

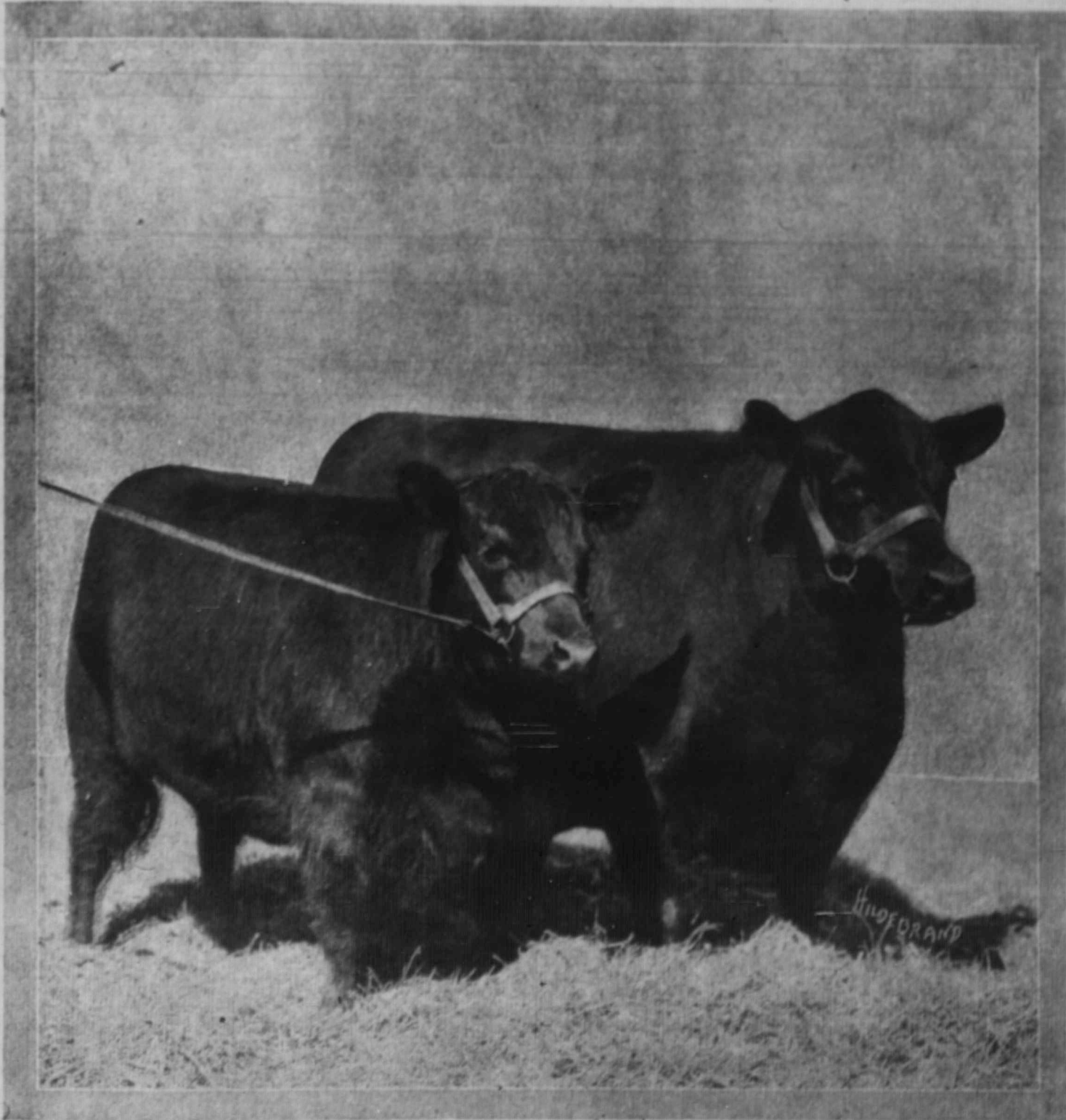
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

May 29, 1918

\$1.00 per Year

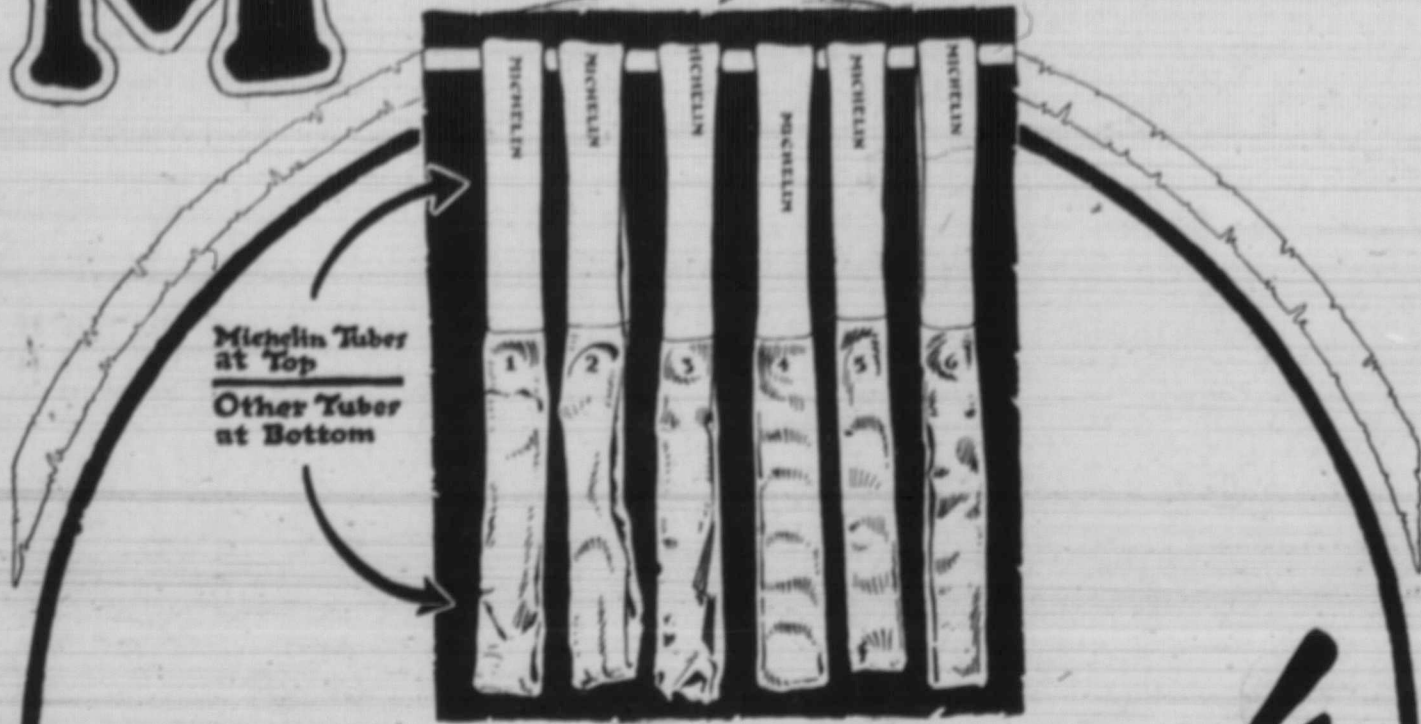


Like Begets Like — Aberdeen-Angus Cow and Calf

Circulation over 38,000 weekly

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MICHELIN



Twelve Tire Tests - No. 4

Tube Life

You have often noticed that ordinary gray rubber bands grow brittle with age—especially if exposed to heat and the sun's rays.

So with inner tubes. The heat developed in tires while driving, and the disintegrating effects of time render many inner tubes brittle and porous, thus destroying their usefulness.

The test herein described was made by Michelin engineers to help you determine the durability of various makes of inner tubes.

Each of the tubes shown was made by cementing half a Michelin Tube to half a tube of another make—this other make being different in each case.

The tubes were then run to destruction on the road under normal conditions. One by one the other sections blew out while the Michelin sections remained intact.

Although this test was repeated many times

the results were always the same—confirming what most motorists already knew from personal experience, that the rubber in Michelin Tubes possesses greater length of life. This longevity of Michelin Tubes is due to a secret process of compounding rubber, discovered long ago by the house of Michelin—which has been making rubber goods since 1832.

Michelin Tubes are used by the great majority of motorists today—and have proved themselves most durable and economical.



This series of twelve tire tests is designed to take the uncertainty out of tire-buying by helping the motorist to determine beforehand what mileage he may expect from the various tires he is considering. The next advertisement in this series will appear in next week's issue of The Grain Growers' Guide.

Michelin Tire Company of Canada, Ltd.

782 St. Catherine Street, West

Montreal, Canada

SOLD BY LEADING TIRE DEALERS IN ALL PARTS OF CANADA

A COLOR

A colored notice shows that your n

The editors hope reading The Guide \$1.25 for your coupon and address for your convenience

Several weeks' no scribers will have renewals, thus a

Back numbers supplied.

When requesting scribers should the new P.O. add

The Yellow add shows to what paid. No other

Remittances should Guide, either by bank or express

Same Wage

at

REGINA

\$114.50

SASKATOON

\$115.60

CALGARY

\$117.85

Th

A COLORED NOTICE

A colored notice in this issue of The Guide shows that your renewal is due.

The editors hope that you have enjoyed reading The Guide and that you will send \$1.50 for your renewal at once. A blank coupon and addressed envelope are enclosed for your convenience.

Several weeks' notice is given so that subscribers will have time to send in their renewals, thus not missing any issues.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied.

When requesting a change of address, subscribers should give the old as well as the new P.O. address.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what time your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal bank or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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

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



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

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: **E. A. WEIR**, **E. D. COLQUHOUN**, **NORMAN F. LAMBERT** and **MARY F. MCCALLUM**

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Advertising Rates

Commercial Display: 20 cents per square line. Livestock Display: 15 cents per square line. Classified: 5 cents per word per issue. No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful scrutiny, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Same Wagon

at

REGINA

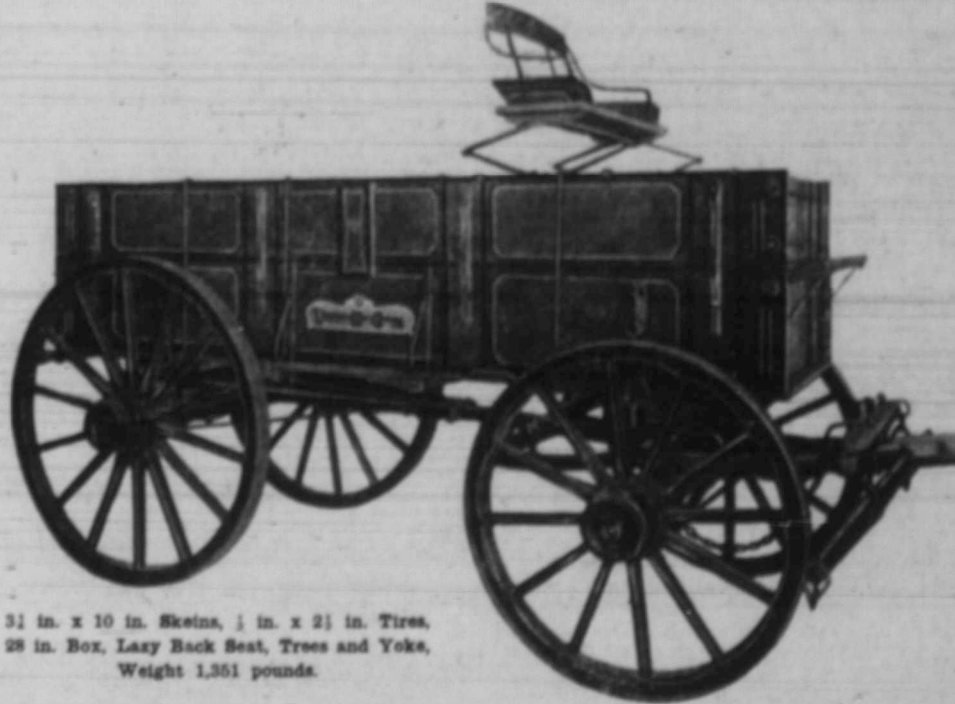
\$114.50

SASKATOON

\$115.60

CALGARY

\$117.85



31 in. x 10 in. Skins, 1 in. x 2 1/2 in. Tires,
28 in. Box, Lazy Back Seat, Trees and Yoke,
Weight 1,351 pounds.

Same Wagon

Equipped with Tires
1 in. x 3 in., weight,
1,407 pounds. Price,
F.O.B.
Winnipeg \$111.85

Same Wagon—

Equipped with skins,
3 1/2 in. x 11 in.; tires,
1 in. x 3 in.; weight,
1,451 pounds. Price,
F.O.B.
Winnipeg \$113.75

**The Biggest Value in Farm Wagons
in Western Canada**

\$108.90

F.O.B. WINNIPEG

The same good values in all standard sizes at all our branches. See our catalog. We absolutely guarantee this wagon to be well made and of the same high quality as other U.G.G. supplies.

It will pay you to make sure of this value by ordering now.

WE CAN MAKE IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

WINNIPEG

REGINA

SASKATOON

CALGARY

Motor Oil Made By Graduate Workmen

Used Where Duty Demands Utmost Power

- in automobile or tractor
- in motor boat or aeroplane
- in gas engine or motorcycle
- in motor truck or any form of internal combustion engine

En-ar-co National Motor Oil will give utmost satisfaction—a matchless lubrication service. This uniform oil means more power, less carbon—longer life to the motor and least upkeep expense.



Note How En-ar-co Refiners Have Solved Motordom's Lubrication Problem

MOTOR users face a problem of motor oil selection that puzzles even the most experienced. Hundreds of brands confront them. Many are good. Some excel others.

But which oil to use is perplexing. "Why should I use this brand in preference to others?" is a question often asked.

Oils excel as do the men who make them.

When nature made the crude, she knew no favorites. Refiners received the same raw materials. All were supplied alike.

Then certain fundamental methods were perfected. Formulas were developed. Tests were standardized. The crude followed much the same routine from the wells, through the refinery, to the finished product. Yet these lubricants differed. Often a refiner's own product changed from time to time.

How En-ar-co Quality Originated

En-ar-co systems now change all this. We knew there was something more than mechanical methods. And so we started at the beginning—with the workmen.

We established well defined standards of efficiency. Each man passed through a primary course of refining instruction. Then through the higher grades of En-ar-co training. As these high standards were attained, the workmen were awarded their degree.

Now each workman strives for his master degree. For without it he is not entrusted with the responsible tasks.

Scientific Refining

Thus we have developed Scientific Refining. We have eliminated all quality fluctuation. We have produced the best that skilled men can make.

For 35 years we have given the world a lubricant that is uniform—En-ar-co National Motor Oil.

We ask only that you try En-ar-co National Motor Oil. Regardless of the motor you use, whether in automobile, tractor, motor boat or engine, your investment demands that you lubricate with oil made by "men who know"—men who are graduate workmen.

Get This FREE Handy Oil Can

We also send facts you should know

Be sure to fill out and send the coupon below. We will send a new-style, special design oiler that reaches the hard-to-get-at places. You can't find another like it anywhere.

We will also send vital lubrication facts that you should know.

We want you to have them now, early in the season. SEND TODAY.



Sent FREE

Canadian Oil Companies, Limited, Dept. 13, 2-12 Strachan Ave., Toronto, Ont.

I own..... (Give name above)

..... automobile or tractor and enclose two 3-cent stamps. Send me Handy Oil Can FREE. Please give nearest shipping point in this province and quote prices on the items I have marked. I will be in the market about..... (Give date above)

I use..... gals. gasoline per year I use..... auto grease per year

I use..... gals. motor oil per year I use..... gals. kerosene per year

I use..... lbs. auto grease per year I use..... gals. tractor oil per year

My Name is.....

Address.....

Postoffice..... Province.....

Tear or Cut Out — Mail Today

NOTE: This can will not be sent unless you give make of your auto or tractor.

Canadian Oil Companies, Limited

Branch Offices in 26 Cities

Dept. 13, 2-12 Strachan Ave., Toronto, Ont.

The farmers a direct challenge in Canada. One by one the plows laid down have been placed on vines and the remains the pro fore and placin sumers. Some high prices and see the danger satisfied for th the real danger see a rapid de while the price buys will rema period. Trade in sight for the During this drive is to be n ations in Mani berts. The hop to increase the ers by at least if the farmers t ation realize th their numbers. organization t Canada have m to make a dece the forces that steadily orga powerful mont the farmers n numbers and the terrific distant. In the pres organized farm well represent sight will hav our represen accomplish ve hind them a p country. It is ber of the org or a highly ed portant that brought into to join with t of the policy It is therefor every local a numbers to a community. some sacrifice the farmers o make sacrific strength, it v they will be fo a greater sac interests that very difficult it is in their self-protection ers' organizat in. They mu in which they organizing behind. When incr equally impo Guide be pla ree fruit. Ther the farmers work of the with the mov izations thro the farmers organized fa benefit. The

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 29, 1918

The Challenge

The farmers of Canada today are facing a direct challenge from the powerful interests in Canada who enjoy special privileges. One by one the great fundamental principles laid down in the farmers' platform have been placed on the statute books of the provinces and the Dominion. But there still remains the protective tariff higher than before and placing a heavy burden upon consumers. Some farmers who are enjoying high prices and good crops are not able to see the danger which lies ahead. They are satisfied for the moment; but therein lies the real danger. The close of the war will see a rapid decline in the prices of grain, while the price of everything the farmer buys will remain high for a much longer period. Trade freedom is the only salvation in sight for the farmers of Canada.

During this summer a big membership drive is to be made by the farmers' organizations in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The hope is to secure enough recruits to increase the ranks of the organized farmers by at least one-half. This can be done if the farmers themselves now in the organization realize the extreme need of increasing their numbers. It has been only through organization that the farmers of Western Canada have made it possible for themselves to make a decent living in this country. But the forces that prey upon the farmers are steadily organizing and becoming more powerful month by month. The only answer the farmers have is to increase their own numbers and rally round their leaders for the terrific struggle which is not far distant.

In the present House of Commons the organized farmers of Western Canada are well represented. The struggle which is in sight will have its centre in parliament but our representatives in parliament can accomplish very little unless they have behind them a powerful organized force in the country. It is not necessary for every member of the organization to be a great speaker or a highly educated man. But it is all important that every possible farmer be brought into the local associations, there to join with their fellow farmers in support of the policy laid down by the conventions. It is therefore most highly important that every local association should increase its numbers to include every farmer in the community. It will be necessary to make some sacrifice to accomplish this end but if the farmers of the West are not prepared to make sacrifice now to increase their own strength, it will be a very short time until they will be forced against their will to make a greater sacrifice for the benefit of other interests that will be more powerful. It is very difficult to convince some farmers that it is in their own interest and for their own self-protection to be members of the farmers' organization. But they must be brought in. They must be shown the fool's paradise in which they are living. Every interest is organizing. The farmers must not remain behind.

When increasing the organization it is equally important that The Grain Growers' Guide be placed in the hands of every new recruit. There is no other method by which the farmers can be kept in touch with the work of their own great organization and with the movement of other farmers' organizations throughout Canada. The Guide is the farmers' own paper, owned by the organized farmers and published for their benefit. The Guide not only gives its readers

the news of their own organization but also keeps close tab of every move of the enemy. There is no better nor easier way to increase the membership of the organization than by increasing the number of readers of The Guide.

Some Relief Granted

The Dominion Government last week announced that leave of absence would be granted in extreme cases to the men drafted in the 20 to 22 year class. No special provision has been made for farmers but only for cases where the dependents are suffering or in the case of the only remaining son of military age. We are reproducing the government announcement in full herewith.

The attention of the government having been directed particularly to cases of men of 20, 21 and 22 called up for military duty, who were the sole support of their parents or of other helpless dependents, an order-in-council has been passed providing for the consideration of extraordinary cases of extreme hardship to the dependents of men called up for duty.

The urgent need for men overseas is such that leave of absence can only be granted in these cases of extreme hardship to dependents or in cases in which the man concerned is the only remaining son of military age (19 to 45) other members of whose family are in military service or have been killed or disabled.

All applications for leave of absence pursuant to these provisions must be made by the man himself at the depot battalion after he reports for duty. Such applications cannot and will not be considered either at the headquarters of the military district, or at militia headquarters at Ottawa. Correspondence sent to these headquarters will only result in delay and confusion.

Every man applying for leave of absence must make a statutory declaration in a prepared form, which may be obtained at the depot battalion, where an officer will be especially detailed to deal with such applications.

Men whose cases come within the authority granted by the governor-in-council may be given up to 30 days' leave of absence without pay by the officer commanding the depot battalion, and such longer leave as the case may require, will be granted if the recommendation is concurred in by the district officer commanding and at militia headquarters, or, in any case of doubt, if it is approved by the central appeal judge under the Military Service Act, 1917.

The original leave may, in the event of delay in a decision being arrived at, be further extended by the district officer commanding by periods of ten days.

Those entitled to leave of absence under this regulation should act promptly. The terms are very clear and specific so that there should be no difficulty in understanding them.

The Harvest Problem

The government has taken the responsibility of calling the young men from the farms in the full knowledge that food production will be curtailed. The government, however, has not in any way sought to minimize the great need of food production. No doubt the national registration to be made next month will help to solve the labor problem, but there is another field from which labor can be drawn for the harvest.

In the central states to the south of us, harvesting will be done before cutting begins in the prairie provinces. The Dominion government should be on the alert to bring those harvesters north to help gather our crops. Undoubtedly the American government will be quite willing to co-operate. Canada and the United States are in the same war and fighting for the same end. Towards this end it is just as necessary that the

Canadian crop be harvested as that the American crop be harvested. If the Dominion government can bring from 10,000 to 20,000 experienced harvest hands from the American harvest fields, it will help greatly to meet a problem caused by drafting so many young men from the farms. Now is the time to consider the matter as the problem promises to be very serious.

Parliament Has Adjourned

The first session of parliament under the Union government came to an end last week. The people of Canada have had an opportunity to size up the work that has been done. The general public have taken a keener interest in the work of this parliament than ever before. Many votes would be reversed if an election were to be held again today. Whether the Union government would be returned again it is idle to speculate, but it is plain that they have lost some and gained other supporters. The big work for which the government was returned was to go on with the war. Toward this end there is no doubt they have made progress. In fact, the chief debate is whether the government has not been too drastic in its war measures. The general feeling among farmers all over Canada is that the government did not consider the best interests of the nation in calling out all the boys in the classes of 20 to 22 years inclusive. The government assumed a tremendous responsibility by such action, and food production will undoubtedly be cut down as a result. Good work was done by the government in abolishing the liquor traffic and in extending the franchise to women, as well as in extending the civil service and thus putting an end to patronage. Probably only a Union government could have accomplished these desirable ends.

One of the outstanding features of the new parliament has been the fact that the government has enacted such a large number of laws by order-in-council instead of by parliamentary vote. In fact the members of parliament have felt that they should have been consulted more than they have. Another feature has been the lack of party strife. The opposition has given the government very little trouble and as a result the chief criticism has come from the government side of the house. There has been no division of opinion between members from the prairie provinces. They have worked together and have learned that their interests are all one. Whether, when the war clouds have passed and the party whips begin to crack, they will be foolish enough to divide their forces again, remains to be seen. The new parliament has endorsed a number of the planks of the farmers' platform. Next session there will be an opportunity to take up other planks, particularly the tariff. This is bound to precipitate a struggle which may make considerable changes in the alignment of the parliamentary forces.

Titles Under Ban

Any farmers who have been hoping to be adorned by a title and be allowed to attach "Sir" to their name are due for a sad disappointment. Last week the House of Commons debated the question and instructed the government to notify the King to cut out the titles for Canada. The resolution asked that no hereditary titles be granted. R. L. Richardson, M.P. of Winnipeg, however,

proposed an amendment that all titles be banned. The debate was very warm and the general opinion expressed was decidedly unfavorable to the title business. However, Premier Borden insisted that the address to be sent to the King should be in accordance with the order-in-council passed by the government a few weeks ago. This provides that no titles shall be conferred upon civilians in Canada except upon the approval of the Prime Minister of Canada and that in no case shall any hereditary titles be given to a Canadian, and further, that the hereditary attachment to titles now held in Canada be abolished. This is the severest blow that has been given to the title business in the history of Canada. In ordinary times such a resolution would have stirred Great Britain and would undoubtedly have shaken the House of Lords to its very foundations. Even in war times, however, this action by the Canadian parliament is the beginning of the end. Titles in Canada have been a farce for the last 20 years. Many of them have been granted as political plums and for service rendered. Even in England recent investigations show that titles have been bought and sold. It is today no distinction for a man in Canada to wear a title. They have come to be looked upon as adornments of the tin pot variety which certainly add no lustre to the name of any good citizen. It is highly probable that a movement will soon be afoot for those who have titles to get rid of them. The good old plain ordinary handle of "Mister" is a plenty good enough title for any Canadian citizen. If any further distinction is required it should be upon the basis of merit solely and not be swapped off for political services.

Argyle House

Argyle House is a well-known institution in Canadian military and political circles. It is the headquarters in London of the Canadian overseas military service. It is there that Sir Edward Kemp, overseas minister of militia, is located and it is from there that the Canadian army at the front is directed. The criticism against Argyle House is that it is loaded up with officers who expend a great deal of their energy in keeping away from the firing line. Some of them also, it is said, have been donated medals reserved for distinguished service on the field of battle. Returned Canadian officers and soldiers have little good to say of the Argyle House organization. In the Canadian House of Commons members on both sides of the house freely express themselves in favor of abolishing the position of the overseas minister of militia. It has come to be an absurdity. Sir Edward Kemp has been a great success in making money by manufacturing tin plates but no

body ever heard that he had any ability as a military man. Furthermore, it is said that the government has difficulty in working through the Argyle House organization. The report that Kemp is to be recalled and one of our own Canadian soldiers created commander-in-chief will be well received throughout Canada. This war is far too serious a matter to maintain any political or social organizations of the nature attributed to Argyle House.

A National Railway Service

Another plank in the farmers' platform was nailed down fast last week when Sir Robert Borden announced to the House of Commons the Government's railway policy. The Prime Minister declared clearly in favor of consolidating the Canadian Government Railways with the Canadian Northern, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Grand Trunk into a system which would be owned, controlled and operated by the nation. The C.P.R. will be left outside for the time being, but at some future date, it is proposed to unite all the railways into one government-owned system. Sir Robert Borden's words referring to the future development of transportation systems in Canada were:—

It may be possible, indeed I think it is probable that at some later date, but not in the immediate future, all the land transportation facilities in Canada in the shape of railways may, so far as operation at least is concerned, be amalgamated into one system, carried on under one management.

The first step that will be taken towards bringing the railways into national service, will be the re-organization of the board of directors of the Canadian Northern Railway. The Government has taken the view that the C.N.R. should not be administered under any department of the Government, but rather under a national board of trustees which shall ultimately direct the whole Dominion railway system. This Board, the Premier says, will be made up of the very best men it is possible to obtain in the public interest, and we are assured that neither Sir William Mackenzie nor Sir Donald Mann will have a place on it. The Grand Trunk Pacific road will also very shortly be linked up with the C.N.R. system in the West under Government control. It is now a national liability, and the country, to keep it from going into a liquidator's hands, has been supplying it with money as steadily as to the C.N.R. In order that the western end of the prospective government system may have the profitable outlet of a connection with the East, the Government proposes also to take over the valuable lines of the old Grand Trunk Railway which covers Ontario and lead to the United States at many advantageous points. The G.T.R. system is operated from London, England, and when the Dominion ministers visit London this summer, one of their chief tasks will be to come to some agreement with the Grand Trunk directors with regard to the taking over of their lines in Canada. Altogether, the prospect for railway transportation in Canada is very encouraging, and it will be

the duty of the people in every province to guard against the oft repeated charge that "the government ownership of railways can never be a success because of political corruption."

Every farmer must be made to see that it is cheaper to pay \$2.00 a year for membership in his own organization than to pay \$300 a year or \$500 a year to assist the big interests that are taking toll from agriculture.

The farmer who thinks that the present prosperity will be lasting and neglects his own organization is not doing full justice either to himself or to his family.

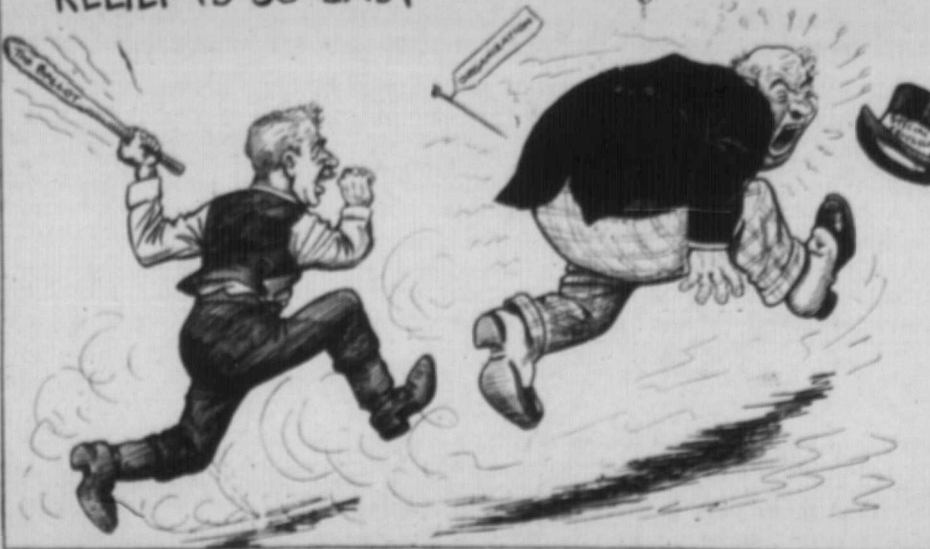
Be sure you are doing your part in the big drive to increase the membership in the farmers' organizations. It is only your plain duty to yourself and to the farmers who will come after you.

It is highly important that every young man on the farm should be brought into the organization at the present time and educated in the principles for which the farmers are fighting.

WHY BE SAT UPON?
WHEN



RELIEF IS SO EASY.



THE WAY OUT

Co



I HAVE a strong belief after travelling and giving my own matter, that our are the most fr area of like extent in an as well convinced making the best use. belief, we are copy agriculture of eastern conditions are of the the North American.

Word went out in the United States and it was absolutely ne should be tremendous duction on the farms as a result there was a production over the more than as much a is cereals in 1917, billion bushels, besides a phenomenal in poultry and meat present time all n abolished. The Amer ler recently told me t warehouse was burst ducts and beef. It is on what would have lation now if this great taken place.

Mr. Hoover's Now, how was this raising wheat, because was short. Mr. Hoover terribly responsible to Allied armies and a population of allied c not advising the farm eggs in the wheat l wants is an assurance in some form or anot he wants more than else, but also oty, barley, corn, or if the wheat fails h s substitute. From v sen south of our l Montana, I am con Western Canada can corn and mature it ably than wheat, u conditions. It is a fact that the farmers belt in Michigan and are getting their see spring, or much of it tana and the west North and South Dal ing is a letter recei C. P. Hartley, head department of the Plant Industry at "Your letter of D last, requesting see ceived some time ag sorry I did not give attention. I cannot s as I am going to pla Last year was the d tory of the state, no rain falling from Jus your Mandan flour t at the rate of 25 bu are. A field of Da Flint, some distanc yielded 22.5 bushels is equal to Dakota the earliest corn in this country an fielder. The elevat

Corn for the Western Plains

This Crop may be Grown as a Substitute for Summerfallow---By J. H. Haslam



A Field of Paddock Corn on a Manitoba Farm. It now carries Corn has been grown successfully for many years

records we have of them date back 200 years, and then they were killed by agriculturalists, and are yet, and highly successful with corn. The Lewis and Clark expedition about 115 years ago and were driven from place to place by the warlike Sioux until they finally made their home on the Upper Missouri, at what is now Mandan, N. D., and later near Fort Benton, Montana. They brought their seed corn with them, and their great skill in agriculture. They worshipped corn. It was the great Father's best gift. They sowed it on the first full moon after the ice left the Missouri river. They dug holes in the ground and stored their corn in them, and had it preserved from year to year, paying particular attention to sowing the seed from a particularly good year until another came along in which the ears were equally good, when the old ears were ground into flour or otherwise used, but always preserving the best corn. Thus—while there was much care, and seed time and harvest were money about their sowings and reapings, when the Indian trial life out-foresaw through contact with the whites, each variety had its hold, so that there might be no mixing, and will stand backward seasons, but winds and fog, but almost any privation and still produce corn maturing in from 70 to 90 days. The stalks are fine and short, ranging from two to four feet in height. It cannot be probably harvested with

How the Indians Worked
The Mandans were a powerful tribe at what is now Mandan, N. D., and later near Fort Benton, Montana. They brought their seed corn with them, and their great skill in agriculture. They worshipped corn. It was the great Father's best gift. They sowed it on the first full moon after the ice left the Missouri river. They dug holes in the ground and stored their corn in them, and had it preserved from year to year, paying particular attention to sowing the seed from a particularly good year until another came along in which the ears were equally good, when the old ears were ground into flour or otherwise used, but always preserving the best corn. Thus—while there was much care, and seed time and harvest were money about their sowings and reapings, when the Indian trial life out-foresaw through contact with the whites, each variety had its hold, so that there might be no mixing, and will stand backward seasons, but winds and fog, but almost any privation and still produce corn maturing in from 70 to 90 days. The stalks are fine and short, ranging from two to four feet in height. It cannot be probably harvested with

From the investigations in the agricultural department in Washington, I have gained much information about this corn and have preserved some ears and sent them to a farmer near Regina, There are a number of hardy varieties of this corn, some of that and some of a starchy nature. The different varieties were kept separate until of late years, when the Indian trial life out-foresaw through contact with the whites, each variety had its hold, so that there might be no mixing, and will stand backward seasons, but winds and fog, but almost any privation and still produce corn maturing in from 70 to 90 days. The stalks are fine and short, ranging from two to four feet in height. It cannot be probably harvested with

Let me tell you about it as it was told me. I am telling you about a west variety known and will stand backward seasons, but winds and fog, but almost any privation and still produce corn maturing in from 70 to 90 days. The stalks are fine and short, ranging from two to four feet in height. It cannot be probably harvested with

Now, what is Mandan corn? It is a west variety known and will stand backward seasons, but winds and fog, but almost any privation and still produce corn maturing in from 70 to 90 days. The stalks are fine and short, ranging from two to four feet in height. It cannot be probably harvested with

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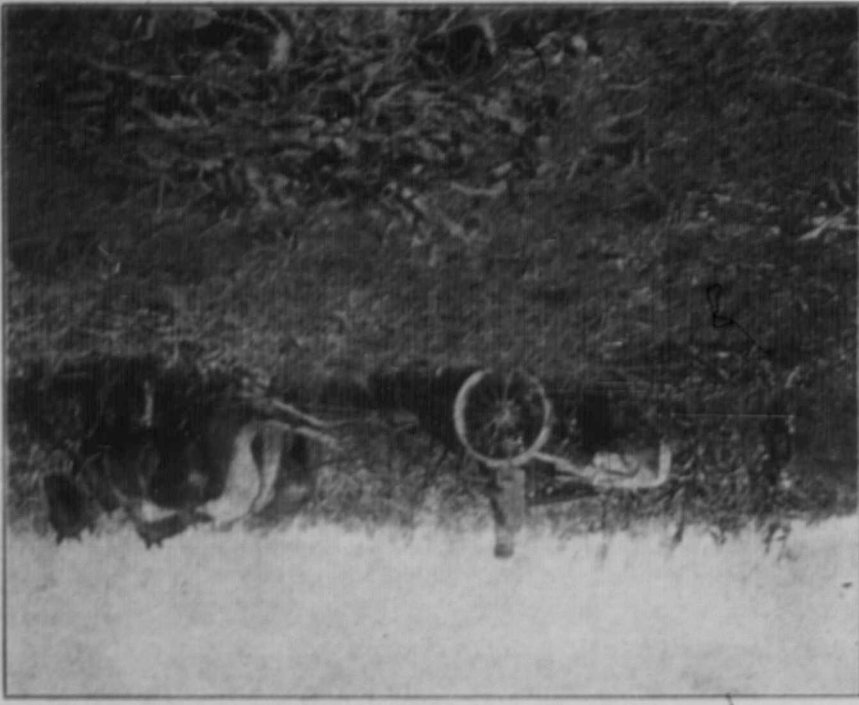
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Corn Binder at Work on the Farm of D. G. Adamson, Gladstone, Manitoba

I HAVE a strong and abiding belief, after traveling in many countries and giving much study to the matter, that our Canadian prairie are the most fertile agricultural areas of the extent in the world. But I am as well convinced that we are not making the best use of them. In my belief, we are copying too much the agriculture of eastern Canada, while our conditions are of the middle west of the North American continent. World went out in April, 1917, when the United States entered the war, that it was absolutely necessary that there should be tremendously increased production on the farms of the nation, and as a result there was added to the cereal production over the preceding year more than as much as Canada produced in cereals in 1917, and nearly half a billion bushels, besides; and likewise, such a phenomenal increase in livestock, poultry and meat products that at the present time all mentionable days are absorbed. The American food control bureau was buying with hog products and beef. It is hard to speculate on what would have been the war situation now if this great increase had not taken place.

