 off cars at the Edmonton Stockyards. Cattle prices are steady. Thursday's quotations Jan. 3 were:

Cattle—(Fed and Watered)		
Steers, extra choice, export, \$9.00 to	\$9.50	
Steers, fat, choice butcher, \$8.25 to	8.75	
Steers, common, \$7.50 to	8.00	
Heifers, common to choice, \$7.00 to	8.50	
Cows, choice butcher, \$7.00 to	7.75	
Cows, common butcher, \$6.00 to	7.00	
Cows, canner, \$4.00 to	5.00	
Calves, veal, \$7.50 to	10.00	
Stockers—(Fed and Watered)		
Stockers, yearling steers, \$6.75 to	7.50	
Stockers, 2-year-old steers, \$7.25 to	8.00	
Stockers, heifers, \$7.50 to	8.00	
Stockers, cows, \$5.90 to	6.50	
Cows (Per Head)		
Sheep, good wethers, \$11.00 to	12.00	
Sheep, fat lambs, \$13.00 to	13.50	
Hogs—		
Hogs, select off cars	17.25	
Hogs, select fed and watered	16.75	
Hogs, select off wagons	16.75	
Light hogs, 2c less, not wanted.		

At Winnipeg

Jan. 5.—Receipts at the Union Stockyards today were 150 cattle and 250 hogs. The cattle and hog markets were steady. Butcher steers, \$7.00 to \$10.50; cows, \$4.00 to \$9.00; heifers, \$7.00 to \$10.00; bulls, \$5.00 to \$8.25; oxen, \$5.00 to \$9.00; stockers, \$6.00 to \$8.00; calves, \$5.00 to \$9.00. Hogs—\$17.75; sows, \$12.00 to \$13.50; heavies, \$13.50 to \$14.00; light, \$14.00 to \$15.25.

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McBEAN BROS.

The price is fixed on 1, 2 and 3 Northern wheat. Lower grades can still be sold on sample, and farmers should use commission firms for this purpose. Do not sell either high or low grade wheat at track prices, but sell only after car is unloaded in terminal elevator.

Oats should be selling around 80c per bush. Conditions strongly favor it. In fact, they could easily advance to a dollar long before next crop is harvested. Owing to wheat shortage, oats must be used for human food, and \$2.21 wheat makes oats worth over 90c for grinding into flour. Hold your oats.

If on C.P.R. or G.T.P. bill cars to Fort William; if C.N.R., to Port Arthur. Mark shipping bills "Notify McBean Bros., Winnipeg, Man.," so we can check up grading when car arrives in Winnipeg. If you need money, draw on us through any Bank with shipping bill attached to draft for fair advance.

Write us just before selling or shipping your grain as conditions might change on short notice. Again we urge, don't sell your oats at these prices.

McBEAN BROS.

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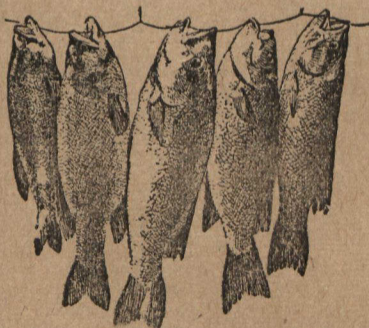
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- Lot No. 3** 25 lbs. assorted fish, including Haddock, Whitefish, Sea Herring and Sable Fish (Alaska Cod) **\$3.00**

Each lot contains about equal quantities of each class of fish, all No. 1 strictly fresh frozen and every pound guaranteed. Send Cash with order. In case of prepay station, enclose sufficient extra to prepay charges or give nearest point where an agent is located.

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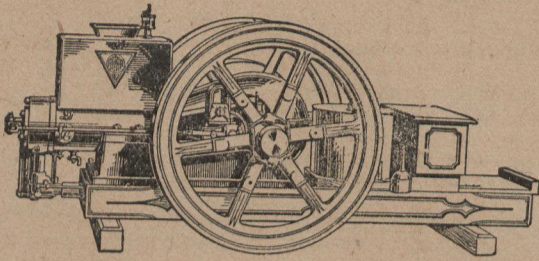
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The Alpha is a simple, powerful engine that will give you more reliable service and cause you less trouble than any other engine you can buy.

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COMING EVENTS

Short course in Agriculture, Agricultural College, Saskatoon, Jan. 14-26.

U.F.A. annual convention, in First Baptist Church, Calgary, Jan. 22-25. Saskatchewan G. G. Assn. at Regina, Feb. 12 to 15.

Alberta Dairy Convention at Edmonton, Feb. 20 and 21st.

Manitoba Winter Fair, Brandon, Mar. 4-9.

Edmonton Spring Horse Show and Fat Stock Show, Edmonton, Apr. 2-6.

Calgary Spring Horse Show and Bull Sale, March 26-29th.

CALGARY SPRING HORSE SHOW AND BULL SALE

The Calgary Spring Horse Show and Auction Sale of Pure Bred Bulls will be held at the Victoria Park Grounds, Calgary, from March 26th to March 29th.

The dates are two weeks earlier than in previous years, in the endeavor to have the show and sale held at a more convenient date for purchasers and public to attend. It will be remembered that in previous years, many of the farmers were busy with their spring work, and the fact of the dates being earlier this year, means that there will be nothing to interfere with the farmer's duties at home, and he will be enabled to attend the show and sale, feeling that his work is being in no way neglected at home. The entries for the Bull sale, at which it is expected there will be over 600 animals offered, will close on Feb. 26th, while the entries for the Spring Show close on March 11th.

For further information, prize lists etc. apply to Mr. E. L. Richardson, Victoria Park, Calgary.

IMPORTANT SALE OF IMPORTED PERCHERONS

Messrs. Layzell and Parr are on the evening of Friday Jan. 25th, at the Calgary Sales Repository disposing of 25 head of yearling, two and three year old stallions and mares. These animals are all part of the exceptionally high class importation made recently by this firm from the best Percheron breeding centres on the continent. The importation was all personally selected by Mr. L. K. Parr and included such outstanding animals as Philix, the Grand Champion Percheron at the recent Chicago International and grand and senior champion at the Illinois State Fair. Stanley S., who was also a prize winner at the International and Iowa State Fair in 1913 and Eugene an International winner in 1916 and also a winner at both Iowa and Minnesota State Fairs in 1917. The horses being sold by auction have the bulk, bone, size and action so necessary in good breeding stock. They are all well set up in head and neck, round of rib, strong of back and quarter, and have good clean hocks.

These horses are all sired by stallions which have stood high in Percheron history, such famous horses as the imported Jalap (80583), the \$10,000 horse now owned by the Ames Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa. This was a great show horse in both France and America and was a winner at the Panama Exposition. Jungo (71637) and Kobas who were also great horses sired by the \$40,000, Carnot (66666), Honorable (64381) an imported horse which sold at \$10,000. This stallion is favourably known by the best Percheron breeders on the continent.

These are great horses and this is a real opportunity for breeders to get horses of merit to use this coming breeding season.

CALGARY'S FAT STOCK SHOW

The Chicago Breeders' Gazette, in its issue of Dec. 27th, 1917, had the following article regarding the recent fat stock show held in Calgary, the short article having been written by Mr. Chas. Gray, secretary of the American Aberdeen Angus Association, who had acted as one of the cattle judges at the show:

"They had a great show up at Calgary, and while it was between 30 and 40 below zero no one seemed to mind it. They had over 40 entries in the baby beef class. Aberdeen Angus were well represented by the breeders of Alberta and by James D. McGregor's herd. Mr. McGregor was there with the animals he expected to show at Chicago and furnished the grand champion steer in the open class and the grand champion in the baby beef class. Not many Aberdeen Angus were sold, but they brought remunerative prices. Several hundred Shorthorns were sold at good prices, and a few Herefords. Horses also sold well. They disposed of more animals at auction than I have ever seen sold at any center in the United States or Canada. They had sales mornings, afternoons and nights during the entire show."

MANITOBA WINTER FAIR

The Directors of the Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show recently met and carefully considered the prize list adding many new classes and increasing the premium money by \$3,000.00, making the total offered for prizes \$15,000.00, the largest sum in the history of the Exhibition. The Directors recognized that this was the opportune time to assist in the campaign for increased production of live stock. The list includes classes for all breeds of live stock. In horses, young females in all pure-bred classes have been added, and the premium money is about equal to that offered for stallions. There is also a section for three, the get of a stallion, pure-breds, and a similar section for grades. The cattle classes have also been extended, the cattle exhibit is limited to beef animals and to steers, except in a section for animals calved in April, 1917, in these sections, females are eligible. The Boys' Fat Calf Competition for calves of 1917 is open to steers or grade heifers. It is expected that between 75 and 100 boys will enter this competition, for which \$1,100.00 in cash is offered. In the swine classes, the classification has been changed to meet present day conditions. There is a class for bacon hogs, weighing between 175 and 220 lbs., one for heavy bacon hogs, weighing over 220 pounds and under 300 lbs., one for heavy pork hogs over 300 lbs., and a class for lard hogs, pens, etc. The money for the swine classes is double that offered last year.

The sheep classes are the same as in 1917, but the money prizes are substantially increased.

The poultry class has also been extended.

The dates selected are Monday, March 4th, to Saturday, March, the 9th. Live stock sales will be a feature of the Fair. There will be the annual bull sale, no limit to the number of animals to be offered. A sale of breeding sows (pure bred), sale of horses, and possibly a sale of pure-bred female cattle. It is the purpose of the Breed Associations to co-operate with the Winter Fair Board in making the Winter Fair a means to assist in the distribution and sale of pure-bred stock.

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WRITE FOR CALENDAR AND COLLEGE LITERATURE.

REV. G. W. KERBY, B.A., D.D., PRINCIPAL

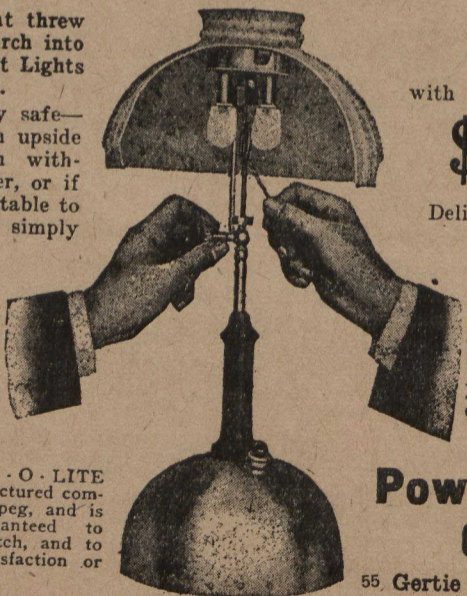
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CALGARY WINTER FAIR

(Continued from last issue)

Shropshires

There was a fairly good showing in Shropshires. The principal exhibitors of this breed were Fred T. Skinner, Indian head, Sask.; Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain; E. E. Baynton, Big Stick Lake, Sask.; George Walters, Delacour; Spenceley Bros., Calgary; W. J. Hoover & Sons, Bittern Lake, Alta.; W. C. Davy, Airdrie. The prize winners were as follows:

Ram, shearing or over—1 and 3, Fred T. Skinner; 2, Wm. Gilbert; 4, W. C. Davy; 5, E. E. Baynton.

Ram of calendar year—1 and 2, George Walters; 3 and 4, Fred T. Skinner; 5, E. E. Baynton.

Ewe, shearing or over—1, Wm. Gilbert; 2, Fred T. Skinner; 3, E. E. Baynton; 4, W. C. Davy; 5, Spenceley Bros.

Ewe of calendar year—1, W. C. Davy; 2, Wm. Gilbert; 3, E. E. Baynton; 4 and 5, W. J. Hoover & Sons.

Ewe, any age—Champion, Wm. Gilbert; reserve champion, Fred T. Skinner.

Ram, any age—Champion, Fred T. Skinner; reserve champion, Wm. Gilbert.

Pen, five ewes, any age—1, Fred T. Skinner; 2, Wm. Gilbert; 3, Geo. Walters.

Southdowns

The Southdown classes were also quite well filled, the principal exhibitors of this breed were: Fred T. Skinner, Indian Head; W. J. Hoover & Sons, Bittern Lake; H. W. Watkin, Olds, and Hill Bros., Lloydminster.

The Southdown awards are as follows:

Ram, shearing or over—1 and 2, W. J. Hoover & Sons; 3 and 4, Fred T. Skinner; 5, H. W. Watkins.

Ram of calendar year—1, W. J. Hoover & Sons; 2 and 4, Fred T. Skinner; 3, W. J. Hoover & Sons.

Ewe, shearing or over—1 and 2, Fred T. Skinner; 3, 4 and 5, W. J. Hoover & Sons.

Ewe, of calendar year—1 and 3, W. J. Hoover & Sons; 2, Fred T. Skinner.

Boys' and Girls' Classes

Lamb of calendar year—1, Alex. M. Hutchinson, Duhamel; 2, Joan Knights, Calgary; 3, Arthur Knights, Calgary; 4, Worthy Hoover, Bittern Lake; 5, Edith Knights, Calgary.

Yearling ewe or wether—1, Alex. M. Hutchinson; 2, P. Gilbert, Stony Plain; 3, M. A. Isabel Stewart.

Grades or Crosses

Ewe, shearing or over—1, H. W. Watkin; 2, Western Stock Ranches, Ltd.; 3 and 4, Geo. Walters; 5, Wm. Gilbert.