Now, how was this done? Not by raising wheat, because the wheat crop was short. Mr. Hoover, on whom the Allied armies and many of the civil population of allied countries as well, is not advising the farmers to put all their eggs in the wheat basket. What he wants is an assurance of cereals in some form or another. Wheat he wants more than anything else, but also other cereals, rye, barley, corn, oats, so that if the wheat fails he will have a substitute. From what I have seen south of our boundary in Montana, I am convinced that western Canada can grow more corn and mature it more profitably than wheat, under normal conditions. It is a remarkable fact that the farmers of the corn belt in Michigan and Wisconsin are getting their seed corn this spring, or much of it, from Montana and the western part of North and South Dakota. Following is a letter received by Mr. C. P. Hartley, head of the corn plant industry at Washington: "Your letter of December 20 last, requesting seed corn, received some time ago, and I am sorry I did not give it prompt attention. I cannot sell any of it as I am going to plant all of it. Last year was the driest in his history of the state, not a drop of rain falling from June 4, and yet your Mandan flour corn yielded at the rate of 25 bushels to the acre. A field of Dakota White No. 1, some distance from it, yielded 22.5 bushels per acre. It is equal to Dakota White No. 1 in this country and the best feeder. The elevation here is

Mr. Hoover's Demand
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UPON the democratic domain of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, there is a small, two-story brick building which is labelled, above its portal, "Biological Laboratory." It faces the famous observatory, where the aspiring eye looks up, through the big telescope, at the moon and stars.

In the little unpretentious building opposite, the modest eye looks down. But what it sometimes sees through the lenses of the lesser 'scopes is of much more vital human importance than the discoveries of the astronomer may be. A modest appearance, as we know so well about ourselves if not about our friends, may cover much merit; and the unpretentious Bi. Lab. and its unassuming staff are alike in that respect.

I Douglas Fairbanked upon a high stool, and applied my "eagle brain and massive eye" to the microscope. I saw some beautiful sky-blue patches, suggesting a map of Germany's long lost colonies in Africa. But there was another sort of germ colony here, in the blue. The astronomer will tell you that in the celestial azure there are myriads of stars unseen by your unaided eye, but which will swim into the ken of your gaze if you seek them through the observatory glass. In the sky-blue patches under the Bi. Lab. microscope I saw little thread-like bits of red.

"Those bits of red in the blue stain," Dr. Reid politely informed me, "are the bugs—"

"Insects," gently advised Dr. Seymour Hadwen, pathological chief of staff. "We call 'em bugs—"

"They are the bacilli of T.B.," Dr. Reid further informed me. "Human consumption," so to speak. "We have several million of 'em here." He waved an ample hand with careless Gallic grace.

"I know that, because I counted them myself."

I did not contradict the Doctor, because he is several sizes larger than I am.

"That bug," he continued, "is from a black fox farm on Prince Edward Island. See here, I have specimens of the lungs, kidneys and et ceteras of the fox. It is the first example we have received here of tuberculosis in a fox."

"The point of advantage is this," remarked the chief of staff. "That Island farmer will learn from us that his fox had T.B. If he buys another fox, or a pair of 'em, he will not be likely to put them in, with the bunch that the T.B. fox was with. And if any of the 'bunch' spit at him, he will probably be careful to keep well away."

"He will be more foxy in future," I gravely suggested.

"Apparently," concluded the Doctor, unsmiling, "foxes, like monkeys in the zoo, have the human type of T.B. Most dogs have that type, too."

I strolled about, leisurely co-mingling with a select company of sterilizers, electrical centrifuges, binoculars, sterilizing autoclaves, graduates, freezing microtomes, funnels and stills. Meantime, Dr. Hadwen agreeably enlightened my liberally lay mind in regard to the work which the biological laboratory has been and is doing for the welfare of the producer and the consumer in Canada; and incidentally, I may add, for those of other countries. All the experiments and research work which have been consummated in our own Bi. Lab. at Ottawa have been commended and confirmed by the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, and by premier authorities abroad.

Perhaps our own Bi. Lab. is best known to the Canadian public through the manufacture of biological products used in the testing of domestic animals for disease, such as tuberculin for tuberculosis in cattle and mallein for glanders in the horse; as well as the manu-

Bugs and the Bi. Lab.

Meeting the Microbe Family, including the Poor Relations---By Gordon Rogers

facture of preventive vaccines, such as that for anthrax, a disease to which all domestic animals, including the boss, Mr. Man himself, are liable.

But there are many other ways in which the Bi. Lab. staff promote the policy of the minister of agriculture as practically applied by the veterinary director general.

Dr. Hadwen and his co-workers in the Bi. Lab. make diagnoses for the veterinarian and the farmer. I observed two very sick hens which had been sent in upon the previous day by a poultryman from afar. He had been unable to diagnose their case. They were certainly not at all well. But my casual glance had been unable to decide just what their trouble was. For, when I came to look closely, I discovered that their gentle spirits had taken wing during the night. They were no more.

But Dr. Wickware would put their "lungs, kidneys and et ceteras," as Dr. Reid had expressed it about the black fox, under his microscope, and would find out what had been the matter with those little birds before they passed away in the night. So that, in due course, the poultryman afar would be a wiser man, and in his business would be helped so much.

Specimens are sent in also by the government's inspectors of packing houses operating under the Meat and Canned Foods Act. If an inspector discovers in a carcass something about which, with all his veterinarian's knowledge, he does not feel that he can be safely sure, he at once sends a specimen to the Bi. Lab.; the carcass being "held" meantime pending the receipt of the pathologist's report, which frequently confirms the inspector's own diagnosis of the case.

In this way is the consumer, as well as the packer and the retailer, protected by the Health of Animals branch.

But helpful work is not confined to the interior of the laboratory by its staff. There arise many occasions when the pathologist is needed "in the field"; occasions when inspectors of the field staff of the branch send in a call for advice and assistance on the spot.

Speaking of the research work done by the laboratory, Dr. Hadwen remarked:

"Some years ago we had a lot of trouble in British Columbia with the disease in cattle known all around the world as Red Water; that is, Bovine hematuria. The theory of oxalic acid as the cause of this disease was advanced by me in the Report of the Veterinary Director General for 1914; and that conclusion has been confirmed by numerous experiments subsequently made."

"Is it an expensive disease?" I ventured to inquire. One is always thinking about the cost, these times.

"Well, we experimented, I remember, with about 150 head of cattle on 20 farms in the Fraser Valley, and proved that approximately \$2,000 were lost to the owners of those cattle in less than a year and a half."

"Where do the cattle get their oxalic acid, chiefly?" I inquired my liberal lay mind.

"Chiefly in the roots of sorrels, docks and other acid plants. It is in the roots of rhubarb, too. Humans have been poisoned through mistakingly eating rhubarb roots. Oxalic acid is a violent poison, you know."

"What is the cure for the disease?"

"This is a disease which it is better to prevent than attempt to cure; and

prevention in this case takes us back to the farmer, back to the land, as you will infer from my reference to sorrels, docks, and other plants. The disappearance of Red Water from certain farms and districts following agricultural improvement has been observed both in Canada and in belle France, which is corroborative evidence in favor of the oxalic acid theory."

I glanced at my watch, and was glad to find that I still had a few minutes of the Doctor's time.

"Of course," he remarked, "you know about ticks."

But I refused to take his humor seriously. "I remember that, in Tom Sawyer, Huck Finn had a wood tick, and that he talked to it," I camouflaged.

"There have been a good many ticks in time since then," chortled the Doctor. I was so tickled that he had got this out of his system that I made a note of it, seeing which he went on hurriedly:

"We have done a good bit on ticks. We found a disease in sheep common to humans—tick paralysis. There have been cases of children dying apparently of paralysis in which the attending physician could not discover the cause. Then a tick was found at the nape of the neck, or on the temple in one instance, of the child. With the removal of the tick the patient began to recover, and ultimately got well."

Work in connection with animal diseases caused by insects is surely legitimate work for the pathologist, and a great deal of very useful work in research has been done by the laboratory. I mused for a moment in my comfortable chair in the Doctor's office, looking at the toes of my boots. Mr. Dooley has risen to remark that in his opinion, the orator gets inspiration from the tails of his coat. Possibly an interviewer may get inspiration of an interrogative sort from contemplation of his toe caps. But Dr. Hadwen beat me to it. He followed my reflective glance, and my tan toe caps perhaps reflected an idea, for he said:

"Some few years ago Dr. Torrance, the Veterinary Director General, set out to discover the extent of the damage caused by warble flies in this country. He communicated with the tanners in the various provinces. They replied in various ways; but they were all sound business men, with a common interest, a desire to get hides warble-free. Tabulated, their collective answer showed

bacteria through the hair follicles, by the way. Sometimes the skin is destroyed at the point of entry; a scab forms. But the greatest damage is done later. The little grub journeys along through the animal, though by what favorite route we do not yet surely know. After some months, via the gullet, he comes out at last, through the back; and in this journey many pass through the neural or spinal canal. They bore out through the hide, which is perforated and therefore destroyed in a greater or lesser degree in the most important part of the skin."

I wiggled myself a little against the back of my comfortable chair.

"So that the tanners lose," I ventured.

"No; the man who undoubtedly loses is the farmer, for the tanner doesn't want warbled hides at any price. The uses a grubby hide may be put to are few, and for some purposes it is quite useless."

"And the Bi. Lab.?" I warbled interrogatively.

"The Bi. Lab.," said the Doctor briskly, and rising, "has endeavored to make clear to the farmers that, with just a little care on their part, certain classes of cattle could be kept comparatively free from warbles."

"There are no warbles flying around today," I remarked, as I looked out of a big window at the bracing winter weather and over the brightly sunlit white-quilted fields of "the farm."

"That is," I hastened to qualify, "to be seen by the naked eye."

"It is not a bug," the Doctor said. "But the wings of *Hypoderma bovis* are spread right in here, though they will never vibrate in chafe of our friend Ko Bos again," he concluded, as he took a neat case of specimens from a shelf. And if you are sufficiently interested, you may see *Hypoderma bovis*, colored to life, in Bulletin 16 which is further illustrated by several interesting plates, including those of some snaps taken by the Doctor himself.

"You do a good deal of work in co-operation with the Experimental Farm?" I suggested, as I glanced out again.

"We do," the Doctor said. "For example, some experiments were conducted at the branch farm, at Agassiz, British Columbia, in the feeding of rice meal to pigs. The pathological end of those experiments proved that the feeding of rice meal to pigs produced a condition in the animals analogous to beri beri in the human."

From the basement, where I found Dr. Allen making tuberculin in an atmosphere of much culture, I went up to see Miss Pratt "bottling" and sealing the finished product of Dr. Allen's work. "Bottling" is so soon, apparently, going out of business that any opportunity to see the process, even on ever so small a scale, should not be missed.

Miss Pratt, like other members of the more angelic sex, is a little nearer heaven than the Bi. Lab.'s stenographer, Mr. Paquette, being on the top floor. There is a very clever invention here, which fills and seals the tiny, toy-house bottle at one fill swoop, as it were.

Do you want to learn a lot in detail of any phase of the work done by the Biological Laboratory of the Health of Animals branch, of which this sketch is only the merest hint? If you do, ask the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for its bulletins.

The staff of the Bi. Lab. is not only doing its "bit" in its round of daily work here, in the little plain two-story brick building, among the sterilizers and the centrifuges, the binoculars and microtomes, the funnels and the graduates and stills.

It is represented at the front. L.

Continued on Page 28



After some months, via the gullet, he comes out at last through the cow's back.

a loss of between 25 and 30 per cent. per annum of Canada's hides through the warble fly."

"Just what does the warble fly do?" I asked.

"It lays its eggs on the legs of its victim, where they hatch. The little grub penetrates the hide, introducing

Wh

WHAT are we to do for their wool able to tell because the tically free and Canada, as it both countries. T government has a stock of wool runs hands in that counr clip at the follow: agreed on at a conf ton recently.

Grade	Wool
Flax and fine wool staple	40
Fine and fine wool staple	35
Medium	30
High 1 staple	25
High 1 clothing	20
Medium 1 staple	15
Low 1 staple	10
High 1 clothing	5
Low 1 staple	4
Common and beard	2

A scale of prices and grease midway scales above is also ference between the same grade of amount of shrinkage

While this scale is only to territory, it will also be the base farm-grown wools with U.S.A. government purchase the entire period of 30 days been warehoused reserves the option clip such wool as military purposes, divided by the gov different mills, to purposes. In the vor selling of wool The grower must loo consign to any lice established markets San Francisco, Ch Philadelphia. Other will probably be e will be charged to government will a other charges inci



Wool graded, store is difficult to tell

What is the Price of Wool?

WHAT are western sheepmen to get for their wool in 1918? They are able to tell now pretty closely, because the price has been practically fixed both in United States and Canada, as it has been for wheat in both countries. The United States government has commandeered the stock of wool remaining in dealers' hands in that country and also the 1918 clip at the following scale of prices agreed on at a conference in Washington recently.

Grade	Wt. sticks	Chains	Chains	Chains	Chains
Fine and fine wool	40	1.75	40 1/2	1.70	50 1/2
Fine and fine wool	50	1.65	50 1/2	1.60	54 1/2
High 1 staple	50	1.55	50 1/2	1.50	54 1/2
High 1 staple	50	1.45	50 1/2	1.40	54 1/2
High 1 staple	50	1.35	50 1/2	1.30	54 1/2
High 1 staple	50	1.25	50 1/2	1.20	54 1/2
High 1 staple	50	1.15	50 1/2	1.10	54 1/2
High 1 staple	50	1.05	50 1/2	1.00	54 1/2
High 1 staple	50	0.95	50 1/2	0.90	54 1/2
High 1 staple	50	0.85	50 1/2	0.80	54 1/2
High 1 staple	50	0.75	50 1/2	0.70	54 1/2
High 1 staple	50	0.65	50 1/2	0.60	54 1/2
High 1 staple	50	0.55	50 1/2	0.50	54 1/2
High 1 staple	50	0.45	50 1/2	0.40	54 1/2
High 1 staple	50	0.35	50 1/2	0.30	54 1/2
High 1 staple	50	0.25	50 1/2	0.20	54 1/2
High 1 staple	50	0.15	50 1/2	0.10	54 1/2
High 1 staple	50	0.05	50 1/2	0.00	54 1/2
Common and head	42	1.00	42	1.00	50

*The Basis established in United States---
What our price will be---Marketing charges*



Piles of wool on the selling floor of a co-operative wool agency. From five to 30 average weight and representative bags, the number depending on the size of the clip, are graded, and thus shown to manufacturers while the remainder is stored elsewhere.

A scale of prices for average scoured and grease midway between the two scales above is also provided. The difference between these various scales in the same grade of wool depends on the amount of shrinkage.

While this scale is actually applicable only to territory, or western wools, it will also be the basis on which fleece or farm-grown wools will be appraised. The U.S.A. government reserves the right to purchase the entire domestic clip for a period of 30 days after wool has been warehoused and graded; it also reserves the option to take out of each clip such wool as may be needed for military purposes, the residue to be divided by the government among the different mills, to be used for civilian purposes. In the west neither buying nor selling of wool will be permitted. The grower must load it on the cars and consign to any licensed dealer at such established markets as Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia. Other concentration points will probably be established. Freight will be charged to the grower, but the government will add to the price all other charges incidental to handling

Estimated 1918 prices for Canadian wools

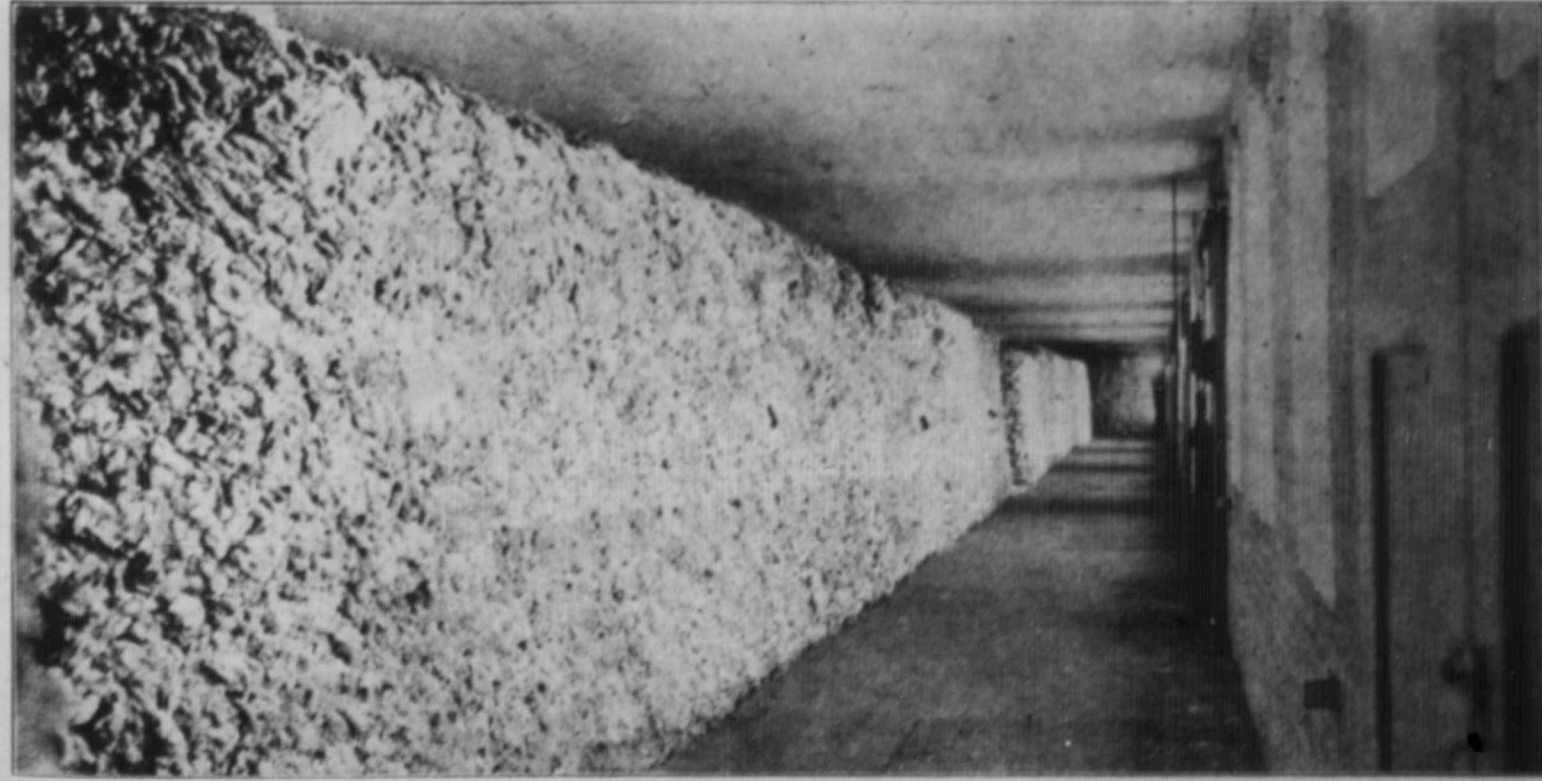
Canadian Range	Grades U.S. Grade	U.S. Territory Scoured Value Average Price Per Pound	Average Yield in Scouring Last Year	Can. Price cents per lb.	Can. Price last 5 years cents per lb.
Fine Staple	1 Blood Sta.	\$1.63	47 1/2 per cent.	69 1/2	65 1/2
Fine Clothing	1 Blood Clo.	1.58	42 per cent.	66 1/2	63
Fine Med. Sta. (54-56)	1 Blood Sta.	1.39	50 1/2 per cent.	70 1/2	66 1/2
Fine Med. Clo. (54-56)	1 Blood Clo.	1.36	50 1/2 per cent.	68 1/2	65 1/2
Med. Staple	1 Blood Sta.	1.27	53 1/2 per cent.	68	64 1/2
Med. Clo. (46-50)	1 Blood Clo.	1.25	54 per cent.	67 1/2	64
Low Med. Sta.	Low 1 Sta.	1.15	55 1/2 per cent.	63 1/2	60
Low Staple (40)	C.S.R.	1.05	56 per cent.	58 1/2	55 1/2
Rejects				47	45
Black				52	49
Tags				22	21

These prices are at Atlantic seaboard. Freight must be deducted. The last column gives the Canadian price if the five per cent. restriction the American War Trade Board imposes is maintained. The second last column gives the price if this restriction is removed and Canadian wool is put on the American price basis.

after the cars are loaded. When the grower has placed wool on the cars, and forwarded the bill of lading, he may draw for 75 per cent. of its estimated value at 6 per cent. interest. The dealer, on receipt of wool, will grade it; whereupon the government will send two appraisers, who, with one named by the dealer, will appraise the clip, and determine the price. This done, the dealer gets the full price from the government, and makes a settlement with the owner. When a part of a clip not needed by the government is sold to a mill for civilian purposes, the same method of payment is made.

Details of the plan for handling the clip in the eastern or fleece states has not been worked out; but it is probable that dealers will be named at various concentration points, whose remuneration will be 3 to 3 1/2 per cent. In the west, manufacturers will not be allowed to buy except through government channels, and it is probable that dealers will also be prevented from trading on their own account, millmen receiving the residue after military needs have been satisfied through government agency at appraised prices. "While prices as agreed on are somewhat lower than we endeavored to secure, we do not believe serious complaint will come from growers," said B. W. McClure, secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association of United States. "In case we had not reached an agreement, the government would have taken possession of both existing stocks and the new clip, which would have complicated matters and resulted in litigation. We made the best bargain possible for the producer, and I believe he will look at it in the proper spirit. Complaint is made that the government is making a distinction between wool and cotton, but since taking over the wool supply the government has done the same thing in the case of leather, and I am confident that cotton will be in the list of commodities with fixed prices before the middle of May. The National Wool Growers' Association has assured the authorities of its full and hearty co-operation, and its only desire now is to see the plan carried out. If growers will look at both sides of the problem, they will reach the patriotic conclusion that it was necessary for them to make some sacrifice. It was patent that wool was advancing in price rapidly under specula-

Continued on Page 24



Wool graded, stored and waiting to be sold in the warehouse of the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company of Chicago. The walls are made so straight and uniform that it is difficult to tell where one pile ends and another begins. In this picture several black objects will be noticed, which are the red tags indicating different grades. Also the face of nine piles is shown each representing different gradings.

Paula of the Movies

A Love Story in Three Parts

By Edwin Baird

PART I



This was the scene of the first meeting between Paula and George Peters.

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United Farmers of Alberta

On April 8, a meeting was held in Coronation of delegates from all the local unions of the U.F.A. in the district and the formation of a district association was completed. The organization embraces Kirkpatrick, Starks, Broughton, Federal, Bulwark, Fairfield, Coronation and Talbot unions. Officers and a board of directors for 1918 were elected and a set of bylaws framed and passed.

There were nearly 200 farmers represented by the association, and the object is to facilitate the social, educational and business interests of its members.

Their next meeting will be held on May 25th, at which the question of binder twine supply will be taken up.

A permanent secretary living in Coronation will also be appointed, and he may take up the work in connection with the land department of the U.G.G.

Bow Island Active

T. A. Reynor, of Mable, secretary of Fertile Plains local No. 210 reports that at a meeting of the local held on the 11th instant it was resolved to take advantage of the presence of Mr. Wood at Bow Island on June 18 for organization work. They have had a campaign to increase membership and succeeded very well and believe they can profit very much by Mr. Wood's visit as Chautauqua lecturer.

At the meeting \$15.00 was voted to the Y.M.C.A. Fund and \$15.00 to the Red Cross Fund.

To Double Membership

Secretary of the Grande Prairie local, Union No. 314, P. J. Tooley, Grande Prairie, states they hope to double their membership before the end of the year. Their elevator at that point is doing a large business in carload shipments of machinery, wire, twine, etc. At their last meeting they were successful in securing eleven new members. Mr. Molyneux, special organizer of the United Grain Growers, gave an interesting address. They have decided to organize a co-operative shipping association at that point. A resolution was also passed urging the women to organize a local of the U.F.W.A. The meeting then adopted the newspaper policy, which has been rather a contentious one in the district, as outlined by the secretary from the executive report of the S.G.G.A.

This Local in Drive

At a meeting of the Ridgeway local, No. 788, on the sixth instant, the coming membership drive was fully discussed, with the result that all the members expressed their willingness to assist to their fullest extent.

With reference to the Secretaries' Convention, it was thought that the date proposed would be the most convenient and desirable.

They have decided to hold the meetings every two weeks instead of one meeting per month. The secretary, H. G. Teskey, of Carmangay, states that in order to maintain the interest of their members debates are put on at the meetings, and it is hoped in this way that the membership will be increased.

The Chautauqua

The following was written by S. S. Dunham, ex-vice-president of the U.F.A., before the announcement that President Wood had accepted an invitation to lecture on the Chautauqua:

The Chautauqua and its influence will, in the opinion of the writer, become more and more a factor in the development of the farmer's life and institutions. The fact that by this means, the country's, yes, the world's best talent, can be successfully and cheaply brought to the very door of the farmer, and the farmer and his family can in this way receive the benefit of the best educators and the best artists, should at once convince any intelligent farmer of the value of the institution. And when the farmer stops to think that he cannot obtain these advantages without considerably more effort and expense in any other way, there should be no hesitation. We

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham

Calgary, Alberta

look forward (and we do not have to look forward very far) to the time when every live farming community will have its week of Chautauqua. During such weeks arrangements can be made in many places to hold the district convention, the sessions of which can be held in the morning, and all matters of local interest to the farmer can be properly handled.

It was our desire to see representatives of the organized farmers among the speakers at the Chautauqua who could discuss the farmer's viewpoint, the great issues in which the farmer is concerned. In no other way would such representatives have the opportunity to present the view-point of the farmer so effectively. Imagine the president of the U.F.A. beginning at Vancouver and delivering his lectures to bodies of from two to five thousand, one day after another, until he had reached across the continent, spreading the seed of organization, of community building, of co-operation, and of education in his path throughout the country. The results for good is beyond comprehension.

Every live U.F.A. should in some way link up with the Chautauqua. If the local is too remote for a general attendance of its members, delegates should be sent so that the community may become alive to the advantages to be obtained.

Late Spring, Bear Lake

A small attendance of members greeted the president when he called the regular monthly meeting of the Bear Lake Local, No. 148, on order on Saturday the 20th ultimo. Spring work, no doubt, and bad trails exercised considerable influence in restraining members from appearing. The secretary, H. L. Dundas, states spring arrived late in that district and that farmers must not be tardy in getting to work on the land and taking advantage of favorable weather for agricultural operations. The increased acreage to be devoted to wheat, owing to the lateness of the season also demands that the residents at once engage in cultivation if they wish to be assured of crops ripening before the arrival of frosts.

In honor of the late Queen Victoria, and for relaxing from their labors, the Union will hold a picnic on the 24th of May at the homestead of George Forbes. A booth will be erected at which refreshments will be sold, the profits from which will be donated to the Red Cross Fund.

Look Before You Leap

From the number of letters reaching the Central office in regard to various stock-selling propositions it is quite evident that stock salesmen and agents of every description are making a big drive on the farmers at the present time. The weather has been very fine and the roads in Alberta in excellent condition since the opening of spring so that these agents have been making the best of their opportunity. One of our local presidents who called at the Central office this week stated that he had had no less than seven agents call upon him in one day, trying to sell him something that he did not want and was not interested in. He estimated that his time taken up by these agents in one week amounted to one full working day. His sentiment was that if the government would conscript some of these agents and put them to useful work it would help considerably towards increasing production.

Some of the letters coming in are in regard to a flour mill proposition which has already been investigated and reported upon to our locals. Another letter asked for information in regard to a stock-selling proposition which has been pushed vigorously in the district from which the letter came. On the Central office taking the matter up with the Public Utilities Commission it was found that the company had not

been authorized to sell stock in the province.

Farmers should be on their guard against such propositions and, if in doubt, write the Central office or the Public Utilities Commissioners at Edmonton. There is no need to rush into such things or to throw away good money on doubtful propositions.

U.F.A. Briefs

The members of the Fleet local, Union No. 782, at their meeting on April 27 made arrangements for a supply of binder twine, and also for their summer picnic. One new member was added to the roll. They hope soon to do something in the line of livestock shipping.

Thos. H. Brown, secretary of the Ottawa local, No. 223, of Vermilion, in remitting membership dues for 44 members, remarks that their local has increased in membership this year, and also that it is on a more business-like foundation. At their last meeting the ladies were asked to be present to see if they would form a U.F.W.A. They, however, decided to join the men's local, and hope later to form a U.F.W.A.

Fullview local, No. 778, at their meeting on May 6, made arrangements for their summer picnic. The committee in charge decided to include the children from the four surrounding districts. The secretary, Stuart Blake, of Hardisty, says the district consists of mostly quarter-section farmers and as it is only recently opened up, it may be next year before they will be in a position to do much in the way of co-operative buying and selling.

Director A. E. Spencer has recently been successful in organizing a new local, to be known as Aspen local U.F.A. No. 821. They have started with a promising membership, and it is hoped to have a real live union at that point. I. J. Killoran, of Edgerton, has been appointed as secretary.

At the last meeting of the Dewberry local, held on Saturday, May 4, it was decided to canvass the districts of Irwinville and Dewberry, where the members and their friends reside, in the interests of the Y.M.C.A. Red Triangle Fund. The results were most gratifying, and the secretary, Fred Hardwick, of Dewberry, has forwarded us a Bank Draft for \$163.00, which he has asked us to forward to this noble cause.

The secretary of the Progressive local, Union, No. 359, O. S. Young, of Lacombe, informs us that they have 50 paid-up members at the present time, and before very long expect it to run over the 60 mark. They are trying to live up to their name "progressive." The union has co-operated with four other local unions in purchasing a carload of binder twine from the United Grain Growers. It has been found very beneficial to hold the meeting monthly in the homes of different members. After the business is completed they have a short program and a social time.

Following the lead of other progressive districts of Western Canada, the farmers of Wetaskiwin district have organized a company known as the Wetaskiwin U.F.A. Co-operative Association Ltd. The company has leased one of the best business blocks in the city, and are engaging in shipping livestock as well as ordering supplies for farmers in car-load lots. The company consists of representatives of 13 locals in the vicinity of Wetaskiwin.

A very enthusiastic meeting of the Gwynne U.F.A. was held at S. Carlson's on Saturday, May 6, 1918. It consisted of a joint meeting of the U.F.A. and the U.F.W.A. The meeting was addressed by two very able and eloquent speakers, Mrs. George Root and S. O. Tregillus. They both emphasized the importance of organization on the part of the farmers in order to get justice from other organizations. A short program of vocal and instrumental selections were rendered.

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While you may be fully convinced that the highest grade saw is the most economical to buy if your work is that of a sawyer, yet, for ordinary farm purposes, a good, but less expensive, saw will do your work equally well. For instance a farmer can use a cheaper grade saw that would never suit lumbermen's requirements. For the price there are no better saws made than Dominion Brand one-man and wide or narrow two-man Cross-Cut Saws. Ask your Dealer. Write for Booklet.
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A PROSPEROUS COMMUNITY

Don't gamble with the prosperity of your community on the long chance of making a few dollars yourself. Don't send away for implements which apparently you may be able to buy a few cents cheaper than the home merchant can sell to you. When you come to add the freight and other items incident to the purchase and take into consideration the quality of the goods and lack of service, the apparent "bargain" often looks very different.

Leaving all sentimental reasons aside—town loyalty, local pride, and so forth—it's **bad business** for you to spend your money outside the community in which you live. Because every cent you spend away from home makes the community that much poorer. Land values go down; streets, schools and churches grow steadily worse—you yourself in time will feel the pinch of it. And your children will feel it too, only more than you.

Don't try to save a few cents now and run the risk of losing a whole lot later on.

Trade with the merchants in your community. The more you buy from them, the better can they serve you.

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Manitoba Grain Growers

Continued from last week.
The proffering classes have sufficient financial resources to recognize that the nation must tackle the gigantic burden of war cost and the duty of adequately caring for those whom the war has broken and disabled. And they desire that that burden shall rest mainly on other shoulders than theirs, or to put it otherwise that it shall not be allowed to lessen the customary tribute which they have for generations drawn from the community. How do they expect to accomplish it? Simply by cancelling the old regulations, eliminating the labor-exploiting, farmer robbing protection and getting substituting new laws to do for it and vote for it so that it shall continue to grind out enough to keep them in luxury. The subsequent price is fall of the season—today. And the arguments are the old arguments. Here is a paragraph from a paper dated Saturday, May 11. It pleads for a serious effort to build up a "real well balanced nation," and goes on to say: "We must devote a very great part of our attention to inducing city dwellers to come to Canada, to encourage Canadian grown food, and to supply Canadian farmers with the man-ufactured articles that they now buy from foreign countries, at a cost of scores of millions of dollars a year." The writer evidently forgets that in the winter of 1913 Winnipeg had several thousand city dwellers who were being cared for by public charity—after the protective policy had had its swing in Canada for a generation.

He proceeds: "We must induce great industrial enterprises to locate in all centres of population. We must secure them against unfair foreign competition. We must enable them to employ skilled workmen at good wages to build up prosperous homes—workmen paid sufficiently to enable them to buy the products of other Canadian workers, that Canadian money can be spent in the greatest possible degree within the Canadian boundaries." "Indeed," "secure," "enable," "those are the words of special privilege. Give some body some advantage, some bonus, some power to tax the consumer, so that he shall have power to pay big wages. The writer forgets that protectionism has never raised wages, that the money which manufacturers were "enabled" to pay they were at the same time "enabled" to pocket—and they have invariably chosen to do the latter. He goes on: "It will be urged against this statement that this would mean the exploitation of Canadian consumers by highly protected manufacturers. It would mean nothing of the kind—at least, not necessarily. The tariff can be adjusted so that great industrial enterprises will have to establish themselves in Canada if they would do business in this country. Yet it would be a simple thing to adopt governmental measures that would prevent the public from being unreasonably taxed—charged unreasonable prices for the goods that they would buy." The only answer needed is that in no country under the sun where a protective system has been in operation have such governmental measures ever been adopted.

The poration of the article presents the fine idea that the farmer and the general public as well as the manufacturer must be "protected." That also is as old as the fabulous policy it is designed to comment but it is camouflage pure and simple and more simple than pure, for where wealthy corporations are given special and arbitrary powers of taxation no power on earth can save the farmer and the general public from bearing the brunt of it.

A Campaign Association

Along with the press campaign practical organization is proceeding space and the principle of the older protectionist organization is again being employed, that is to say, the ostensible purpose is patriotic, national, reconstructive. In a pamphlet recently issued from Toronto, the birth-place of many such organizations, there is announced the Canadian Industrial Re-construction

will and purpose must be recognized. Otherwise we and our children will continue to be treated as dumb, driven, sectional tax-makers' guild.

Plans for June

There is increasing evidence of wide and deepening interest in the summer campaign. District and local workers are coming to realize that something really comprehensive and of much more than ordinary importance is being undertaken and they are setting themselves to assist and to make the efforts of the "drive" apparent in every corner of the province.

Literature is being sent out to every local for its own special effort toward increased membership, and the various series of meetings are being advertised and talked up by workers who are determined to make them a success.

The provincial association has a small army of speakers mobilized in districts: P. J. Collier, E. E. Bayne, Colin Burnett, D. O. McKenzie, R. Richardson, Albert McGregor, Mrs. Albert McGregor, T. H. Dawson, A. J. M. Poole, E. H. Turner, Mrs. E. H. Turner, S. W. Watson, Miss Mary T. McCallum, Miss Amy J. Roe, R. C. Henderson and W. R. Wood, and also including the district directors, women district directors and presidents, directors and secretaries of local branches too numerous to mention.

The following series of meetings have been arranged as follows:—

- Brandon District**
Speakers—Miss Amy J. Roe, E. E. Bayne, W. R. Wood, etc.
Monday, June 3, (Wednesday) Tuesday, June 4, (Thursday) Wednesday, June 5, (Friday) Thursday, June 6, (Saturday) Friday, June 7, (Sunday) Charter.
- Neepawa District**
First Series: Speakers—Miss Mary P. McCallum, Donald O. McKenzie, Colin Burnett, A. J. M. Poole, T. H. Dawson, etc.
Monday, June 17, 2 p.m., Brookdale; 8 p.m., Glendale; Tuesday, June 18, 2 p.m., Riding Mountain; 8 p.m., Glenrose; Wednesday, June 19, 2 p.m., Walderslee; 8 p.m., Bellhampton; Thursday, June 20, 2 p.m., Ryanston; 8 p.m., Amaranth; Friday, June 21, 2 p.m., Langruth; 8 p.m., Lakeland.
- Second Series: Speakers—Ben R. Richardson, Albert McGregor, Mrs. McGregor, W. M. Allen, E. S. Haggarty, Mrs. Haggarty, Alex. McGregor, S. W. Watson, E. H. Turner, Mrs. E. H. Turner.
- Monday, June 17, 8 p.m., Franklin; Tuesday, June 18, 8 p.m., Springfield; Wednesday, June 19, 8 p.m., Barton; Thursday, June 20, 8 p.m., Mayfield; Friday, June 21, 8 p.m., Edraue.

- Bourke District**
Speakers—Miss Amy J. Roe, E. E. Bayne, W. R. Wood, P. J. Collier, etc.
Monday, June 10, 8 p.m., Cartwright; Holmfeld; Tuesday, June 11, 3 p.m., Union of locals (Long River, Lena and Stingo) at Killarney; 8 p.m., Union of locals (Royalton, Deerford and White water) at Boissevain; Wednesday, June 12, 3 p.m., Union of locals (Medora, Regent, Mountbaldie) at Deloraine; 8 p.m., Union of locals (Petersen, Elys and Napinka) at Melita; Thursday, June 13, 3 p.m., Union of locals (Lauder and Elgin) at Hartney; 8 p.m., Union of locals (Fairfax and Margaret) at Melita; Friday, June 14, Union Picnic at Waskada.

- Dauphin District**
Speakers—Miss Amy J. Roe, E. E. Bayne, W. R. Wood, etc.
Monday, June 17, 8.30, Makinak (Carrick); 8 p.m., Ochre River; Tuesday, June 18, 2.30, Valley River; 8 p.m., Ethelbert; Wednesday, June 19, 2.30, Windygoose; 8 p.m., Fairville; Thursday, June 20, 2.30, Burrows; 8 p.m., Ashville; Friday, June 21, 2.30, Gilbert Plains; 8 p.m., Grand View; Saturday, June 22, 2.30, Silverwood; 8 p.m., Roblin.

Continued on page 37

Sask

Which have in membership secretary as being almost 20 has made a splendid trail, and there ever why the honor an equally great ally campaign. co-operative trail only wonder that great district about to join forces. The benefits of the form the strongest why every farmer movement, and I we can only know aware of what the Ellison writes as Declined please here. This is by as a number of 20 and have not reported own work, and send in what I 1 only 50 members here, and also members of women local had 72 months get all of those, we have an hour year, or a total of soon, as the early results I will form you every success Hinkson, secretary.

Patriotic
We have plan eloquent for the in by our local a mailed from the various funds to tributed, viz:— Canadian Red Cross Agricultural Bel Alliance Y.M.C.A. Military Canadian Patriotic Armenian and Pand Viny Boat Pond Belgian Relief Prisoners of War

Galvanis
Chas. W. Han District No. 12 Central office as Since seeing you ago I have got a loving association. Lloyd, secretary secretary: Alton Silvanis, Mr. F. of other places E not heard from the Tishale District to re-start it but I am afraid wrote the late on but got no reply. Is it possible so dead that possibility of effort? It seems There are few recognize that unity, or who, if the people of a for the common must be—at least date members of those remarks, a few that is What has been in Saskatchewan association about intent to galvanis local in the province was the new Tiedale died of. there are conditions Katchewan today looming in the d be sufficient to local to life again herer done any the farmer to get per hauled for a year, it would be

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

WYNYARD is among the locals which have made good increases in membership as a result of the Great Drive, and the energetic secretary calculates the increase as being almost 50 per cent. with great possibilities yet untouched. Wynyard has made a success of co-operative trading, and there is no reason whatever why the local should not make an equally great success of the membership campaign. With the example of co-operative trading before them, we only wonder that any farmer in Wynyard district should need any urging to join forces. The economic and social benefits of the co-operative movement form the strongest incentive we know why every farmer should be inside the movement, and if any remains outside we can only assume that they are unaware of what they are missing. Mr. Elison writes as follows:—

Enclosed please find list of 65 members. This is by no means our limit, as a number of canvassers are at work and have not reported. This represents my own work, and I thought it best to send in what I had. You will notice only 20 renewals and 29 new men members, and nine renewals and four new members of Women's Section. Our local had 73 members last year, so if we get all of those, which I believe we will, we have an increase of 33 over last year, or a total of 106 up to date. As soon as the canvassers bring in their results I will forward at once. Wishing you every success. Yours truly, Frank Elison, secretary.

Patriotic Contributions

We have pleasure in stating that cheques for the following amounts sent in by our local associations have been mailed from the Central office to the various funds to which they were contributed, viz:—

Canadian Red Cross Society	\$2,715.85
Agricultural Relief of the Allies	1,106.85
Y.M.C.A. Military Fund	859.10
Canadian Patriotic Fund	153.55
Armenian and Syrian Relief Fund	32.00
Vimy Rest Fund	25.00
Belgian Relief Fund	25.00
Prisoners of War Fund	10.00

Galvanize it into Life

Chas. W. Hankins, sub-organizer of District No. 12, recently wrote the Central office as follows:—

Since seeing you in Regina some time ago I have got in touch with the following associations, Silver Stream, Mr. Lloyd, secretary; Meteor, Mr. Wall, secretary; Arberfield, Mr. Cummins; Silvania, Mr. Farber. There are a lot of other places that up to now I have not heard from, all these places are in the Tisdale District. I have been trying to re-start the Tisdale Association, but I am afraid it is too dead. I wrote the late secretary some time ago but got no reply.—Chas. W. Hankins.

Is it possible for a local to become so dead that it cannot realize any possibility of benefit from associated effort? It scarcely seems believable. There are few people anywhere but recognize that there is strength in unity, or who, on the other hand, fail to realize the weakness that must ensue if the people of a community fail to unite for the common good. There are—there must be—at least a few of the old Tisdale members who feel the truth of these remarks, and so long as there are a few the case is far from hopeless.

What has been done for every farmer in Saskatchewan in the past by the association should certainly be sufficient to galvanize into life the deadest local in the province. We do not know what was the nature of the disease that Tisdale died of, but we do know that there are conditions existing in Saskatchewan today, and other conditions looming in the distance, which ought to be sufficient to bring the dead Tisdale local to life again. If the association had never done anything else than enable the farmer to get \$2.21 instead of \$1.30 per bushel for his wheat, as it did last year, it would be entitled to the eternal

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

J. B. Musselman

Regina, Sask.

gratitude of every farmer in the province. Any man who last year seeded ten acres of wheat and had a yield of ten bushels per acre, received as a consequence of the action of the organized farmers of the province an additional price sufficient to pay the annual membership fee for a period of 91 years. With this example alone before it the Tisdale local should be inspired to a larger and fuller life than ever it enjoyed before. We are glad to note the efforts Mr. Hankins is making to revive the various locals in this district.

Fix Price of Goods

Unity, Sask., May 10, 1918.

Dear Sir:—

At a meeting of the Burleigh local held last night, the following resolution was passed, with the request that, if not too late, it might be submitted to each local, so that they could, by resolution, show the attitude of the farmers and bring pressure to bear on the government either to increase the price of wheat or put a price on implements and other things used by the farmer.—W. H. Trout, secretary:—

Whereas the price of implements and other commodities used by the farmer, is soaring out of all proportion to the price of wheat, be it resolved that the government be asked to fix the price of wheat at \$3.00 (three dollars) per bushel for 1918, or else put it on the open market.

Ed. Note.—It must be understood that the Central Association does not assume any responsibility for any opinions expressed in the above letter and resolution.

Local at Ryerson

Among the new locals recently organized must be placed the Ryerson local. This was organized at the District School on Friday evening, April 5, with an initial membership of 16. The local is situated between the C.N.R. at Pinkham and the G.T.P. at Smiley.

A great opportunity is thus opened out to the district. We are living in strenuous times, and in all probability they will yet be even more strenuous. At the present time our forces are engaged in fighting the forces opposed to democracy in Europe, but after the present conflict is over we ourselves shall have to take up the battle with the forces opposed to democracy in our own country. These forces are many and strong, and nothing but the strongest combination on our part will be sufficient to carry the day. For these reasons we are glad that Ryerson has organized, and trust they will not be satisfied with anything less than the best possible.

This condition involves getting into the local every possible person in the district, not only every farmer, but also every farmer's wife, son and daughter, and every farm laborer in Ryerson. If gone about in a right way this is not impossible. It has been done in many other districts and can be done here with effort and determination.

Moreover, provision has been and is being made for all these people within the association. The adult population may be organized within the local already formed. The women of the community may have their own section within the local, and plans are at present being worked out with a view to organizing the juvenile portion of the community in a section of their own and with their own officers and directors. There is no little excuse for anyone remaining outside the association, and we hope to see the time when practically every one connected with the farming industry in Saskatchewan is in membership. In view of the circumstances being evolved as a consequence of the war, this is more important than ever before in our history, and the cost, in view of the benefits to be obtained is exceedingly small.

Co-operative Trading

Among our locals which have taken up co-operative trading in a small way is to be numbered the Domaine Grain Growers' Association Ltd. This local was incorporated in October, 1916, but from the beginning has apparently been hampered by lack of capital. Up to the present 54 shares have been sold, the paid-up stock amounting to \$562.50. In June last year, the association acquired a small store, and since that time has kept a small stock of groceries, though, owing to the smallness of the capital, not nearly large enough to meet the requirements of the members, and while they have a stock of goods at Riverhurst, the river runs between, and, owing to the lack of railway accommodation, the presence of the river proves to be a great drawback to the community. Notwithstanding these difficulties, however, and the fact that the association has found it necessary to work to a great extent on borrowed capital, the assets of the association show a balance over liabilities of \$234.37.

Self Help the Best Help

There are one or two points in connection with this deserving of notice. The first of these is lack of capital, and what is perhaps more important still, the disparity which exists between loan and share capital. There is no apparent reason why the paid-up share capital should stand at \$562.50, while loans amount to \$2,000. The best kind of help that any body of people can secure is self-help, and it is far better that interest on capital should be paid to share-holders on the stock they hold in the association rather than to outside people, however sympathetic the latter may be. Again, when the capital is provided in the form of stock the probabilities are that any interest accruing would be allowed to remain in the association to the credit of the stock-holders. There is also the further possibility that any dividend accruing on business done with the association would be allowed to remain in the association in the form of stock, which would then in its turn earn interest for the stock-holders. In this way the financial standing of the association would be gradually improved, and the stock-holders by the encouragement which would thus be given them to increase their profits by trading, would also be constantly improving their own position. This is altogether apart from the moral effect which such self-help would have on every person connected with the association.

Woman's Influence

Now-a word as to the women of the community. There cannot be any doubt whatever that the benefits of co-operative trading through the association would benefit the woman equally with the men folks, and for that reason they should give a helping hand as far as possible in providing the capital which is absolutely necessary if the association is to prosper.

A Character Builder

We have no wish, however, to over-emphasize the latter point, for after all it is a moral force, as a character builder, that the co-operative movement has its greatest value. The women of the community can help in many ways. They can direct the social activities of the members, they can work for the amelioration of conditions which adversely affect the whole community, they can help to keep the moral tone of the people on a high level, they can keep an eye on the schools, they can assist in the conservation of child life, they can help to secure free hospitals for the whole community. These are a few of the things that a live body of women can accomplish if they will, and if dollars and cents must play a part in determining their activities it will not require much imagination to see that attention to these things will pay even from that point of view. We commend these observations to the consideration of the people of Domaine, and trust that the future will see a great development in this work in the community.

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Hassler Shock Absorbers save tires because they support the weight of the car. When the car strikes a rut, they gently compress and absorb the jolt instead of forcing the tires to lift the car. The increased mileage from one set of casings pays for them. Hassler Shock Absorbers make your Ford ride as easily as a \$2,000 limousine. They save gasoline, reduce up-keep cost one-third, and increase the resale value of your car. 300,000 Ford Owners recognize their economic necessity.

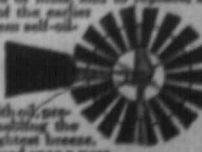
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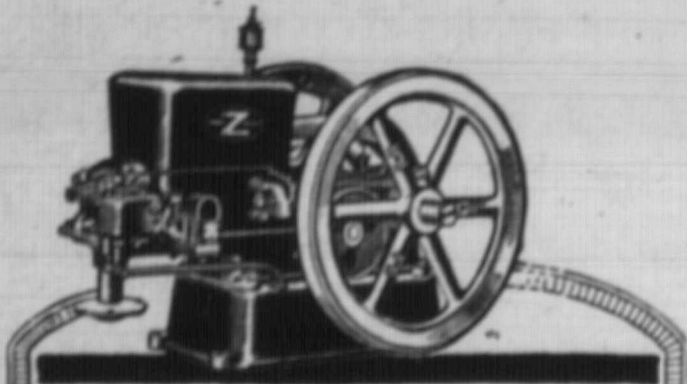
Please, write or call for FREE TRIAL BLANK and we will have a set of Hasslers put on your Ford without a cent of expense to you. Try them 10 days. Then, if you are willing to do without them, they will be taken off without charge. Don't ride without Hasslers simply because someone discourages you from trying them. Accept this offer and see for yourself. Over 300,000 sets in use. Do it now.

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We have more real high-class horses than we ever owned before and our prices are right.

We have an over-supply of good Clydesdale colts, rising two-years. We will sell these out at half-price. All are good size, well-bred classy colts, but we need the room.

Some Clydes taken in exchange—sound, quiet, well-broken horses, but thin for sale at work-horse price. Our guarantee goes with them all.

Do not wait to write, but wire when you will be here.

WE CAN PLEASE YOU

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North Battleford, Sask.

The ANNUAL SALE of the Pure-bred Stock Breeders' Association of Southern Manitoba

WILL BE HELD AT DELORAINE, MAY 28th, 1918

A good entry of young bulls are already in. ENTRIES CLOSE MAY 11th, for particulars write to WM. PERRY, ROBERTSON, DELORAINE, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Livestock

Report Flour Hoardings

SINCE the order is regard to returning flour in storage was published last week another order has been issued by the Canada Food Board under date of May 17, as follows:—

(3) A bona fide farmer shall be permitted to hold, subject to the order of the Canada Food Board, the amount of flour, made wholly or in part from wheat he may have in his possession in excess of the amount prescribed by the above order, if, on or before the 15th day of June, 1918, he reports to the miller or dealer from whom it was purchased or by whom it was manufactured, the excess amount held by him. It shall then be the duty of such miller or dealer to report all such holdings to the Canada Food Board on forms to be supplied and at such times as he is directed.

(4) Any person holding or having in his possession not more than 25 pounds of flour made wholly or in part from wheat, or who holds or has in his possession at the date hereof part only of one original package in which such flour was purchased, though the amount exceed 25 pounds, shall be permitted to hold the same.

Fundamentals of Feeding

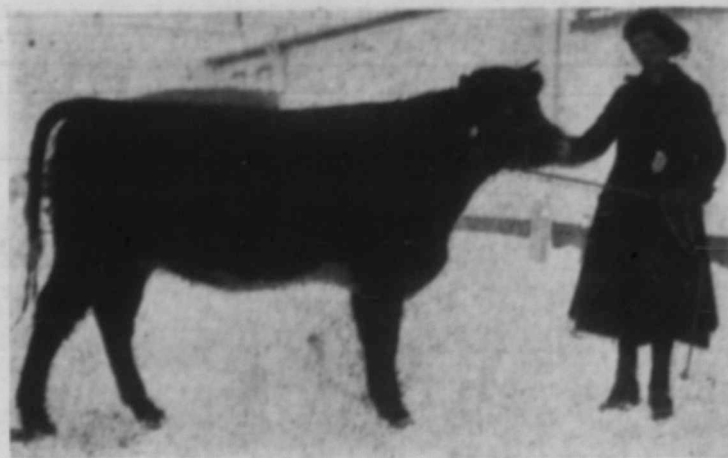
Feeds supply materials for growth, fat, the repair of waste and are the source of heat and energy. Only the

wrong concentrate is used, because its composition is not known, as the functions of the nutrients it contains are not clearly understood. It is well, therefore, to take carefully just what part each of these nutrients plays.

1. Protein substances are those which contain the element nitrogen. Carbohydrates and fat contain no nitrogen and are spoken of as non-nitrogenous nutrients. Protein substances are flesh-builders. They nourish the muscles and enter largely into the composition of the skin, tendons, blood, nervous system, hair, internal organs, and foetus. Protein may also furnish muscular energy when occasion requires, and some material for the production of heat. It is held by many to be a stimulant to muscular and functional activities in general and may form body fat. It is also an appetizer. As no substance that does not contain nitrogen can be substituted for or converted into protein, the absolute necessity for a certain amount of protein-furnishing material in a horse's ration is evident. Such feeds as cottonseed meal, linseed oil meal, peas, bran, shorts, and alfalfa, clover, and cowpea hay contain comparatively high proportions of digestible protein.

Function of Carbohydrates

2. Carbohydrates furnish much of the energy for the production of heat and work by an animal, and are obtained from the various feeds in the form of starch, sugar, and cellulose (fiber). They are converted principally into glycogen, a carbohydrate resembling



Queen of Diamonds. First Prize Yearling Shorthorn Heifer, also first Heifer over 18 months and under two years, and fourth prize animal, pure-bred or grade, shown by a girl at the Baby Beef Competition, at Calgary Winter Fair. Owned by Peter Soddaky, Lavozy, Alta.

digestible portions of the food are available for these purposes. The nutrients necessary are protein, carbohydrates, fat and ash. A definite amount of each of these nutrients is required to insure the maintenance and upbuilding of the animal body, a shortage or an excess of any one resulting in an unbalanced ration and waste. Too often

starch, which is stored in the liver and muscular tissues of the animal. When this glycogen is needed it is converted into a glucose, which is soluble, and passes into the blood. Some of the carbohydrates may be converted into fat and some may be burned to supply heat or muscular energy. Corn, barley, oats, wheat, kafir and the various hays

A Table of Comparative Food Values

Food	Percentage Total dry matter.	Percentage ash.	Percentage Total crude protein.	Percentage Digestible protein.	Percentage Digestible carbohydrates.	Percentage Digestible fat.
Corn (Dent)	89.4	1.5	7.8	66.8	4.3	
Oats	89.6	3.2	10.7	50.3	3.8	
Barley	89.2	2.5	8.4	65.3	1.6	
Bran	88.1	5.8	11.9	42	2.5	
Alfalfa meal or hay	93.2	10.6	11.1	39.1	.6	
Linseed oil meal (O.P.)	90.2	5.5	30.2	32	6.9	
Prairie hay	90.8	7.8	3	42.9	1.6	
Timothy hay	86.8	4.4	2.8	42.4	1.3	
Barley hay	85	4.2	5.7	43.6	1	
Wild oat hay	85.7	3.8	2.9	48.7	1.7	
Oat hay	86	5.7	4.7	36.7	1.7	
Wheat hay (Club)	91.2		3.6	46.1	1.1	

This table shows that linseed oil meal, alfalfa and oats are rich in protein; corn, barley, oats and bran in carbohydrates; linseed oil meal, corn, oats and bran in fat; and that prairie, timothy and small-grain hays are relatively richer in carbohydrates than in protein or fats.

Average equivalents in quarts of one pound of each of the more common grains. One pound of corn equals .6 quarts (approximately). One pound of oats equals .1 quart (approximately). One pound of barley equals .07 quart (approximately). One pound of bran equals .2 quarts (approximately). One pound of alfalfa meal equals .2 quarts (approximately). One pound of linseed oil meal equals .05 quarts (approximately).

and fodders contain digestible carbonyl. Fat is found in smaller amount or carbohydrates. up in the body furnish heat and meal and linseed fat, the former 2 times as much dig. It is seen, the muscular energy carbohydrates, fat extent from young of digest 2.24 times as digestible protein digestible carbonyl tion of heat and in the body is p

N Its value

With about 18 of the American and this making the total amount two-thirds of the try on cow's milk U.S. and 150,000 for their well essentially foreign close study of m to the point but now during days tion.

Meat and milk foods of men u dispensable diet highly desirable older growing the recognized s Milk is a comp (1) ash for bot and (3) albumin construction, (4 warm the body to continue met does the same v a greater dep and a quarter sugar. Thus, as a food designed a sole food for eral very impo everything need the possible th iron.

Milk is rich constituents. It about .71 poun against .17 sat is the material young builds be

Grand Champ Livestock

At first, later f ing youth the aged to consu of skim milk e the lime conta its other quali Muscle is m ally all foods e or less of th meat, eggs, m digestible and than those pro and vegetab protein than growing. The ment of Agric may with rega

and fodders contain high proportions of digestible carbohydrates.

3. Fat is found in the various foods in smaller amounts than either protein or carbohydrates. It is either stored up in the body as fat or burned to furnish heat and energy. Cottonseed meal and linseed oil meal are rich in fat, the former containing about three times as much digestible fat as corn.

It is seen, therefore, that heat and muscular energy may be produced from carbohydrates, fats, and to a limited extent from protein substances. One ounce of digestible fat is worth about 2.24 times as much as one pound of digestible protein or one pound of digestible carbohydrates in the production of heat and muscular energy. Fat in the body is produced from the fat

and the carbohydrates of the food eaten, and to a certain extent from the protein.

4. Ash is also a necessary constituent of a satisfactory ration. It is the residue after the combustible portion of feedstuffs has been burned in the body. It consists chiefly of lime, phosphorus, iron, potash, magnesia, soda, sulphur, etc., and is found principally in the bones, though in small quantities in other tissues of the body. A considerable supply of ash is found in all coarse feedstuffs; hence this constituent does not cause so much concern as do protein, carbohydrates, and fat. In a ration consisting principally of grain it may be necessary to give attention to insuring a supply of ash.

Milk as a Food

Its value compared with meats, vegetables, etc.

With about 18 per cent. of the food of the American people of dairy origin and this costing about 20 per cent. of the total amount spent for food; with two-thirds of the infants of this country on cow's milk, or 1,500,000 in the U.S. and 150,000 in Canada dependent for their well being upon a milk essentially foreign to their nature, a close study of milk as a food is always to the point but more especially is it now during days of necessary conservation.

Meat and milk stand out among the foods of men unique, milk as the indispensable diet of the very young and highly desirable in the dietary of the older growing children and meat as the recognized strength giver for adults. Milk is a complete food. It contains (1) ash for bone building, (2) casein and (3) albumin (proteins) for muscle construction, (4) sugar for heat to warm the body and energy to allow it to continue motion, and (5) fat which does the same work as sugar except to a greater degree. Fat furnishes two and a quarter times as much heat as sugar. Thus, as should be expected of a food designed by nature to serve as a sole food for growing young for several very important months contains everything needed for good growth with the possible theoretical exception of iron.

Milk is rich in lime and other ash constituents. It contains an average of about .71 pounds to the hundred as against .17 saturated lime water. Ash is the material from which the growing young builds bone, and from milk only

in milk as compared with standard meat and eggs:—

To Supply Protein—Comparative Costs

Milk at	Sirloin Steak at	Eggs at
7c a quart	16.3c a lb.	17.5c a dozen
8c a quart	18.4c a lb.	20.1c a dozen
9c a quart	21.5c a lb.	22.6c a dozen
10c a quart	23.5c a lb.	25.1c a dozen
12c a quart	27.9c a lb.	30.3c a dozen
15c a quart	34.9c a lb.	37.7c a dozen

Energy is the power to work. The natural heat of animals and the energy with which they move and work are obtained from the energy of the foods eaten; likewise the fat which lubricates the body, also protects it from cold and many diseases. Active children growing and playing as they are need more for their size than older folks. The cheapest source of energy for grown-ups will be found in the cereals, but children need a food finer and tenderer by nature and of some animal origin. The cost of energy in milk compared with meat and eggs is shown in the following table prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture:—

To Supply Energy at Equal Cost

When milk is	Sirloin Steak must	And Eggs
not be more than	not more	than
7c a quart	9.9c a lb.	9.3c a dozen
8c a quart	11.3c a lb.	10.6c a dozen
9c a quart	12.8c a lb.	11.9c a dozen
10c a quart	14.2c a lb.	13.2c a dozen
12c a quart	17.0c a lb.	15.9c a dozen
15c a quart	21.3c a lb.	19.8c a dozen

The cost of one pound of actual nutrient varies in all of our common foods very much according to the amount of waste they carry. For example, meats as purchased are from one-tenth to one-



Grand Champion carload of fat steers over all breeds at 1917 Chicago International Livestock Exposition, Chicago. Fed by E. P. Hall and sold at world's record price of \$42.80 per hundred pounds.

at first, later from other foods but during youth the child should be encouraged to consume a moderate quantity of skim milk or low fat whole milk for the lime contained in it as well as for its other qualities.

Muscle is made of protein. Practically all foods as purchased contain more or less of this essential element. In meat, eggs, milk, fish, etc., it is more digestible and more useful per pound than those proteins obtained from grains and vegetables. Children need more protein than adults because they are growing. The United States Department of Agriculture has the following to say with regard to the cost of protein

fourth bone, and the meat itself is from one-half to two-thirds water. Even so solid a meat as ham is about one-seventh bone and the meat portion one-half water. Milk has no bone but is 87 1/2 per cent. water and 12 1/2 per cent. solid, or one-eighth pound of solid food matter per pound, but one quart weighs two pounds and therefore contains one-fourth pound actual food substance, so if it costs 12 cents per American quart, the food solids cost at the rate of 48 cents per pound. In skim milk at 6 cents per quart, the food solids cost about 26 cents per pound.

Hamburger is two-thirds water. If it costs 20 cents per pound on the market

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Success in your grade Percheron breeding operations should encourage you to go in for pure breeding. Start with a pair of pure-bred mares now. Bigger profits quicker returns, more pleasure from business and nothing will keep the boy on the farm like a few pure-bred colts to care for. The future growth of this country and the tremendous popularity now resulting from unassisted record establishes the Percheron on a solid basis.

Largest now in a pure-bred stud and WATCH IT GROW. Write for Literature. CANADIAN PERCHERON HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION W. H. WILLSON, Secretary. Calgary, Alta.

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The Greatest Percheron Breeding Establishment in the World

70 YOUNG STALLIONS FOR SALE

Bred by "Hullfin," "Garra," "American," "Finson," and "Teare." "FINSON" was one of the noted breeding sires of France before being imported. He sired among others imported "IMPERATOR," twice grand champion at Chicago International Livestock Exposition. We have ten colts bred by "Finson" of breeding age, listed for sale. These are thick, blocky animals of beautiful quality and finish that are sure to make splendid stock horses. Come and see them before purchasing and secure a brother of an International Champion for your stock horse.

PRICES: \$600 TO \$1,800 CASH

ADDRESS ALL ENQUIRIES TO

GEO. LANE, CALGARY, ALBERTA. A. FLEMING, Salesman, HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA.

Percheron - Belgian - Shire Stallions and Mares

One of the largest breeding herds in the world; as a producer of champions this herd has no superior. 80 Stallions and 75 Mares of breeding age for sale. My farm is regarded as the best in America to come to for the right kind, at growers' prices. All papers correct for acceptance by Canadian Registry and Canadian authorities.

Fred Chandler, R7 Chariton, Iowa DIRECT BELOW ST. PAUL.



Percherons and Clydesdales

Having purchased the well-known Q Ranch south of Maple Creek, I am offering over 1,000 head of high-class grade Percherons and Clydesdales. The best of Percheron sires have been used, many of them brought from Iowa and some purchased from Mr. Geo. Lane. I am using such Clydesdale sires as "Blagarie," "Dunoon," "Maythorn," etc. These are well-known prize-winning horses.

This offering consists of:—

150 Yearlings, 150 Two-year-olds, 200 Three-year-olds, and 575 Mares, of which about 350 are in foal.

During the past 5 to 10 years this bunch has been closely culled so that only the very best mares have been retained for breeding. Weights of matured animals from 13 to 17 cwt.

Will sell at reasonable prices, in lots to suit purchasers, after June 1st. Ranch is 60 miles south of Maple Creek, Sask. Have made arrangements to have motor cars meet intending purchasers at Maple Creek, after June 1st. So make your arrangements prior to June 1st, by mail, addressed to:—

P. D. BOWLEN - Morley, Alberta

FOUR FAIRS IN ONE

Cardston Lethbridge Magrath Raymond

\$15,000 Offered in Prizes

Southern Alberta Amalgamated Fair and Stampede

A Consolidation of Four Big Southern Alberta Fairs to be held in

LETHBRIDGE, Alta., JULY 22-27, 1918

\$15,000 Stampede Prizes and Attractions

Prize List Now Ready Entries Close July 6 Special Boys' and Girls' Department

Write for Prize List to

W. McC. MOORE, Manager, LETHBRIDGE, Alta.

taised that the value of all foods lies in their ability to "stick to the ribs."

A point well worth emphasizing is that mothers may select milk which is adapted to the needs of the person consuming such and still keep within the realm of milk. Thus the mother with the tender infant may select a low fat, high albumin, low casein, high ash Holstein's milk or she may select a low fat, high casein, high ash (one-half skimmed ordinary milk) for the growing youngster of two to ten years of age and still have cream left for coffee, or she may select the high fat and generally rich milk of the Jersey for the run down person, one needing abundance of easy energy. Milk is the most adaptable of all foods since the fat can be easily removed, producing a cream nearly as rich in heat as bacon and leaving a skim milk as rich in protein as growth lean meat, yet each partaking of the general character and possessing the stimulating qualities of milk.