Ewe of calendar year—1 and 3, Canada Land & Irrigation Co., Medicine Hat; 2 and 4, H. S. Currie; 5, W. J. Hoover & Sons, Bittern Lake.

Wether, shearing or over—1 and 2, H. W. Watkin; 3 and 4, Western Stock Ranches, Ltd.; 5, Ralph Osenton, De Winton.

Wether of calendar year—1, Fred T. Skinner; 2, Lew Hutchinson & Sons; 3 and 4, H. W. Watkin; 5, E. E. Baynton.

Carload of wethers, not less than 20 head, purebred or grade—1 and 2, W. D. McLennan; 3, H. S. Currie.

Pen, 5 wethers, shearings or over, purebred or grade—1, R. Knights & Son; 2 and 3, H. W. Watkin.

Pen 5 wethers of calendar year, purebred or grade—1, H. W. Watkin; 2, H. S. Currie.

Pen, 5 ewes, shearing or over, grades—1 and 2, H. W. Watkin; 3, George Walters.

Pen, 5 ewes of calendar year, grades—1 and 2, Geo. Walters; 3, Western Stock Ranches, Ltd.

Champion grade ewe or wether—Champion, H. W. Watkin; reserve, Canada Land & Irrigation Co.

Champion pen, purebred or grade wethers or grade ewes—Champion, Richard Knights & Son; reserve, ch., George Walters.

Sheep Carcass Competition

Wether, shearing or over, shown alive—1 and 3, H. W. Watkin; 2, Lester Levers.

DRESSED CARCASS COMPETITION

Exhibitor.	Result After Being Killed	Prize.	Live Wt.	Dressed Wt.	P.C.
Steer under 2 years—					
M. A. Isabel Stewart, Hastings Coulee	1	1010	656	64.95	
A. S. McDonald, Cochrane	2	1020	648	63.52	
Philip Leech, Baring, Sask.	3	1200	767	63.01	
Steer, 2 or 3 years old—					
A. S. McDonald	1	1230	770	62.60	
Jas. Jones, Freshfield	2	1420	864	60.84	
A. S. McDonald, Cochrane	3	1370	841	61.38	
Wether, shearing or over—					
Hill Bros., Lloydminster	1	120	62	51.66	
R. Knights & Sons, Millarville	2	150	85	56.66	
R. Knights & Sons, Millarville	3	110	60	54.54	
Wether of calendar year—					
G. N. Buffum, Big Stick Lake, Sask.	1	110	62	56.36	
G. N. Buffum, Big Stick Lake, Sask.	2	100	60	60.00	
H. W. Watkins, Olds	3	80	43	53.75	
Best carcass from grade ewe, sired by Reg. Suffolk Ram—					
Ralph Osenton, DeWinton	1	120	66	55.00	
Barrow, bacon type—					
I. Hambly & Sons, Munson	1	170	143	84.11	
Fred T. Skinner, Indian Head	2	210	174	82.85	
Fred T. Skinner, Indian Head	3	210	170	80.95	
Barrow, medium thick—					
S. C. Swift, Viking	1	190	168	88.42	
S. J. Henderson, Lacombe	2	190	165	86.84	
Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain	3	210	175	83.83	

Champion ewe, any age—1 and 2, Fred T. Skinner.

Champion ram, any age—1 and 2, W. J. Hoover & Sons.

Pen, five ewes, any age—1, Fred T. Skinner; 2, W. J. Hoover & Sons.

Suffolks

A good showing of Suffolk sheep were forward. The awards are as follows:

Ewe, of calendar year—1, Lester Levers, Castor; 2, Lew Hutchinson & Sons, Duhamel; 3 and 4, W. R. Stewart.

Ewe, shearing or over—1 and 2, Lew Hutchinson; 3, Lester Levers; 4, M. A. Isabel Stewart; 5, W. R. Stewart.

Champion ewe, any age—1, Lew Hutchinson & Sons; 2, Lester Levers.

Suffolk pen, five ewes, any age—1, Lester Levers; 2, W. R. Stewart.

Ram, shearing or over—1, Lester Levers; 2, Lew Hutchinson & Sons; 3, W. D. McLennan, Calgary; 4, W. R. Stewart; 5, Lew Hutchinson & Sons.

Ram, of calendar year—1, Lester Levers; 2, W. D. McLennan; 3, W. D. McLennan.

Champion ram, any age—1 and 2, Lester Levers.

Considerable attention was paid by visitors to the show to the exhibit of Cheviot sheep shown by Dr. A. M. McKay. Dr. McKay is a pioneer with this smooth-faced breed in the West. While one or two specimens of the breed on exhibit were somewhat undersized there were also some outstanding sheep among them and as they are a hardy breed should be well adapted to this Western climate. Awards:

Any ram, purebred, of breed not already shown—1, 2, 3 and 4, Drs. McKay and LeClaire, Calgary.

Any other purebred ewe, shearing or over—1, 2 and 3, Drs. McKay and LeClaire.

Champion ewe, any other breed—1 and 2, McKay and LeClaire.

Champion ram, any other breed—1 and 2, McKay and LeClaire.

Wether of calendar year, shown alive—1 and 2, H. W. Watkin; 3, E. E. Baynton.

Best fat lamb, sired by registered Leicester ram—1, E. E. Baynton.

SWINE

There were upward of 500 entries in the swine section and it was the general opinion that the standard of quality in the whole exhibit was an advance on that shown at any previous exhibition. The judge stated there were but few culls among the large exhibit of Berkshires, Duroc-Jerseys, Tamworths, Yorkshires and Hampshires. The awards are as follows:

Berkshires

Boar, born previous to calendar year—1, Wm. Gilbert; 2, Lew Hutchinson; 3, Wm. Gilbert.

Boar, of calendar year—1, S. C. Swift, Viking; 2, Wm. Gilbert; 3, Allan R. Gillies, Clover Bar; 4, Wm. Gilbert; 5, Allan R. Gillies.

Sow, 6 mos. and under 12 mos.—1, Allan R. Gillies; 2, Wm. Gilbert; 3, S. C. Swift; 4, Wm. Gilbert.

Sow, under 6 mos.—1, Allan R. Gillies; 2, W. D. McLennan; 3, Wm. Gilbert; 4, S. C. Swift; 5, Wm. Gilbert.

Champion sow, any age, champion—Allan R. Gillies. Reserve champion, Allan R. Gillies.

Champion boar, any age champion—Wm. Gilbert. Reserve champion, S. C. Swift.

Yorkshires

Boar, of calendar year—1, Philip Leech, Baring, Sask.; 2, Philip Leech.

Sow, 6 mos. and under 12 mos.—1, Philip Leech; 2, Philip Leech; 3 and 4, Allan R. Gillies; 5, Fred T. Skinner.

Sow, under 6 mos.—1, Allan R. Gillies; 2, S. C. Swift; 3, Allan R. Gillies; 4, Philip Leech.

Champion sow, any age champion—Philip Leech. Reserve champion, Allan R. Gillies.

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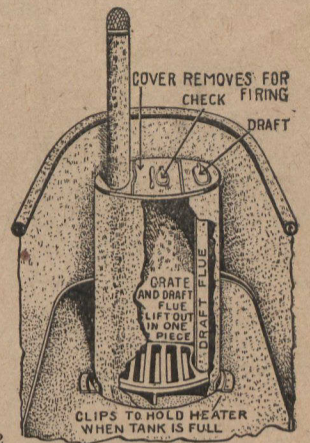
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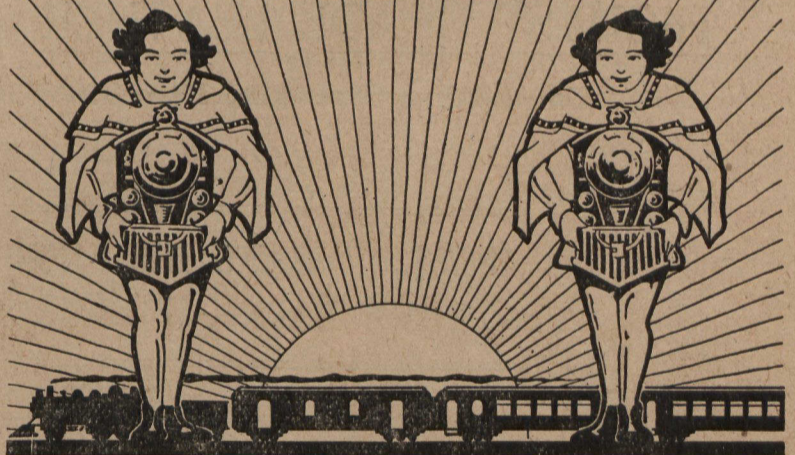
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Our trial delivery plan makes it easy. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 51 the first seven days." Christensen says: "Have never seen an article that sells so easily." Noring, Ia., says: "92% of homes visited bought." Phillips says: "Every customer becomes a friend and booster." Kemerling says: "No flowery talk necessary. Sells itself." Thousands who are coining money endorse the ALADDIN just as strongly. NO MONEY REQUIRED. We furnish stock to get started. Sample sent prepaid for 10 days' free trial and given absolutely without cost when you become a distributor. Ask for our distributor's plan. State occupation, age, whether you have rig or auto; whether you can work spare time or steady; when can start; townships most convenient for you to work in

Champion boar, any age, champion—Philip Leech, Baring, Sask. Reserve champion, Philip Leech.

Tamworths

Boar, born previous to calendar year—1, W. J. Hoover & Sons; 2, Wm. Gilbert; 3, Wm. Shuttleworth, Ogden.

Boar, of calendar year—1 and 3, Wm. Gilbert; 2, 4 and 5, Irvine Hambly & Sons, Munson.

Sow, 6 mos. and under 12 mos.—1, Irvine Hambly & Sons; 2 and 3, Wm. Gilbert.

Sow, under 6 mos.—1, 2 and 3, Wm. Gilbert; 4 and 5, Irvine Hambly & Sons.

Sow, any age champion—Irvine Hambly & Sons. Reserve, Wm. Gilbert.

Boar, any age champion—W. J. Hoover & Sons. Reserve, Wm. Gilbert.

Duroc-Jerseys

Boar, of calendar year—1, Chas. Ball. Sow, 6 mos. and under 12 mos.—1 and 3, S. J. Henderson; 2, Chas. Ball.

Sow, any age champion—S. J. Henderson. Reserve champion, Chas. Ball.

Boar, any age champion—Chas. Ball.

Hampshires

Boar, born previous to calendar year—1 and 2, W. J. Hoover & Sons.

Boar, of calendar year—1 and 2, W. J. Hoover & Sons.

Sow, 6 mos. and under 12 mos.—1, 2 and 3, W. J. Hoover & Sons.

Hampshire sow, under 6 mos.—1 and 2, W. J. Hoover & Sons.

Champion sow, any age—Champion and reserve—W. J. Hoover & Sons.

Champion boar, any age—Champion and reserve—W. J. Hoover & Sons.

Boys' and Girls' Classes

Bacon hog, under one year—1, P. Gilbert; 2, Philip Leech; 3, Robert S. Skinner; 4, Worthy Hoover; 5, Geo. H. Spence.

Medium thick hog, under one year—1 and 3, George H. Spence; 2, P. Gilbert; 4, Worthy Hoover; 5, P. Gilbert.

Champion purebred or grade best commercial sow or barrow bacon type—Wm. Gilbert.

Champion purebred or grade best com-

mercial sow or barrow, medium thick—George Walters.

Car lots and pens, sows or barrows, purebred or grade, carload, not less than 20, medium thick hogs—1, Hill Bros.; 2, S. J. Henderson; 3, Canada Land & Irrigation Co.

Carload, not less than 20, bacon type hogs—1, Allan R. Gillies; 2, S. J. Henderson.

Pen 5 bacon hogs, under 6 months—1, S. C. Swift; 2, Wm. Gilbert; 3, Allan R. Gillies.

Pen, 5 bacon hogs, 6 mos. and under 9 mos.—1 and 3, Allan R. Gillies; 2, Irvine Hambly & Sons.

Pen, 5 medium thick hogs, under six mos.—1, C. S. Swift; 2, George Walters; 3, H. W. Watkin.

Pen, 5 medium thick hogs, 6 mos. and under 9 mos.—1, Wm. Gilbert; 2 and 3, Canada Land & Irrigation Co.

Best pen of 3 grade hogs, exhibited and fed by owner—1, George Walters; 2, Wm. Gilbert; 3, S. C. Swift.

Carcass competition, purebred or grade barrow, medium thick, shown alive—1, John Barber & Sons; 2, Hill Bros., Lloydminster; 3, Wm. Gilbert.

Barrow, bacon type, shown alive—1, Allan R. Gillies; 2, Wm. Gilbert; 3, S. J. Henderson.

An interesting part of the hog show was the exhibit by S. J. Henderson of Lacombe, in the carload lot bacon type hogs, of a load of Tamworth-Duroc crosses. This gives a real good bacon type hog and is in strong favor with the packers. It is claimed for this cross that there is no danger of sun scald and for that reason is worthy of the attention of the hog breeders.

THE POULTRY SHOW

There was a large and representative showing of most of the poultry breeds in the exhibit given in the agricultural building, there being in all about 3,000 entries, and it was generally spoken of, among the poultry men, as the best show ever held, west of the Great Lakes.

The list of exhibitors shows clearly that the poultry industry has already got a good footing in both the city of Calgary and Province of Alberta, it also being a significant fact that a large number of entries had to be refused on account of lack of coop space. The quality standard in all the breeds was also good.

In all there were about 247 exhibitors at the show, 115 being from Calgary city, 73 in Alberta outside Calgary, 28 from Saskatchewan, 13 from British Columbia, 10 from Manitoba, 5 from Ontario and 3 from the United States.

In the breeders the Wyandottes with 392 had the greatest number of entries having a close second in the Orpingtons and a strong third in the Light and Dark Plymouth Rocks.

There were interesting displays in all the breeds but one which attracted much attention, especially from the children, was the Bantam display from Spokane, Wash.

"PIGS IN CLOVER"

BY OLD CY. CORNERS

Suppose you were making ten per cent. in your business, whatever it is—farming, mining, manufacturing, store-keeping or banking—before the war. Suppose it cost you \$100 to produce an article of your line of goods and sell it, and your profit at 10 per cent. was \$10.00 before the war. Suppose since the war, your cost goes up to \$200. Your profit at 10 per cent. goes up to \$20.00. Don't it? That is, you are making twice the amount of money in the same time. You are making money twice as fast as you did before. You are making money with both hands instead of one—making money right and left.

Farmers, miners, merchants, storekeepers and bankers are all in business to make money. Some of them make a living. Some few don't. Some of them make a good deal more than a living. And it's the farmers' turn now.

See. Suppose the Government of Great Britain were to cable an order to the Government of Canada for a million hogs. That would be somewhat of an order. Wouldn't it? And suppose the Government of Canada were to parcel that order out to the hog raisers of Canada, how many would you undertake to supply? Depends on the price. Of course it does. But when a customer is in the market as big as that, does that mean that the price goes down? Does it mean that the market is weak because of lack of demand?

You bet your life it doesn't. It means that the hog market is as firm as a rock and as sound as a dollar.

Now, look here. You don't believe that Canada's got an order for a million hogs, do you? Well, she has. She's got an order for all the hogs she can raise—all the hogs she can raise and then some, and all the hogs she can ship. And the price is right—best in the history of the hog market—\$17.50 per cwt. lately to the farmer. Can you beat it?

Here are some figures for you to get into your system. Ponder on 'em—realize them. Get wise, as the fellow says.

Canada's production of hogs in 1916 was 125,000,000 pounds. The Allies' requirements that same year were 1,260,000,000 pounds—over ten times as much as this country produced. Get that? In the last five years Canada has only supplied 6 per cent. of the total British imports of hog products. In 1918 she can have the whole darned order!

One hundred per cent. of the European Allies' requirements means over one bil-



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lion pounds of bacon. In the shape of Wiltshire sides, 50 to 75 pounds to a side—this means 100,000,000 hogs—small bacon hogs at about 100 pounds apiece. That is 100 times as much as a million.

And the price—How much do you want? Do you mind when dressed hogs sold for 5 cents a pound or less? That was about 3 1/2 cents to the farmer. What are they selling for now? They're gone up considerably since the war, haven't they?

You bet your life they have. And it's tough proposition on the poor people over there. The city people in Canada raised a great holler about the packer's 2-5 of a cent a pound profit, but they forgot all about the poor people of Belgium. They didn't seem to realize that France was up against it, and killing off her own breeding stock to tide her over till the end of the war. And Italy, too. Starving—that's it. Absolutely. Got to have the supplies—got to get the pork and flour or she can't stay in the fight. Would have been all over by now most likely, only for that dumfounded Russia. Now we got to stick it out without Russia, and we've got to produce hogs. No question about it. They've got to have meat, and we're the country that's got to produce the goods.

Take the United States. She produces a power of hogs. But she's going to have 2,000,000 soldiers to feed—maybe more than that. She's going to have a considerable contract in feeding her own army. Of course she'll ship a lot of hogs. But her own swine herds have been reduced by 9,000,000 during this past year alone. She's got to catch up, and she's going at it right now.

But it's up to Canada to go at it too. The hog population of Canada has been declining since the war. The census figures show an increase but that is a fictitious increase. In this way. A hog cen-

You have got the land—best in the world.

You've got the feed. Yes you have. You've got access to the biggest corn crop the United States ever had—3,210,795,000 bushels—600,000,000 bushels more than they had in 1916. Whole feed corn may be imported from the United States free of duty and free of war tax. The Canadian Food Controller has placed an embargo on Canadian mill feed stuff and screenings other than refuse going into the United States, and has fixed the price of feed stuff to be sold by the millers on a cash basis, bran \$24.50, shorts \$29.50 f.o.b. in bulk at Fort William, plus freight to point of destination and cost of the sacks. West of Fort William the difference in freight is deducted.

And further, the Provincial Departments of Agriculture are co-operating with the Feed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in the distribution of feed through the ordinary channels. The question of fixing feed dealers' profits on a cash basis is also being considered.

You talk about packers getting it all. Why the investigation showed they got 2-5ths of a cent a pound and made their money on the size of the turnover. But they pay a war tax. One firm alone paid \$1,000,000 in war tax. Farmers don't have to pay a war tax on their profits. All the farmer has to do is to supply business brains and go to work, and the country will be satisfied he's doing his bit if he produces the goods. And he won't lose anything. He's positively sure on that. The hog shortage in Europe right now is ten times the total hog population of Canada. And further—the Government of the Dominion has restricted the packers' profits from now on, to 2 per cent. of their total turnover. And if this amount



Sowing part of a field of 110 acres of Marquis Wheat that produced 5,940 bushels or over 54 1/2 an acre in 1916.

was taken by actual count in 1911. Estimates as to the number of hogs in the country were made for the succeeding years based on the 1911 figures, and reports from expert correspondents as to the animal production in various parts of the country, and the yearly change of conditions in their districts.

In 1917, a new and more elaborate method was adopted of estimating the number of hogs in the Western Provinces and in Quebec. Information is obtained from forms filled in by farmers, collected by school teachers and sent to the Dominion Census Offices. Consequently we have in the latest figures a more accurate count than we have had since 1911. But that means that we have counted more hogs, not that the number of hogs in the country has been increased.

The real fact is there has been a decrease since the war. The average hog population of Canada in the years 1911-1915 was 3,410,445. In 1916 we had only 82 per cent. of the average according to the expert estimates, and 74 per cent in 1917. The numbers of hogs slaughtered in inspected abattoirs in the years ending March 1916 and 1917 were 2,363,693 and 2,245,511 respectively, as compared with 2,598,338 in 1915. And owing to the growth of the export trade, the proportion of the Canadian hogs slaughtered in inspected establishments must have been greater than normal, at that. Added to these evidences of decrease is the fact that receipts at Canadian stock yards for September, 1917, the big month of the year, were 35.47 per cent. less than for September, 1916. Greater production of hogs is one of the most pressing needs of the world and next to wheat production, the greatest opportunity for the Canadian farmer to make money and "do his bit" at the same time, that he'll get in a thousand years.

You've got the market—never was one like it, won't ever be another like it unless the whole world goes to war again, and that's not likely—not in your time. And if it did, Canada might not be so well fixed. Here we are 3,000 miles away from the fighting line with an order to go ahead and produce for whole nations lined up in the firing trenches, and unable to produce for themselves more than a fraction of what they eat.

exceeds 7 per cent of actual capital invested, the excess up to 15 per cent. shall be divided between the government and the packer. All profits in excess of 15 per cent. belong to the government.

That's going some, isn't it? The packer won't get it all—not by any means. The bulk of it will go to the farmers who rise to the occasion, realize the situation and go right in for hogs. The world is hollering for hogs, crying for 'em. Give the people what they want, help the Allies turn the corner, and save the situation. You're a farmer. It's right up to you.

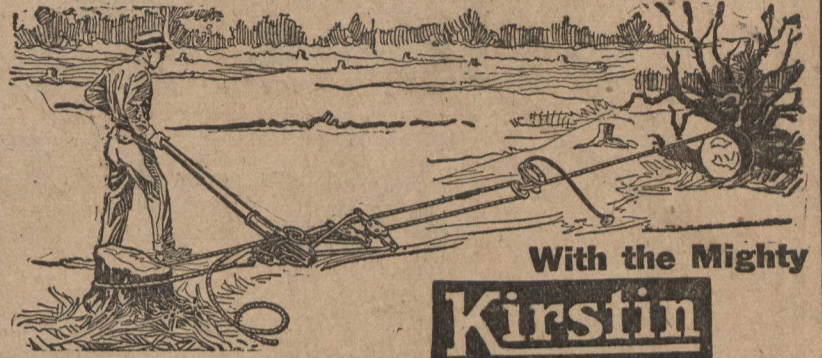
ALBERTA SWINE BREEDERS' ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Alberta Swine Breeders' Association was held in the office of the secretary E. L. Richardson, Calgary, during Winter Fair Week.

The secretary presented the annual report and financial statement showing a turnover of \$2,280.48 for the year's business with a profit of \$121.25 and present surplus of \$383.12. A general discussion took place as to the classification for the next prize list, and the following officers were elected:

- President—W. J. Hoover, Bittern Lake.
- First Vice-president — Steve Swift, Viking.
- Second Vice-president—E. J. C. Boake, Acme.
- Directors—Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain; Irvine Hambly, Munson; Hugh Hill, Lloydminster; L. McComb, Huxley; E. Swift, Clover Bar; James Bailey, Clover Bar; J. L. Walters, Clive; W. J. Elliott, Olds; G. H. Hut-ton, Lacombe.

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ONE-MAN Stump Puller

Here's the Puller that you and thousands of others have long been waiting for. Ten thousand now in use. Letters from everywhere tell of sensational results. Pronounced a big success by Government Officials, University Experts and Land Clearing Contractors. Pulls ordinary run of stumps or trees out of the soil so easy—it's almost play.

One man can clear an acre a day—costs about 4c a stump. Think of clearing land so cheaply. Think of pulling all your stumps by hand—and alone—no horses or extra help required—a stump every 3 or 4 minutes. It's true, every word of it.

The Kirstin is

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No other stump puller is so economical to buy or so easy to operate. Just a few pounds pull on the handle means tons on the stump. When stump starts, throw machine into high speed and out comes the biggest stump, roots and all.

The Kirstin Pullers are remarkably easy to get into the field and easy to handle among the stumps, too. They do the work—where horses can't go. They do it cheap and stand up under hard usage, under all conditions.

Get all the FACTS. Learn about our Liberal Offer—our Actual 30 Days' Free Trial—3 Years' Guarantee, etc.

30 Days' Free Trial

We call this an Actual 30 Days' Free Trial, because no matter when you order or when your Puller arrives, you can actually use it for 30 days before you decide to keep it.

If the Puller doesn't please you in every way—if it doesn't do the work satisfactorily and economically—it can be returned at our expense and every cent of your money will be refunded. In addition to this wonderful free trial offer we give you

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If you like you can order on a No-Money-in-Advance Plan—Pay Cash and get discount—\$10.00 Deposit Plan—or on the installment Plan, which gives you 6 months TO PAY. No other offers so liberal.

Now send for Free Book and read about the wonderful KIRSTIN Puller with the Single, Double,

Triple Power Features. Any man would rather have a KIRSTIN with its money-saving and time-saving superiorities, than an ordinary puller. Get our Special Low Prices, Terms, etc., without delay.

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We guarantee perfect satisfaction or money will be refunded, according to our 30 Day Free Trial Offer. We further guarantee to replace free of charge any casting that may break—flaw or no flaw—within 3 years. The big, strong Kirstin organization is behind the guarantee. Send for copy.

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Read how farmers make \$240.00 net profits on one acre, the first year. How others make \$300 to \$500 from a few acres of newly cleared land. Increases of 50 to 100 per cent land valuation are not unusual. The book is filled with letters telling all about it.

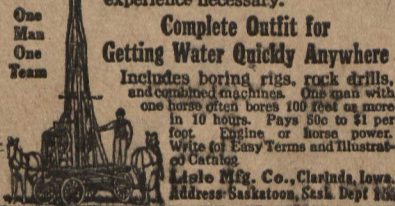
Book also gives full particulars of Kirstin Free Land Clearing Service—worth many dollars to any farmer. Contains pictures and describes all sizes and types of Kirstin Pullers—One-Man and Horse-Power Pullers—Get it NOW. Send letter or postal.



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A REMINDER

There is no one time of the year better than another for arranging Life Insurance, but the NEW YEAR means new resolutions—a "FRESH START"—and when could the question of Life Insurance be more appropriately considered than at the NEW YEAR? No man can count his affairs in order until he has assured, so far as human foresight can assure, the continued welfare of those dependent on him.

The GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, in its wide range of Policies, provides for every need and circumstance—the Farmer, the Merchant—the professional man, and the wage earner—may all find Policies peculiarly adapted to their needs. Premium rates are low, and the profit returns to Policyholders are remarkably high.

Full information of the Company's many attractive plans will be gladly given on request.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

DEPT. C. 3
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG

Ask for a 1918 Desk Calendar, mailed free on request.

Read "Farm and Ranch Review" Ads.—They Mean Money to You. Say Where You Saw Them.