Animal tissues resemble the food eaten. One of the hardest lessons that the feeders of infants in this country have had to learn is the fact that the material and the bone produced from a food will resemble closely the composition of the food consumed. Thus if it is desired that the infant have weak bones, flabby flesh and be over fat and pale of color, this can be brought about by feeding "top-milk," which is simply thin cream or if, on the other hand, a youngster with sound bones, hard muscles, good color and bright eye but not over fat is desired, such can be produced by feeding low fat normal milk or even by skimming the milk and feeding the low portion rather than the upper.

Skim Milk is Liquid Meat

In experiments covering several years carried on by the writer at the University of Vermont, interesting results along this line were secured. In a lot of 16 infant pigs where skim milk was used, the per cent. of fat being .04 and the relation of muscle-forming elements to fat and energy-producing elements (nutritive ratio) as one to 1.28 the ratio of muscle to fat was one to .86 and the pigs were rough, hard and active. In a lot of 27 fed medium milk with 2.67 per cent. of fat and a nutritive ratio of one to 2.9, the ratio of muscle to fat was one to 1.61, and the pigs smooth, firm and active, the most desirable condition. But when rich milk with a fat content of 4.72 per cent. and a nutritive ratio of one to 4.27 was fed the ratio of muscle to fat was only one to 2.52, and the pigs were soft, sluggish and tender. There were 15 in the last lot. Though the above figures were obtained by the use of pigs, they have been thoroughly confirmed by means of humans.

Skim milk is liquid meat. Milk is the most nearly complete food known and skim milk is simply milk from which most of the fat has been removed and the other ingredients made slightly richer by its removal. The quantity of protein which can be purchased for 10 cents in our common foods is as follows:—

	Grams of protein
In skim milk @ 7c. per quart.....	47.00
In milk @ 10c. per quart.....	32.00
In cheese @ 25c. per pound.....	52.26
In eggs @ 35c. per dozen.....	20.60
In steak @ 26c. per pound.....	37.14

Every one hundred pounds of skim milk contains as much total food as twenty pounds of meat. Two quarts of skim milk contains as much protein as one pound of beef and is equally digestible. Mothers should feed it more to the growing family. Farmers should feed it less to hogs.

Cottage cheese is made from skim milk and contains about one-third less energy and about one-third more protein than ordinary meat, and it may be said therefore to have about equal food value. It has, however, an advantage over meat in not inducing intestinal fermentation, in fact in being cooling and cleansing in effect. It should be made in farmers' homes and eaten more freely. Creameries should make it and sell in quantities to cities, and people

Are You Working for the Machine or Is the Machine Working for You?

No one wants to be bossed by a bell, or chased by a speedometer. Fixed-feed separators are hard task-masters, unless cream waste means nothing to you. How much better it is to have your separator skim clean at any speed—working for you, not against you. Only one separator does this—the Sharples suction-feed. It skims equally clean at all speeds, averaging a saving of 10 lbs. of butter per cow yearly over any other separator. Every time you turn a Sharples you are saving the butterfat that will help win the war.

SHARPLES SUCTION-FEED CREAM SEPARATOR

- the *only* separator that will skim clean at widely-varying speeds
- the *only* separator that gives cream of unchanging thickness—all speeds
- the *only* separator that will skim your milk quicker when you turn faster
- the *only* separator with just one piece in bowl—no discs, easiest to clean
- the *only* separator with knee-low supply tank and once-a-month oiling

Remember—Sharples is the *only* separator that automatically prevents cream losses, and doesn't rely on human nature. Write for catalog today to nearest office, addressing Dept. 84

TORONTO, ONT. **The Sharples Separator Co.** REGINA, SASK.
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**The Double Geared
Ideal Windmill**

The double-gear construction is a superior feature (it has just the same advantage over a single-gear Mill as a double-gear pump jack has over a single-gear one)—it works steadier, and with the working strain divided, long life is insured. The gears are also covered to protect them from the weather.

The main bearings are our celebrated roller type. Lubrication is properly insured by a large oil box being used at each bearing. Governor is Automatic and works independently of the brake. It is a pull-in mill, always safe, for should the pull-in wire break, the mill immediately draws out of the wind and applies the brake.

Ideal Galvanized Steel Towers

In Western Canada it is very important to have good towers. The Ideal meets the demand for strength and rigidity exactly, being braced every five feet instead of every ten, as used in ordinary Mills. No Ideal Tower has ever blown down.

The Ideal Pumping Outfit

Includes the Ideal Upright Gasoline Engine double-gear pump jack and belt. An outfit that will pump water cheaper than it can be done by hand and more quickly.

The Ideal Pumping Engine in 11 and 24 H.P. size can be used for many other jobs about the place. The Ideal is a smooth-running high-quality engine, with bronze bearings and drop-forged crank shaft; is equipped with magnets and all good features throughout that makes it without a doubt the best built small engine on the market.

We absolutely guarantee our Mills and Engines to give continued satisfaction.

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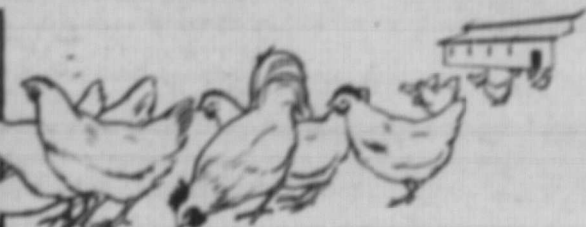
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Should at once take steps to lay in a stock of cordwood for next winter's fuel requirements. No cars will be available to transport coal after September 30, as every car must be used to get food to the Army and Civilian population of our Allies. You can avoid serious hardship by ordering your wood at once. Write for price list and full particulars to:

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Young Registered Percheron and Clyde Stallions, all ages, weighing from 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. Prices from \$250 to \$1,150. Terms made to suit purchaser and horses taken in exchange.

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Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg

in general will eat it more universally when they learn its true value and also learn to eat it with fruit, especially of some tart sort.

All milk foods stimulate growth and aid digestion. The cry of Europe for food is not wholly one of amount nor yet for a fine grain food for children but largely one of animal protein, meat for the adults and milk for the children. Some wonderful experiments have been carried on within the past half dozen years which show that there are food elements which have not yet been fully analyzed or studied, which have the power to stimulate growth. Vitamine is the name applied to them though probably incorrectly. One kind is associated with fat and the other with the watery portion of the milk. They are tenacious in character, not being destroyed with high heating.

Surely we must all agree that, since milk is an indispensable food for the young, and an economical animal product food for the adult, and since dairying makes for the small farm and family industry, the dairy industry as a whole should be intelligently and conservatively encouraged and the products intelligently and liberally used.—Prof. R. M. Washburn, professor of dairying, University of Minnesota.

Dual Purpose Bulls

The development of Shorthorn cattle has been one of the most romantic features of livestock history. The breeding work of Thomas Bates, who emphasized quality, scale and milking powers, as essential in his work made a contribution to Shorthorn breeding that was to many almost the salvation of the breed and at the same time to others its salvation. It developed the great leaning to a dual-purpose or "farmer's" cow and developed the strains that have been powerful factors in securing to the breed its paramount place as a dual-purpose cow for the average farmer. Of recent years great difficulty has been experienced in securing the proper type of bulls to head dual-purpose or milking Shorthorn herds. Thomas Shaw, the veteran dual-purpose advocate, writing in the Breeders' Gazette gives some valuable information on this point.

Is there any difference in the conformation of a beef Shorthorn bull and one of the Milking Shorthorn kind? There is a difference. I shall only undertake to mention two or three essential points of difference; doubtless there are others. The Milking Shorthorn bull will have more length. This will appear in the neck barrel and hind-quarter, and probably to some extent in the head. This greater length will be most apparent in the barrel. This means that the ribbing will not be quite so close. But the bull will be as low down as the other and will carry flesh abundantly and mellowly. The ability to transmit good milk production will come from the ancestry through inheritance.

The popular idea as to the characteristics of a Milking Shorthorn bull is far at sea, or at least it has been so in the past. It apparently considered that it was essential to have a Shorthorn bull leggy, lacking in robust width, and more or less angular in order to beget deep-milking females. This idea was based on the teaching so prevalent a few years ago that milk production was proportionate to the angularity of the females. This teaching made form a much more important factor in securing free milk production than inheritance, which is certainly not true. The Holstein-Friesian breeders especially have recognized the fallacy of such teaching, and they are now broadening their females at the shoulder tops. In the United States this conception has done great harm. It enabled Shorthorn breeders to sell the very culls of their herds in many instances as bulls of correct form to head Milking Shorthorn herds. This baneful process is by no means ended. Nor will it end until more light is diffused with reference to what is essential in a good Milking Shorthorn bull.

Even among some of the foremost breeders in this country, the conception of the requisites of a Milking Shorthorn bull has been at fault. The chief effort has centred on breeding bulls descended



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Reduces Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from Bruises or Strains, stops Spavin Lameness, aches, pain. Does not blister, removes the hair as lay up the horse. \$1.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind—an antiseptic liniment for bruises, cuts, wounds, strains, painful, swollen veins or glands. It heals and soothes. \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or postpaid. Will tell you more if you write. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 425 Leman Bldg., Montreal, Can., Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are Made in Canada.

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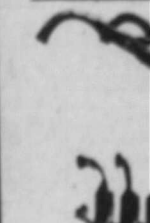
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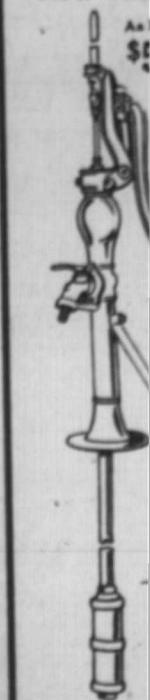
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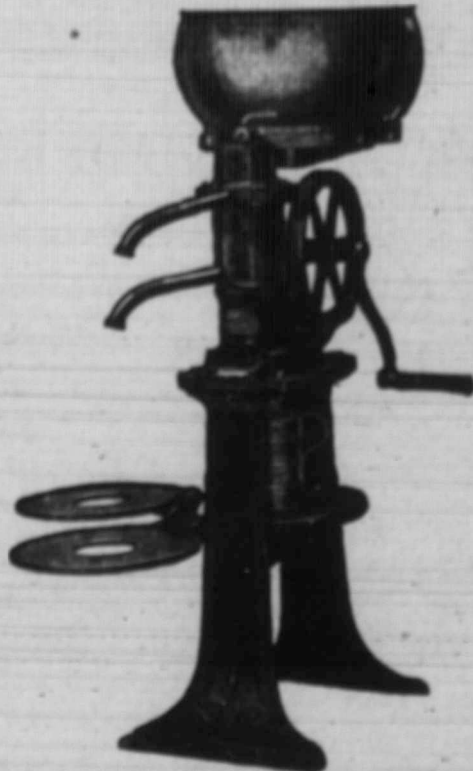
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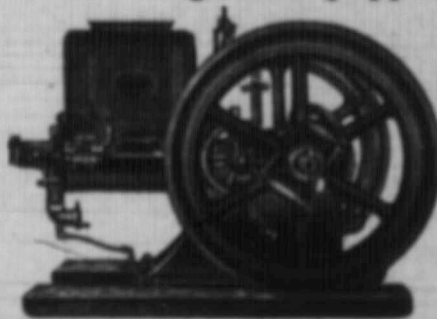
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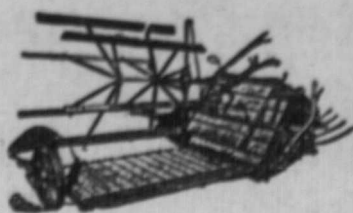
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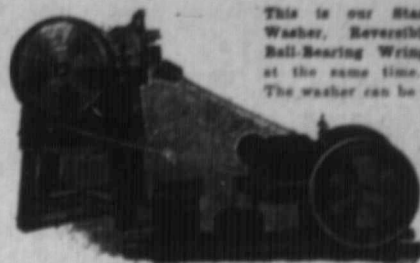
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This is our Standard Canada Power Washer, Reversible 5-Year Guarantee Ball-Bearing Wringer. Wash and rinse at the same time. All gears enclosed. The washer can be stopped by merely lifting the lid. This machine we have marketed for years, and the great many satisfied users have proven that it is as good a washer of this type as any on the market.

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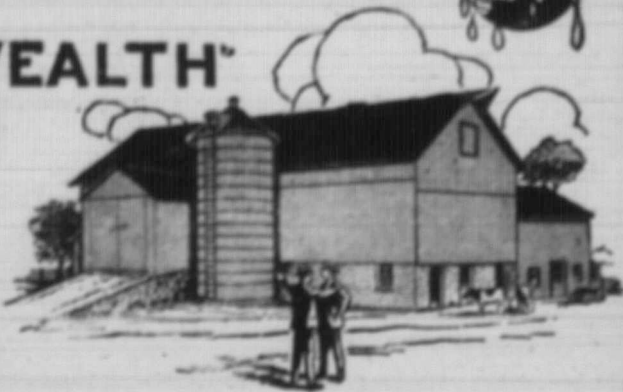
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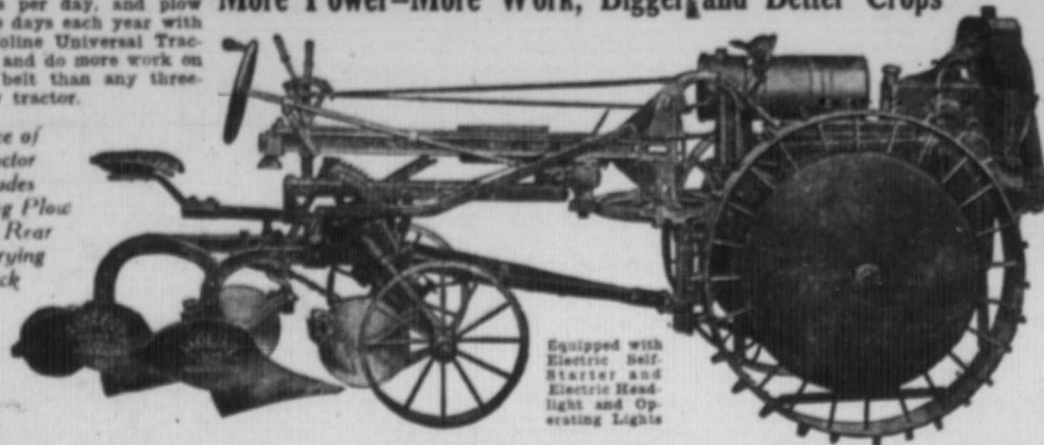
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from high-milk producers. This has been at the expense of giving too little attention to form and fleshing qualities. It is a fact and one that is to be regretted that too many of the herd bulls of this class are more or less leggy and do not possess enough of thickness or carry enough of flesh. Again the caution is given to the breeders of Milking Shorthorns not to try to rival the breeders of straight dairy cattle in maximum milk production. It is a dual-purpose animal that is wanted.

War and the Scottish Farmer

Three and a half years of war have proven to us that farm labor is skilled labor, and that not every man, however willing and adaptable, can build a stack or a load, plow a straight furrow, or single turnips adequately without careful instruction and considerable practice.

The war office has done all in its power to meet the farmer by supplying soldiers from the training camps to combat the shortness of labor. Unfortunately, the men were not always wisely chosen, and hundreds of willing helpers were turned loose on the farms at seed time and harvest, who, with the best intentions in the world, failed to achieve success in their unaccustomed calling. Anyone conversant with farm work knows how the whole success and progress of the working day depends upon the individual effort; how a worker must keep up with the rest and carry out his own particular part of the work, unaided and undelaying; otherwise the progressive routine is disorganized, the wheels are unbelted and the machinery clogged.

There was some grumbling among the farmers, naturally. But for the most part they realized the difficulties of substituted labor and tried patiently and loyally to make the best of the material lent to them. Woman labor has not been altogether a success. In many cases the most loyal and energetic and anxious to help their country were not those most fitted by upbringing and environment to stand the long hours and heavy labor of the fields. Some made good, but many failed.

Though the farmer has not been asked to raise wages to the same alarming extent that has been demanded of the employer in kindred industries, it was obvious that the high cost of living should require some readjustment of the agricultural wage. Such concessions have been willingly made, for the farmer would be the last to deny that, with the prices of corn and stock as high as they are, the laborer should have his due need of advance.

The cost of all manures and feeding stuffs is abnormally high; and here, in spite of higher prices for produce, it is probable that many of the Scottish farms are suffering from a temporary starvation of the land.

The Scottish farmer, as well as his brother in the South, has been asked to add considerably this year to his arable acreage; and, wherever possible, the request is being loyally met; but the menace of a scarcity of labor looms ever larger as the months pass.

Meanwhile the old rich valleys that we know so well show little sign of the effect of war. The farmer may be short-handed, but the men still available work harder than ever. The plowing in most districts is well forward, the turnips stored and the manure carted. The old brown furrows run as straight as ever over the lea, and the stacks stand as sturdy and well built and truly thatched as of yore. There is as much stock as ever in the fields, and almost as much in the steadings. Here and there one notices a piece of new ground taken in to the plow; but on Tweedside and up Teviot and right away to the Till there never was much waste land, so in the border district no great increase of acreage will accrue.

Effects of a prolonged war are to be noticed in the neglected state of the roads and in the pitiful desolation of ruined woodlands; for there are few farms now throughout Scotland but have lost a strip or a copse, or a landmark clump, or a line of trees on a lifted skyline.

On the farming community itself the effects of war are scarcely, on the surface, discernible. Agricultural Scotland carries on grimly. Deep down is the serious realization of what it all means;

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and in many a home is the asking price of loss, but men buy and sell, barter and discuss, as of old.

In the humble setting of cottage doors and against the humble background of stackyard or turnip-heap one sees the proud tinge of the khaki, where some brave son of the soil takes his few days' leave from the hell of France or Flanders.

On the whole, then, the farmers have suffered less than might have been expected from the desperate upheaval in Europe; and in Scotland, no less than in other parts of the Empire, they carry on solidly and squarely, ready to face whatever change of fortune the future may happen to hold for them.

The heart of the Scottish farming community is sound, and however long the war may be, the Scottish farmers will produce the added acreage required of them wherever possible, and will tackle the problems of shortage of labor with the clear determination which is their birthright.—Will H. Ogilvie.

Cattalo in Wainwright Park

The Dominion buffalo park at Wainwright is an irregular shaped enclosure containing 100,000 acres of good pasture, lakes, hills, and sheltering bluffs.

It is fenced and cross-fenced by 75 miles of high woven wire, with tall cedar posts, at a cost of \$1,000 a mile.

The original herd of buffaloes were brought from Kalispell, Montana, reinforced by some from other Canadian parks, and now consists of over 2,000 head. The number has been decreased at times from various causes; a pair was sent to the Phoenix Park, Dublin; some of the buffalo bulls have, in an occasional melee, slaughtered each other like the Kilkenny cats; one infuriated animal charged a park employee, who was on horseback in a tight corner, and the employee whipped out a revolver and shot the animal dead.

But the Dominion buffalo park is more than its name implies. It is also a forest and game preserve, no shooting at all being allowed in its environs. The prairie chicken, duck, goose and partridge seek its sanctuary, and, incidentally, the coyote, an enemy to the game. But, upon request of the settlers, backed up by the representations of the able and efficient superintendent, Mr. Smith, the federal government has authorized trustworthy men with bounds to make a killing of the coyotes in the park this winter, which they have certainly done, the snow not having been very deep for following.

In spite of detractors, the park has many advantages, and this will become more apparent as time goes on. Already, as the country settles up, wood is becoming scarce. For a nominal fee of 25 cents a settler may take out a permit to get twenty-five cords of wood, dry, of course. This benefits the settlers and lessens the danger of fires in the park. Often the authorities allow settlers to put up hay on park land. Then the buffalo, jumping deer, elk, moose and antelope in this enclosure will become, as the surrounding country gets more conventional, a delight to look upon in their natural wild surroundings.

The Stranger in the Park

And now another feature of interest is added to the buffalo park, and that is the cattalo. A couple of years ago a few of these hybrids were brought from Bobcaygeon, in Ontario. Breeding and cross-breeding has been continued, and now quite a large number are to be seen. On going through the

park and looking at the various species of nature's handiwork, one is not very agreeably impressed by mankind's attempt to divert natural tendencies.

The cattalo are quiet, having no violent buffalo hatreds for dogs, automobiles and pedestrians, but—they are not beautiful. Neither is a buffalo nor a cow, but they are still less so. To see an enormous black instead of a brown buffalo, with, instead of a buffalo face, a blank white Hereford "phiz," is nothing short of startling. Or a surreal-colored, curly-coated buffalo with a similar white face, looking innocently at you from under his eyes, beneath his great hump, makes you tap your head with your hand and doubt your own sanity.

The Cattalo Has More Ribs

I am told that the buffalo has fifteen ribs, domestic cattle thirteen, and the cattalo fourteen. Hence, in breeding up the cattalo, they are creating a larger type of cattle. It is mostly, apparently, with the Hereford and Polled Angus that the cross is made. The first experiments were had on the mother animal, as the domestic cow was used, and the humped formation of the calf was the difficulty. Latterly more humane experiments have been conducted, using the buffalo cow and a sire of the domestic species, Hereford or Polled Angus. These breeds of cattle are good rustlers, and so, of course, is the buffalo, from the fact that the species used to thrive on these prairies the year round.

Neither buffaloes, nor cattle paw in snow as do horses. But the long development of the buffalo is used by him

to rub aside the crust and snow, in order that he may reach the grass, another trait shared by the hybrid. It is on these premises and expectations, therefore, that stockmen hope to build up a quite unique breed of cattle, large and hardy, and adapted to almost any rigors.—Mrs. J. J. Armstrong, Fabian, Alberta.



Trifolia, Three-Quarter Buffalo Cow, Wainwright Park.

Diarrhoeal Diseases of Calves

As spring approaches a consideration of the problems connected with raising calves are especially appropriate.

The chief difficulties confronting the breeder are intestinal disturbances of a more or less serious character, depending largely upon the cause. Calf diarrhoea or calf dysentery is grouped under three general heads by some writers and under only two by others.

First, common sporadic diarrhoea due to ordinary digestive disturbances; it may appear at any time before weaning and, if taken in time, yields readily to medical treatment.

The second and third forms are specific, due to micro-organisms of some kind, are infectious, do not yield readily to ordinary medical treatment, are as a rule very fatal, and can only be controlled through preventative measures.

The third form is a septicaemia of new-born animals, where the infection gains access through the fresh umbilicus, is a blood disease, of which diarrhoea or dysentery is one of the symptoms. The infectious forms are known as "white scours," the mortality rising sometimes as high as 95 per cent.

Some writers classify diarrhoea in calves under but two heads; that is, sporadic diarrhoea and infectious diarrhoea or dysentery, the germs of which may gain entrance to the animal anatomy through the fresh navel or through other natural channels or infection.

The symptoms of sporadic diarrhoea

"IMPERIAL Service" is interested in supplying not only the best tractor fuels to power farmers—but in making these fuels quickly and easily available during the busy seasons. This policy has directed the construction of our tank stations at more than 500 points through the prairies. It is responsible for the early appearance of our tankage when any new farming section is opened up. ROYALITE COAL OIL, SILVER STAR KEROSENE and PREMIER GASOLINE are the tractor fuels in stock at these stations. IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED, Branches Throughout Canada.

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

Ride a CCM Bicycle

Keep the Boy on the Farm

GIVE him a Bicycle. He will get a lot of good, healthy fun out of it, and make himself mighty useful as well. You'll find it the



best investment you ever made. Saves gasoline. Costs nothing for upkeep.

Always ready for instant use.

Write to-day for Catalogue "B"

Canada Cycle & Motor Co., Limited, 326 Donald St., Winnipeg, Man.



This Mark Is Your Protection. Every "CCM" Bicycle bears this design on the rear upright bar.



Look for these Nameplates when choosing a Bicycle. All of these anti-theft nameplates are "CCM" Bicycles.

Twice as easy as walking—Three times as fast



A Snug, Comfortable Suit.

When you slip into a suit of Watson's Spring Needle underwear, you feel "fitted" and comfortable. The action of the body is unhampered by a Watson garment which gives freely when the limbs are active.

All styles, all sizes and in various fabrics for men, women and children.

Watson's SPRING NEEDLE RIBBED
UNDERWEAR
M. & W. Co.

13 The Watson Manufacturing Company, Limited, Bradford, Ontario



AUCTION SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Auction Sales of School Lands will be held in the Province of Alberta at the places and on the dates hereunder mentioned:—

- Wainwright, Monday, May 27, 1918, at 10 o'clock a.m.
- Lamont, Thursday, May 30, 1918, at 10 o'clock a.m.
- Vegreville, Saturday, June 1, 1918, at 10 o'clock a.m.
- Big Valley, Tuesday, June 4, 1918, at 10 o'clock a.m.
- Red Deer, Thursday, June 6, 1918, at 10 o'clock a.m.
- Foremost, Tuesday, June 11, 1918, at 2 o'clock p.m.

The lands will be offered in quarter-sections, or portions thereof, subject to a certain upset price in each case, and also to the terms and conditions as announced by the Auctioneer or official in charge, prior to the commencement of the sale.

TERMS OF PAYMENT

One-tenth in cash at time of sale and the balance in nine equal annual instalments with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the balance of the purchase money from time to time remaining unpaid, except in cases where the area of the land sold does not exceed forty acres, in which case, the terms of payment will be one-fifth in cash and the balance in four equal annual instalments with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the balance of the purchase money from time to time remaining unpaid.

Strips or warrants will not be accepted in payment.

For further particulars see posters.

Lists of the lands to be offered may be had on application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, to Frank A. Collins, Superintendent of School Lands, Winnipeg, or to any Agent of Dominion Lands in the Province of Alberta.

By order,

J. W. GREENWAY,

Commissioner of Dominion Lands.

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 1918.

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"The Guide" has been able to secure a few dozen War Maps showing clearly the territories where the big battles are taking place. These maps are on a large scale and in colors. Shows cities, towns, fortified places, forests, roads, railroads, etc.

No. 1. A strategic map of the battle ground in Belgium and France from Ostend to St. Quentin, showing the farthest advance of the Germans in 1914 and the battle line in 1918.

No. 4. Of the entire western battle front, showing the present battle line and the farthest advance of the Germans.

No. 7. Of the North Sea and English Channel, showing the geographical relations of all the principal ports of Great Britain, France, Belgium, The Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Germany.

Postpaid, each 35 cents **\$1.00**
The Three for

The Book Department
The GRAIN GROWERS' Guide
WINNIPEG, MAN.

are looseness of the bowels, with perhaps bloating, colic pains and loss of appetite, the calf may be feverish, the mouth pasty, nose hot and dry, in some cases the disease may be ushered in with a chill. The faeces at first may be thick and pasty, of normal color and smell, later becoming more watery and light colored, frequently expelled in jets; and finally becoming greasy yellow or dull green, frothy, sour smelling or of a very offensive odor, may contain flakes of undigested curd, or may be streaked with blood. The discharges become very irritating, scalding the skin below the anus and under the tail, causing the hair to fall off.

Sporadic diarrhoea may appear when the calf is a week or two old, or later when a month or six weeks of age.

Causes. There are numerous causes for this form of disease.

It may be brought on by attempting to wean too early, giving dry food of a coarse, fibrous or irritating character before the digestive organs are sufficiently developed to receive such material, or from mouldy forage.

Improper milk substitutes may be another cause, especially if too rich in starch or given in too large quantities at first.

Sudden chills may cause diarrhoea in young calves, a sudden snap in winter may cause calves to scour that are still sucking the cow.

Overfeeding at too long intervals is another cause; it is better to feed the calf three times a day on a moderate

lime water and bicarbonate of soda. If the calf has been used to having calf meal in its food a small quantity of this will sufficiently disguise the taste of the cinnamon and ginger so that they will be readily taken if the little animal has not gone completely off its feed. If diarrhoea is due to milk too rich in fat, skim milk or milk from another cow may be substituted.

In disturbances of the digestive organs it is often advisable to give a mild purgative at the outset of the disease, in order to quickly remove any irritating or indigestible material that may be making trouble. For this purpose two or three ounces of castor oil will prove effective, or a small dose of either Glauber or Epsom salts.

In more severe attacks where there is loss of appetite it may be necessary to bottle medicine into the calf, in such cases more powerful drugs may have to be employed, such as laudanum, ten or twelve drops in a little rice water two or three times a day, or substitute of bismuth, in doses of twenty to thirty grains two or three times daily. In some cases intestinal antiseptics such as salol or calicilate of soda will prove useful. In cases where the calf is very weak it may be necessary to keep up its strength by means of stimulants, for this purpose brandy is one of the best given in small doses of from one-fourth to one-half ounce in a little warm water every three or four hours.

If there is much bloating in a sudden attack of acute indigestion, two or



First Prize Aged Shorthorn Cow and Calf at the Congress Show and Sale, Chicago, in February. They were sold for \$1,425 to go back to Virginia, the original home of Shorthorns on the North American Continent.

quantity of food than to allow it to gorge itself morning and night as is sometimes done.

Dirty vessels of milk that has been kept too long, or that is too cold at the time it is fed may all be causes, as well as improper milk, such as milk from a cow with mammitis, or from a cow giving milk too rich in fat, or fat of an indigestible character. Sometimes food of an improper character, or medicines given to the mother may affect her milk and render it indigestible or even undue excitement or fatigue may influence the lacteal secretion.

These various causes may lead to the development of bacteria in the digestive canal of the calf that are not of themselves injurious in small numbers or that have no influence on older cattle, which result in indigestion, bloating and diarrhoea.

Treatment of Sporadic Diarrhoea

Treatment of sporadic diarrhoea if adopted early is usually satisfactory. In the first place try to avoid the disease by feeding regularly at not too great intervals, taking care not to overfeed, to furnish proper food under cleanly conditions. These precautions are usually sufficient to prevent the appearance of the malady.

If a calf should develop sporadic diarrhoea, curative treatment has every chance of succeeding if undertaken in time.

Simple treatment if adopted early is sufficient; reduce the quantity of food, scald the milk and add lime water to it, also a little bicarbonate of soda. A teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon and a teaspoonful of powdered ginger in the food is excellent, in addition to the

three teaspoonfuls of aromatic spirits of ammonia in three or four ounces of water will relieve the bloat and is an excellent stimulant. This should be given in cool water; if given in warm water, the ammonia starts to evaporate and causes the calf to gag, in which case the medicine might go the wrong way, enter the windpipe and produce mechanical pneumonia. In fact in giving bulky medicines of any kind to animals they should be administered very slowly and carefully in order to avoid this accident.

The Infectious Forms of Calf Diarrhoea

Here the symptoms appear soon after birth; it may be when the little animal is from one to three days old, and death often follows after a sickness of from only twenty-four hours to two or three days, the rate of mortality running very high.

The symptoms include loss of appetite, there is little or no desire to nurse, there is diarrhoea, straining, restlessness and often an inclination to emit plaintive cries. The intestinal discharges at first yellow, later become whitish and very thin; they assume a mucilaginous condition, are mixed with coagulated milk ("white scour"), may become streaked with blood and are very foetid. Finally the faeces may be passed involuntarily, then is excessive weakness, saliva dribbles from the mouth, the little creature may have convulsions, becomes moribund, and death ensues.

If the infected animal lives long enough the infection often spreads to the lungs, complicating the disease with a septic pneumonia. When infectious dysentery appears in a herd it is a very serious matter and assumes an import-

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Preventative Me-

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The calving stall
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The stalls and
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ding burned, and
Medicinal treat-
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die.—Austin Pe-
Guernsey Cattle.

At a meeting
of the Western r-
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west during the
the interest of t-
and labor.

PLOW

Plow the fur
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ance only to be compared with contag-

The infectious dysentery of sucklings is readily distinguished by its enzootic character, and by the severe and rapidly fatal diarrhoea during the first few days of life. It may be confounded with the sporadic form, but it develops generally much sooner after birth and is more severe and more rapidly fatal than the other form, besides attacking every calf that comes along.

In some cases it is thought that the calves contract the infection from their mothers, the cows being bearers of the disease and that the calf may be infected at the time of birth, in such cases the calves may be weaklings when born.

Preventative Measures Important

In other outbreaks the infection is in the stables, pens or bedding; the calf may be born healthy, but becomes infected very soon after birth, the disease soon making its appearance. In the management of these outbreaks preventative measures take the lead.

The calving stall must be thoroughly disinfected every time it is used; the bedding must be perfectly fresh and clean, bright clean rye straw being perhaps the best; in fact these precautions should always be taken in any herd, whether infection is believed to be present or not. The floor of the stall should be of plank or cement, never a dirt floor if any infection is believed to be present.

Sick calves should be separated and the pens and sheds thoroughly disinfected. If the outbreak is one where the cows seem to be bearers of the infection each cow should have a vaginal douche of some suitable disinfectant for several days before calving, and for several days afterward; after calving the under side of the tail, the buttocks, back of the udder and teats should be washed with some antiseptic solution. The calf should be taken from the cow at once and taught to drink. It should be given milk from a healthy cow or else the milk given it should be pasteurized. The pails from which the calves drink should be sterilized every time they are used.

If it is thought that the infection gains access at the navel, the umbilical cord should be washed with a 1 to 1000 solution of corrosive sublimate as soon as the calf is born; then the navel should be dusted over with an antiseptic drying powder such as salicylic acid, after which a pad of iodoform cotton gauze held in place by a bandage to be applied. The calf, of course, should be taken away from the mother as soon as it is dried off so that she can not displace this antiseptic pad by licking.

The stalls and stables should be kept thoroughly disinfected, infected bedding burned, and dead calves cremated. Medicinal treatment in the infectious forms of calf dysentery is of little use as the sick calves are pretty sure to die.—Austin Peters, M.R.C.V.S. for Guernsey Cattle Club.

At a meeting of the Cochrane branch of the Western Stock Growers' Association on April 27, a resolution was discussed and passed unanimously against the holding of any fairs or races in the west during the duration of the war in the interest of the conservation of food and labor.

PLOW THE FURROW

Plow the furrow, deep and wide;
Earth hath many mouths to feed.

Serried ranks, that side by side,
Face the foe beyond the tide,
Hath an overwhelming need.

Plow the furrow, straight and long;

Earth her treasures will unfold,
Lyric of the victor's song,
Epic of the righted wrong.

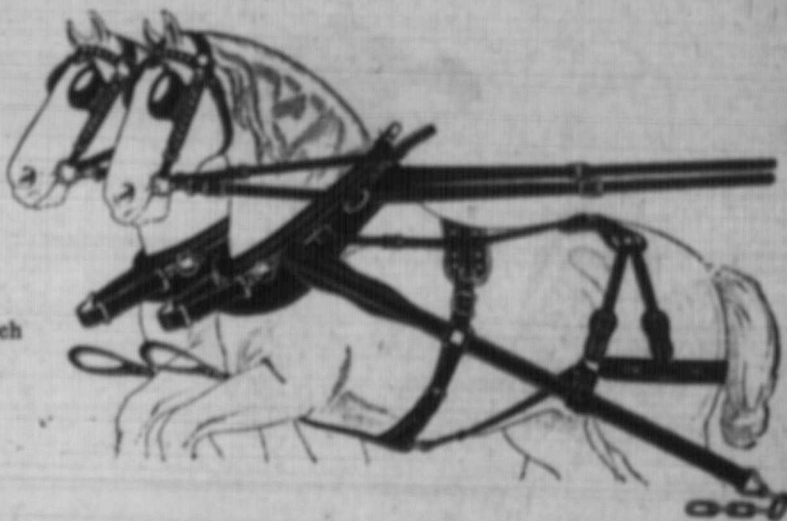
These are stories yet untold.

Plow the furrow, day by day,
Patient toil that may not cease.
Children of a race unborn

These shall bless thee, for the dawn
Of a great and lasting peace.

—C. Lewis Rotherham.
Sask.

U.G.G. Harness



Every strap and every stitch carries the unqualified guarantee of the United Grain Growers

Illustration shows set of heavy Team Breeching Harness, our H-20. Traces and breast straps 1 1/2 inches and every other detail of construction correspondingly adds to strength and durability. It has sold well on appearance, and in service has given the satisfaction you expect from U.G.G. supplies.

Note from the Catalog, pages 94 to 99, that many other harnesses are carried in wide range of styles, weights and prices. U.G.G. Harness meets your needs.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY

Harness Shows Sells F.O.B. at

WINNIPEG	\$69.50
REGINA	70.00
SASKATOON	70.10
CALGARY	70.35

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To Choose a Tractor

Is easy if you follow certain fundamental principles. You can base your opinion on facts, and the element of uncertainty is entirely eliminated. No doubt you are confused by the claims of so many types of tractors: Everyone has the "Best." These mere claims however mean nothing to you

—but if you'll study

the method of power transmission and drive, with the weight and traction surface, you can pick out your tractor in a million, and isn't it the most natural thing in the world to lean toward the big, strong, dependable tractor, that has through years of constant service proved its endurance, and guaranteed to give a world of power from kerosene at lowest cost!—A tractor that has not unbounded claims made in order to find a market for it, but one that is worthy of representing and upholding the integrity of the Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Ltd.

THE TOWNSEND
TWIN-CYLINDER KEROSENE TRACTOR
12-25 H.P.



—and a Separator

How many there are being offered to you today, each one assuring you of saving every kernel of your wheat during harvesting—and what a range of prices. But there should not be any confusion in your mind when making your choice if you have studied the specifications of the separators. You cannot fail to be impressed with the supreme mechanical excellence as built in the Fairbanks-Morse threshers, and you will readily understand why it was backed last year by the judgment of Western Canadian farmers who invested their hard earned cash to the extent of half-a-million dollars.

There's a Fairbanks-Morse dealer in your town who will give you illustrated Catalog with complete specifications on the Townsend Tractor and the Fairbanks-Morse Separators. See him today.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Ltd.

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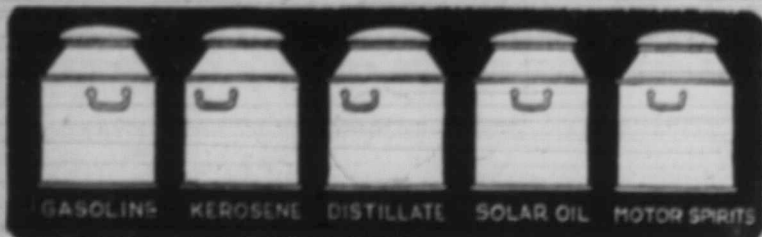
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No matter what you plant, the ground cleared or sub-soiled with C. X. L. gives the most profitable returns. The free book, "Farming with Dynamite" tells you all about it. Write for your copy today. Also inquire regarding our demonstration program.

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All Fuels Look Alike to

K-W High Tension MAGNETOS

Whether you burn gasoline, kerosene, distillate, solar oil or spirits, there is a K-W Magneto that will fire leaner mixtures and cheaper grades of fuel and still develop full horsepower than you could get through any other system of ignition.

K-W Magnetos effect this saving because they give the hottest spark known—timed accurately. In addition—they start your engine easily—without troublesome batteries or self-starters. Their construction protects them against water, dirt and oil.

K-W Magnetos are standard equipment on 83 models of tractors, built by forty of the leading manufacturers. See that your new tractor be K-W equipped. If you're not using a K-W on your present tractor equip now with a K-W. There is a type that will cut your fuel bills, and give no trouble ignition. Write for details today and a list of K-W equipped tractors.



Auto Accessory Dept.

Canadian General Electric Company, Limited

Western Offices: Winnipeg Calgary Edmonton Nelson Vancouver

What is the Price of Wool?

Continued from Page 9

...tive activity, and the price would soon have reached \$1 per pound in the gross, which would have embarrassed the government. The needs of the army cannot be easily conserved. It is now evident that equipment of a larger force than was expected will be necessary, and as there is not sufficient wool of the requisite grades to do it the government had no alternative but adopt this policy."

The entire wool problem has been placed in the hands of Louis Penwell, Helena, Mont., an extensive grower who has been appointed a member of the War Industries Board and made wool administrator.

The equivalent of these American prices are given in the table of prices given on this page and the comparative values of American and Canadian grades.

At present Canadian wool above low staple (nearly all our best wool) enters the United States under American government restriction of five per cent, less than the domestic or territory prices in that country. The Canadian War Trade Board is making representations to the American War Trade Board in an endeavor to have this restriction removed, but up to date has not been successful. The situation seems hopeful, however. Wool can still be shipped from Canada under license from the War Trade Board, but it would not be surprising if a regulation were shortly made asking for its presentation to the Canadian manufacturers for a period of 10 days. If not taken by the home manufacturers in that time a license would then be issued for its export. Canadian manufacturers, of course, would have to pay the same price as the American market. There seems no good reason for the five per cent. discrimination. If, however, a reciprocity of wool shipments with United States should be arranged it is probable no such presentation to the manufacturers would be offered, since they would be able to gain from the United States the exact grades most suitable for their purposes. At the present time no wool can be imported into Canada from the United States except by manufacturers working on American war orders.

It is understood a shipment of Australian wool of about 14,000 bales, probably 4,000,000 pounds, will be laid down in Canada shortly at 90 to 92 cents scoured. Under such conditions Canadian manufacturers will be more interested in this than in Canadian wool at

the American basis of price, provided, of course, they are assured of obtaining sufficient for their requirements. There are rumors now that probably as much as 6,000 bales have been deducted from that shipment, but this knowledge seems uncertain.

At the present time the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, the new company organized in February to assist in marketing Canadian wool, has opened an office and grading station in Winnipeg. Manitoba shipments are being consigned to the Manitoba Department of Agriculture as was done last year, and then the company does the actual handling of the wool. The new company is charging actual operating expenses only for handling the wool. Where these are not determinable at the time, i.e., where a man wants his money immediately for the wool, he is charged three and one-half per cent. The balance, when operating expenses are known, is returned to the grower or association. However, this does not actually apply where wool is being collected by large associations such as the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. The cost of operation can be fairly well determined in such cases, and in these actual insurance, cost of warehouses, carts, twine and selling expenses, can be deducted pro-rata.

There have been many rumors recently about that the new company was making a fixed charge of three and one-half per cent, but such is not the case. It would appear from the foregoing, however, that approximately such a charge is being allowed to eastern handlers in United States. An advance of 40 cents per pound on wool is being made to growers and six per cent. only being charged on the money until such time as the wool is sold. The head office and chief grading station of the company will be in Toronto, and Alberta wool will be graded there.

In Saskatchewan the Department of Agriculture is marketing wool for growers in that province, who wish to take advantage of the services of the co-operative organization branch of the department. Last year the department marketed through the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Co. of Chicago, a large American semi-co-operative concern.

With such a set price for wool this year there can be little competition in selling, and the main benefit to producers will come in marketing at the lowest possible cost.

M.A.C. Production Scheme

Will Break 700 Acres for Next Year's Crop

THE Manitoba Agricultural College has embarked on a unique project for increasing production and assisting Red Cross or other patriotic funds. The college land is situated along the west bank of the Red River. Just west of the college property is a big stretch of vacant land. Being only six or eight miles from the centre of the city of Winnipeg it fell within the sub-division area in the days when men who doubted that western towns would become great industrial centres rivalling New York and Chicago, were branded as knoekers, and told to get "bigger eyes." Some 1,000 acres of this land was sub-divided four or five years ago by a Winnipeg land company into one-acre and ten-acre blocks. A large number of these were disposed of, the ten-acre blocks presumably for market gardening and dairying. Hard times and the war precluded the remote possibility of their being used for these purposes.



This Soldier of the Soil is Making Good

The result was, that like thousands of acres of the choicest land around many

western towns and cities, they were lying idle, when the universal cry was for greater production of food stuffs.

The proposition put up to the Agricultural college by the firm which was handling the property, was to put this area under the plow. Proceedings were instituted to get the owners to grant the use of the land for three years free of charge. Between 700 and 800 acres were selected. This land was to be broken up under the direction of the college. The first charge from the product of the land was to meet the expense of cultivation and harvesting the crop; the balance going to the Red Cross or other patriotic funds. Mr. Frank E. Sprague, of Winnipeg, had the job of rounding up the owners and getting their consent to the proposition in hand. It took six weeks of hard work to do this as they were scattered far and wide. Over 300 owners had rights on the land. The patriotic appeal would be used for patriotic purposes, and that production would be increased,

was the argument to give the land over. Letter was sent out. scheme and contains the owner could sign to allow his land to scheme. A second letter to a number of about 220 signified. Some could not be fighting at the front especially the soldier might wish to en land, an agreement owner might resist by paying the breaking at a nominal Breaking operation vision of the agric sow under way. T



The Tractor Plowing

three inches deep tractor pulling job. There are patches of scrub to the land into large tractor is being Englishman who experience operating All the instructions ing a tractor, ho at the agricultural last winter. The by a Soldier of high-school boy in lence. Both are ge It is the intention out on the land result will be an 700 acres to the next year. To inc it is proposed to Winnipeg men who vesting and threaten ing their services

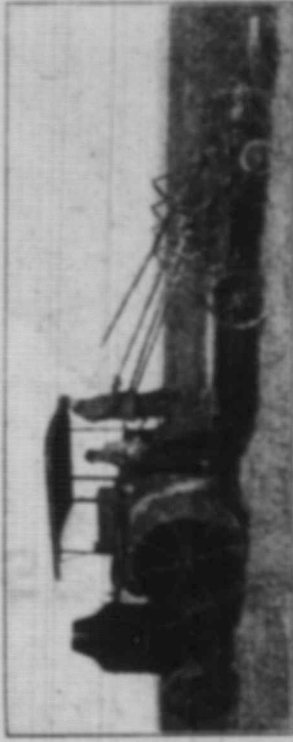
Re-seeding

In some districts amount of damage been done by the some farmers in their worst when drilling this in a The individual damaged by wind own judgment and as to just how h be before it sh true, however, if weather is favora rains, the reseed wheat plant is a known fields to t were rather badly There are certa may be grown to ated at the te there are other m so separated. Y wheat and rye e the terminal ele ant crop would b It would be first would be spoiled out, however, a load of such n graded "clean, chasses of grain w and a warehouse each.

Certainly it w seed any badly permit a half through the bal to be a breeding the man who is would be able to touched until s By that time h the exact extent his wheat field, may save himsel

was the argument used to get them to give the land over free of charge. A letter was sent out. This explained the scheme and contained a form on which the owner could signify his willingness to allow his land to come under the scheme. A second letter had to be sent to a number of owners, but finally about 220 signified their willingness. Some could not be found and some were fighting at the front. To protect those, especially the soldier, who on returning might wish to establish himself on his land, an agreement was made that an owner might re-assume control of his lot by paying the college the cost of breaking at a nominal rate.

Breaking operations, under the supervision of the agricultural college, are now under way. The plan is to break



The Tractor Plowing Ouzits which is Breaking Up the Tractor Tract under the Supervision of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

three inches deep and backward. A tractor pulling four bottoms is on the job. There are some considerable patches of scrub to be taken out to get the land into large square tracts. The tractor is being operated by a young Englishman who has had three year's experience operating a tractor plow. All the instruction he has had is driving a tractor, however, was obtained at the agricultural college short course last winter. The plow is being operated by a Soldier of the Soil, a Winnipeg high-school boy with no previous experience. Both are getting along famously. It is the intention to turn other outfits out on the land if necessary, and the result will be an addition of at least 700 acres to the crop area of Manitoba next year. To increase the net revenue it is proposed to organize parties of Winnipeg men who will assist in harvesting and threshing operations, donating their services free.

Re-seeding Drifting Fields

In some districts a considerable amount of damage to wheat fields has been done by the spring winds, and some farmers have begun re-seeding their worst wheat fields with barley, drilling this in among the wheat.

The individual farmer whose field is damaged by wind must depend upon his own judgment and that of his neighbors as to just how badly affected it must be before it should be re-sown. It is true, however, that if the succeeding weather is favorable, with a few good rains, the recuperative power of the wheat plant is wonderful, and I have known fields to turn out fairly well that were rather badly blown in the spring.

There are certain crop mixtures that may be grown together and then separated at the terminal elevator; but there are other mixtures that cannot be so separated. Wheat and barley, or wheat and rye cannot be separated at the terminal elevator, and the resultant crop would be graded as a mixture. It would be first-class food grain, but would be spoiled for flour. Wheat and oats, however, are separable, and a carload of such mixed grain could be graded "clean, clean," and the two classes of grain would be screened apart, and a warehouse certificate issued for each.

Certainly it would be better to re-seed any badly damaged area than to permit a half stand of wheat to go through the balance of the season only to be a breeding place for weeds; but the man who is going to use barley would be able to let his field stand untouched until about the end of May. By that time he can judge very well the exact extent of damage suffered by his wheat field, and with good weather, may save himself from re-sowing some

areas that looked rather sick in mid-May.

In the case of fields that are badly infested with annual weeds, it is to be remembered that many of these annual weeds germinate during May, and a thorough working with a sharp shod duck-foot cultivator would kill them by the thousands. The land could then be re-sown to barley with the expectation of producing a fairly clean crop this year.—T. J. Harrison, Manitoba Agricultural College.

Dundurn Plowing Match

The annual plowing match, held under the auspices of the Dundurn Grain Growers' Association, will be held at Dundurn, Sask., on June 12. This has gained the reputation of being one of

the best events of its kind in the province. The committee having arrangements in hand is well organized and is working strenuously to make this year's plowing match the biggest in the history of Saskatchewan.

Causes of Poor Rye

Some time ago the information came to hand that the rye sown in the fall of 1917 was not doing well. This information came from the Waskada district. After making a tour through the above-mentioned district where between 500 and 1,000 acres came under my observation I find that a few comments on the situation may be advisable. The fact that the rye in the above district is not doing well may be attributed to four factors:—

- 1.—The seed was sown late in the season; 90 per cent. being sown in the month of October. The best time to sow fall rye is from August 20 to September 15.
- 2.—The fall and early spring seasons have been so dry that the seed in many instances had not commenced to germinate on May 2. Seeds were removed from almost every field in as perfect a condition as when planted last fall.
- 3.—The exceptionally severe winter frosts coupled with the high winter and spring winds, further aided the work of destruction by injuring those seeds that germinated in the fall and early spring.
- 4.—The class of seed sown is another factor of importance. In sowing rye we should always ascertain the variety sown if possible. When sowing rye in the fall, we must sow the fall or winter varieties; spring rye is not suitable for fall sowing nor will winter rye ripen if sown in the spring. In a number of cases the rye sown last fall was the spring variety or a mixture of spring and fall rye. Some attention should be given to the reliability of the firm or individuals furnishing the seed. There is, so far as I can determine at present, no method of distinguishing fall and spring rye seed except by the size, and the fall rye producing the larger seed. This is not, however, a reliable means of identification as the size of the seed will vary with the different cultural conditions.

Fall rye seed from the crop of the previous season should not be sown, if seed from a previous crop (which will be older seed, if it has been properly stored), will germinate more rapidly under the more unfavorable fall conditions than will the new seed. The reason for this is not easily explained, but actual experience in germinating work has proven that certain seeds require a brief resting or curing period. We know that the wild oat insects on a certain period of rest, as it will not germinate nearly so readily in the fall as in the

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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg MAN.

spring time, I would not, however, altogether condemn the use of new seed. I feel confident, even in the face of the loss of a considerable part of the fall rye crop this year, that it had and will continue to have a place in the Manitoba cropping system. The crop, as it is used today, is largely abused, being sown to land that cannot produce a profitable crop of the other cereals. Like other cereals, it requires frost, moisture and proper cultivation to produce profitably.—W. T. G. Wiener, cerealist, Manitoba Agricultural College.

To Raise More Wheat

Under the provisions of a law recently enacted, the federal government of Brazil will grant bounties, in the form of agricultural machinery, to farmers, companies, and co-operative societies for the cultivation of wheat during this year and next.

According to Vice Consul R. P. Momen, who is at Rio de Janeiro, the preamble of the law calls attention to the fact that Brazil is now importing wheat and wheat flour in very large quantities from other countries, whereas, as far back as the beginning of the eighteenth century wheat was grown on a comparatively large scale in several of the leading Brazilian states. It further calls attention to the fact that the Brazilian government has made provision for the acquisition of wheat, for planting, of types suitable for the climate of the country, especially those which withstand the tropical heat, the droughts, and plant diseases common to Brazil.

The preamble further avers that, with proper seed, Brazilian planters may obtain the same profitable results with wheat as they have by planting coffee, cotton, sugar, and other staple products of the country, and that the consumption of the interior of the country is large enough to afford a market for the production of nearly 1,500,000 acres. This acreage is sixty times as large as that ever planted to wheat in Brazil.

The premiums, which are payable in agricultural machinery, amount to about \$3 for every acre put under wheat, but in order to receive them the crop must exceed 17 bushels an acre, each bushel containing 60 pounds of ripe, dry grain. Whenever the crop exceeds about 23 bushels an acre, and the weight of the grain exceeds 60 pounds to the bushel, the premium is to be increased 20 per cent. Participants must offer facilities to the Government agricultural inspectors to examine and measure the cultivated areas, as well as give them information regarding the type of seeds planted and the methods used in producing the grain. These inspectors will issue any practical directions for doing the work that may be required.

In order still to further the movement, the Brazilian government will, during this and next year, guarantee a minimum price of slightly less than three cents a pound for all wheat delivered in Rio de Janeiro.

Avoid Sudden Changes

Many and varied experiences come to the front every year only to be followed by others of opposing freaks of nature, sunshine and shade, rain and drought, high winds and low, storms and lulls, good crops and bad, early seeding and late, and so on until the mind wears in planning to meet the conditions of the incoming seasons. It is as natural for a farmer, especially if he be not well experienced, who gets

hurt, not to be found in the way next time as it is for a duck to swim or a hawk to fly. It is one of the most difficult of farm problems for a man to make up his mind to repeat the operations of the season which the freaks and vagaries of nature upset to the farmer's disadvantage—he simply decides to get away from the desolating planks. A farmer makes a fine summerfallow, plows it in good time, discs, harrows, packs, fences and feeds it off with stock—it is an all-round ideal fallow. Dry weather sets in early in the season of fallowing, moisture is amply conserved. The spring opens in fine shape and the fallow is seeded with well tested and cleaned seed. It germinates, grows rank to shot blade and is promising; a gentle moist warm wind comes up from the far south, continues for days, weeks, or months with light warm rains; heavy warm morning dews precipitate—the promising crop is blasted, rusted, ruined, worthless and unprofitable. Or perchance, it may set in dry early in seeding time; the grain germinates, grows and matures very unevenly, is cut, threshed and reaches market as a very low grade, perhaps, feed or rejected—woefully discouraging. Or, the ideal fallow, on account of drought failed to germinate much wild oats or weed seeds. The better the fallowing, however, the greater the amount of weed seed placed in congenial condition to germinate and grow the following spring only to foul and lower the value of the crop to the point of despondency of the farmer. No wonder farmers abandon methods and systems of farming! But the question is, is it best to do so? The failure of the elaborately tilled fallow of 1917 to produce an ideal and profitable crop may not come in order for many years and the fallow is just as likely to produce a bounteous and remunerative crop in 1918 as it proved a failure the past season.

A pertinent case came under our notice last fall. A progressive young farmer was afraid to sow wheat last spring for fear he might lose it by rust; he sowed all his prepared land to oats—reaped little or none—practically lost his 1916 and 1917 crops. Had he sowed his usual acreage to wheat he would have been better off by \$2,500. He rashly and suddenly made up his mind to avoid a similar failure only to fall out of the eddy into the whirlpool—he lost! No, it is unwise to change from usual methods and systems of culture because a season's freaks upset our plans and prospects. It is further unwise to keep jumping from the production of one commodity to another because of the failure of the one and an abnormal profit of another. The next season may reverse the ratio—keep cool, level-headed and move steadily along recognized, sure and profitable lines. Such is our experience.—J. E. Frith, Sask.

Grain Commissioner's Rules

The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, has issued a pamphlet in which is compiled the rules and regulations made by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. These include all the rulings made with respect to the Calgary Survey Board, country elevators, hospital elevators, terminal elevators, sample markets, etc. All the rules and regulations made by the board since its formation are embraced in the pamphlet.

Corn for the Western Plains

The three-billion crop of corn did not provide enough real hard corn for seed. Although the quantity was the greatest ever known, the quality was very poor.

Corn Grown at Griswold

The question is, what does all this prove? Where is the value to the north-western Canadian farmer? In the first place this corn will grow and mature in western Canada. In this article appears an illustration of corn grown at Griswold, Manitoba, in the year 1918. This photograph was taken on August 30, and shows the seed corn saved and braided as the Indians do it. The international boundary at

the 49th parallel does not impose any obstacle, and what will grow on one side of the boundary will grow on the other. But the ordinary varieties of flint and dent corn will not mature in Western Canada every year. They make good silage and lots of it, but not always ripe corn. There is too much work and too much water to handle, to make it profitable for a western Canadian grain farmer. But if he can plant corn on his summerfallow in hills three feet apart each way, and cultivate this corn up to the first of August and get a crop of corn of from 20 to 70 bushels per acre, which he can either feed on the stalk in the field, or cut with a

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mower and had to adding at least 10 productive capacity this is what can be being done in we now, and the practice general every year teaching of the No mental Station has l



Mandan Corn Mr. Hottel, a Sioux of Corn grown on 1 Photo taken J

practice and agri fallow. The scien have some of the discovered that e the glare of our b strays bacteria in very essential to r Bolley put it to is against all th ful, unscientific a at both ends." T crop and corn is ti in sight for our v When we have a d perhaps very soon ments where the they will be raisi hoel crop.

Combine Co

The Mandan co ary corn, has been to grow very sh leaves which, in time, and by the nature, carries the air, sun and earth short, but often per acre, 90 bush If we could then fallowing and co growing we cou ing country in thing we want is one that will tak and clover in th approach for our when we get 100- river, is sweet el into very genera semi-arid regions that is another s vined that with grazing and for one that will g northwest countr of the trembling larly on alkakine for our prairie stock country. Just imagine p in the early sum that is growing, what was former but has proven value of alfalf there growing on the first of Sept them into a fence is growing on have been a ba with plenty of sons stream of into our packing St. Paul, Chicag have nothing on and the other p

mower and haul to the feed lot, he is adding at least 100 per cent to the productive capacity of his farm. And this is what can be done, is what is being done in western North Dakota now, and the practice is becoming more general every year. In fact, all the teaching of the North Dakota Experimental Station has been in favor of this



Mandan Corn Matured in Manitoba. Mr. Hataine, a Sioux Indian, with a head of corn grown on the Oak River Reserve. Photo taken August 30, 1916.

practice and against the bare summer-fallow. The scientists there, and they have discovered that exposing the land to the glare of our torrid summer sun destroys bacteria in the soil that it is very essential to retain. In fact, as Dr. Bolley put it to me 10 years ago, "it is against all the laws of nature: wasteful, unscientific and burning the candle at both ends." The remedy is an hoed crop and corn is the only practical crop in sight for our wheat summer-fallows. When we have a denser population, and perhaps very soon in the foreign settlements where there is plenty of labor they will be raising sugar beets as the hoed crop.

Combine Corn and Wheat

The Mandan corn, unlike the ordinary corn, has been developed by Indians to grow very short and with large leaves which, in the shortest possible time, and by the marvellous alchemy of nature, carries the sustenance from the air, sun and earth to the ear, which is short, but often produces large yields per acre, 90 bushels being on record. If we could then combine our summer-fallowing and corn raising with wheat growing we could become a mixed farming country in very truth. The next thing we want is a good forage plant, one that will take the place of timothy and clover in the east. The nearest approach for our conditions, at least, when we get 100 miles west of the Red river, is sweet clover, which is coming into very general use throughout the semi-arid regions in the northwest, but that is another story. But I am convinced that with a plant as good for grazing and for hay as alfalfa, and one that will grow anywhere in our northwest country with the luxuriance of the trembling mustard, and particularly on alkaline soils, there is a future for our prairies undreamed of as a stock country.

Just imagine putting your young pigs in the early summer in a pasture field that is growing, as a cultivated grass, what was formerly regarded as a weed, but has proven to have all the food value of alfalfa, and keeping them there growing on grass and water until the first of September. Then, turning them into a fenced field of corn which is growing on what otherwise would have been a bare summer-fallow, and with plenty of water—what a continuous stream of hogs would be flowing into our packing houses! Kansas City, St. Paul, Chicago, and Omaha would have nothing on Winnipeg, Moose Jaw and the other packing centres of west-

tern Canada—and what is true of hogs is equally true of cattle. Grass and plenty of it, and corn and plenty of it, and we would, notwithstanding our cold, long winters, have cattle and plenty of them. Of sheep, there would be no limit; every valley, every hill-side, would be covered by the flecks and herds of farmers. Land would go to values equal to that of Illinois and Iowa, only limited, as our winter detracts from the ability of our unmatched land to produce livestock cheaply. Of course, the water question has to be met and conquered as it has to a large extent in the states south of us. No great amount of stock can be produced without plenty of water.

Place of Corn in the U.S.

There has been much more improvement made in corn planting, cultivating and harvesting machinery in the United States than in grain planting and harvesting machinery, as the crop is so much more important. In a period when the ranches are disappearing, there could not have been an increase of 253,000 horses, 101,000 milch cows, 390,000 of other cattle, 1,870,000 sheep and 3,871,000 hogs in one year in the United States had it not been for forage and corn, and we are neglecting both. The corn investigator in Washington for the northwestern states told me that he wrote to the cerealist of one of our Canadian western agricultural colleges and asked if he could gain any information about corn-growing by visiting his station. He was informed that they were only investigating corn from the silage angle. He had therefore to confine his investigations to what the Indians were doing, and convinced himself that corn of the Mandan type could be grown as successfully in Canada as in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana, and yet we are told that we have the best agricultural departments in Canada in some of our western provinces.

Now I have to say that I do not want any wrong impression to be created by this letter. Montana and North Dakota are not better corn states than Michigan or Wisconsin. The conditions last year were such that a fair crop of corn grew and matured in Montana, where it was planted and well cared for, while the conditions in many of what are known as "the corn states" produced a phenomenal corn crop. But, because of luxuriant growth and a very early frost it did not mature sufficiently to make good seed of high germinating quality. The scientists in Washington are very conservative and go on the principle that one swallow does not make a summer.

I have discussed this question in all its bearings, with the officials of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Ot-



As it Grows in North Dakota. Corn at Fort Totten Indian Reservation. August 24, 1917.

tawa. Many of them are very enthusiastic over the idea, and Mr. Gristdale, the Director of Experimental Stations, intends to try out the Mandan corn thoroughly at the demonstration farms as a substitute for summer-fallowing. The results of the experiments already tried, prove that wheat yields better after a corn crop than on a summer-fallow. Mr. Hartley told me that the most promising corn that they had in the United States for the northern semi-arid belt in Dakota and Montana was one originating in the province of Quebec, and which they were growing with great success on the U. S. Experimental farm at Mandan, North Dakota.

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- Shabo, Tuesday, May 21, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
- Wagyard, Thursday, May 23, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
- Balceres, Monday, May 27, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
- Tindale, Monday, May 27, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
- Grandhouse, Tuesday, May 28, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
- Melfort, Wednesday, May 29, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
- Moosehead, Thursday, May 30, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
- Vancouver, Thursday, May 30, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
- Skidmore, Friday, May 31, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
- Fontaine, Friday, May 31, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
- Alexischo, Saturday, June 1, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
- Lander, Tuesday, June 4, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
- North Battleford, Tuesday, June 4, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
- Radisson, Wednesday, June 5, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
- Cabi, Wednesday, June 5, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
- Swift Current, Thursday, June 6, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
- Fonda, Friday, June 7, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
- Lanigan, Saturday, June 8, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
- Davidson, Monday, June 10, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
- Humboldt, Monday, June 10, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
- Strasbourg, Tuesday, June 11, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
- Kalibar, Wednesday, June 12, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
- Couquet, Wednesday, June 12, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
- Delisle, Friday, June 14, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
- Metzville, Friday, June 14, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
- Neustown, Friday, June 14, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
- Plenty, Monday, June 17, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
- Elroy, Monday, June 17, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
- Kerrich, Wednesday, June 19, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
- Macklin, Friday, June 21, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
- Clean, Saturday, June 22, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.

The lands will be offered in quarter-sections, or portions thereof, subject to a certain upset price in each case, and will be sold without regard to persons who may be in illegal occupation of same, but such persons will be allowed a period of thirty days after date of sale to remove any improvements they may have on the land.

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The sales will only convey the surface rights, and will be subject to the usual reservations in favor of the Crown.

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J. W. GREENWAY,
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Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 1918.

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Business and Finance

SIR Thomas White, the Dominion Minister of Finance, has returned to Ottawa from Washington, where he was working upon the problem of adjusting the adverse balance of trade against Canada, to easier levels. Upon his arrival in Canada, he is reported by the eastern press to have said:—

"Good progress was made in our discussion, the disposition of the American government being most favorable to bringing about an adjustment. There are certainly important points connected with the matter, which are still under advisement, and consequently it is not possible to make any definite announcement just at present. I look forward to a satisfactory outcome to our exchange situation, with one proviso, to which I feel I should especially allude.

"As a people, we are consuming too much, not only of luxuries, but of many other classes of goods. We are buying too much clothing and wearing apparel of all kinds. We are spending our money too freely for ornaments, musical instruments, automobiles and other means of amusement and pleasure. A great volume of these things are important, and when manufactured in Canada require the importation of large quantities of coal and other materials. All this counts against us in our trade balance with the outside world, and places our dollar at a discount."

Handicap of Luxuries

Referring further to this excessive buying of luxuries, Sir Thomas points out that it cannot be expected that the burden of raising immense sums of money for the war needs of the Allies outside funds will be provided to balance expenditures of this character. Nor would the Dominion government be justified in raising a foreign loan at the high rate of interest at present necessary for such a purpose.

One of the objects of Sir Thomas White's mission to Washington, was to confer with Lord Reading, British Ambassador, in regard to the financing of British purchases in Canada. This amounts to \$25,000,000 per month on munitions, shipbuilding and other accounts, as well as the consideration of a \$10,000,000 contract for cheese, and the financing at a later date, of the western wheat crop movement. Furthermore, our annual surplus export of wheat and flour purchased by the Imperial government requires about \$350,000,000.

While in Washington Sir Thomas gained permission from the Capital Securities and Priorities Board for the issuance of certain Canadian securities in New York.

He also had conferences with the British War Mission, as the result of which the finance minister says it is probable that large additional war contracts for munitions and other supplies will be placed in Canada. It is understood that already the eastern Canadian manufacturers are handling large contracts for munitions for the U. S. government.

International Value of Wheat

Wheat has played a more important part in Canadian-American trade during the past year than ever previously. Last April reciprocity in wheat went into effect and since then the movement of that grain over the border has been of extraordinary proportions. For the calendar year 1917, and the first two months of 1918 Canadian wheat imported into the United States was valued at \$80,614,499, compared with \$13,407,256 for the calendar year 1916 and first two months of 1917. The current total would have been larger, but there was a serious interruption to Canadian shipments owing to the crippled railroad movement throughout the United States and the Dominion during February. Canadian wheat shipments to the United States in January aggregated \$14,165,145, but fell to \$47,672 during February. In other words while 7,339,130 bushels of wheat arrived in the United States from Canada in January only 27,515 bushels were received in February.

Comparative Figures

The following table summarizes U. S. imports of Canadian wheat, the comparison between 1916 and 1917 figures offering complete evidence of the expansion in trade witnessed since tariff bars were let down: (value of the wheat):—

	1916	1917
7 mos. to July 31	\$ 2,049,955	\$37,424,081
August	495,733	3,994,151
September	1,231,802	1,809,209
October	2,180,250	3,840,662
November	3,156,813	12,191,303
December	1,212,408	8,041,911
	1917	1918
January	1,152,145	14,165,145
February	1,928,150	47,672
Totals	\$13,407,256	\$80,614,499

U. S. imports of Canadian wheat for the same period may be further tabulated as follows:— (In bushels).

	1916	1917
7 mos. to July 31	1,931,759	11,250,539
August	394,526	1,398,746
September	943,322	840,980
October	1,507,550	1,712,198
November	2,606,360	5,674,530
December	838,634	3,732,583
	1917	1918
January	805,745	7,339,130
February	1,337,376	27,515
Totals	\$10,364,672	\$30,976,227

Evidence of the importance of the current wheat movement may be gained. U. S. imports from Canada in January, 1918, totalled \$38,127,057, compared with \$21,979,490 in the previous January, an increase of \$16,147,567. Details of January's trade show that \$13,000,000 of this increase is accounted for in the single item of wheat.