Allies Face Serious Meat Shortage

There is a world shortage of meat. In Europe there are 115,000,000 fewer stock animals than before the war. The situation is so critical that meat is now one of the vital factors in deciding the outcome of the war.

The fighting forces of the Allies are fed heavily on meat, because meat, especially bacon, supplies a large amount of fat—and fat is worth twice as much as starch for producing energy. Meat is the food with “the punch.”

The millions of soldiers and sailors in the Allied armies and navies must be ensured adequate supplies of this “fighting” food. The vast forces of workers in munition factories, shipbuilding plants and dock yards, and the women and children of Great Britain, France and Italy also require a huge supply of meat.

Some idea of the vital need for pork products overseas is given by the statement of British Imports of bacon and hams since the beginning of the war.

In 1913 they were	638,000,000 lbs.
In 1914 they were	664,000,000 lbs.
In 1915 they were	896,000,000 lbs.
In 1916 they were	1,006,000,000 lbs.

There has been no increase in the world's hog production to meet this enormous increase in consumption.

Instead, there are 32,425,000 fewer hogs in Europe than before the war. In the United States the receipts at Stock Yards up to the end of October 1917 show a decrease of 4,721,223 hogs, or 14 per cent. less than the same period in 1916. In Canada the receipts at Stock Yards from the first of January to end of November 1917 show a decrease of 13 per cent. as compared with the same period in 1916.

The foregoing figures indicate the seriousness of the meat situation which can only be met by a large increase in production in Canada and the United States. On us and our American neighbors lies a great responsibility.

The quickest way possible to meet the meat crisis is with hogs, because hogs are very much more prolific than any other stock animal and are ready for market at an early age.

Hogs also produce more meat from a given amount of food than any other stock animal.

They also produce more dressed carcass in proportion to live weight, and the carcass contains more edible meat in proportion to bone than any other animal.

Pork and bacon are about 50 per cent. fat which is so vitally needed in the rations of our fighting men.

Bacon is also the most compact form in which meat and fats can be supplied to the armies. It takes up the minimum of space in freight cars, ships, transport wagons and in supply depots at the front. It is easily handled, it keeps, it is easily cooked and readily digested.

Canada and United States Government Control

To encourage the producers, the Governments of Canada and the United States have taken steps to stabilize the market and protect the producers in every way possible.

The Dominion Government now controls and restricts the profits of packing houses. The hog producer is assured *his fair share* of the price paid by the consumer.

The Flour Mills are under a form of

license with restrictions on profits. The export of bran and shorts is under control.

The United States Food Administration also states that, by a license system of manufacturers and distributors, it will do all within its power to see that the prices of pork are maintained in a ratio to feed prices that will cover not only cost of production but proper remuneration to the producer.

The action of the Governments of Canada and the United States indicates a serious endeavor to give stability to the market for hogs. In addition, there are two other factors that will be effective:—①The tremendous decline in European and American hog production. ②The constant increase in British imports of hams and bacon since the beginning of the war.

Save the Young Sows

Young sows which are slaughtered now only produce about 150 lbs. of meat per sow, whereas each of these young sows through her progeny could produce, at a moderate estimate, 1,500 lbs. of meat within a twelve month period.

Every pound of pork that can be raised is urgently needed. Every

soldier in the Canadian and British Armies requires $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per day to maintain the highest bodily efficiency. Every soldier in the great American army now being raised will require a like amount. The armies of Italy and France must all have meat.

Canada has responded nobly to every call that has been made for

men, for money and for farm produce. Today's call for increased hog production is one of the most urgent and vital that the Allies have ever made to Canada. *There is an individual responsibility*—and every person who can raise hogs should seriously consider the possibility of raising at least one or two extra litters in 1918.

Dominion of Canada Department of Agriculture

**LIVE STOCK BRANCH
OTTAWA**

In The Country Home

Long have the poets vaunted, in their
lays,
Old times, old loves, old friendship,
and old wine.
Why should the old monopolize all
praise?
a baby should be turned often from
Then let the new claim mine.

Give me strong, new friends, when
the old prove weak,
Or fail me in my darkest hour of
need;
Why perish with the ship that
springs a leak,
Or lean upon a reed?

Give me new love, warm, palpitating,
sweet,
When all the grace and beauty
leaves the old;
When like a rose it withers at my
feet,
Or like a hearth grows cold.

Give me new times, bright with a
prosperous cheer,
In place of old, tear-blotted,
burdened days;
I hold a sunlit present far more dear,
And worthy of my praise.

When the old creeds are threadbare,
and worn through,
And all too narrow for the broad-
ening soul,
Give me the fine, firm texture of the
new,
Fair, beautiful and whole!
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

GREETING

At the beginning of the New Year I send your readers my best wishes for their happiness and prosperity, and thank them for their help and encouragement in the twelve months past. The Old Year terminated sadly for our country, with the disaster at Halifax darkening its closing month, but we must face the New with hope that it may bring us much that we desire, and above all, see the actual return, or the approach, of peace among the nations of the world.

Now is the time to strengthen our resolutions already formed, and see that in no way possible we slip up in our duty to our country and mankind in general. "Eliminate waste,—conserve the country's supplies—increase production, for the sake of our Allies in Europe" have been our watchwords for 1917, and will stand out before us just as potently in 1918. There is much to do, and will no doubt be much more in the months ahead, but the belief that we have right behind us, and the knowledge that out here at least we have so far been spared practically all of the hardships suffered by those in older countries, will spur us on to greater effort, and enable us one and all to do our part.—A.A.G.

U.F.W.A. CONVENTION

The third annual convention of the United Farm Women of Alberta will be held in the First Baptist Church, Calgary, on January 22-3-4-5, 1918, in conjunction with the Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta. Several interesting addresses are on the programme, and it is hoped that the following will be amongst the speakers present: Mrs. L. C. McKinney, M.L.A., Mrs. Root, Dr. Lincoln and the Rev. A. W. Coone of the Social Service League. Among the very important matters likely to be taken up are Boys' and Girls Clubs, the proposed girls' convention, hot lunches in rural schools, etc.

MEDICAL ENQUIRIES

The series of articles by Dr. Edna C. Robertson, now appearing in The Review, while naturally a great value

to all our readers, may be appreciated more particularly by those living in outlying districts, distant from medical help. To these readers in particular, the columns of The Review are offered as the means of securing additional information on the important subject of their own health or the health of their children. The queries are not limited to the subjects so far taken up by Dr. Robertson, but may deal with health generally, and will be answered free of charge in the paper, thus serving the double purpose of benefiting those directly who send them in, and being of general help to all readers. Address enquiries to the Home Department, Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary, and mark them "Medical Enquiry."—A.A.G.



A Wealth of Flowers.

CARE OF BABIES

(By Dr. Edna C. Robertson)

A newly-born baby should have little handling but careful watching. Even after breathing seems well established, the child should be looked at every few minutes for the next few hours. A baby which is not quite in good condition may suddenly stop breathing or collapse at any time during the first few hours of its life.

Often a neighbor is invited to the house to look after the new babe. Some women can just step in and take full charge. Others ask how and what should be done for a new-born baby. As soon as a child is born it should be wrapped in a soft, warm, washable blanket (care being taken to protect the cord). A small opening should be left near the face for air. By using a liberal supply of oil or white vaseline wherever there is an accumulation of white, cheesy-looking material upon the skin, one can clean the baby very readily. This oil or vaseline may be left on an

hour or more, when the baby may be washed clean with white soap (pure castile) and water.

The First Bath

There is no need of haste about giving a baby's first bath. The nervous shock of handling and the discomfort of clothing can as well be postponed for a few hours, providing that baby is kept warm and is in good condition. The first bath and all baths given before the cord is off and the navel healed, should be sponge baths.

The Band

This should not be put on too tightly. It is not designed to support the abdominal wall, but simply to keep it warm and to hold the cord dress-

always to clothe babies too warmly, rather than too lightly. Very long skirts and heavy wrappings should not be used; they drag and annoy the baby by their weight, and cause perspiration and consequent chilling. In dressing a baby, the skirts and dresses should be put on over the feet, not over the head.

Changing Position

After the first twenty-four hours, a baby should be turned over from one side to the other. A healthy baby sleeps twenty to twenty-two hours out of the twenty-four at the first but becomes tired and uncomfortable from lying long in one position.

Fresh Air and Light

The crib should be in a warm room, containing fresh outdoor air and sunshine, but should be screened from drafts and bright light. A light should never be allowed to shine directly into a baby's face.

Lifting

In lifting a baby, make it a point to support the head and upper part of the spine. Put one hand under the back of the neck and with the other grasp the clothing about the feet. Never lift a baby by its arms.

Noises

During the early weeks of its life, a baby is not disturbed by noises, no matter how loud, unless they are accompanied by jarring. Care should be taken, however, about allowing doors to slam, heavy articles to be dropped, etc. Older babies are disturbed by noise, and should be put to sleep in a quiet room. This may sound as some might say "pampering," but one must remember that the nervous system of a young baby is not capable of enduring noise and disturbance. Think of yourself. How do you endure a sudden noise or thump? Most adults, even though they know just what the noise may be, do not relish the idea of thuds and thumps about them.

Weighing

In the previous article a table of approximate weights was given, and for the sake of the baby and the mother, who worries over the weight, if it is convenient, it is best to have the baby weighed frequently. Effort should be made to have the baby quiet, when it is being weighed, as kicking or crying make it difficult to be accurate.

Loss and Gain in Weight

The explanation offered for the loss of weight (mentioned in Oct. 5th article) is due to lack of food. After the mother's milk comes in freely and the baby begins to nurse regularly, there should be a steady gain in weight. As long as one finds the baby gaining, however slight, there is no occasion for anxiety; but a continued loss in weight or a failure to gain for several days in succession should be considered a danger signal.

Nursing

For the first two days, or until the milk appears, the baby should be put to the breast every four hours during the day, and not at all at night, if it sleeps. While the child obtains little nourishment from the first milk, it is important that the nursing habit be established. Of late years nursing schedules have varied, some physicians recommending nursing every four hours, day and night, others recommending every two hours during the day, and every four hours during the night. The child should be awakened for nursing during the day, at least up to 8 or 9 p.m. Now, the idea of waking a baby may be

ing in place. A band which is too tight may cause indigestion or regurgitation of food. The band should not be pinned, but basted on, always remembering to insert a finger between it and the skin. When the cord drops off, continue the dressings as before until the navel is well healed.

Hemorrhages

Remember that any bleeding in a new-born baby, however slight, is a serious matter, and should be promptly reported to the physician. Do not delay, for some babies cannot lose a dram of blood without alarming symptoms; others will bear the loss of a larger quantity, but it is not wise to take chances. Hemorrhages from the cord, mouth, stomach, intestines, etc., all occur more or less frequently.

Dressing the Baby

The usual clothing consists of band, skirt, stockings or bootees, diaper, tunic and slip. The tendency is



Brain Power!

"Burning the Midnight Oil," is a dangerous occupation unless the body and brain are suitably tuned up for the occasion. Over-work frequently results in break-down, break-down means loss to business, lost time—disorganization. Those who put extra burdens upon the brain through the necessity of continuous concentration of the mind need a food that has a large percentage of Carbo-Hydrates, Proteins and Fats. COCOA—when mixed with milk, contains these essential ingredients in abundance. It is the ideal food drink for such occasions and for the best and surest results use only.

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PERFECTION
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decidedly distasteful to some mothers for various reasons, but the main thing is to feed the baby regularly, and in a measure form a habit which is preferable to one which causes much annoyance, for irregularity will inconvenience at the most inconvenient times. Regularity in feeding means regularity in evacuation of the bowels. After 8 or 9 p.m. do not awaken the babe, but allow it to sleep, and nurse it during the night, if it wakens of its own accord. If, after a good trial, a baby cannot be awakened for nursing, it may be allowed to go until the next nursing. Regular habits must be established during the first few weeks, or endless trouble will result later on. If a baby is allowed to sleep during the day and miss its regular time, it is sure to be hungry and cry at night. If allowed to be irregular, indigestion and nervousness result, but, above all, don't nurse a baby every time it cries.

Use of Barley Water and Condensed Milk for Delicate Babies Recommended by a Reader

Dear Editor: Having noticed in the Farm and Ranch Review a query by "Subscriber's Wife," concerning the suitability of barley water and condensed milk as a food for a delicate baby, I would like to give my own experience for the benefit of others. My two children, both small at birth, were brought up on barley water, at first in addition to nursing, and afterwards in combination with cow's milk. Both are well grown and healthy, and from the time they were born have scarcely had a day's illness. The younger of the two was so frail at birth as to be hardly expected to live, but improved rapidly and steadily from the time he was a week old, now being nearly twenty months. The density of the barley water must, of course, be in proportion to the age of the child. Further particulars I cannot give without writing to my wife, as I have been in the army since April last, but I would be glad to obtain them if desired.

With regard to condensed milk I can speak with confidence as to its value, as the life of a young nephew was practically saved by it, after numerous other foods had been tried.—"B.C. Farmer."

THE KOOTENAY CONFERENCE OF B.C. WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

Fine weather combined with the beauty of surroundings naturally added greatly to the enjoyment of all those attending the recent successful conference at Cranbrook. When in addition to the regular programme, many musical numbers were given during the course of the sessions, a concert and banquet were held on the closing evening, and a 40-mile motor drive by way of Fort Steele, Mission and Wycliffe gave the visitors a splendid idea of the beauties of the district.

Conservation was the predominant note of the addresses throughout and the importance and the value of the "Conservation Pledge" was well outlined to the delegates by Mrs. Jas. Johnstone, Provincial President of the Women's Institutes' Advisory Board, who presided during the Conference. An interesting feature was the roll call on "The influence of my vote upon my home and country," and if the women live up to the ideals presented, politics will be purified, for principles and not party were upheld.

An illustrated lecture was given by Mrs. Chalmers, Thrums, on "Salvage of Food Wastes." The speaker showed steps in the making of cheeses from whole milk and skim-milk, and also cited many ways of using the hitherto discarded or unused products of garden, pantry or farm.

Women and Political Economy

"The greatest wealth of any country is in its children. This asset must be developed, for the Canadian citizens of tomorrow depend largely



CARLSBAD
IS NO MORE
THEN
COME TO
HARRISON
HOT SPRINGS

You'll find here a panacea for your winter ills or tired muscles—especially your rheumatic ones.

Harrison is one of the most beautiful spots in the world, only 70 miles east of Vancouver, B. C., in the heart of the mountains on a lake forty miles long. Mild, salubrious climate. Write for analysis of sulphur and potash waters.

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MAKES THE WHITEST LIGHTS

ROYAL
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ROYAL
YEAST

Mrs. Mohr, in her address on "Political Economy for Women."

Mrs. Patey, Kasle, following, chose as her subject "Political Economy teaches of the nature of wealth and the laws of its Production and Distribution," emphasizing the place women can take in influencing the laws of supply and demand, education, etc., and Miss Allison spoke on "Household Leaks" and the need for efficient training for housekeeping as for any other branch of work, in order that the woman in the home may be equipped with a good knowledge of the laws of health and sanitation, may have an opportunity to develop her powers of reasoning and judgment and be ready to meet emergencies. Some good live discussion followed the address, and many helpful hints for saving foodstuffs were given.

That regular and proper training in hygiene for children, moderation in diet united with practical judgment and common sense would main-

tain the third,—to use less beef, wheat and bacon and help produce more.

Mrs. Downs, Creston, gave an interesting paper on "Fruit Picking Problems," speaking of the difficulties in obtaining help for this class of work, the urgent need of something being done to cope with the situation next season, and the benefits to be derived by the workers from the standpoint of health. The matter was then discussed both from the side of the growers and the pickers.

Among the many questions that came up for discussion two of particular interest were "Mothers' Pensions" and "Institute Competitions." As regards the former, it was pointed out that 30 out of 48 states have adopted the plan, and the delegates agreed that the mother usually being the best one qualified to look after her children, it would be more reasonable to provide for their upkeep in their own homes than for their bringing up in institutions, through



A Good B.C. Crop of Corn, 14 feet high.

terially decrease the disease of premature old age was emphasized by Dr Green, who gave the delegates a great deal of very useful information and answered a number of potent questions.

Professor Davidson gave a splendid address on "Wild Flowers and Poisonous Plants of British Columbia," illustrated with lantern slides. The economic value of flowers and plants was discussed, and different specimens of the three belts, moist (or coast), dry and alpine region were shown on the screen.

Work of the Institutes

The great work being done by the Institutes was explained by W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Superintendent of Institutes, who gave the members as a motto to insert in theirs "In Union is Strength." Co-operation, Mr. Scott stated, is the need of the day. The war is being fought with lead, silver and food bullets, and as women have assisted in obtaining the first two, they can be equally relied on to ob-

lack of finances on their mothers' parts. The advisability of "Institute Competitions" was strongly brought out, and a table of points submitted to the Conference, embracing such items as attendance at meetings, taking part in discussions, volunteering for work, bringing a new member, etc.

What added materially to the general success of the sessions was the splendid nature of the reports brought in by the various branches and committees. The Patriotic Committee reported \$4,069.00 raised for patriotic purposes, while excellent work has been done in educational and other lines.

* * *

A surprising thing is the sight of a super-patriot eating bacon when it is so badly needed by the boys in the trenches. Yet we see many such.

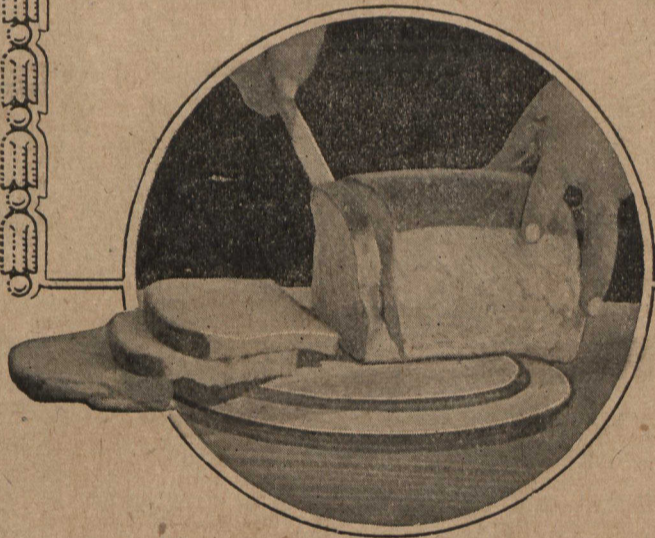
* * *

Watch the super-patriot at his breakfast. If it is bacon, swat him—he's a fraud. The bacon belongs to the boys.



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TO OUR READERS

Dear Readers: At this season I feel I want to send a special word of invitation to all our readers to help us in this department. Remember, these are particularly your columns, and in them you can come closely in touch with one another by telling of your every-day problems and the means you devised to grapple with them, etc. We pay for contributions published in this department, and most of us appreciate even the smallest additions to our incomes during these times of high prices. Out of our many thousand readers comparatively few send us in hints, and there must be a very large number who could. In reading the letters sent in, often some similar idea may occur to a reader, or may be an improvement on the one submitted. Let us all have the benefit of your knowledge and experience. In this issue appears a letter from "Mater," telling us of her safety trap-door. The cellar trap-doors are often a source of worry and danger, and probably many will be glad to try "Mater's" scheme, or will let us know of their methods of dealing with that matter.

This is what one of our readers says referring to the first threshing letter we published: "The letter was, I thought, splendid. I set to work and used that writer's advice wholesale for threshers this Fall, with splendid success in labor saved." That letter has evidently proved useful, and others on various subjects could be just as helpful. Address all letters you send in to "Peggy Practical," Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary.

Best wishes to you all from—
Peggy Practical.

A Safe Cellar

Dear Peggy Practical: I shall never forget the shock I had on first entering a Canadian farm kitchen. It was just before noon, and there was a gaping hole in the middle of the floor. A two-year-old was hanging on to a crawling one-year-old, and Mother was below. No accident occurred, to my surprise. After someone had fallen down my own cellar I at last persuaded the men to make a safe door, after my own plan, which they were convinced was unpractical and idiotic. This is the plan. The top door lifts up as before, and rests against an adjoining wall,—just like any other cellar door. Under it, so close that they touch when closed, is what I call the trellis door. It is built of slats of wood 1x4 inches nailed together to allow light to go between. It is strong enough to hold a man, and the spaces are not wide enough for even a child's foot to go between and get caught. This door rests when closed on two pieces of 2x4-inch nailed, I suppose, to the under part of the floor. The "safe" part about it is that it is filled with strong spring hinges, and bangs itself shut the moment you leave go with your hand. I grant you it is more awkward to use, and that one has only one free hand for carrying stuff, but one feels so absolutely safe, no one can get hurt while you are down there. You have plenty of light, and, if you come up in a hurry to go to the howling baby and forget to shut the door, well, it doesn't matter, the trellis door shuts itself, and no one can be hurt if they tramp right over it. The men are quite proud of it, and seem to feel, because it is so successful, that "alone they did it."—
Mater.

Nursing and Keeping House

Dear Peggy Practical: I have just had quite a time here trying to be nurse, housekeeper, cook, wash-woman, all combined, but can now send in some more hints.

Just a word to any whom it might help. If it is necessary, as in the case of a severe attack of lumbago, to

keep heat to the back, but fomentations are not required all the time, get several pounds of bran and put same in a good strong sack that will stand lots of oven heat. Heat the bran well by turning often in the oven. Have the sack large enough, so that the bran will be loose, as it is then more easily heated, and the patient can have it fit the back to give support. It will keep hot a long time. I find it much better to heat the bran in the bag, rather than try to put it into a bag after heated, as it gets cold in the handling. I used a thin sack, and the bran warmed well in it, but there was fine dust the last day that sifted through on to the sheets, so (would not advise using anything thinner than a common flour sack.

In any kind of sickness care should be taken to be sure the patient's feet are kept warm. When keeping a flat iron at a patient's feet I find it best to slip it inside a couple of old socks, (with no holes for the iron to show through). It can then be moved by the patient with full confidence that there is no danger of getting burned. Push it to the toe of the sock. I have suffered with cold feet even in a hospital, and know what pains they often cause.

Do not be afraid to use two or three tablespoons of good washing powder in the water when you soak the clothes. You know it is very easy to be "penny wise and pound foolish," and I have been rather late in life learning it.

When you want nice scrambled eggs, prepare the eggs by beating them slightly before adding the milk and salt. Have your frying pan good and hot with lard or crisco in, and just put in a thin layer at a time. Slightly brown, if desired, and remove before adding more. It is far nicer than putting it all in together. To improve the appearance of the dish, you can roll each panful before lifting it to the platter by just turning over the one edge to other side of pan. When I am short of eggs I often scramble them, as two or three will do, and otherwise we could easily eat seven.

When using peanut butter (it is much used here now, as it is only 25c a pound, and is cheap and nourishing) try a sprinkle of salt on it. Some prefer using salt to sugar, but if things keep going up we may be glad to get a taste of the butter on our bread without either.—"Canadian Thistle."

Making the Most of Everything in General and Chickens in Particular

Dear Peggy Practical: Everyone knows how essential it is in these days to make the most of everything, and particularly can we apply this to our ways of cooking and serving food. Certain foods can be made to serve more meals, if cooked in certain ways, and, if a little planning be done, a little may be made to go a long way. For example, when there is only a small amount of meat, if beans or peas with white sauce be served as a second vegetable, they would provide the food value to make up for the shortage of meat.

As I am well supplied with feathers, and not with time, I find that skinning the chicken is quicker and better than plucking it. To skin the chicken, then, first cut off unwanted part of legs and tips of the wings, and pull out the few remaining wing feathers. Turn the fowl on its back and rip the skin from neck down middle of breast, pull each wing through, then fold the skin back and pull again. Next draw out the legs, pulling the skin off to the tail. Then draw the chicken in the usual way.

Cut off the legs, dividing each at the joint, then the wings. With a sharp knife cut off the fleshy portion close to the breast bone. Next



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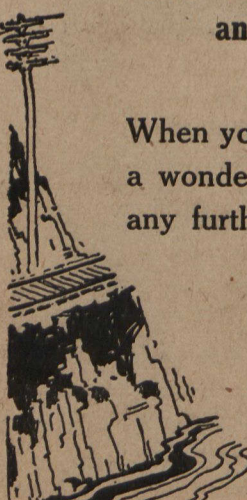
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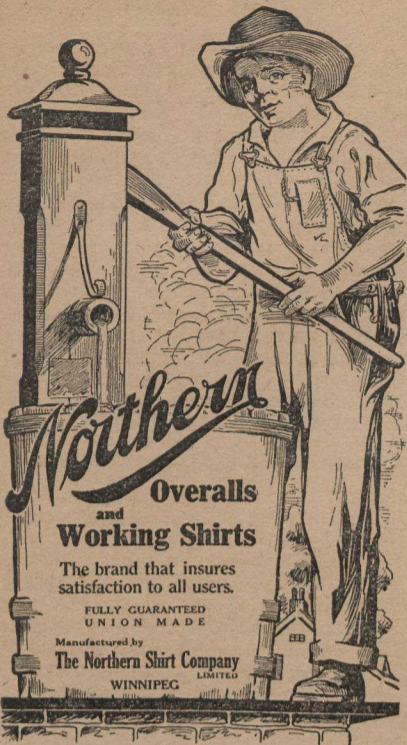
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cut off the neck at the joint near the body, divide the back into two, and chop the breast bone into two parts, Then wash everything thoroughly.

Put the neck, back, breastbone, wings, liver and heart into a pan and cover with warm water (warm so that not quite all of the nutriment will be drawn from the meat). Bring to the boiling point, and simmer one and a half hours, keeping up the amount of stock by adding boiling water. When about half cooked add a small onion, carrot and a piece of turnip (all grated) to the soup. When cooked, take out the bones and meat and thicken the soup by adding a tablespoonful of flour, made to a paste with cold water, or sometimes I add a small amount of sago and cook until the sago goes clear. For further variety instead of putting in carrot and turnip I make small dumplings, and cook them in the soup.

After chicken soup and dumplings the meat on the cooked bones (which in a good-sized chicken is not to be despised) served with potatoes and peas, makes quite sufficient for that part of the meal, for two or three persons.

The other parts of the chicken, consisting of four parts from legs and two fleshy parts of breast roll in flour, seasoned with salt and pepper and then fry in very hot fat until they are an appetising golden brown. Put on a hot dish, and make a thick gravy from left-over seasoned flour to pour around cooked chicken. Chicken cooked this way serves us twice.