Railway Earnings

Canadian Pacific Railway

Year to date	1916	1917	1918	Increase
Mar. 31	\$27,154,000	\$30,465,000	\$32,154,000	\$1,689,000
Week ending	1916	1917	1918	Increase
Apr. 7	\$ 2,482,000	\$ 2,830,000	\$ 2,984,000	\$ 154,000
14	2,577,000	2,833,000	2,935,000	102,000
21	2,343,000	2,708,000	3,016,000	308,000
30	3,166,000	3,665,000	4,072,000	407,000

Grand Trunk Railway

Year to date	1916	1917	1918	Decrease
Mar. 31	\$12,799,374	\$13,532,631	\$12,884,022	\$ 648,609
Week ending	1916	1917	1918	Increase
Apr. 7	\$ 1,155,186	\$ 1,215,788	\$ 1,359,291	\$ 143,523
14	1,024,505	1,103,119	1,414,538	311,419
21	1,059,661	1,085,031	1,358,972	273,941
30	1,445,853	1,481,293	1,986,134	504,841

Canadian Northern Railway

Year to date	1916	1917	1918	Increase
Mar. 31	\$ 6,783,000	\$ 8,464,400	\$ 8,842,600	\$ 378,200
Week ending	1916	1917	1918	Increase
Apr. 7	\$ 677,000	\$ 786,200
14	668,900	881,600	932,600	51,000
21	634,300	765,600	929,500	163,900
30	844,100	932,100	1,182,400	250,300



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It is even true that the estates of those who do not make wills are sometimes distributed without loss and promptly to those to whom they pass by law.

Usually, however, in such cases, a friend or relative assumes the position of administrator unwillingly, and only from a sense of duty to the deceased or to the family of the deceased. Often the property waits to be distributed until a time when the administrator's personal affairs are not too pressing. Sometimes it is realized at a loss because of the administrator's ignorance of that particular kind of property.

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WINNIPEG

Sheltering the Farm Home Prairie Farmers Tell How They Did It

Many Years' Experience

WHEN we settled here our farm was bare prairie. Our first attempt at tree planting was made in 1890 or 1891 by transplanting many native poplar trees. These lived a few years, then most of them died. In the spring of 1891 we received a great many cuttings and true seeds from the Experimental Farm. Mother planted these in her vegetable garden, also a few Colorado Blue Spruce. One spruce and a dozen Russian poplar and willow cuttings lived, these are now 50 feet high and 16 to 20 inches in diameter.

During the succeeding years of the '90's we planted thousands of native poplars and seedling maples but the dry seasons killed them. In 1900, '01, and '02, we planted maples and cuttings of Russian poplars and willows. These seasons were very wet and most of the trees lived, excepting a large plantation of willows set out in the spring of 1901. These were just out in leaf when, on June 5, a snowstorm struck us. It was followed by a heavy frost and all the willows were killed. In those years we gave away thousands of cuttings of Russian poplars and Russian willows to settlers from far and near who were making their first start with what are now handsome shelter belts.

In the spring of 1903 we applied to the Dominion Forestry Branch for trees for our main shelter belt. That summer a block of about one acre was thoroughly summerfallowed.

We received the trees in the spring of 1904 and planted them during the latter part of May. The ground was marked off in four-foot squares with a one-horse marker, the trees being planted four feet apart each way. A furrow was opened with a walking plow. The planter placed the trees in a pail containing a mixture of mud and water; as soon as the tree was placed in the furrow the moist earth was kicked in from each side and firmly tramped around the roots. The trees were planted about six inches deeper than they had been in the nursery. We received cottonwood, acute-leafed willow, American ash, native elm, and Manitoba maple, planting them in alternate rows. For three or four years the weeds were kept down with the scuffle, or until the trees shaded the ground and further cultivation was unnecessary. In 1905 we received more cottonwood and planted them inside the original shelter belt.

A Splendid Shelter Belt

Today our cottonwoods are from 25 to 40 feet high and the maples average 25 feet. The native ash grows slowly unless surrounded by quicker-growing trees. The American elm is a graceful tree but the rabbits have always eaten ours back during the winter. The maple does well on heavy soil or moist ground but is not suitable for dry or sandy land if planted alone as it becomes scrubby. We find the cottonwood an excellent tree on account of its rapid growth and adaptability to any soil. The willows, native and Russian, succeed best in moist soil. They are rapid growers and their wood is the best for fuel or fence posts. The Russian poplar is the tree par excellence. It retains its leaves when the other trees are bare in the fall. It is a rapid grower, stands

adverse conditions, such as drought, wind, etc., well, is long lived and so far has been immune from insect attacks. We have had no success with evergreens. Our seasons are too dry.

What are the material advantages of a shelter belt? Shelter in winter; shade in summer. An acre of shelter belt will furnish summer fuel for a farm home. It is possible to have flowers, a vegetable garden and a small fruit plantation with a shelter belt, but almost impossible without it.

A shelter belt is a great aid in poultry keeping.

An acre of shelter belt is worth \$1,000 to any farm. Before we had trees we had few birds, now we have very many which are not usually seen on the open prairie. Lastly, it is impossible to have a real farm home and everything that the word home stands for without trees.

In 1907 we planted 1,000 cottonwood seedlings as a shelter belt around our garden. They are now 25 feet high. In this garden potatoes are uninjured by late spring and early fall frosts when they are damaged immediately outside.

In our experience we have found manuring ground as a preparation for trees unnecessary. Also it is a mistake to mulch trees with strawy manure as it furnishes a breeding place for insect pests.—G. McL., Man.

A Small Plantation

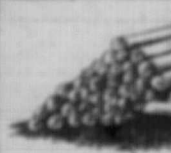
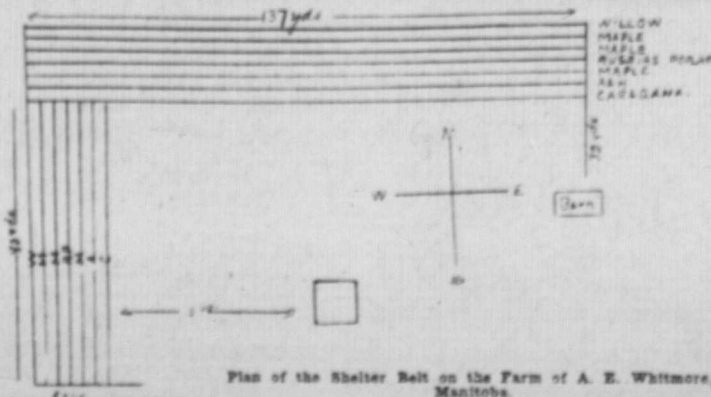
We planned for our shelter belt a year before we set out the trees, and summerfallowed a strip of land for that purpose to the north and west of our buildings. This strip was 26 feet wide, to allow for seven rows planted four feet apart each way.

All our shelter trees were obtained from the Indian Head Forestry Farm. To avail oneself of this opportunity of getting trees, application must be made one year in advance; the land prepared that year will be supervised by a representative from the farm before the trees are forwarded. Instructions for planting are furnished with them, following which one will be almost assured of success.

Beginning with the inner row our trees are planted in the following order: Caragana, ash, maple, Russian poplar, two rows maple and willow on the outside. We plowed the land, planting the trees in every fourth furrow. Planting with a shovel would be preferable as the plowing leaves the ground loose, consequently it will not hold the moisture, and if the land is heavy the soil is left lumpy and is hard to work down.

The maple, ash, and caragana were seedlings; these we planted a little deeper than they had previously been in the ground. The willow and Russian poplar were cuttings about a foot in length, they were planted in the ground on a slant with little more than an inch showing above the soil.

Trees should be planted as soon as possible after arriving. They should be kept in a pail of water from the time they are unpacked till they are planted. The roots of the seedlings, and the cuttings should be packed firmly in the soil; in this fact lies one of the secrets of successful tree planting. The packing conserves the moisture for the growth of the plant. For an inch or two on top, the ground should be left



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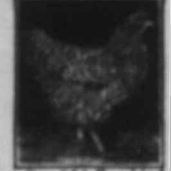
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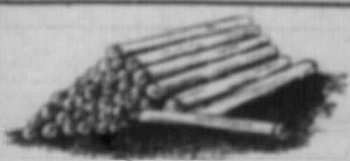
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loose and soft to prevent evaporation. Even during drought, trees will survive if this method is carried out. The soil on our plantation runs from a heavy clay to a light sand, the trees are growing successfully on all parts of it, better if anything, on the sandy soil. One of the tallest trees, a Russian poplar, reached the growth of 46 inches during the first season. This represented a growth of four months. Our belt was planted during the last week in May, there being altogether 1,750 trees.

After planting we cultivated between the rows with a potato scuffler. To conserve moisture and keep the weeds down, it is best to cultivate several times during the summer, weeding around the trees with a hoe. It is better to get seedlings of the caraganas than the second year's growth as the former are more apt to live.—E. A. Whitmore, Man.

Potato and Tree Planting

Potato and tree planting time is here and perhaps a few words to the intending planters might not be amiss. Be potatoes, the average person plants too many eyes, producing too many tubers, therefore they must necessarily be small. The better way to cut potatoes in my opinion is to use medium-sized ones commencing at the heel. Cut off each eye separately till you come to the seed end; split that in two, put two eyes together in furrows about 20 inches apart, and every third furrow a 12-inch plow. If you use a gang plow by placing the cuttings at the land side and the furrow side alternately, they will be about right. I had a ten-acre crop planted this way which gave an excellent yield—the smallest potato no smaller than an egg.

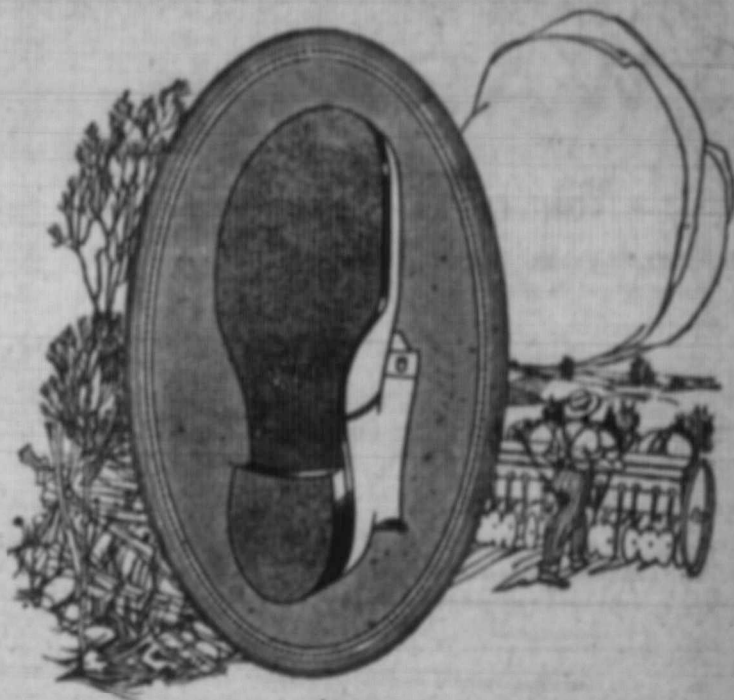
Re trees, the government advises four feet apart each way, planting this way in order to cultivate you have to do it with a single horse which often is neglected. I advise to plant the trees closer together and 16 feet between the rows. Plant nothing in between these rows. Keep it cultivated. You can do it with the implements you are using every day on your farm. If planted thus the snow will not lodge in the trees and break them down, then when they come to maturity they make a nice place for a table at picnics. By planting the trees closer together to get room to grow one will lean one way and the next one the other, making a complete archway. Willow, maple, cottonwood and ash are good kinds to plant.—F. McGuire, Alta.

Growing Cauliflower

Cauliflower, although one of the most delicious vegetables, is one of the hardest to grow in many parts of Canada. It damps off easily in the hot bed, is often badly affected by root maggot and frequently does not head well. In raising plants, transplant them from the seed row, pot or flat to a distance of about two inches apart each way as soon as possible after the seed germinates. This permits a freer circulation of air between the plants and makes the danger of damping off much less. Root maggots are bad nearly every year in many places in Canada and often prevent practically all the plants from heading. Eggs are laid on the ground near the plant which soon hatch into maggots which eat into the roots and thus cut off the supply of sap. To prevent injury from these, a tar felt disc should be placed around each plant close to the ground at the time of planting. It will be too late otherwise. If the first planting of cauliflower is a failure, a second planting should be made, as cauliflowers are much easier to grow in late than in earlier summer as the maggots are not so troublesome at that time and there is usually an abundant supply of moisture. If the soil in which cauliflowers are growing is dry, they will not head well as they need lots of moisture and must be kept growing without a check from start to finish.—Experimental Farms Note.

Cutworms will soon be active. Get them before they get the garden. A poisoned bran mash, scattered through the plants, has a quieting effect on them.

Small onion sets are just as good as large ones for growing bunch onions, and there are more to the quart.



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and having pigs keep you. Try my celebrated easy feeding, money-making. Duroc-Jerseys. Growth, large and very prolific, seven weeks old, \$12.00 each. Registered in purchaser's name. Frank E. Farough, Gladstone, Man. 22-4

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winning and imported stock, also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napanee, Man. 7-11

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Our Ottawa Letter
Titles again condemned---Thompson given Yukon seat---Soldier vote aired in Parliament
(Special Correspondence of The Grain Growers' Guide)

OTTAWA, May 23. — Parliament managed to stagger to the goal of prorogation on the eve of Victoria Day as planned. It was a hard drive to a finish, but after a strenuous four days the last bit of necessary business was transacted, this evening, members were summoned to the Senate chamber to hear the speech from the Throne and the assent given to legislation passed, after which the majority left for their homes.
The House was not at its best during the last week of the session and at times the discussion and proceedings sank almost to the level of the days of party government. The three outstanding features of the week were the close of the debate on W. F. Nickle's motion in regard to titles; an opposition demand for an inquiry into alleged election irregularities in connection with the taking of the soldiers vote at the last general election; and the final disposition of the question of the representation in the Commons of the Yukon.
The titles debate proved to be sensational in that Sir Robert Borden staked the fate of the Union government on the vote on an amendment moved by him, the net result of which is that the question rests where it was left by the government in the order-in-council passed on March 23 last, which would confine titles to those approved by the Prime-Minister. Undoubtedly, the great majority of government supporters desired to vote for R. L. Richardson's amendment to Mr. Nickle's motion in regard to hereditary titles the effect of which would have been to abolish titles altogether; but when the choice came between carrying the amendment and precipitating a great political crisis, involving a change in government, they decided, with three exceptions, to swallow their convictions and get into line.

Opposition, however, claim that this makes no difference to them, their object being to establish the existence of a conspiracy at the time of the election.
Thompson Gets Yukon
By a curious coincidence, Dr. Alfred Thompson, one of the government supporters elected by the soldiers vote, was able to take his seat in the House for the first time on the day the debate occurred. This, as the result of a long inquiry by the committee on privileges and elections. Mr. Congdon, Dr. Thompson's opponent, claimed that the soldiers vote had been illegally cast because nomination day in the Yukon occurred subsequent to the general election, it being a deferred contest. Opposition members with the support of two Unionists, Douglas, of Strathcona, and Reid, of MacKenzie, succeeded in passing a motion in committee to have the matter referred to a legal tribunal. The majority of the Commons were not satisfied with this and sent the report back to the committee which decided that the general returning officer should be instructed to count the soldiers' vote. This provoked another debate in the Commons and three divisions, the result being that Dr. Thompson was given the seat.
This was another occasion on which a number of members sitting to the right of the speaker stuck to the government rather unwillingly, as many thought that it was a matter which should be decided by the courts rather than the House. Hon. W. S. Fielding, bolted on all the divisions as did J. A. Campbell, of Nelson, Man. On the final division, Mr. Mackie, Conservative Unionist, of East Edmonton, also lined up with the opposition.
Liberals in Hole
An unexpected, and for many members unlooked, division was precipitated today when the act to amend the War Times Election Act was under discussion. The amendment in cases of by-elections reduces the time between nomination day and polling from one month to a week. When the bill was called Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved that the bill be repealed. The motion was an awkward one for many Liberal Unionists who during the session have expressed their disapproval of the act. As the attendance of government members was comparatively small they again had to choose between sticking to the government or witnessing its possible defeat. With the exception of Mr. Fielding, they all stuck, with the result that the motion was defeated on a vote of 74 to 53—a government majority of 21—the smallest of the session. Sir Wilfrid appeared to enjoy the discomfiture of his old-time followers.

Irregular Soldier Vote
A motion by A. B. Copp, demanding a judicial inquiry into the manner of the taking of the soldiers' vote was backed by two specific charges alleging almost every conceivable kind of wrong doing in connection with the exercise by the fighting men of their franchise. Space limitations makes it impossible to particularize, but the charges covered all the allegations which have been the subject of discussion and gossip since December last. They were backed by a large number of affidavits of soldiers, mostly made by men who had acted as Liberal scrutineers in various military camps. One of the most serious charges was that the questions soldiers were asked to answer, as to residence, etc., were filled in by officers in many cases and that compulsion was exercised to make them vote the union ticket.
Mr. Copp's motion after a long debate was rejected by a majority of 31 on a straight party division. The government, in refusing an inquiry, said that while some irregularities may have occurred there was nothing to justify a wholesale conspiracy to steal the soldiers' vote as alleged by Mr. Copp and other Liberal speakers.
Hon. C. J. Doherty, however, promised a judicial investigation into specific allegations of Jos. Archambault, of Chambly-Vercheres, who stated that 17 officers and 700 men of an engineering corps in training at St. John, Que., and coming from all parts of Canada, had placed their votes in his constituency. These voters had stated their inability to name their own place of residence. Mr. Archambault placed the names of the 17 officers and the places from which they came on the records and the Minister of Justice promised an inquiry into charge so specific. It will be recalled that when the soldiers' votes were counted 30,000 misplaced votes were ruled out. They included those complained of by Mr. Archambault. The

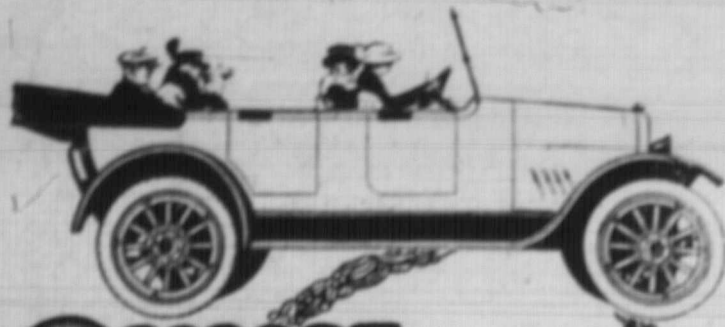
Debate on Titles
The titles debate which almost precipitated a governmental parliamentary crisis, was resumed on Tuesday, by Sir Robert Borden, who pointed out that R. L. Richardson had, when the matter was before discussed, moved an amendment to Mr. Nickle's motion, in regard to hereditary titles, striking out the word "hereditary." He said he was still of the opinion that Mr. Richardson's amendment goes too far. It would prevent recognition by the Crown of the service of men serving in the military forces of Canada, and if adopted it would create what seems an invidious distinction between men who are serving in the Canadian Army corps beyond the seas and the men who are serving from other Dominions. He did not think it advisable that military distinctions should be continued and other distinctions discontinued. If we adopted the proposal of recognizing only service of a military or naval

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Is The Guide Worth the Price?

Its Readers Agree that it is---What Some of Them Say About It.

First Prize Article

WITHOUT a word against any of the nine valuable farm papers I read, *The Grain Growers' Guide* easily leads my list. The Guide is the official organ of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers' of Alberta, and has for its motto, "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None," the watchwords attached being Organization, Education and Co-operation. It has grown steadily in size and reputation, the last issue showing a circulation of over 28,000.

As a rule our farm journals deal only with questions of production, improvement of buildings and stock, betterment of implements and machinery, increased soil fertility and such like. Their aim is to aid the farmer in becoming an expert agriculturist. The Guide does this as well as any other but it goes further and deals also with the social, economic and financial problems that are of such vital importance not only to the farming community but also to the public generally.

The various departments of the Guide are conducted by experts who are wielding a weighty influence for good upon a growing circle of readers. The editorial leaders are among the most powerful factors in developing and moulding a virile public opinion in Canada today. Its organization and co-operation much has been accomplished and progressive action is the order of the day. In education, no phase of effort is neglected. The religious, the moral, the intellectual, the physical, the esthetic, the vocational, and the political, are each amply provided for, and success in due time is assured. The Mail Bag is a splendid medium for bringing out the gems of thought or experience that come from the rank and file of our sturdy farmers. The Country Homemaker's and Farm Women's Club members have a fine scope for exchange of ideas on those topics that play such a prominent part in bettering conditions in the home and on the farm. The Market-place and The Farmers' Market provide space for those wishing to buy, sell or exchange, or who wish to get the cream of a wide range of important markets. The Book Department furnishes a fine opportunity for securing suitable books for additions to the home or public libraries. The publication of the contributions through The Guide to the various Patriotic Funds, keeps us in touch with the vital problem of the day and shows that The Guide is as alert in winning the war against the Hun on the European field as it is in winning victory for the farmer on the home field. For variety, the humorous and the serial are included and probably they are intended to supply the mineral for an otherwise well-balanced ration of adult mental food. The boys and girls will gather much of value to them from the foregoing but they will turn with special interest to the Young Canada Club page and enjoy many a hearty laugh. And all these varied and valuable features for \$1.50. Is The Guide worth it? The pictorial front page alone is worth more.

A Suggestion for Improvement

One suggestion is made by way of strengthening The Guide. British Columbia should have a section in it as well as her three sister provinces. Figuratively speaking The Guide's foundation would be safer on a four-square than on a tripod.

While attending the U.F.B.C. convention in Victoria last winter, I showed a number of friends the sample of "Red Bobs" wheat received from The Guide.

They were so taken with the first they had seen of this variety that a spoonful went to each of half a dozen seed plot men, two of whom were from the prairie. Before knowing its name, a prominent Vancouver grain man offered nearly twice the regular price per ton for it.

Personally, a financial saving was effected through several advertisements but space will not permit giving details. My good wife said she and her neighbour used a pattern to fine advantage in their dressmaking and saved dollars by it. They are now on the lookout for the Grain Growers' Guide's good goods and wish The Guide every success.—Jno. R. Brown, B.C.

Champion of the Farmers Second Prize Article

Is The Guide worth a \$1.50? Pertinent!—in face of the fact that it sports a subscription list of over 28,000. Is it worth the price charged may mean more than mere dollars and cents; it may mean a whole catalogue of values—cash, sentiment, knowledge, righteous adherence to the principles of equity, of democracy, of popular government—sovereignty of the masses; to the downfall of autocracy, exploitation, extortion, villainous monopolies, franchises, oppressions and so forth. It may mean that it is an epitome of the news of the workings of the forces arranged against these evils; it may mean what it is worth as a weekly bulletin of the whole pulsating, throbbing, surging to and fro of the evolution of the uplift of the western producers. If these considerations are to be included in its value, \$1.50 appears rather small. We will analyze its cash value to subscribers—not all of course—but to large numbers. We use The Guide ads. sometimes. In 1917, we bought a potato hillier; from five acres billed we did not get a half peck of sun-burned or weathered tubers; increased the sale value of crop ten per cent, which would pay for The Guide all the rest of our natural life; bought a two-horse two-rowed check corn planter, also, a two-row three-horse corn and potato scuffer—just figure out what that was worth these times. Yes, we could have gotten them from some other source, but we patronized The Guide—that was all! We invested in a setting each of M. B. Turkey and B. P. R. eggs with good results; sold a few of the cockerels and young gobblers, have our Rock breeders headed by four cockerels and our M. B.'s by a first-class gobbler. Other values, cash as well, came to us by being a subscriber to The Guide. So much for cash income.

The Guide is of much intrinsic value to me in other ways. I am considered a diversified farmer, therefore, it is necessary for me to take a goodly number of farm journals from all over America. As an interested member of the world's economy, I must take several newspapers, and so on all round. I have spent much time and money in helping to develop all sorts of reforms; temperance, womanhood suffrage; direct legislation, farmers' associations, co-operative elevator system, Grain Growers' co-operative methods of marketing grain and farm products, the present system of educating the sons and daughters of the farmers. I want to know all about the big fight going on and that must continue to go on against the fierce attacks of autocratic systems of commercialism and the demoralizing and shameless methods of making riches. Yes, I want to know how the squadrons, regiments and divisions are being sustained, what the squads are doing down in yon school room, up north

in the little log cabin on the plains and gatherings all over. Help in the conflict wrong, raging through up-to-date, I, or I have The Guide. Its weekly bulletin. W up-to-date, through present. It is to democrat, the equ journal is to the producer; what the dairymen calamity to have Guide. We are of majority—a big one give up the reading; \$1.50. I won't any dwells in heads rep of other men," as wise and up-to-date er's evolution we thoughts of our fo ers; we must comm stand by each other best medium for th in the west. It is relegating to obli ideas that "farmer they will not, a to hang together," reader and find out ing together, how how they are tram travelling underfo ing to their proper make-up, how they evils and becomin We will not prete Guide is worth.—J

Reads The G

Is The Guide wo this question th and that is "Yes will emphatically There are in The (and instructive s which is of untol mer, and it is an e to pick out which the greatest val. To begin with, in a condensed fo of the day, and if he has got his mon The cartoons; th Wheeler, which ar mer carefully stu of conventions, sh Growers are doing community; the r tishments; the ; which appeal so m eration; the bette discussions on all to the farmer; a least, the unfaul Guide's staff, to s has the well-bein one sole object, m it should be in e there, without do way these week 1 year. I have no that any one of enumerated is wel itself.

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One of the larg few months ago, person who wrot response to the Which part of o reading best, and to this question ions being very of the prize sum tion in these bri ing every part of my mind, applie particular.—Char

in the little log cabin, in the sod shanty on the plains and in the hundreds of gatherings all over this great west, to help in the conflict between right and wrong, raging throughout Canada. To be up-to-date, I, or any body else, must have The Guide. It is the progressive weekly bulletin. We cannot get news, up-to-date, through any other source at present. It is to the economist, the democrat, the equable, what a farm journal is to the stockman, the grain producer; what the dairy journal is to the dairyman. It would now be a calamity to have to do without The Guide. We are of the opinion that the majority—a big one too—would hardly give up the reading of The Guide for \$1.50. I won't anyway. "Knowledge dwells in heads replete with the rights of other men," says Cowper. To be wise and up-to-date in the present farmer's evolution we must assimilate the thoughts of our foremost fellow farmers; we must communicate with others; stand by each other. The Guide is the best medium for these purposes extant in the west. It is doing a great deal in relegating to oblivion the "swashy" ideas that "farmers are no good," that "they will not, and cannot be made to hang together." Become a Guide reader and find out how they are hanging together, how powerful they are, how they are trampling ignorance and grovelling underfoot, how they are rising to their proper place in the world's make-up, how they are triumphing over evils and becoming men among men. We will not pretend to say what The Guide is worth.—J.E.P., Sask.

Reads The Guide Through

Is The Guide worth \$1.50 a year? To this question there is but one answer, and that is "Yes," and every reader will emphatically endorse this statement. There are in The Guide so many varied and instructive subjects, any one of which is of untold interest to the farmer, and it is an extremely hard matter to pick out which of these subjects is of the greatest value.

To begin with, the editorials sum up in a condensed form the leading topics of the day, and if a person read no more he has got his money's worth right there. The cartoons; the articles by Seager Wheeler, which are well worth any farmer carefully studying; the full reports of conventions, showing what the Grain Growers are doing to help the farming community; the reliability of its advertisements; the young folks' pages, which appeal so much to the rising generation; the better roads' articles; the discussions on all questions of interest to the farmer; and by no means the least, the unfailing energy of The Guide's staff, to make it a paper which has the well-being of the farmer as its one sole object, make it that a copy of it should be in every home; and once there, without doubt, it would find its way there week by week and year by year. I have no hesitation in saying that any one of the subjects I have enumerated is well worth \$1.50 a year in itself.

No reader can but admit he gains in some way from reading The Guide, not only from an educational point of view, but also from a pecuniary standpoint too. Were this not so, the number of testimonials from those who have advertised seed, stock, etc., and have found ready buyers, the latter at the same time benefitting through finding their purchases were to their advantage, would not be so numerous. Yes, The Guide is well worth \$1.50, and I honestly believe it will be a hard task to find the man who says it is not. If any such man lives, I don't think he belongs to those engaged in agriculture.

One of the largest Canadian papers, a few months ago, offered a prize to the person who wrote the best article in response to the following question: Which part of our paper do you enjoy reading best, and why? Many answers to this question were published, opinions being very varied; but the winner of the prize summed up the whole situation in these brief words, "I like reading every part of your paper." This, to my mind, applies to The Guide in every particular.—Charles H. Severs, Sask.

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The "Traction" or "Special" owner drives on the wet asphalt without fear.

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This is a Food Beer, more delicious, nourishing and better than any malt beverage you can buy in bottles. Drink all you want of it. Easy to make. The drink that "cheers but does not inebriate." Rich, creamy foam, natural color, snap and sparkle. Your friends will confirm your opinion—"The best I ever tasted."

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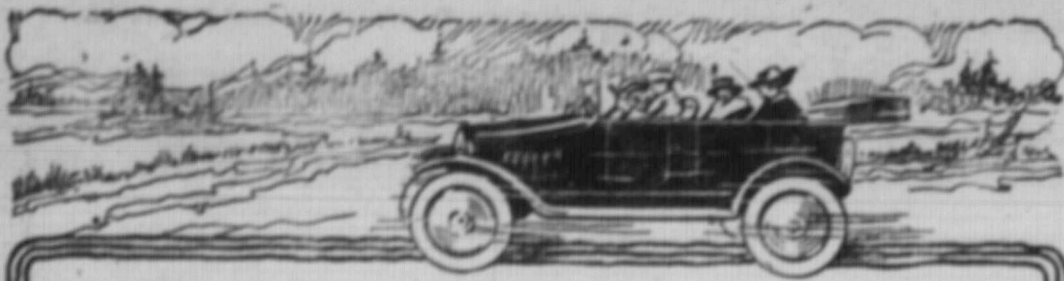


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For seven years Champion "X" has been and is now the spark plug equipment on more than one and a half million Ford cars. This is the best proof of the service given by



Champion Dependable Spark Plugs

Champion dependability is built into every plug and is primarily due to the asbestos-lined, copper gasket on each shoulder of the carefully tested porcelain. These patented gaskets cushion the porcelain against cylinder explosions and prevent cracking under extreme temperature changes. When you replace the spark plugs in your Ford get the plug that knowledge and experience have selected as giving a completely satisfactory service. "CHAMPION" on the porcelain means a dependable spark plug for every make of motor and is backed by the guarantee of "Absolute satisfaction to the user, or free repair or replacement will be made." At auto supply dealers and garages everywhere.

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The Retail Trade supplied direct from our Winnipeg and Vancouver Warehouses, insuring prompt service and prime condition.

THE DEEPER MEANING

BISSELL FARM IMPLEMENTS

The name "Bissell" stands for quality of recognized Merit and Superiority. Business in its highest aspect is "ESSENTIALLY SERVICE". Just as "Greatness is in proportion to service" in an individual, so the Implement which yields the greatest service to farmers is the best article. Look for the name "BISSELL." Disk Harrows bearing this name are "Built for Business," and none others are genuine. Built also in sizes for use with Tractors.

Siles Disk Harrows Land Rollers

T. E. BISSELL CO. LTD., ELORA, ONT.

Screenings

Patient—Oh, doctor, doctor, no tongue can tell how I suffer!
Physician—Ah—h'm! Let me see your tongue, please.

"What if we loses this blinkin' war after all, Bill?"
"Well, all I can say is—them what finds it is quite welcome to keep it."

Mediam—"The spirit of your wife is here now; do you wish to speak to her through me?"
Widower—"Ask her where the dickens she put my summer underwear!"

"Farm products cost more than they used to."
"Yes," replied the farmer. "When a farmer is supposed to know the botanical name of what he's raisin', an' the zoological name of the insect that eats it, and the chemical name of what will kill it, somebody's got to pay."

Little Bess and her father were several blocks from home.
"Do you think we'd better take a car or walk?" he asked her.
"I'd rather walk if 'oo will carry me," replied little Bess.

"So," said the visitor, "you intend to become a physician when you grow up."
"Yes, sir," said the youth.
"And why have you decided upon the medical profession?"
"Well, a doctor seems to be the only man that keeps on getting paid whether his work is satisfactory or not."

"Pa, will you give me a good licking right now!"
"Why this, Lemuel!"
"I'm going to sneak off and go swimming, and I don't want to be bothered with a future."

An old fellow on his death-bed, in making his will, murmured to his lawyer, "And to each of my employees who have been with me 20 years or more I bequeath \$500."
"Holy smoke! What generosity!" the lawyer exclaimed.
"No, not at all," said the sick man. "You see, none of them have been with me over a year; but it will look good in the papers, won't it?"



A Peabody girl, writing to her Canadian sweetheart in France, inquired in her last letter: "What kind of a man is the censor who reads all my letters and your letters to me and signs his name 'Opened by the censor?'" The censor added a foot-note in her sweetheart's last letter, describing himself, and now the girl doesn't know whether she is in love with the censor or her old sweetheart.

A little judiciously invigilant little judiciously invigilant organization of our good live quartette and a few solos by the old method. And their organized group difference between in such a campaign could do the trick operation. It re workers take the ment and investi tion. The talent possibilities mak worth while. Bu recognize that it half a day and th without some pos The Central office any help in its p plans and in putt

Inquisitor: "And will you tell me—is the chin strap to keep the hat on?"
"No'm; it's to rest th' jaw after answerin' fool questions."
"And then when you are up pretty high—three or four miles, say—and you look down it's positively sickening," explained the aviator, home from the war on leave. "It is stupendous, awful. A great height is a fearful thing, I can tell you."
"Yes, I can sympathize, with you, poor boy," said a woman listener feelingly. "I feel just that way myself when I'm on top of a stepladder."



How Do
So we in Canada spirit of Canada, inherited from t moulded and deve which takes our t is the same in es fected in differen takes our lads a for our liberties. to nurture and preserve and pro spirit of Canada.

Manitoba Grain Growers

Continued from Page 13

Portage la Prairie District

Speakers—R. C. Henders, F. J. Collier, Miss Mary P. McCallum, Ben Richardson, Miss Hutchinson.

First Series: Monday, June 10, 2 p.m., Elm Bank; 8 p.m., Elie; Tuesday, June 11, 2 p.m., Mill Creek; 8 p.m., Salem; Wednesday, June 12, 2 p.m., Westbourne; 8 p.m., Macdonald; Thursday, June 13, 2 p.m., Pine Island; 8 p.m., Poplar Point; Friday, June 14, 2 p.m., Longburn; 8 p.m., High Bluff.