Another method I sometimes use is stewing the whole of the chicken (this I do with fowls not exactly what one would call "chickens"), making a larger quantity of soup, then taking out legs and breast, cutting off the meat and mincing it for croquettes.—Mrs. C. S.

Some Useful Recipes

Dear Peggy Practical: I am sending you another cottage cheese recipe. I call this one, Birthday Tartlets. Break up half a cup of cottage cheese in a basin with half a cup of sugar; add a dessertspoonful of flour rubbed smooth with two tablepoons of milk, and two beaten eggs. Line some patty pans with flaky crust, put half a teaspoonful of jam in the bottom of each then two dessertspoons of the mixture.

Here is another delicious filling for open tarts: Melt a quarter of a lb. of butter, stir in a teacupful of grated cocoanut, one well beaten egg, half a teacupful of sugar, and one table-spoonful of lemon juice. Stir on the stove till it thickens.

And here is an old-fashioned recipe that resembles apricot jam. Take six pounds of carrots, wash, but do not peel them. Boil till quite tender, then remove the skin and grate the carrots to a fine pulp. For each pound of pulp add a pound of sugar and boil for five minutes. When cold add the grated rind of one lemon and the juice of two, eight bitter almonds chopped very fine, and a small wineglassful of brandy. Pot and tie down. This jam will keep for six months in a cool, dry place.—Mrs. J.H.R.

Meat Substitutes

Below is given the way that certain foods compare with beefsteak (round) in protein, the tissue building part, and fat, the other nutrient found in meats. Salmon, either fresh or canned, almost the same; cheese (cream) ½ more protein and 3 times as much fat; peanuts (hulled) ½ more protein and 3½ times as much fat; beans (dried) a little more protein and 1-5 as much fat; eggs (1 doz.) about the same in protein and ½ more fat.—Agr. Ext. Dept., N. Dak. Agricultural College.

* * *

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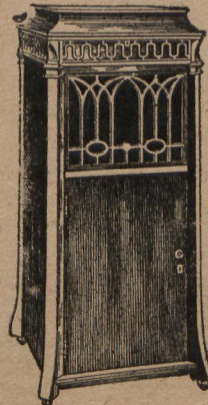
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Dear Boys and Girls: The brightest of New Years to you all, and let us hope that those of us who have fathers or brothers overseas may be able to welcome them home before the end of 1918, or at least know by then that they will return.

I was not able to send you as many bulbs as I should have liked, as they apparently are not as good as formerly, and dried up in the stores. Many of the bulbs used to come from Holland, and no doubt the war has affected the supply.

I am not going to ask you to write in on any particular subject this time, but will leave it just to your own sweet wills, to tell us all about your Winter doings, outdoors and indoors, or any other doings that have particularly interested you. Perhaps you would like to send us in some funny stories, or even some poetry. One of our members wants to know if you only can write the second time once a letter has appeared. No. Write just as often as you like, for even if the first or second letter is not good

enough to print, I am very glad to receive them, and it is only by keeping on trying that one ever attains anything worth while. Another member wants to know if we could use photographs in our Club columns, either of yourselves or your pets. I think it would be nice to have any photographs of that kind, so send them along.

Don't forget, you boy and girl readers who have not as yet written us, that the beginning of the year is the very best time to start anything, and we want to hear from you all.

Best wishes from—PEGGY.

Note:—Any boy or girl between the ages of seven and seventeen may belong to our Club. Write plainly on one side of the paper only, and give your name, age and address.

Christmas in Australia

Dear Peggy and Club: One day in my life that stands out among all others is the Christmas day I spent

in Australia. It was a very happy day, too.

It was four years ago, when I went to Australia with my uncle, and was in the hottest part of the year in that country. We were living in the city of Palmerston, a very beautiful place with parks and playgrounds for the children.

On Christmas Day I expected to eat roast turkey and plum pudding for dinner, but to my surprise, under the shady trees that were on the lawn around the hotel, the tables were covered with sandwiches, soft drinks, pineapples, oranges, bananas, and a dozen other fruits, the names of which I do not remember. Everyone got presents. My uncle got a boomerang, and I got some sort of native whistle, which would make a lot of noise. When I and the other children went to bed we were tired, but very happy.

Two weeks later we sailed for home and were received with a hearty welcome from our relatives.

I will sign myself "A Violet" (Laura E. Rowland, 13 Warner, Alta.)

Helping Others

Dear Peggy and Club: My father has taken your paper for a long time, and I enjoy the Sunset Club very much. I will try to tell you the story of a very happy day of my life.

One sunny morning, the 25th of June (my birthday), I rose with my mind filled with good resolutions. I started the day by doing as much work as I could for my mother before I went to school, and just before I started she gave me a beautiful

little picture for my birthday present.

I went to school still determined to please. We had an examination that day, and I managed to take 100 per cent., so the teacher told me that I had done very well, and I thought the summit of my happiness was reached.

When I got home I found a birthday present from my father awaiting me—a dear little collie dog.

I tried the rest of the evening to please everybody and was able that night to tell my mother, when I gave her a good-night kiss, that it had been the happiest day of my life.

Best wishes for the success of our Club—Beatrice Smithson (14), Edgerton, Alberta.

Correspond With Other Members

Dear Peggy and Club: I cannot tell you how pleased I was to see a Club started in the Farm and Ranch Review. I should very much like to be a member, also pleased to get letters from other members. Mother says it is a lesson in letter writing for children to correspond with one another.

I live four miles from Nemiskam. I am eleven years old, and am in the fourth grade. I am in the Nemiskam baseball team, and like playing. I also like helping round the farm.

Best wishes to all members and also yourself, Peggy. From Lawrence Thompson, Nemiskam.

Coming to a New Country

Dear Peggy and Club: I am not going to school now, as I have to help at home. We have six little chickens in the house in a box. They



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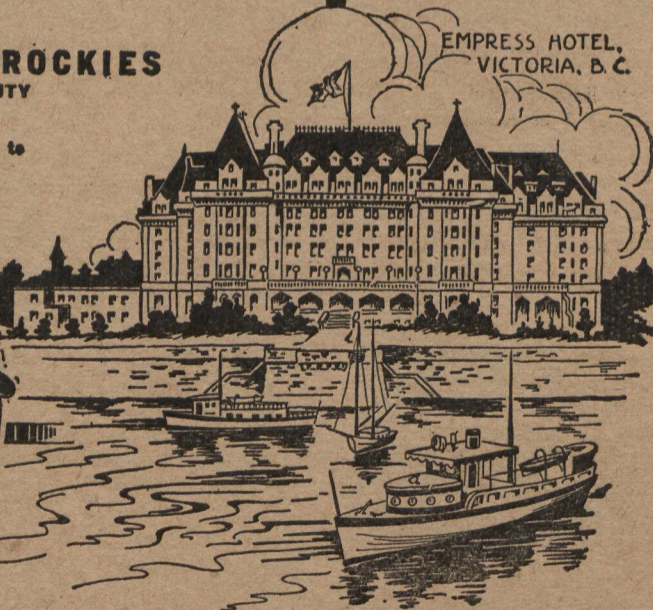
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like to go out when it is nice and warm. They are out today, but there are about two inches of snow.

I am going to tell you about when I first came to Canada, to live in the hills. I came from the United States, where my father and mother lived for 21 years, and there were no hills where we were there, but only trees. We came up here alone with mother, my father brought the car after us with the cattle. My sister Ida went up before us, and was up here when we came, so there were 11 of us. When we came to Chaplin my brother-in-law came to meet us. (He had a wagon and we had about ten miles to go home). It was not a very nice ride, and it was dark before we got home. That ended our day.

We have 13 head of cattle and 9 head of horses, and I myself have a little kitten, called Polly, white with a little yellow.

This is my first letter to your club, but I belong to another club called the Maple Leaf Club, for which I have my button, and it is very nice.

Wishing the Club every success.—Dorothy Fischer (15), Chaplin, Sask.

A Busy B.C. Member

Dear Peggy and Club: We had very little rain this Summer and there is no snow yet. My ducks are fine and big now, and are pure white. I have a cat and two kittens and a puppy to take care of, and have built a playhouse where they come to play with me.

My father has been pulling big stumps with the stump puller and I have been helping him. We have had some fine bonfires. I have also learned to milk and I milk two cows every night.

I like to read the letters to the Sunset Club.—Clive Bateman (9), Moyie, B.C.

A True Cat Story

Dear Peggy and Club: I am going to tell you a true story about a cat which we once had.

When I went to the barn one morning, I discovered that pussy had four little kittens. Later on in the day when I went out to feed her, I noticed two little bunnies. I caught them and put them with her, and she immediately adopted them, pushing her own kittens out of the way.

About a month later the bunnies died, and the mother cat seemed broken-hearted, but still refused her own kittens.

Wishing the Club success.—Gerald Roop (11), Millet, Alberta.

2046—Ladies' House Dress—Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. It requires 6½ yards of 44-inch material for a 38-inch size. The skirt measures about 2 2-3 yards at the foot. Price, 10 cents.

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2270—Girl's Dress—Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 3¾ yards of 44-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2271—Dress for Misses and Small Women—Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 will require 4½



SEWING TALKS

OUR PATTERNS

The Farm and Ranch Review will supply its readers with patterns from the latest designs—at the uniform price of 10c each. For ladies' upper garments give bust measure. For skirts and undergarments give waist measure. For misses and children give age and size. Any pattern in this department may be had for 10c in silver or stamps.

CATALOGUE NOTICE

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1917-1918 Catalogue, containing 550 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

1948—Girl's Overblouse Dress, with Guimpe—Cut in 5 sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 1¼ yard of 27-inch material for the guimpe, and 3¾ yards for the dress, for an 8-year size. Price, 10 cents.

1974—Child's Outdoor Set—Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. It requires 3¼ yards of 44-inch material for a 4-year size. Price, 10 cents.

yards of 44-inch material. The dress measures about 2 yards at the foot. Price, 10 cents.

2283-2282—A Stylish Costume—Waist 2283 cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Skirt 2282 cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. The skirt measures about 3 yards at the foot, with plaits drawn out. To make this costume in a medium size will require 8 yards of 44-inch material. TWO separate patterns, 10 cents FOR EACH pattern.

2288—Ladies' Negligee—Cut in four sizes: Small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42, and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size medium requires 7¼ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

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HOME NURSING AND CARE OF THE SICK

The following paper was read at a recent U.F.W.A. meeting, by Mrs. Kerschhoff:

Home nursing and care of the sick cover a field so large that I feel I shall be only able to give you a very faint idea of this important subject. However, let me point out a few facts and advise every woman how necessary it is that we should educate ourselves along those lines.

A mother's duty often begins before the doctor arrives, and after his departure its interest grows and its value increases. For these reasons this paper will be devoted to a sketch of those points in this living subject to which every woman should be familiar, if she wishes to fulfil the great mission to which she has been called, "a perfect woman, nobly planned, to warn, to comfort and command."

The sick room is of some little importance. A patient will get along much better in a sunny aspect than in one where opposite conditions prevail. When possible a large room should be chosen, and it should be lofty, to assist proper ventilation. A low ceiling has an oppressive effect, particularly in cases where respiration is difficult, as in pneumonia or bronchitis. Just as a plant grown away from the light is white instead of green, so a human being deprived of light becomes pale, lifeless and out of sorts. Light is essential to life. In illness, the necessity is still greater. The evening light is of the most importance, so draw back the blinds and make the most of the bright, clean gleam that so often comes before sunset. Unless the room has a south-easterly aspect this cannot be done.

A fireplace in a sick room is most valuable. It is a splendid warmer, and also a means through which impure air can pass out. All furniture which is not absolutely needed should be removed, also rugs and the comfortable feather bed. The room should not be made cheerless, but nicely arranged—a vase of flowers and a picture or two will make it pleasant and agreeable. The bed-clothes should be warm and light. There is a tendency where a patient has a rise in temperature to want more coverings, but a hot water bottle wrapped in a woolen bag is far better than an extra blanket. A wash stand on wheels is very convenient, as it can easily be moved to the bed side. Coal should never be thrown on the fire from the coal scuttle, but should be brought into the room in paper bags, and so put on cleanly and noiselessly when required.

Many people are prejudiced against admitting night air into their room. This arises from the fact that the night air is colder and so more perceptible. It is, however, only prejudice. Fresh air is just as much needed by night as by day, and in many cases it then is purer. Let in plenty of God's pure air.

Contagion and Infection

In speaking of contagion and infection, great caution should be used regarding the utensils in caring for the sick. They should be used for the patient alone and by no other members of the family. All excreta must be thoroughly disinfected with chloride of lime, one pound to four gallons of water (one quart being well stirred into each defecation), with whitewash, or with a solution of carbolic acid, one to twenty. In the absence of all disinfectants, boiling water may be used. A disinfectant should be poured into the bed pan before being carried to the patient, and it should be covered with a

cloth wet in carbolic acid solution when being carried from the sick room. All bed linen and body linen should be boiled. Germs may also lodge in wall paper, clocks, etc., and so may be the means of originating the disease after considerable time has elapsed, as in scarlet fever and typhoid. Therefore, fumigation is very important after the patient has recovered. Do not remove anything from the sick-room, but open all dresser drawers, spread the bed clothes over the chairs and stand the mattress and pillows on edge. Formalin is the very best fumigator that can be used, and is something which every farmer has on hand. The formalin should be diluted in water and placed on the stove to boil, if there is no stove in the room an alcohol or electric stove can be used. Pack all windows and door crevices with cotton and leave the room closed for about twelve hours. Then open all doors and windows and air thoroughly.

General Care and Hygiene

Before concluding, it might be well to say a few words on personal and family hygiene. Houses should be kept perfectly dry. Moisture should never rise on walls or come through them. All decayed vegetables should be removed from cellars, and cellars should be kept dry and clean. Old wall paper should be stripped off before new is put on, or better still the walls should be painted.

With reference to proper meals, food should be taken regularly and at proper intervals. Growing people should have meals every four hours during the day. Those who are further advanced find three meals a day sufficient. The morning meal should be taken before work is commenced. Food should be taken slowly, and never bolted, and violent exercise should never be indulged in immediately after meals. Whole wheat bread is far more nourishing and wholesome than either white or common brown bread, while the least nutritious bread is that made of the finest white flour. Two or three pints of water are necessary daily for adults.

Good sleep is an important factor for good health, and from seven to nine hours are necessary out of the twenty-four. The daily bath is also important, but in cases where it is not convenient, bathing should be indulged in at least once a week, for a longer lapse is unpardonable.

Prompt Treatment for Convulsions

On request, I have added a few lines regarding care in a case of convulsions pending the doctor's arrival. The first thing for the mother or nurse to do is to put the child into a hot bath, with a temperature from 100 to 104 F. Do not wait to undress the child, for this can be done in the water. Keep the head raised and apply cold applications. The hot water will dilate the blood vessels, thus drawing the blood from the brain to the body. If the attack is the beginning of any of the eruptive diseases, the hot water will bring out the rash, besides relieving any pain in the abdomen or elsewhere. The baby is to be kept in the bath about five minutes, and must then be taken out and wrapped in a warm blanket. An enema is given to clean the bowels. Summon the physician promptly.

Eat ham, but save the bacon for the boys.

From one-third to two-fifths of a carcass of pork will produce bacon. This is in demand in the trenches. The remainder consists of hams, shoulders, and spareribs. These are unsuited to the condition of the camps and should be consumed at home.

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ALBERTA WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

Tripola recently raised \$85.00 for Red Cross funds, by means of a basket social. Finding it necessary, as everyone does these days, to make their money go as far as possible, the members have decided to buy their own material and do their own cutting in Red Cross work, and are giving a great deal of time to same. "Conservation" was discussed at the last meeting, several papers being read, and recipes submitted for the use of various kinds of flour.

Vulcan accomplished a good deal of work at their November meeting, when, in addition to the social time enjoyed, boxes were packed up for the men overseas from the district, a good paper entitled "The Voyage of Life" was read, and, last and not least, \$11.75 was collected for Red Cross. This is what was done at the Red Cross social, also held in November, as reported by the Secretary: "A counter was built across one end of the school and a conundrum supper was served. Menus were written and every article given a peculiar name, so that no one knew what was being ordered; for example, we had 'Sailors of Greece, 5c (doughnuts); 'Chip of the Old Block, 5c (tooth-picks); 'Minnesota Punch, 5c (coffee); etc. We had about twelve articles on the menu." The supper was followed by a varied entertainment, consisting of guessing contests, etc., and a dance completed the evening; \$98.50 was realized in all, and will be spent for Red Cross material.

Wiste has also been raising money for patriotic purposes and I think it best to let you hear about the system they employed by quoting part of their secretary's letter. It reads as follows: "We decided to try a new plan, by selling as much of a mile of pavement as possible. This was to be paved with nickles, making the price 10c an inch, or \$1.10 a foot, as 22 nickles are required to cover that measurement. We organised a contest, with captains on each side, four helpers for each, and thus canvassed the district." A concert completed the effort and the splendid sum of \$260.08 net was realized in all, which will be used for Patriotic and Red Cross Funds, Y.M.C.A., and the special benefit of the local men at the front. The Wiste institute members think this an easier method of raising money than dinners, and people responded nobly.

Airdrie had a social meeting in November, to enable the members to become better acquainted with each other. Two papers were read and the chief subject taken up for discussion was the "Food Pledge," the members all being of a mind that the very least they can do at the present time is to observe this pledge to the utmost.

Elnora Institute held a bazaar in November and realised \$280 for Red Cross. Elnora has splendid meetings and is doing excellent work.

New Dayton recently held a Red Cross luncheon, just serving sandwiches and coffee, and in this way raised quite a neat sum.

Okotoks have decided to hold one meeting a month and serve refreshments. They have been holding but four a year and we are glad to note the change, feeling assured more interest will follow.

High Valley held a most interesting poultry programme in November. They have decided that it pays to raise poultry, in spite of high price of feed. So it does.

Lougheed's attendance continues to be par-excellence and their program has a real live ring to it. We hope Lougheed will give us some new ideas this year and know she will.—Isabel Noble, Prov. Pres.

* * *

Save the Bacon for the Boys.

THE HOMESTEADERS

By ROBERT J. C. STEAD

SYNOPSIS OF FOREGOING CHAPTERS

Twenty-five years' pioneering in Manitoba have changed John Harris's character, and financial advancement has become his chief aim in life. He plans leaving the original home and taking land again with his neighbor Riles in the Farther West. His daughter Beulah, tired of conditions, leaves home, and to Harris's surprise, his usually submissive wife decides to visit her and goes West. Riles also goes out about this time, getting off at the same town as Beulah had and meets Hiram Gardiner, also formerly of Plainville. The two write Harris to raise cash on his farm, and intend to obtain same on Harris's arrival West, by persuading him to invest in a fictitious mine. Harris and his son Allan arrive West and negotiations are started, as a result of which Harris sells his farm, and with \$20,000 cash with them, he and his son go out to a lonely shack in the mountains to meet the supposed mine-owner. Here the plotters arrive at night, and a fight ensues. Allan is hurt, and the schemers escape, but Harris makes a prisoner of Travers, who has come to help them, and holds him until the police arrive.

CHAPTER XX.

An Inquest—and Some Explanations

The inquest party consisted of the coroner, who was the doctor that had already attended Allan; Sergeant Grey; six jurors, selected from the townspeople; the manager of the bank, whose suspicions had first been

communicated to Grey; Travers; and Gardiner. In the early morning the policeman had ridden out to the ranch for Gardiner, but had met him on his way to town. News of that tragedy had reached him, he said, and he was hurrying in to see if he could be of some assistance to Travers, in arranging for a lawyer, or in

any way that might be practicable. Grey told him that as yet no formal charge had been laid against Travers; that he was merely being held pending the finding of the coroner's jury, and suggested that if Gardiner would accompany him to the inquest he might be able, not only to throw some light on Travers' character, but also on his whereabouts on the night of the tragedy. To this Gardiner readily agreed.

It was noon when the party reached the Arthurs' ranch. Beulah counted them out with a fieldglass while they were still miles down the valley, and a big table was set in the bunk-house where the cowboys were accommodated during the branding season. It was a matter of course that the men should be fed when they reached Arthurs'. At intervals in the setting of the table the girl returned to her field-glass, until she was quite sure of the straight figure riding beside the mounted policeman.

They swung into the yard amid a cloud of dust, the jingle of trappings, and the hearty exchange of greetings between Arthurs and his acquaintances from town. Gardiner was introduced to Arthurs, and shook

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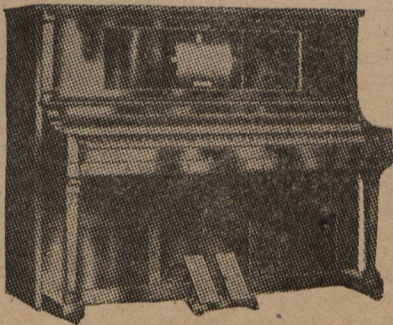
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hands without removing his gauntlets. He had learned that the party were to have dinner here, and he excused himself, saying that the long ride in the heat had upset him somewhat, and he thought he would be wiser to lie in the shade for an hour or two before eating. Arthurs pressed his hospitality upon him, but as Gardiner seemed fixed in his purpose he did not insist. Then the rancher walked over and shook hands with Travers. There were no signs of handcuffs now, and an outsider would not have known that the young man's position differed from that of the others present.

After the meal Gardiner joined them again, and the party, which now included Arthurs and Harris, proceeded up the valley to the scene of the tragedy. It was a great shock to Harris to find that the victim of Allan's gun was his old neighbor, Riles. He stood for a long time as one dazed by the discovery, but gradually out of the confusion a horrible fear took shape in his mind. Allan had shot this man, with whom they had an appointment at this spot; had shot him down, as far as could be shown, without excuse or provocation, before he had so much as entered the door. The body proved to be unarmed, and from its position had evidently fallen into the building after receiving the fatal charge.

The old man turned dry eyes from the gruesome thing across the warm, shimmering valleys. On the farther slopes, leagues distant through the clear air, ripening fields of wheat lay on the hillsides like patches of copper-plate, and father still thin columns of smoke marked the points where steam-ploughs were wrapping the virgin prairie in her first black bridal of commerce. But he saw none of these. He saw Allan, and he saw bars, and a prisoner's dock. And there was something else that he would not see; he would close his eyes; he would not let its horrid, gaunt ligaments thrust themselves into his vision!

After a thorough examination of the scene they laid the body in a democrat and returned to Arthurs, where the coroner held his court in the bunk-house.

Harris's evidence was first received. He found it difficult to give his story connectedly, but item by item he told of his acquaintance with Riles in the eastern province; of their decision to come west and take up more land; of the chance by which they had fallen with Gardiner, and the prospect he had laid before them of more profitable returns from another form of investment; of how his hesitation had finally been overcome by the assurance that all he need do was have his money ready—he was to be under no obligation to go any further in the transaction unless entirely satisfied; of the offer wired by the New York capitalists; of the sale of his farm for a disappointing sum, and their journey with the money to the old shanty up the valley, where they were to be met by Riles and Gardiner, and also, as they expected, by the owner of the mine, with whom they would open direct negotiations, producing the money as proof of their desire and ability to carry out their undertaking; of how they hoped the owner would be induced to accept a deposit and accompany them back to town, where an option would be secured from him for a period sufficient to enable them to turn the property over to the New York investors at a handsome profit; of how he—Harris—wearing by the long ride in the bright, thin air, had gone to sleep confidently with Allan at his side, and of how he had suddenly been awakened by a shot and had heard Allan spring to his feet and rush across the floor of the old building. Then there had been another shot—a revolver shot this time—and everything was darkness, and he could hear only something struggling at the door. Then he told his own fight; of how they had fallen and rolled about in the rotten floor, and how, in desperation, he had not hesi-

tated to use his teeth on the hand of his assailant, who had finally broken away and disappeared in the darkness. Then he told the rest of his story; of his vigil with Allan, of the loss of the money, of the capture of Travers, and finally of the arrival of the policeman on the scene.

"Didn't it seem to you a foolish thing to go into the hills with all that money to meet a man you had never seen, and buy a property you had never examined?" asked the coroner.

"It wasn't foolishness; it was stark, raving madness, as I see it now," Harris admitted. "But I didn't see it that way then. It looked like a lot of easy money. I didn't care what the coal mine was like—I didn't care whether there was a coal mine at all or not, so long as we made our turnover to the New York people."

"But did it not occur to you that the whole thing—coal mine and owner and New Yorkers and all—was simply a scheme hatched up to induce you away into the fastnesses of the foothills with a lot of money in your possession?"

A half-bewildered look came over Harris, as of a man gripped by a new and paralyzing thought. But he shook his head. "No, it couldn't have been that," he said. "You see, Riles was an old neighbor of mine, and Mr. Gardiner, too, I knew for a good many years. It wasn't like as if I had been dealing with strangers."

"We will go deeper into that matter after a little," said the coroner. "It's very fortunate Mr. Gardiner is here to add what light he can to the mystery. We will now adjourn to the room where the younger Mr. Harris lies and hear his evidence. It would be unwise to move him for some days yet."

They found Allan partly propped up in the white bed. His face was pale, and his hands were astonishingly thin and white, but his mind was clear, and he could talk without difficulty. He covered much the same ground as his father had done, up to the point where the elder Harris had fallen asleep in the old building.

"I can't tell you how it happened, Doctor," he said, turning his eyes, larger now in his pale face, upon the coroner, "but I think I got very homesick—I guess I was pretty tired, too—and I began thinking of things that happened long ago, back when I was a little child, in a little sod shanty that the old shack in the valley some way seemed to bring to mind. And then I guess I fell asleep, too, but suddenly I sat up in a great fright. I'm not a coward," he said, with a faint smile. "When I'm feeling myself it takes more than a notion or a dark night to send the creeps up the back of my neck. But I own I sat up there so frightened my teeth chattered. I had a feeling that I was going to be attacked—and I didn't know by what—maybe by a wild beast—but something was going to rush in through that old blanket hanging in the door and pounce on me."

The sweat was standing on Allan's face, and he sank back weakly into the pillows. Beulah placed a glass to his lips, and the doctor told him to take his time with his story. The jurors stood about the bed in silence, looking from one to the other with expressions that suggested they were almost in the presence of the supernatural. If the black bag with the money had slowly risen out of the floor someone would have quietly set it in a corner until Allan was ready to continue his evidence.