Second Series: Monday, June 24, 2 p.m., Hood Settlement; 8 p.m., Rossendale; Tuesday, June 25, 2 p.m., Arizona; 8 p.m., South End; Wednesday, June 26, 2 p.m., Bagot; 8 p.m., Beaver.

Third Series: Special auto trip series, under the management of B. Richardson, of Beaver. The car will carry a complete program of speech and song and instrumental music, and a first-class treat is in store for those who can attend. Meetings will be held at Pine Creek, Firdale, Edwin, Springbrook and Oakville. The dates and details of these will be advertised locally. Oakville is to have a Women's Section district convention on June 7, 2 p.m., at which Miss McCallum, Mrs. B. Richardson and others will speak.

A picnic is being arranged for by locals adjacent to Rock Lake for June 7.

A Program on Wheels

One of our energetic young rural workers is at work while on the road these days in planning out the details of a two or three weeks' district campaign for the slack period after seeding. His general plan is to secure the co-operation of half-a-dozen others with some variety of talent in organizing a program, including some music, vocal and instrumental, a little humor, a little literary material, and two or three brief, telling addresses on district phases of the Grain Growers' movement, all concentrating upon the necessity of strengthening the local association and fitting it for its most effective work in the community. The hope is that the organized program may be packed into a modern motor car—or two—and carried along from point to point in the district taking two meetings a day and giving the local workers a boost that will mean added strength and extended influence in days to come. The variety program it is hoped will be the means of securing a good attendance and the concise and practical addresses by men familiar with the actual working out of Grain Growers' problems is expected to do the rest.

A little judicious investigation, a little judicious invitation and a little judicious co-operation might secure the organization of such an itinerant program in every district in Manitoba. A good live quartette, with a duet or two, and a few solos thrown in can be got by the old method of simply going after them. And their assistance in a well-organized group might mean all the difference between success and failure in such a campaign. No one branch could do the trick. It demands co-operation. It requires that district workers take the matter under advisement and investigation and consultation. The talent is to be found and the possibilities make the search well worth while. But it will be well to recognize that it cannot be done in half a day and that it will not succeed without some push and determination. The Central office stands ready to give any help in its power in working out plans and in putting them into effect.

How Do They Do It

So we in Canada have to foster the spirit of Canada, that spirit which we inherited from the motherland to be moulded and developed here. The task which takes our teachers to their work is the same in essence, although manifested in different ways, as that which takes our lads across the sea to fight for our liberties. The one is the call to nurture and develop, the other to preserve and protect the life and the spirit of Canada.—R. S. Thornton.



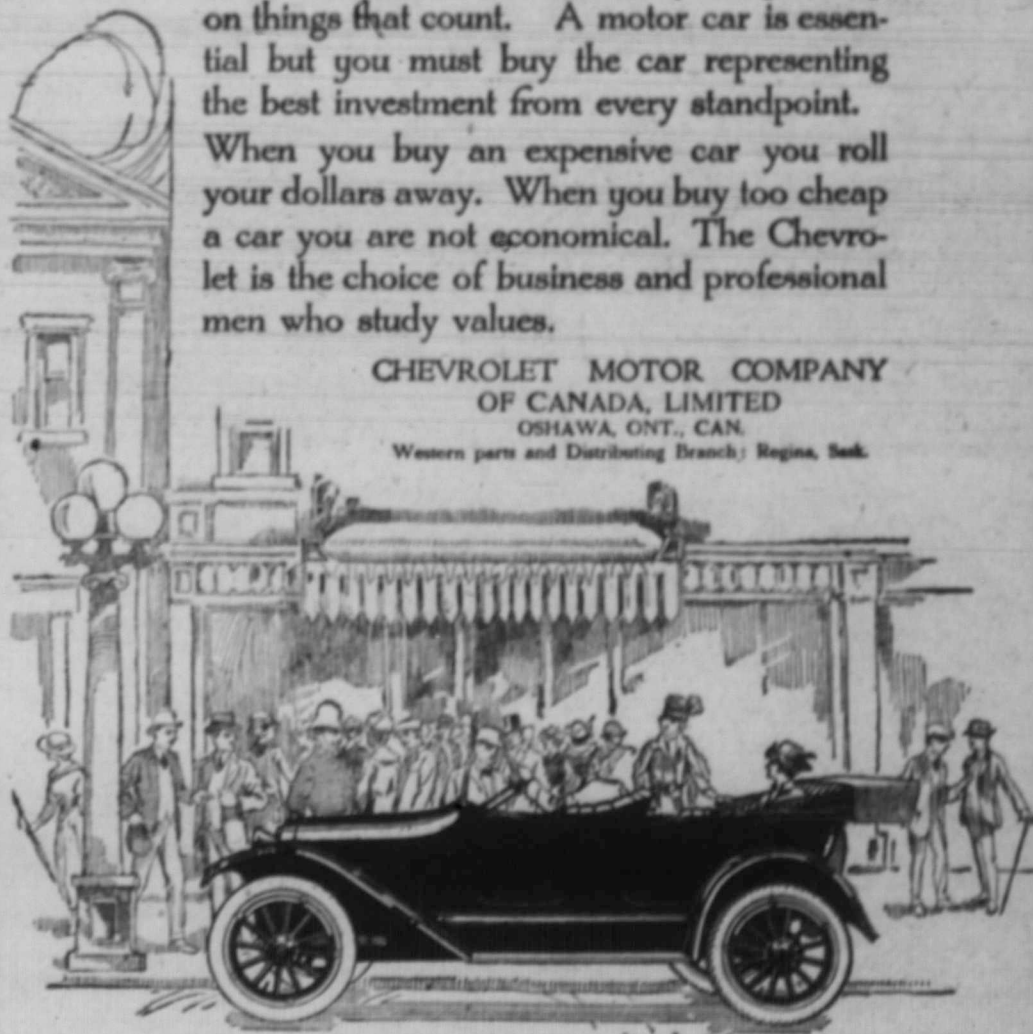
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Paula of the Movies

Continued from Page 10

The editor called over his shoulder to a nondescript boy of seventeen clipping newspapers at a corner table, "Hey, Mack! Come here!" and when Mack came on the double-quick, "Show this gentleman through the studio."

And so it fell out that Sam left the office thinking better of Mr. Oliver than when he had entered, and with not a word spoken about the renowned Paula Hunt.

And now he was in a great hall below stairs, somewhat smaller than the Chicago Coliseum, but fashioned on the same lines, and all thought of his mission was driven from mind. It was indeed a strange spectacle that met the eye here, not unlike a cross section from a mardi gras.

Never had Sam beheld such a heterogeneous mass of people. Every conceivable type seemed to be represented—black-bearded villains, grey-headed bankers, bediamonded wives of millionaires, ragged girls from the tenements, shabby artists, dapper boulevardiers, cowboys, bandits, soldiers, chorus girls, beggars, doctors, lawyers, farmers, chauffeurs, butlers, et al.—And all mingling together in the most utter confusion. It bewildered Sam. He wondered how in the name of heaven they ever got a picture from such a crazy hash.

But presently, beginning to see things in detail, he perceived that pictures were being taken at this very moment. Here was a handsome drawing-room scene, with a smart tea in progress; there was a kitchen with poverty evident, and a frail woman weeping at the bare table because there was nothing to cook; yonder was a prison cell, and a man in stripes filing desperately at the bars, glancing fearfully over his shoulder the while.

It was like a three-ringed circus, and Sam realized that if he was to see any thing at all he must focus his attention on one point. Moving on with his youthful guide, he stopped before a "set" in which there were some eighteen players, men and women. Two cameras were stationed here, one to take the scene in its entirety, the other for close-up views of certain bits of action. A director and his assistant were instructing the players in their parts.

"They're just rehearsing," vouchsafed the boy, Mack. "Wanter move on!"

"Let's stay here," said Sam observing matters with genuine interest. (To be Continued).

Bugs and the Bi. Lab.

Continued from Page 8

Col. Thomas Charles Evans, B.V.Sc., is "over there." And to prove the stuff of which the Bi. Lab. staff is made, I may add that the Colonel was one of the first Canadian veterinarians in '14 to answer the call. He went as a veterinary lieutenant, and won the Military Cross the next year. Today he is Assistant-Director of the Veterinary Service of the Canadian Army Veterinary Corps, doing duty "Somewhere in France." He was "mentioned in despatches" recently, by the way.

As I passed out, into the bright mid-winter weather, with just a hint of Spring in the bloom of it, I noticed the "outside" staff of the laboratory, over by a little building, which is labelled "dangerous" and "keep away"—because the deadly Guinea pigs are there. They (the "outside" staff, not the guinea pigs) were staging a little cross-fire comedy for the edification of my liberally lay mind. Mr. Alf. Abraham threw up a manual arm in a guestare eloquent of defence against an imaginary foe.

"Look out for the Warble Fly, Bob!" he warned.

"Bugs!" retorted Mr. Fee.

The recent sugar restrictions passed by the Canada Food Board will have the effect of saving about 100,000 tons, approximately 25 per cent. of our normal consumption. These restrictions are rendered absolutely necessary by the shipping and rail transportation situation. There is sugar in Cuba, but we cannot get it into Canada. What we can get we must conserve for preserving time.

The

THE only good world is the one that is ing to lose. men are sure is lucrative safe, the integrity may be sincere, but have little info Men are not sur them. They may be shrewdness and w ity, masquerading goodness. When he is clearly and cert the best policy it be a genuine has but it wins little dence or regard. are sure on of goodness which ilyngly accepts def loss, and they are for such a willing the hallmark of ge goodness.

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"Let not thine but be thou in the the day long. Fe end"—literally "not judge by Vo second volume. It is Vol. 3 that the

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But as there visible and imz so there are to late success of g

The Deeper Life

The Willingness to Lose

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

THE only goodness that will win the world is the goodness that is willing to lose. It is the only goodness men are sure of. The honesty that is lucrative, the devotion that is safe, the integrity that risks nothing, may be sincere, but they have little influence. Men are not sure of them. They may only be shrewdness and sagacity, masquerading as goodness. When honesty is clearly and certainly the best policy it may be a genuine honesty, but it wins little confidence or regard. Men are sure only of the goodness which knowingly accepts defeat or loss, and they are right, for such a willingness is the hallmark of genuine goodness.



Dr. BLAND

Goodness, of course, does not always fail. Honesty does not always lose. The right side is not always the defeated side. Generally the reverse is true. On the whole, goodness succeeds. Ultimately, the right side wins. The triumph of evil is never permanent. This is the verdict of universal experience, expressed in a thousand ways by poet and sage and prophet.

"Let not thine heart envy sinners, but be thou in the fear of the Lord all the day long. For surely there is an end"—literally "a sequel." One must not judge by Vol. 1, for there is a second volume. Sometimes indeed it is in Vol. 3 that the whole story is told.

"I have seen the wicked in great power and spreading himself like a green bay tree, yet he passed away. Yes, though I sought him he could not be found." The great, wide-spreading tree was the most conspicuous object in the landscape. It seemed immovable. I had always seen it, said the old Hebrew sage, and thought, as it had filled the wondering age of my childhood, so it would be the last thing noted by the failing vision of age. But I was called away for a little while, and when I returned the landscape was changed. Not a trace of the mighty tree remained. "Yes, though I sought for it, not a vestige could be discovered."

Little more than a year before one of the most corrupt governments any province of Canada has been afflicted with fell with a crash. A thoughtful and unusually well-informed observer of affairs said sombrely: "I do not see how that government can be shaken. It is so entrenched, so rooted that it cannot be dislodged for 20 years." It is old heathen wisdom that is giving a Christian setting in the familiar lines:—
"Though the mills of God grind slowly,
Yet they grind exceeding fine;
Though with patience He stands waiting,
With exactness grinds He all."

The same teaching is found in a familiar proverb which has no flavor of poetry or piety about it, but which bluntly sums up the experience of ordinary men: "Give the devil long enough rope and he will hang himself." No, there is no doubt as to whether right or wrong wins in the long run.

"Ever the right comes uppermost
"Ever in justice done."

Generally, goodness is profitable. Righteousness tends to prosperity as it tends to health. Take 100 clean-living, God-fearing young men of 25 and 100 young men without principle, and no one doubts which group will have most health and wealth and human regard in 20 years. Godliness does not generally handicap. The unscrupulous man sometimes wins wealth and position, but he is the exception. "Trust in the Lord and do good, so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily, thou shalt be fed."

But as there are exceptions to the visible and immediate failure of evil, so there are to the visible and immediate success of goodness.

Integrity today may win a friend; tomorrow it may make a life-long enemy. You may be promoted for your conscientiousness; you may be dismissed. One man's goodness brings him the love of a nation; another's brings him to the cross.

John Wesley died at 88, the most beloved and revered man in England. St. Paul died under the executioner's sword; Jesus died at a little more than 30 on the cross. The spirit of compassion and service exalted Florence Nightingale to the highest place among the English women of her generation. The same divine spirit brought Edith Cavell in front of the German rifle. Principle has built many a fortune. It cost Frederick Charrington one of £1,000,000. "The way of

the transgressor is hard." Not so often is the way of the prophet, the reformer and the saint. "Length of days is in her right hand," said the old sage concerning wisdom, "and in her left hand riches and honor," but countless martyrs to truth and wisdom have not found it so.

And so the only kind of goodness that is worth much in this uncertain world is the goodness that does not ask for certainty, which does not calculate or scheme, or make provision, but goes straight to the mark like Jim Hulse, the engineer of the "Prairie Belle" who held the burning steamer to the bank at the cost of his own life. "He seen his duty, a deadsure thing—And went for it thar and then."

And as it is only the goodness that is ready to fail which can be thoroughly trusted, so it is the only kind of goodness that can save the world. The integrity that succeeds will never save the world. It will not silence the old sneer, doth Job serve God for nought? Any number of somewhat slippery people will tell you they are willing, nay, wishful, to be honest and true and straightforward, if these things are clearly shown to be profitable.

"Pay me well and I'll be honest," said a friend of mine to a board of directors who were thinking of engaging him for a highly responsible position, and I don't think he said it wholly in jest. There is such a thing as an incorruptible and paying honesty, but it is not inspiring. It is the "incorruptible and losing honesty" (to borrow Charles Lamb's fine tribute to his father), the integrity that fails; the veracity that wins unpopularity, the conscientiousness that trips a man up—these are what strike men with awe and silence the sneer and reinvigorate the drooping faith in God and man.

It is well that a good man should succeed because of his goodness, but if his goodness be the cause of his failure then his failure may be worth far more to the world than his success. So "never say fail" when pluck and ingenuity, perseverance and hard work can win, but say fail the moment you have to pay the devil's price for success. No man is prepared to live who is not prepared at any moment to die. No man is fit for success who is not ready to accept failure. Something we must all have, if we would live worthily, of the soldier spirit that will fight hard but throw away life lightly and cheerfully any moment in the path of duty.

The one with a good healthy sense, and a continually expanding sense of humor, has an agency in his equipment that will help him over many otherwise hard places in life, and an agency also that will prevent what might be many more hard conditions ever taking form.



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—the price of the Barn or
the cost of the Paint?

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Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

Young Folks in War Time

A FEW days ago a painstaking and conscientious little clubwoman was writing to us, and among other things she said that their club would like to provide some sort of recreation for the young people, but they hesitated to do so in war time. This set us to wondering. Should we deprive our young people of the youth that is rightfully theirs? The war is a war of this generation's undertaking, even though we say it is for the safeguarding of the generations yet to come. Should we not endeavor to avoid its spoiling and making sorrowful the lives of our boys and girls at a time when they are so easily influenced, and at a time when those influences make the most permanent impression. If our children are allowed to become men and women under the shadow of war we have reason to fear for the character of our national life for two generations to come. There is no avoiding this because coming men and women in a time of war. But the thought to keep in mind is that we must minimize the effect of war on them as much as possible.

If the children are told that they must not ask for a tennis court because the money should go to some patriotic fund, then does the shadow of war hound them and rob them of the youth that should be theirs. If they are told that in war time they may not spend money for books, music, games or in a word those things that make happy modern youth, then we are placing on our children's shoulders a burden of war that should not be theirs to bear.

While we cannot advocate the unrestricted indulgence in pleasure for our young people we can make some endeavor to save for them the youth that is theirs. It is a very necessary sphere of club work to provide happiness for our young people, and the fact that there is a war on should not make us turn to one kind of work to the exclusion of all others. Boys and girls must be boys and girls in war time and not else when they are men and women national life will suffer. If your club would like to help the boys and girls at all costs do so. In giving them a little more real and wholesome happiness who can say we are not rendering true national service.

Those Understanding City Folks

Those who followed the daily press during the recent strike in Winnipeg will have seen one day a sentence that reads like this, "If the cartage firms want our services we can bring in girls from the country who are accustomed to managing horses in a short time." This was a statement made to the press by Commanding Officer Margaret Cameron of the Women's Volunteer Reserve Corps. Your editor spent several days last week in the country on a real average ordinary Manitoba farm. The mad whirl of work and overwork on that farm made her dizzy to behold. At half past four came the first call to the day's work. There wasn't a moment's pause until nine-thirty at night when the family went to sleep because its members were too tired to do another thing. She speculated as to how long it would take for the women of the West to wear themselves out and be no more at the rate they are now working. Farm women have jumped into greater production in real earnest. Their poultry flocks are being doubled and trebled and so are their gardens.

When she came back to the city she read the above news item. Then she was in somewhat the position of not knowing whether she had really been to the country or whether she had had a very bad dream. Why will one half of our people insist on telling the other half what they must do when they know nothing whatever about that other half. We would like those city people to see actual life on our farms in this summer 1918 when they are undermanned, underworked, and where the stress of greater production is so serious that the fall is a dizzy, hazy, unthinkable maze of "worse to come."

Hands that's Windin' Bandages

Alfred J. Saunders, author of "Poems in Honour," recently visited the Red Cross Auxiliary at their offices in Chicago, where about 500 of the young ladies of the office force meet twice a week to make bandages, knit sweaters and socks and in other ways do Red Cross work. The next day Mr. Saunders sent to Mrs. Thomas E. Wilson, chairman of the auxiliary, the following poetical tribute, entitled, "The Hands that's Windin' Bandages."

The crisis is that you're spendin'
Makin' blouses for our boys,
In your thoughts, in yours that's comin'
Will come back to you as joys;
And the glory that you're gainin'
Will be yours for evermore,
For the hands that's windin' bandages
Is a helpin' with the war!

And our boys what's gainin' over
Won't feel bad when they get shot,
For there's lots o' nice white bandages
As a nice hospital out,
Where they'll dream about the girls
Who are windin' more an' more—
Is a helpin' with the war!

You are givin' every moment
That you can—it don't seem much,
But your bit you sure are doin'
For to help to whip them Dutch.
While we hope they won't be needin'
What's already in your store
We will always know your windin'
Is the thing that won the war!

Mental Hygiene Bureau

There was organized at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, on April 26, an important association to be known as the Canadian National Committee of Mental Hygiene, the membership of which is to be less than 100. Among the

lead or grid is the very expert reason that England not only must have flour for her humanity but the wheat off, for her cattle; that there is no way in which these two products can be trans- ported with so little consumption of space as in an unutilized condition, that to ship separately would mean the employment of more shipping than it is at the present moment possible for the Allies to command.

Fuel Shortage

One of our valued correspondents writes us regarding the substitution of coal oil or gasoline stoves for coal or wood stoves during the summer. This is a very timely suggestion for those who know the coal situation are urging that every means be taken not only to conserve coal but to increase its production in Canada. Some days ago this question received lengthy discussion in the federal house, and the tenor of it was that unless drastic measures were taken regarding it the country would be faced with an absolute shortage next winter.

There are other advantages as well to be gained by having a coal-oil or gasoline stove in the home for the summer months, and these our correspondent mentions. She says, "Just a few lines re conservation of wood and coal throughout the summer months. I have been thinking over the question considerably and I believe if everyone who could possibly procure an oil stove, either coal-oil or gasoline, would do so and use it as much as possible through the hot weather, that in this way a great deal of wood and coal would be saved. How often after having a fire in perhaps only boil the kettle a wood fire still burns. This is surely waste. An oil or gasoline range with an oven of course, could be used for practically everything through the most of the week. Getting meals, heating wash-water, ironing and sundry small tasks can as well be achieved by using an oil stove. A fire in the big stove once a week would do to bake the bread, and while using the oven, cook meat, iron, and in other ways utilize the heat from the top of the stove. I am talking from the point of view of the farm woman, and when speaking of bread and meat, etc., I mean large quantities. Save all the wood and fuel for winter use."

Soak 1 1/2 cups in 1 cup milk. Rub-1 tablespoon cups flour, 1/4 lb baking-powder. mix oats and milk as for biscuits, fifteen to twenty.

Woman's Century

The June issue of the Woman's Century, the organ of the National Council of Women, is to be the biggest and best ever published. Special articles of every sort and description are to fill its pages. These will deal with Canadian women at work and with Canadian topics in general. Mrs. Anna McIntyre is touring the West in the interests of the special number. She will visit Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria. Women who wish to keep in touch with the work of organized women in every part of Canada should not fail to write for a copy of the special June number.

Women-Street Car Conductors

It is expected that women motormen and conductors will make their appearance on the street cars of Toronto inside two months. As has been the case for male employees, women will be put through a course of training and then will take their places on the cars. They are to be paid the same wage as men. Already Toronto has many applications for the work. The training to be provided for women is to be exactly the same as for men. There is a training school in which both motormen and conductors are given preliminary instruction. It is understood that preliminary training is of a mechanical character, construction of the motor and the operation of the car being generally explained. After the preliminary training the new employee is placed on one of the routes with a motormen or a conductor and carries on duties under supervision or direction of an experienced employee. Toronto is the first city in the Dominion of Canada to use women on the street cars.



The Busy Housewife

resorted to for conveying it to its final goal. Were grain milled in Canada the flour would have to be sacked in cotton; cotton is not a cheap material; more labor would be required in the handling, not only on this side but on the other side of the ocean. However, one is assured (please remember this when next the cost of sacking and handling is quoted as a costly feature on the delivery of flour to Canadian consumers) that there would be really very little difference in the ultimate cost to England even if the latter method were adopted.

.. Apart, however, from any reasons known or suspected, or from arguments

Old Country Beer

Dr. Clarence MacKinnon, formerly of Winnipeg who has spent 20 months in Flanders engaged in Y.M.C.A. work, gave an address in Winnipeg a couple of weeks ago. He told particularly of changed conditions in the United Kingdom. Among other things he said that no spirituous liquor had been manu-

prominent western Canadian women elected to the committee are: Judge Emily F. Murphy and Mrs. Nellie Le McCling, both of Edmonton, Alta. Hon. Dr. R. S. Thornton, minister of education for Manitoba, is also to be a member.

Conservation

A FEW weeks for the three conservation flour, and I readers for of excellent recipes. The job and the expert and the expert holding agreed with had we were large There are a large responsive recipes some of those lab one point on wh petitions fall short uniforms; for in call for little or no of wheat flour an large one could so a prior; in most or oatmeal. As situated. As observes: "Conse effort and one h to meet conservat hope you may i helpful and that any you have tr satisfaction.

Oatmeal Scones

The reduction wheat is such a and may be log ways that it is best. However, I believe I save

any great saving recipe—it should I further cons milk puddings a four—tinted with delicious milk p colossal sacrifice. For instance, w delightful and shape made with all which can l all recognition coffee flavoring there remain rice puddings— and when one requ rice and sago boiled custard and others—all with a minimum to two and a hal to manage the coffee flouring there remain rice puddings— and when one requ rice and sago boiled custard and others—all with a minimum to two and a hal to manage the coffee flouring there remain

Neither mea be satisfactori recipe, for th not—or should every day. The following penative cake families.

Conservation Competition

A FEW weeks ago we offered prizes for the three best recipes for the conservation of sugar, beef and flour, and I want to thank our readers for the very large number of excellent recipes submitted in this competition. The judging was indeed a task, and the expert cook who assisted in the judging agreed with me that it was too bad we were limited to three prizes. There are a large number of helpful and suggestive recipes and we hope to publish some of these later on. There was just one point on which many of the competitors fell short, the conserving was not uniform; for instance, one recipe might call for little or no sugar, but the amount of wheat flour and fat called for was so large one could not conscientiously award a prize; in most of these cases part rye or oatmeal flour might have been substituted. As the first prize winner observes: "Conservation must be a daily effort and one has to modify each recipe to meet conservation requirements." We hope you may find these prize recipes helpful and that you will share with us any you have tried and tested to your satisfaction.

First Prize

The reduction in the consumption of wheat is such a large subject to treat on and may be brought about in so many ways that it is difficult to mention the best. However, the following is one that I believe I save most flour by:—

Oatmeal Scones (to take the place of bread or biscuits)

Soak 1½ cups oatmeal or rolled oats in 1 cup milk. Leave a few minutes. Rub-1 tablespoon shortening into 1½ cups flour, ¼ teaspoon salt, 3 teaspoons baking-powder, sifted together. Then mix oats and milk with above, roll out as for biscuits, and bake in a hot oven fifteen to twenty minutes.

At the same time it is difficult to effect any great saving in wheat from one recipe—it should be a daily effort.

I further conserve flour by making milk puddings at least three—sometimes four—times a week. There are so many delicious-milk puddings that it is not a colossal sacrifice to save flour that way. For instance, who does not know the delightful and nourishing blancmange shape made with cornstarch and milk, and which can be changed out of almost all recognition by adding chocolate or coffee flavoring? For fairly cool weather there remain the old-fashioned baked rice pudding—tapioca, macaroni (sweet pudding)—and baked custard, and later, when one requires cold desserts, there are rice and sago moulds, milk jelly, cold boiled custard served with fruit, junket and others—all made without flour and with a minimum of fat and sugar (two to two and a half teaspoonfuls sweetening quite sufficient by a quart of milk).

Besides effecting a great saving, these puddings are most nourishing and more easily digested by children (and in the majority of families there are some little ones) than steamed or baked desserts made with flour.

On the days when I use flour I substitute half rice flour, ground rice, corn-starch or oatmeal with the flour and we have most delicious steamed puddings that way.

In the effort to save fat at the same time, I do not make any pastry oftener than once in two weeks, generally three or four, and when I churn I save some buttermilk to make pancakes.

Of course I never make white bread. Again the rolled oats play their part. But whereas in bread more than one-third oats cannot be used with satisfactory results, in scones and biscuits equal quantities, and in cakes and cookies two-thirds or even three-fourths make a most palatable edible.

To effect a saving in sugar the same rule applies. It must be a daily effort, and nearly all recipes contain more sugar than is essential.

Neither meat, wheat, fat or sugar can be satisfactorily conserved through one recipe, for the reason that one does not—or should not—use the same recipe every day.

The following recipe is for an inexpensive cake and contains no sugar.

No icings should be used in patriotic families.

Sugarless Date Cake

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| ¾ cup shortening (preferably butter) | 1 ¼ cups sifted flour |
| 1 heaping cup chopped dates | 1 rounding teaspoon baking powder or tartar acid |
| ¾ cup milk (exact measure) | 1 teaspoon cream of tartar and ¼ teaspoon soda |
| 1 tablespoon syrup or molasses | A dash of nutmeg or cinnamon. |
| 1 well-beaten egg | |

Boil dates and butter together, slowly for about seven minutes. Stand aside to cool. When cool add other ingredients in order and bake in a very moderate oven in a shallow pan.

As a meat or beef substitute the following has a high nutritive value and is delicious.

Eggs a la Boulevarde

Boil four fresh eggs five minutes, then stand on the grate away from the fire ten to fifteen minutes. Drop in cold water. On a warm platter arrange a wall of sliced potatoes, shell the eggs, slice and place in the centre. Pour one cup white sauce over eggs. Sprinkle six ounces grated cheese over the entire dish. Put back in oven to heat and serve.

Mrs. H. M.

Second Prize

Beef Saving Recipe Pilau of Fowl

Truss one old hen for boiling and simmer one hour in three cups of water. Fry one cup of rice in two tablespoons lard, with one onion, until yellow, add salt and paprika to taste. Tie in cheese-cloth three cloves, six peppercorns, one bayleaf, one inch cinnamon stick, add all to fowl and simmer till tender, adding more water as needed. The rice should be quite dry when cooked and is eaten as a vegetable.

Sugar Saving Recipe

Gingersnaps

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1 cup molasses | ¼ teaspoon acids |
| ¼ cup shortening | 1 tablespoon ginger |
| 2 ¼ cups flour | 1 ½ teaspoon salt |

Heat molasses to boiling point, pour over shortening. Add dry ingredients mixed and sifted. Chill thoroughly. Roll out, avoiding as far as possible using more flour.

Wheat Saving Recipe

Corn Muffins

Sift two cups of cornmeal with half a teaspoon soda and one teaspoon salt. Rub in one tablespoon lard, add two cups buttermilk and bake in smoking hot muffin pans. This sounds as if it would be too wet, but if the pans are really hot they will be very light and quite free from the unpleasant dryness so often noticed in corn breads.

Mrs. O. H.

Spoon Bread

Boil two cups of cornmeal in one quart of milk. Cool slightly. Add yolks and stiffly beaten whites of three eggs. Bake forty minutes. Serve with a spoon. One of the nicest hot breads.—Mrs. O. H.

Fish Balls

Boil three cups of sliced potatoes and one cup of codfish till soft. Beat smooth, add one egg, cool, form into balls, flour slightly and fry in deep fat.—Mrs. O. H.

Salt Fish au Gratin

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 cup codfish, freshened | 3 tablespoons butter |
| 3 cups mashed potatoes | ¼ cup cream |
| | 3 eggs |

Mix, put in baking dish, sprinkle with salt, paprika and grated cheese; bake half an hour, sprinkle with parsley. These three dishes can be made from one pound of codfish. They save meat, make a change and are very tasty.—Mrs. O. H.

The Country Cook.

The Coal Supply

John T. Stirling, fuel administrator for Alberta, has issued a statement advising farmers and others to secure their supplies of coal at once, as higher prices and a shortage may be looked for later on. Because of the favorable conditions in regard to cars, etc., which exist at this season the mines can work to capacity and the spring and early summer represent their period of heaviest output, consequently the price is lowest at this period.

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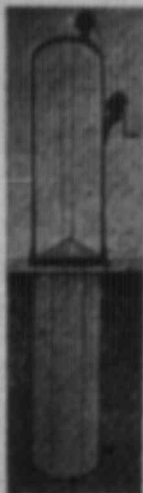
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Camp Fire at Gimli

Another year has come, so full of tragic events in many homes. There are poor mothers and little children in Winnipeg who know something of the pinch of poverty. They are hoping and waiting patiently for an outing at Gimli, and we cannot and dare not tell them that they cannot go because we are short of funds, and provisions are not forthcoming to serve the camp.

Last year the camp opened on June 11 and closed on August 29, and during that time, there were seven parties of mothers, and babies, and boys and girls comprising 1,180. These were of various nationalities and represented several public institutions and church organizations. In this blessed work there is no distinction made of religious creed or nationality, and the only qualification is the need for ten days rest to ensure health and a little bit of recreation. The volunteer workers came from various religious denominations, and they are so willing to help, that their services are a benediction to all.

While the far-away look is upon us, and we are thinking of the days of sunshine at Gimli, let us hie off to the swimming bath where the youngsters are having a good scrubbing under the care of the deaconesses and their help-



A Good Morning's Catch

ers. The doctor is making a medical examination, and there are peals of laughter over the simple and necessary operation. Then hurry up to the railway station and go along with the merry crowd that bids farewell to the city for ten days. At the destination there is the bus for the mothers and babies, but the boys and girls are off on scamper for a mile or more, down to the camp.

The gentle care of the ladies, and the genial touch of sympathy smoothes the wrinkles of care-worn mothers. The fresh milk and eggs and the pure air, gives color to the cheeks of delicate children. The quiet restfulness under the trees, with a companion or two gives new life and zest to many tired women.

While the camp fires are burning and the denizens are hungry, we must send on money and provisions to fill the huge cauldrons, and these should be sent to Miss A. M. Moffatt, Deaconess Home, 85 George Street, Winnipeg. After June 18 Miss Moffatt's address will be Methodist Fresh Air Camp, Gimli, Man.—Rev. John McLean, D.D.

Eat More Fish

Efforts have been made throughout Canada to produce and market more fish. This country has fish resources, which have been exploited commercially for the export trade, but only in the big cities have fresh fish been available regularly to private consumers. On the Pacific Coast and the Atlantic coast, on the lakes of the West, on the lakes of Northern Ontario and the Great Lakes, fishermen will procure fish if the demand for it becomes regular and constant. Eat more fish and save meat for the men at the front.

The following productions, in which sugar is the principal constituent, are now prohibited of manufacture: French or puff pastry; doughnuts or crullers, Scotch shortbread; cakes; macaroons or like products, with more than 50 per cent. cane sugar; marshmallow with more than 33 1-3 per cent. sugar; cakes or biscuits leed or filled with sugar products. A fine of from \$100 to 1,000, or imprisonment up to three months, or both, are the penalties for the infraction of these sugar regulations, fines to be paid to the municipal or provincial authorities, whichever may institute the proceedings. Excess holdings are liable to seizure after May 15th.

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Twilight Sleep

What it is---By Ruth Preston

A RESOLUTION has been recently passed by the Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba, asking that the employment of twilight sleep be encouraged in maternity cases, where required. This is a great step. Women have too long remained inarticulate with regard to the most vital need for improvement in the form of anaesthesia administered at childbirth. As the story of twilight sleep is not yet familiar to a large number of women, it may prove of interest to some readers of The Guide, in view of the recent resolution.

The drug scopolamin-morphine was first used in maternity cases in 1902. Doctors Kronig and Gauss, of Freiburg, became interested and by unending study and devotion perfected by its use the miracle of painless labor. In 1906-07 they published three papers describing the use of scopolamin-morphine in 1,000 cases of childbirth. Encouraged by the example of two such eminent medical men, a number of American doctors began to use the drug. They, however, seemed to have thought it merely necessary to inject it in order to achieve painlessness, and they ignored completely the highly important details of technique as laid down by the Freiburg doctors. Consequently there were failures, consisting of asphyxiated babies and delirious mothers. The American medical profession almost in a body condemned the use of scopolamin-morphine, and the public continued in ignorance of its real possibilities. In 1913 Drs. Kronig and Gauss, who had steadily continued to use twilight sleep with the utmost success, came to America, and in several large cities, particularly Chicago, spoke before the medical societies, giving evidence of its success in 3,000 cases. By 1914 they had 5,000 successful cases. Scores of medical discoveries have been pronounced a success upon a fraction of this evidence. In 1914 McClores published an article giving the experiences of some who had tried it, and this quickly roused the women of the country till doctors everywhere were besieged with eager questioners anxious to be rid of their immemorial tortures.