"As the minutes went by," Allan continued, after an interval, "that terrible dread grew upon me, and my sense of danger changed from fear to certainty. Something was going to attack me through that door! I raised my gun and took careful aim. I saw the blanket swing a little; then I saw the fingers of a man's hand. Then I fired."

"Perhaps I am a murderer," he continued, simply, "but before God I know no more why I fired that shot than you do."

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There were deep breathing and shuffling of feet as Allan completed this part of his statement, but only the coroner found his voice. "Most remarkable evidence," he ejaculated. "Most extraordinary evidence. I have never heard anything so obviously sincere and at the same time so altogether unexplainable."

"Perhaps it's not so unexplainable," said a quiet voice; and Mary Harris made her way through the circle of men to the side of the bed. She sat down on the coverlet and took the boy's hand in hers. It mattered not how many were looking on; he was her little boy again.

"You will understand, Doctor, and some of you men are parents," she began. "Allan will be twenty-five years old this coming winter. A little less than twenty-five years ago my husband was obliged to leave me alone for a considerable period in our little sod shanty on the homestead where we had located down in Manitoba. There were no near neighbors, as we count distance in well-settled districts, and I was altogether alone. I stood it all right for the first day or two, but my nerves were not what they should have been, and gradually a strange, unreasoning fear came upon me. I suppose it was the immensity of the prairies, the terrible loneliness of it all, and my own state of health, but the dread grew from day to day and from night to night. I tried to busy myself, to keep my mind active, to throw off the spectre that haunted me, but day and night I was oppressed with a sense of impending danger. We had no wooden door on the house; we hadn't money to buy the boards to make one, and all my protection was a blanket hung in the doorway. I used to watch that blanket at night; I would light the lantern and sit in the corner and watch that blanket. My fear gradually pictured to itself an attack through that doorway—I didn't know by what; by white man, or Indian, or wild beast, or ghost, or worse, if that is possible; my mind could not balance things; nothing seemed too unreasonable or terrible to expect. So I took the gun, and sat in the corner, and waited.

"And then at last it came. I didn't see anything, and I didn't hear anything, but I knew it was there. I still remember how frightened and yet how cool I was in that last moment. I held the gun to my shoulder and wait for it to thrust itself against the blanket. In another moment I am sure I should have fired. But before that moment I heard my name called, and I knew my husband's voice, and I came out of the nightmare."

She brought her eyes slowly from the face of the Doctor over the group of men assembled in the room, and then dropped them to meet Allan's. He was breathing her name softly. "If it was a wrong thing for Allan to shoot this man," she said, "don't blame Allan for it. Let me pay any price that must be paid."

"Most extraordinary," the coroner repeated, after a silence. "It seems to account for the shooting of Riles, but it leaves us as much as ever—more than ever, I should say—in the dark concerning the disappearance of the money, and the part which has implicated the young man Travers in the affair."

The banker gave his evidence. It was not unusual, he said, for considerable sums in bank-notes to be handled among speculators and land buyers, but the amount withdrawn by Harris was so great that it had left him somewhat ill at ease, and as Sergeant Grey had happened his way he had mentioned the matter to him.

The policeman shed little new light on the case. He had followed the party into the hills as best he could, taking the off chance of something sinister afoot. He had found Harris, with his wounded son, and a prisoner, and a man dead in the doorway. He had notified the coroner and taken Travers in charge. Here his eyes met Beulah's. "I don't

think there is anything more to be said," he concluded.

During the hearing of the various witnesses Gardiner had attempted an air of impersonal interest, but with no great success. His demeanor, studied though it was, betrayed a certain anxiety and impatience. He was dressed just as he had dismounted from his horse, having removed only his hat. But he smiled confidently when asked for his evidence, and told his story calmly and connectedly.

It was quite true that he was associated with Riles and Mr. Harris in the coal-mine investment. He was acting for the owner of the property, but had seen that a large profit was to be made from the turnover, and had been glad to place the opportunity in the way of two old friends. The offer from the New York concern was entirely bona fide; he had the telegram in his pocket at that moment, notwithstanding the suggestion made by the coroner, which, if he might say so, he thought was hardly warranted, and would not have been made with a full knowledge of the circumstances. The owner of the mine could be produced at the proper moment, if that became necessary.

"I feel a grave responsibility in this whole matter," Gardiner protested, with some emotion. "I feel that I am, at least indirectly, responsible for the serious loss that has befallen Mr. Harris, and for the injury to his son. But when you have heard the whole circumstances you will agree that the situation was one I could not possibly have foreseen. Let me give them to you in some detail.

"The day before yesterday, in company with Riles, I met Mr. Harris and his son, and found that their money had arrived. The remittance was not as large as they expected, but I believed that I could raise some money privately, and that we would still be able to put the deal through. I advised against losing any time, as I knew that if the owner should meet anyone else interested in a position of a similar nature we would find it much harder to make a bargain with him. It was arranged that the two Harrises were to drive ahead, taking the money with them, and that Riles and I would follow. We were to overtake them at the old building where this unfortunate tragedy occurred. As it happened, I had a sick horse at the ranch, and, as I was delayed in getting some medicine for him, Riles suggested that he would ride out to the ranch—that is, where I live—and wait for me there. Up to that time I had no suspicions, and I agreed to that.

"Well, when I reached the ranch, I could find nothing of Riles, and, on further search, I could find nothing of Travers, who was working for me. Their riding horses were gone, and so were their saddles and bridles. I found that Travers had taken his revolver out of the house. I confess my suspicions were then somewhat aroused, but I found myself with the sick horse on my hands, and I could not very well leave the place. Of course, I never thought of anything so bad as has happened, or I would not have considered the horse, but I admit I was at a loss to understand their conduct. But when I heard, early this morning, what had happened, it was all clear to me."

During the latter part of this evidence Travers had fixed his eyes on Gardiner, but the witness had steadily avoided him. Jim was now convinced that he was the victim, not of a coincidence, but a plot. Of course, he could give his evidence, which would be directly contradictory to that of Gardiner, but he was already under suspicion, and anything he might say would be unconsciously discounted by the jurors. But he began calmly, a quiet smile playing about his thin lips and clean teeth.

"I am sorry I cannot corroborate all the last witness has said," he commenced. "I did not leave the ranch with Riles; on the contrary, I was fishing down by the river when I

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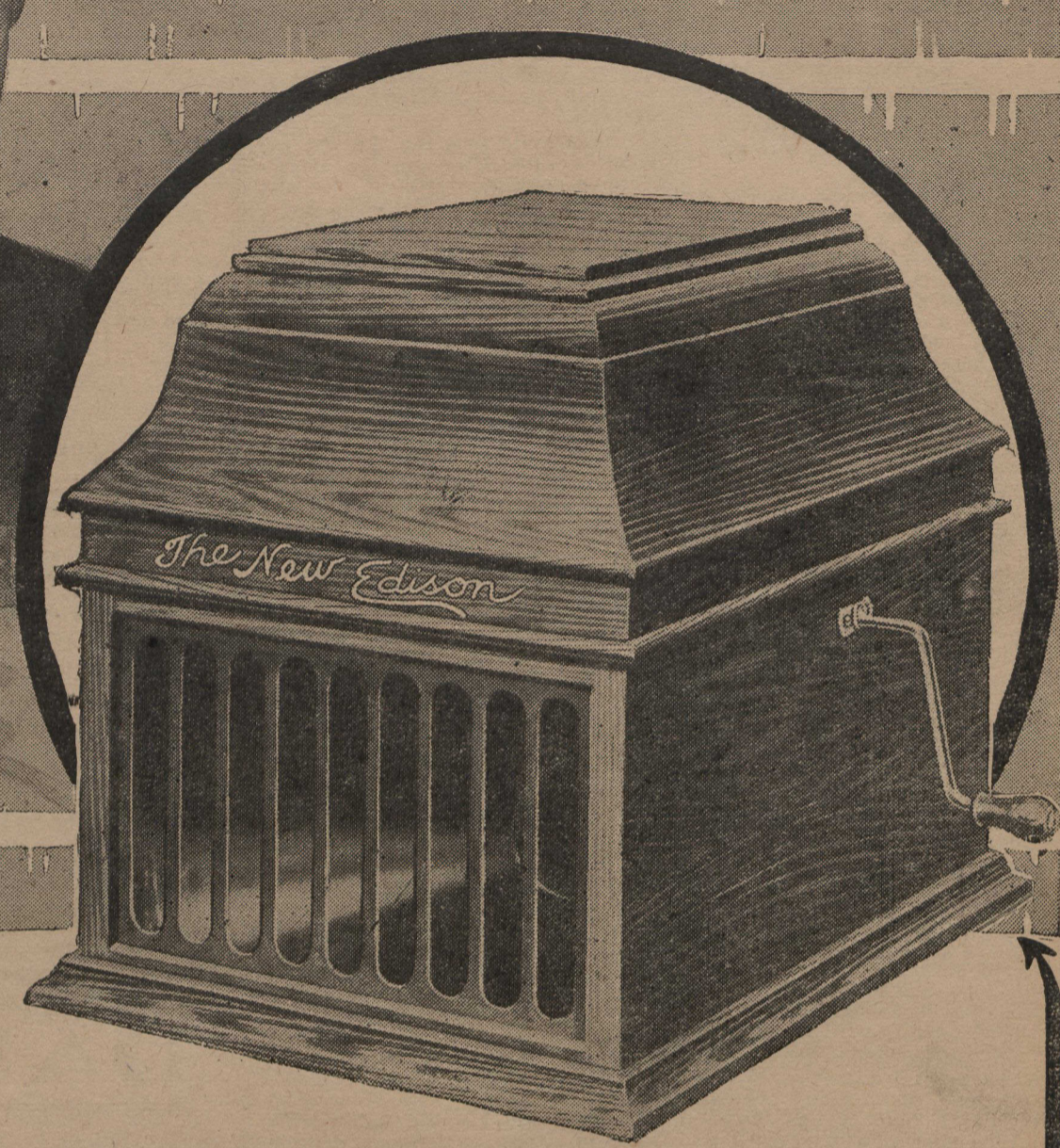
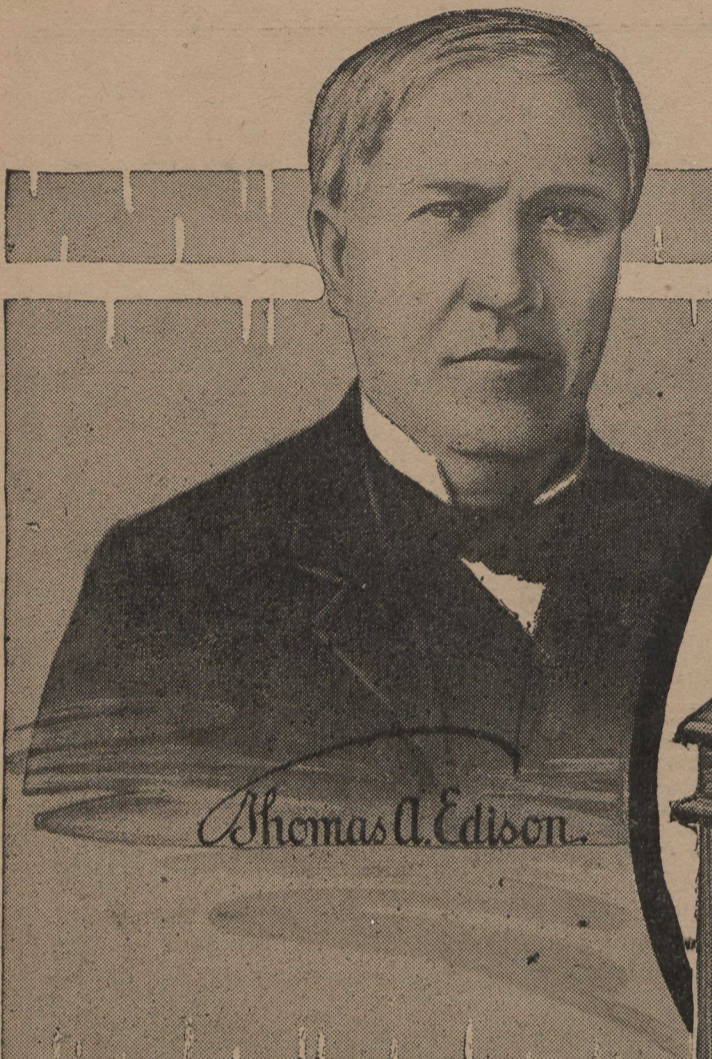
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saw Riles and Gardiner ride by. Gardiner was talking, and I heard him mention Mr. Harris's name. I worked for Mr. Harris not long ago, but I did not know he was in this part of the country. I heard Gardiner say—"Jim colored a little, and stopped.

"Well, what did you hear him say?" said the coroner. "That is what we are anxious to know." "I heard him say something about Mr. Harris losing all his money that night, in the old shanty up the river road. (To be continued)

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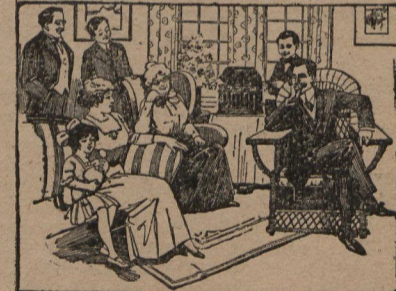
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