Spare the Women

The now historic fact that twilight sleep "spares the women pains but makes the doctors take pains" has been given by severe critics as the reason why upon the whole the medical profession still continued apathetic, incredulous, and violently antagonistic. However, there were several American doctors who began to use the drug again, this time successfully, after having previously failed and discarded it as useless. Among these may be mentioned Dr. John Osborn Polak, of Long Island College Hospital, and Dr. W. H. Wellington Knipe. The former failed in 1908, but in 1914 wrote that "these failures were not so much the result of the method as of the individual using it." Dr. W.H.W. Knipe, obstetrician at Gouverneur Hospital, who studied twilight sleep at Freiburg in 1913, has met with such successful results with the patients at Gouverneur Hospital that he is today giving the treatment at his private hospital on Riverside Drive. In a letter from him received by the writer this month, he says, "If the women will demand twilight sleep, there will be more men who will practise it, for in the long run people get what they deserve and fight for and no more." Besides those mentioned above the following hospitals also started twilight sleep: The Jewish Maternity, which seems to have been the American pioneer, the Lying-in Hospital, Manhattan, Sydenham and Harlem hospitals. It was then begun and still continues in Cleveland, Chicago, Washington, St. Louis, Atlanta, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Baltimore, Boston and extensively in Great Britain.

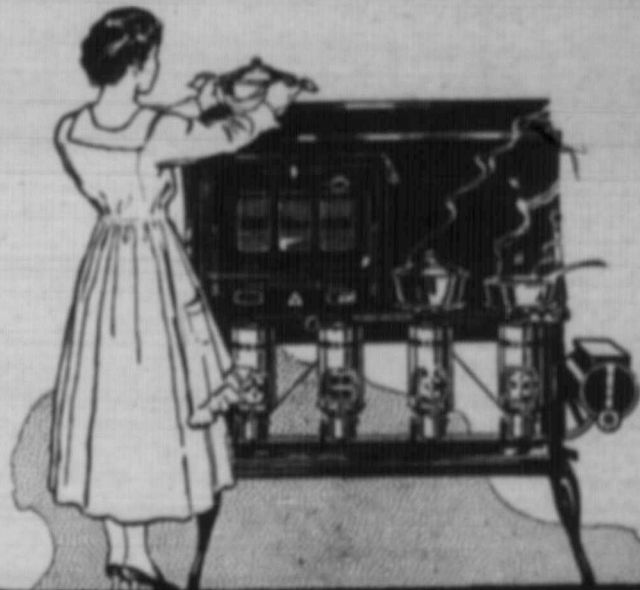
The success of twilight sleep depends entirely upon the technique with which scopolamin-morphine is administered and in reality it is not an "anaesthesia" at all. This word signifies "without

feeling." An anaesthetic person is unconscious both mentally and physically and his muscles are temporarily paralyzed. It is therefore impossible for a child to be born under these conditions short of instrumental assistance. In the physical condition of analgesia the patient may or may not be conscious, but she has no sensibility of pain or has a greatly reduced sensibility, and in the condition of amnesia a patient may receive certain reflex impressions of pain but does not consciously perceive them and immediately forgets them. These conditions together form the psychological state now known as twilight sleep and scopolamin-morphine used thus is not an anaesthetic; it produces analgesia and amnesia. It is imperative for each patient to be most closely watched by the doctor or nurses specially trained in the twilight sleep technique, for the doses vary for each individual and their number is decided by the delicate memory test which must be applied at intervals during the confinement. This fact has been one of the hindrances in the way of its being more generally used, for no practitioner can watch enough twilight sleep cases outside of a hospital for him to make his living as a doctor.

A Small Beginning

A good plan to begin with would be to have certain rooms, which conform to the twilight technique must be very quiet, maintained in different hospitals, where patients can be admitted. Resident nurses having the requisite training could be in constant attendance, thus making it necessary for the doctor only to visit the case at intervals. There will be a superfluity of trained nurses after the war, whose services could be thus utilized. Better still would be the erection of central clinics, where any number of women could go for the humane obstetric which we now demand. There are vast stretches of country in Canada where women have to bear children without so much as ordinary medical aid. From the utilitarian point of view the advantages of twilight sleep are easily perceptible, for it would add greatly to the attractions of rural life for women if they could be rid of the everlasting shadow of suffering which makes their lot ever harder in remote places. As the realization of the possibility of painless childbirth increases, it is likely to work along two lines; it will cause, as Sir James Simpson prophesied, women to rise up in rebellion and refuse to bear children unless they can have them in the humane way necessary to beings of the twentieth century, and, on the other hand, if the government desires to increase the population, there is nothing which would act so helpfully in this direction as material aid from it towards the establishment of central hospitals for twilight sleep. At present it is obtainable with difficulty except by the wealthy outside of the free hospitals in the U. S. A., and some of these will not admit patients except from their own district. But the time has about come when any doctor who is unable to conduct a confinement with twilight sleep methods should be deemed incompetent, for it has long passed the experimental stage and is something to be studied and learned, not condescendingly investigated. At the present time any failures with scopolamin-morphine reported by the doctors may almost invariably be traced to their use of what is known as Siegel's method. One of Dr. Kronig's assistants at Freiburg, Dr. Siegel, attempted the standardization of the dose, which was to be administered to all women alike. Were this possible it would of course eliminate the necessity for such close and careful scrutiny of the patient and as a corollary reduce the expense of the treatment, but its great attraction for the average medical man is the ease with which it can be given, there being no necessity for a prolonged study and training in the twilight sleep technique before a doctor undertakes to administer it. But this easy method was never endorsed by Dr. Gauss. It is

Continued on Page 47



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Farm Women's Clubs

National Registration

THE heads of our farm women's organizations have been notified by Mrs. Adelaide Plumtre, of the Canada Registration Board, that the farm women's organizations shall be expected to assist with registration. Mrs. Plumtre suggests that the provincial and local branches should immediately assist in assuring the success of registration by suggesting to the superintendent already appointed and the registrars as they are appointed the names of either person of either sex competent and willing to undertake to serve under the board in any capacity, all of which are open equally to men and women. In the event of efficient unpaid voluntary help in the work being unobtainable, the board, Mrs. Plumtre says, has arranged a scale of remuneration as follows: superintendents, \$8.00 per day; registrars, \$6; deputy registrars, \$4.00; assistant deputy registrars, \$2.50.

The regulations laid down as essential qualifications for deputy registrars and their assistants that they should be competent, literate persons whose handwriting is legible and neat. Mrs. Plumtre continues, that they should be selected with due regard to their qualifications for the duties which they are required to perform. It is also desirable, she says, that those who have to elicit and record personal and private details should be persons of sympathy and intelligence, and for these qualities it is impossible to fix any rate of pay.

Sask. Girls' Convention

Miss De Lury, superintendent of Homemakers' Clubs in Saskatchewan, is busy preparing the program for the annual Homemakers' convention which is to be held the last week in June. Just previous a convention of young girls will be held. This is the second annual affair of this kind for the girls. Miss De Lury expects such large classes of girls that the work will have to be divided this year. The program for the girls will include a course in dress-making, including the use of patterns and economical cutting, the making of a shirtwaist, some elementary millinery like making a shape and the making of trimmings. The course in foods and cookery will deal especially with substitutes for war time and will include canning of fruits and vegetables, war breads and cakes and meat substitutes. There will be a talk on gardening and on boys' and girls' work. The evening will be devoted to swimming and folk dancing.

Every girl in Saskatchewan who possibly can should make an effort to attend this convention. Miss De Lury, of the Homemakers' Clubs, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask., will be glad to give what information you require. Do not hesitate to write her for she is only too glad to help. And keep the dates of the convention in mind, and be there if you can.

National Council News

The annual convention of the National Council of Women, with whom our farm women's organizations are affiliated, is to be held in Brantford, Ontario, from June 10 to June 22. Miss Mary MacIsaac, of Edmonton, will attend to represent the Women's Institutes of Alberta. Mrs. John McNaughtan intends to be present, and no doubt others of our farm women will also be present. It is an event that no woman should miss if at all possible for her to be present.

Mrs. John McNaughtan has sent in a list of the names of those W.S.G.G.A. representatives on the various standing committees of the National Council. They were appointed by the executive and their term of office begins June 30, 1918. They are as follows:—

Agriculture for Women, Mrs. S. V. Haight, Keeler; Care of Mentally Deficient, Mrs. C. E. Platt, Tantallon; Citizenship, Mrs. S. V. Haight, Keeler; Conservation of Natural Resources, Miss

E. Stocking, Delisle; Education, Mrs. G. Hollis, Shaunavon; Equal Moral Standard, Mrs. C. E. Platt, Tantallon; Finance, Mrs. J. McNaughtan, Harris; Fine and Applied Arts, Miss E. Stocking, Delisle; Household Economics, Mrs. Ida McNeal, Exshaw; Immigration, Mrs. W. H. Frith, Birmingham; Laws, Mrs. S. V. Haight, Keeler; Nursing, Mrs. J. McNaughtan, Harris; Peace and Arbitration, Mrs. J. McNaughtan, Harris; Press, Mrs. J. McNaughtan, Harris; Professions and Employments for Women, Mrs. D. J. Christie, Bladworth; Public Health, Mrs. C. E. Platt, Tantallon; Supervised Playgrounds, Mrs. A. Wallace Guernsey; Suppression of Objectionable Printed Matter, Mrs. C. E. Platt, Tantallon.

Mrs. McNaughtan says, "All necessary information can be obtained from the National Council Year Book. The work of the National Council is worth studying. It is the meeting place of the women of the Dominion, and with the further extension of the federal franchise it will serve a still more useful and important place."

Boys' and Girls' Work

Two splendid reports in regard to Young People's Work have recently been received, and we have great pleasure in publishing same, as we believe that farm women in every district are interested in this work. The first is from Mrs. R. B. Gunn, secretary of Winona U.F.W.A., and gives a splendid outline of the boys' and girls' organization in their district. It reads as follows:—

We have been devoting much of our time to our boys' and girls' work. It is very encouraging. We have 35 boys and girls working at home gardens this year, and in addition to their regular garden work, because so many of our farm women have not the time, nor the energy to look after a large garden and so are planning to buy their vegetables. Because it is essential that every community supply everything possible for home consumption, we decided to supply seeds for vegetables suitable for winter storage and sell the vegetables in the fall at regular market price. The initial cost of the seeds will be deducted on sale of vegetables. This will supply the boys and girls with a profitable and patriotic work. In regard to the annual fair, we have been able to take advantage of the Canadian Bankers' Competition in calf and pig raising and have added it to our list of competitions. Only boys and girls who have not attained their seventeenth birthday before the fair are eligible to compete. No exhibitor shall be allowed to make more than one entry in a class. Not more than one member of a family shall be allowed to compete in a class. Exhibitors must feed and care for the animals they exhibit for at least six weeks. For calves fed in accordance with the rules, the bank offers prizes of: 1st, \$5.00; 2nd, \$4.00; 3rd, \$3.00; 4th, \$2.00; 5th, \$1.00; 6th, a ribbon. For pigs the prizes are the same. Then we have classes in sewing, baking, canning, writing, etc., so this year we expect to have a "really truly fair." We are glad to note that the matter of extension of grants to rural fairs by the Department of Agriculture has been endorsed by the U.F.A. and the matter brought to the notice of the Minister of Agriculture.—M.W.S.

Good Suggestion

We think the suggestion contained in the following report received from the secretary of Winona U.F.W.A., re cutting articles from magazines for discussion, will prove helpful to a great many of our other locals as we realize that it is not always easy for members to spare time to write papers on the subjects which are to be discussed at meetings, and this appears to us to be a good way of overcoming the difficulty. Mrs. Gunn's report reads:—

Our directors are a committee to make out the Year's programme, and

a few weeks ago they submitted their report. They had gathered splendid articles from magazines, newspapers and books, on such subjects as The Farm Garden, Hot Lunches at School, War Economics of Farm Women, Practical Value of Music, System in House-keeping, Hygiene of Youth, Household Book-keeping, etc. They suggested that one of these be read at each meeting, and a discussion of members should follow. The subject would be announced at our meeting and taken up at the next. In this way, we would be ready to air our views after the reading of the paper. This plan of having papers all ready prepared was heartily endorsed by the members, because we are too busy to sit down during the day to prepare a really worth while paper and at night we are too tired. We have continued our last year's plan of Red Cross work, viz., a regular monthly donation by members to be forwarded by the secretary.

This local sent a girl member to the Girls' Conference at Edmonton, and she gave a really splendid account of the subjects taken up, and the general routine of the conference. We are hoping great things from this Canadian Girls in Training Movement, and hope the farm girls will take up the work in earnest. We need four square girls, perhaps more now than ever before. It is difficult for isolated girls in outlying districts to do very much because the standard is based essentially on the group idea; but the great majority of girls can get together right away and for some others perhaps we can work out some system of correspondence with annual or semi-annual meetings.

We have held our meetings regularly every two weeks in spite of the fact that we are all extremely busy, because we find we enjoy the meetings so much that we can more than make up for lost time when we come home. These meetings are very bright spots in our lives, affording real encouragement and inspiration. I believe this work is and can be a very great force for good, because the life of a farm woman tends to become narrow and selfish, to centre around her own home, whereas this work keeps us linked up with other farm women all over the province. We know our neighbors better, and we also know the problems of other farm women, their achievements, their difficulties, their ideas and ideals and all working together, we can accomplish great things, not only for ourselves but for others as well. I only wish that every farm woman in the province could really know what this work means and they would line up behind the U.F.W.A. to the very last woman. In the meantime good luck to everyone who is helping to further the work.

The Co-operative Spirit

The Brandon Home Economics Society originated in a series of night classes in domestic science given by our two domestic science teachers, Miss Kelso and Miss Groff. These lessons were given to outsiders and proved of very great benefit to all. We so enjoyed them that at the end, decided to form a society to keep us in touch with the common household problems. Miss Kelso suggested that a Home Economics Society was just what we wanted, consequently in June our society was formed and has been growing larger each month. As Brandon has so many societies for money making purposes, such as the Red Cross, Daughters of the Empire, Teck Chapter and so on, we decided not to try to raise money for any patriotic purposes but to co-operate with these other societies in their work and to keep the Home Economics Society as a means of improving household conditions and discussing matters pertaining to women's work. Our topics so far have been, Canning and Preserving, with a practical demonstration by Miss Kelso; The High Cost of Living; Infant Welfare and Home Nursing; Christmas Ideas; and Food Economy. Mrs. Dayton addressed us on

Other Home Economics Societies and their Work. Other topics were, Planting and Care of Bulbs, Why we must Conserve Beef, Bacon and Fat, and Planting and Care of Seeds. At each meeting at least ten minutes are devoted to the food question. Last month a splendid paper on Banks and Banking was given by a prominent bank manager, and this month our topic is to be Parliamentary Usages, also a paper on Cleaning and Renovating. Everyone seems very willing to give these papers and addresses which have certainly helped to make our society a success.

A rest room was established in Brandon last month. The farmer's wives started the movement and so all the Home Economics can do is co-operate. We do so by supplying magazines and relieving the matron for an afternoon or evening occasionally. We also gave a small donation which will grow as our society grows. The president of our society, Mrs. H. A. Laidlaw, is treasurer for the rest room committee.—Lyla E. Gibson, secretary, Brandon H.E.S.

Lucky Fishers

At a recent meeting of the Women's Section of the MacDonald Creek local, held at the home of Mrs. R. Hanna, the officers for 1918 were elected as follows: President, Mrs. R. S. Morrison; vice-president, Mrs. R. Hammond; directors, Mrs. Jno. Thomson, Mrs. Jas. Switzer and Mrs. Jno. Hannon; secretary, Mrs. Garfield Hodgins. The MacDonald Creek W.G.G.A. held an entertainment in the form of a fishpond social, on Friday, February 22, at the home of Mrs. Hodgins. After a splendid program had been rendered by local talent everybody went fishing—until the fish were all caught. Judging by the way the lunch sold everybody appeared to have worked hard while fishing. The sum of \$66.80 was realized which amount will be sent to one of the war relief funds.—Mrs. W. J. Peel, Four-nierville, Sask.

An Original Topic

The April meeting of the Idaleen W.G.G.A. was held at the home of Mrs. Howard Hendershot with 15 members and two visitors present. The roll call was answered by What I learned from the most charming woman I've ever known. At future meetings it was decided to collect ten cents from each member for Red Cross. It was also agreed that the proceeds of eggs laid on the 24th of May be given to Red Cross. A humorous and interesting debate was Resolved that a pleasure loving man makes a better husband than a keen business man, and was ably led by Miss Neville and Miss Woerke. By a majority of one the meeting voted in favor of a keen business man. Mrs. Ed. and Mrs. John Raynor sang duets which were much enjoyed. Mrs. Ed. Raynor also gave exquisite piano selections. A few trinkets and some money were collected for the W.C.T.U. silver thimble and trinket campaign. At the close of the meeting the National Anthem was sung.—Mrs. Nan McGregor, secretary, Idaleen W.G.G.A.

Hard Working Patriots

I thought perhaps a report from our Surliton W.G.G.A. would be of interest. We had a meeting April 24, and most of our members were present. We decided to send some fresh eggs to the Military Hospital at Saskatoon for our returned invalid soldiers. We collected 12 dozen. Also we arranged to meet Thursday April 25, and clean the school for which the trustees would pay us \$7.00. That, with \$3.00 from our general fund and \$5.00 from our local Grain Growers making \$15.00, I have great pleasure in sending you towards the Ambulance fund.

We are also busy making sleeping suits for the Red Cross, knitting socks, etc. I am glad to say all our members are very anxious to do all they can for the brave boys that have sacrificed so

Mr
McNa

Hon. Sec. W.S.G.G.

Miss M

Sec. U.F.W.A.

Miss An

Sec. W.S.G.G.A.

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much. We had quite a busy time cleaning the school, and one of our men members very kindly left his work in the busy time to haul the water for us. This was very much appreciated—Mrs. W. T. Hall, secretary, Northton, W.G. G.A., Sask.

Meetings at the Homes

Our last meeting was held on May 1, at the home of the president, Mrs. W. D. Robertson, with a very good attendance. It was only the second meeting we have had since the beginning of the year as bad weather and roads prevented us having more. We have at present enrolled 15 members but expect more at next meeting. During the winter months we held our meetings in the Zealandia Hotel, being the most central place, but for the summer months the majority are in favor of meeting at the different members' homes. We find it more sociable meeting this way. Our work this year is principally along the line that is needed so much at this time, knitting, sewing and trying to raise funds for the different causes. We have done much already toward the Red Cross. At our next meeting at the home of Mrs. A. J. Wilkie, two interesting papers are to be given by Mrs. E. Burtoft and Mrs. Ed. McDonagh.—Mrs. A. J. Wilkie, secretary, Zealandia W.G.G.A.

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Amount previously acknowledged	\$1,863.50
Kueller W.G.G.A. (2nd contrib.)	25.00
Zelandia W.G.G.A.	15.00
Red Deer Hill W.G.G.A.	7.00
Thurber Creek W.G.G.A.	25.00
Total	\$1,947.50

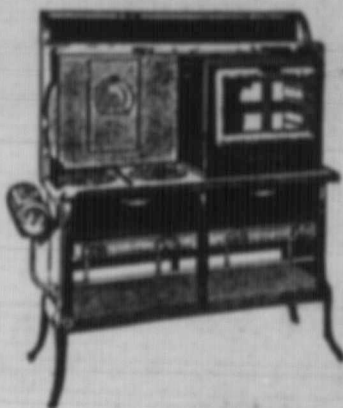
We appreciate the fact that a number of our Women's sections are sending a second contribution. Remit direct to Mrs. John McNaughtan, hon. secretary W.G.G.A., Harris, Sask.

Various Means for Funds

For the past two years we have taken charge of the cemetery and hired a man for three months in the summer to do the necessary work. We asked the people through the local paper to help us in this work. Most of the families contributed one dollar. We placed a barrel in the cemetery so that water would be handy when the caretaker or anyone else wanted to plant trees or to water them. Since the beginning of the year we have sent a box of comforts to our soldier boys overseas—50 in number, each month. These boxes cost on the average of \$50.00 a month. We generally have large donations of comforts from outsiders for each packing.

We held two home-cooking sales, also a ten-cent tea and a pancake tea this year which realized about \$118. The young people put on a play last fall and another this spring under the auspices of the H. E. Society, and these brought in \$140. One of the members gave a tea at which 60 jars of honey were received for the boys' boxes. We always have on hand sock-legs and yarn so our boys are kept supplied with socks. This year at Christmas we remembered one of our returned soldiers by sending him a pair of flannellette sheets, a quilt and a \$5.00 box of groceries. We also remember our local editor by sending a \$5.00 cheque. We sent \$5.00 to the Halifax Relief Fund and to the Y.M.C.A. In February we sent a barrel of clothing and a large box of victuals to the Children's Aid Society.

Last year we appointed committees in the country and town to collect for the Red Cross Trafalgar Fund, and in this way we raised almost \$400. By selling tags we raised \$40, which sum we donated to the Red Cross. We generally have a supply of Red Cross sewing on hand. We have had a rummage and home-cooking sale. These are the different ways we have of raising money and very often a kind friend sends us a donation. At present we are taking up the question of getting a district nurse and hope that we will be able to get one.—Mrs. Jas. Smith, secretary H.E.S., Morris, Man.



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Young Canada Club

By Dixie Patton

If we can manage to get these latest stories worked out and judged this week you will be told what the new content is to be next week. It is going to be the best ever. Some time when an idea strikes you about which you would like to see a cartoon in our paper be sure to send the idea to us. It is pretty hard for Dixie Patton, who is a grown-up person, to always know what interests little boys and girls, and she would be glad if you will tell her what you would like to write about sometimes.

You will notice that our Blue Cross Fund is picking up again this week and I know you will be as happy over it as Dixie Patton is herself. Always remember that no contribution is too small. Five cents for a package may stop a wound from bleeding and so save a brave's life. A number of our boys and girls are sending the money they make by killing gophers. It means far more when the boys and girls earn it.

The contributors for this week are—
 Mae Wood, Worthington, Mass. 25c.
 James Wood, Worthington, Mass. 10c.
 Dick Tansdale, Red Deer, Alta. 5c.
 Kathleen Tansdale, Red Deer, Alta. 5c.
 Fred Nelson, Dubey, Alta. 25c.
 Raymond W. Prasse, Neville, Sask. 25c.
 Emerson Rhazett, Inglebury, Alta. 25c.
 Clarence Rhazett, Inglebury, Alta. 25c.
 —Dixie Patton.

Mother's Birthday

On mother's birthday some of the neighbors around gathered up a load and went to a party down at Aunt Bertha's, she lives about two miles away. They stayed there until two o'clock in the morning. I was home keeping house. They got there straight and had a good time. On their way home, just before they crossed the railroad track they upset. The sackpoke was the only thing broken. They all went out but Mr. Verita, the lumberman. Mr. Roberts went back to Aunt Bertha's for another sackpoke. They all got in and started out again. When they got over the next track they upset again. Every thing went out, nothing was broken.

Mother's name was bleeding some. They got home alright. They were pretty well shaken up. I hope to see my story in print and receive a job. I like looking at the Dow Dicks.—Blue Frazier, Teakholm, Sask.

Acting

Over the snow fallen snow we glide,
 All through the pasture and over the
 fields,
 And up and down the little lanes,
 And down the long hill we glide.
 Our skis are baritone, and speedily too,
 Our hearts are happy and light,
 The wind is cold, but the weather is
 bright,
 The sky is a brilliant blue.

With skis as skivvies we fashion a
 jump
 And over it so swiftly go,
 With many a tumble and many a bump
 On the fiery white carpet below.

The sun crawls down behind the hills,
 And homeward we turn our way,
 Thinking of supper, our appetites keen,
 So we hasten without delay.
 —W. Eggleston, Orion, Alta.

A Bad Storm

I have read your most interesting page for some time and have at last about my experience.

It was a very hot and warm morning
 we went to school, and it was
 melting the snow. It was very fine at
 noon and we all had a snow fight and
 had a fine time. When we went in
 after noon it was nice, but when we
 came out at recess it was starting to
 blow, and very cold. Before four
 o'clock there was a raging blizzard on
 and we didn't know how to get home.
 The teacher would not let us leave the
 school for fear we got lost. About half
 past four a farmer came for the teacher
 and took the teacher, five other children
 and me over to his home. It was very
 cold and we could scarcely see a few
 feet ahead.

When we got to our destination we
 had supper and after supper we played
 cards and games and then went to bed.

When we woke we heard the cherty call
 for breakfast. The storm had ceased
 and as it was Saturday morning we all
 went home. This happened February
 20, 1917. We were threatened with
 another snow storm this year though we
 had none.

made home, though sometimes you could
 scarcely see the telephone poles along
 the roadside.
 I am enclosing 25 cents for the Blue
 Cross Fund, and would be very pleased
 to receive a Blue Cross Badge. I wish
 the club every success.—Jack D. Mc-
 Kenzie, Inglebury, Sask.

Good Gopher Catchers

As we have been getting The Grain
 Growers' Guide every week, I thought
 I would like to join the Canada Club.
 I like the Dow Dicks very well. I would
 like to have them in the paper every
 week. We have a lot of gophers up here.
 The children at school are killing all
 they can. I have been killing quite a
 few of them. The way I kill them is
 to shoot them and throw them. All the
 children together have killed 452. There
 are only 15 children going to school.
 The gophers destroy an awful lot of
 grain. For these are so many. I hope
 to see my letter in print soon.—Ray-
 mond William Prasse, Neville, Sask.

Lost on Shipboard

One day in the early morning when
 we were coming over in the boat to
 Canada, my mother and I saw an ice
 berg in the water. She told me to stay
 on the deck, while she went and helped
 my brother, Philip. I waited a long
 time, and she did not come. Then I
 went around to our cabin, but could not
 find it. I ran about feeling very
 frightened, but the stewardess found
 me. He asked me my name and said
 he would try to find my mother. He
 went to the library and there was
 mother writing a letter. I asked her
 why she did not come for me. She said
 she had forgotten all about me. One
 very cold day mother threw some food
 out of the door for our dog Jip. The
 food caught on the sump and Jip was
 going to lick it off, when his tongue
 stuck on the cold scraper. He began to
 howl dreadfully, but very soon he got
 it off. I am sending 25 cents for the
 Blue Cross Fund, and hope it will do
 some good to a poor wounded horse.—
 Margaret P. Myers, Freshfield, Alta.

DOC. SAWBONES' TOOTH-PULLING FACTORY

THIS is a busy day for old Doc. Sawbones. All the Dow Dicks seem to have gotten
 the toothache at once. Not old Doc, he has had up a dentist's
 office in the back of a big tree. It is already lighted up with firelight. See what
 a wonderful tooth-pulling machine he has rigged up. He is trying it out on Henry Sam,
 the Duke. First, he strapped him firmly in the doctor's chair. Then he fastened one
 end of the cord to the strapting tooth and the other to the rope which passes out through
 the boiler tank and is attached to that big steam. Everything is now ready and all
 old Doc. Sawbones has to do is to pull on the rope from under the steam. It will then
 pull on his strapging. Old Doc. Sawbones has got him to play so loud that nobody
 will be able to hear the cry of his patients. Aah! and Poo! are crying as old Doc.
 a little fellow pulls to the end of his cord. He has had a small hole drilled in his
 teeth and the cord is fastened to it. He thinks that the out of teeth which has snapped on his finger is a woman trap. He has
 to be it is remaining for help! Land at three three old doctors on the bench with their
 swollen jaws. They are surely suffering enough already, but those mysterious little
 fellows behind them are torturing them still more. Some of the Dow Dicks are offering
 from the toothache man. For here comes the old lady Dow Dick with a couple of them.
 Like all little girls they do not like to go to the dentist. That young fellow with the
 pencil has added a line to Doc. Sawbones' sign. He is almost right for old Doc.
 Sawbones seems to be about the only one who is not suffering any pain.



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Patriotic

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BLAZE ORN
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 MAE WOOD, WORTHINGTON
 JAMES WOOD, WORTHINGTON
 KATHLEEN TANSDALE, RED DEER
 DICK TANSDALE, RED DEER
 FRED NELSON, DUBEY
 RAYMOND W. PRASSE, NEVILLE
 EMERSON RHAZETT, INGLEBURY
 CLARENCE RHAZETT, INGLEBURY

PREVIOUSLY
 RED CROSS FUND
 Y.M.C.A. MILITARY FUND
 SERBIAN RELIEF FUND
 HUNGARIAN RELIEF FUND
 AGRICULTURE RELIEF OR
 RECONSTRUCTION FUND
 REFINED HUNTER FUND
 POLISH RELIEF FUND
 HUNGARIAN RELIEF FUND
 PRISONERS OF WAR FUND
 KATHLEEN TANSDALE, RED DEER
 FRED NELSON, DUBEY
 BRITISH RED CROSS
 CHRISTIAN SCIENCE RELIEF
 FUND
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 FRENCH RELIEF FUND
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 HUNGARIAN RELIEF FUND
 POLISH RELIEF FUND

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Twilight Sleep

Continued from Page 34

impossible to standardize women, and any unfortunate consequences resulting from the Siegel over-dosage should not be charged to the twilight sleep.

Those who wish to know more about twilight sleep than is possible to convey in this brief article are recommended to read "Painless Childbirth," by Miss Tracy and Mrs. Boyd. In an appreciative review of this book the New York Times remarked that, thanks to these bitterly-voiced lay articles a demand which must and will be met had been created and a medical discovery that may do more than the great war to make the year 1914 an epoch in human history, is at last at the command of many women in many cities.

Patriotic Funds

ARMENIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$ 28.00
Miss Elizabeth Ferrin, Goodlands, Man.	10.00
Total	\$38.00

BLUE CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$ 139.12
Mac Wood, Dartmouth, Man.	.75
James Wood, Dartmouth, Man.	.75
James Teasdale, Red Deer, Alta.	.10
Dirk Teasdale, Red Deer, Alta.	.05
Kathleen Teasdale, Red Deer, Alta.	.01
Gust Nelson, Dole, Alta.	.31
Raymond W. Frame, Neville, Sask.	.35
Emerson Shantz, Didsbury, Alta.	.35
Clarence Shantz, Didsbury, Alta.	.35
Total	\$161.32

PREVIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED

Red Cross Fund	\$ 7,056.06
Y.M.C.A. Military Fund	1,066.00
Serbian Relief Fund	482.00
Halifax Relief Fund	277.40
Agriculture Relief of the Allies	45.00
Returned Soldiers' Fund	34.00
Halifax Blind Endowment Fund	378.80
Polish Relief Fund	222.00
Belgian Relief Fund	17,507.87
Prisoners' of War Fund	220.00
Manitoba Red Cross Fund	49.70
French Wounded Emergency Fund	48.00
British Red Cross Fund	104.50
British Sailors' Relief Fund	40.00
Canadian Patriotic Fund	825.00
French Red Cross Fund	563.50
Soldiers' Families Fund	15.00
Total	\$24,132.15

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 33

character, we would be following the example which Germany has given to the world. He would therefore suggest that the order-in-council submitted to the house, in connection with the former debate, should mark the limits of the action by the house. Sir Robert quoted a part of this order-in-council, to show that it provided that no honor or title distinction, saving those for military service, shall be conferred upon a resident in Canada, except with the approval of the Prime Minister of Canada. It further provided that no hereditary titles shall hereafter be conferred upon a resident of Canada, and that action shall be taken to provide that after a prescribed period, no title shall be recognized as having hereditary effect.

Sir Robert went on to remark that the Imperial Government have to take into consideration the effect this proposal would have on other overseas Dominions. As the order-in-council had been communicated to His Majesty's government, and would be considered, no harm would be done to have the matter rest in its present position until next session. "I venture to submit," said Sir Robert, "that we have made a very important advance by the order-in-council passed on March 25 last, and that this matter might very well stand at that until there has been consultation with the Imperial authorities. If it is thought that a further step should be taken in the immediate future, that step can be taken in five, six or seven months from now, when parliament assemblies again." The Prime Minister moved, an amendment to Mr. Richardson's amendment, to the effect that titles should not be granted, "except in accordance with the principles enunciated in the order-in-council, approved on March 25, 1918, and laid upon the table of this house on May 21, 1918."

J. H. Burnham, who followed, declared that the people of Canada are sick of the whole title business. He differed with a great many of the arguments of the prime minister, declaring that the government's order-in-council, "begs the question," since we do not want to do what is suggested by it at all. Mr. Burnham at the outset asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier, if he would consider a vote against the prime minister's amendment as a want of confidence vote. Sir Wilfrid replied that he would not.

Mr. Richardson said he believed the duty pressed itself upon every member of the house, to speak his mind through his vote at this time. The idea of titles, he said, would grow more unpopular daily, and we could do no better at the present time than wipe titles off the slate for all time to come. There was no need to care about precedent. Let the people who constitute this premier nation of the Empire, take the lead for once. Let us say what we believe should be done.

Fielding Opposed Government

Hon. W. S. Fielding said that he would be obliged to vote against the amendment of the prime minister, but expressed the hope that it would not be regarded as a non-confidence manner, because, he did not want to turn out the government. "I do trust," he

said, "that we are going to have absolute freedom of thought, and of discussion in these various matters, and while there is no question of the desire of the House to stand strongly behind the government of the day, we are going to exercise our freedom on all the questions that come up.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced that he was going to vote against the prime minister's amendment, and in favor of Mr. Richardson's amendment. In the event of its failure to carry, he would favor Mr. Nickle's motion. "There is," he said, "a great deal of discontent and irritation among the people over this question, but I am sure no one in the country would want to make it a party question, if it were to involve a change in the government. If there is to be a change of government some day, as many people hope there will be, by the providence of God, it will be upon a more serious question than this, and one in which the people of the country take a deeper interest."

Hon. A. L. Sifton, in supporting the government amendment, urged that the order-in-council of March 25 be transmitted to the Colonial office in England, with the support of a united house behind it.

Foster Likes Titles

Sir George Foster was inclined to come to the support of the system of

titles, saying that it does no harm for the services of a man to be appreciated. There is no feeling more widespread in humanity, he said, than desire of approbation or appreciation that is not vanity, but one of the springs of human pleasure. Referring to his own title, he said he was willing to confess that he did feel deeply the mark of the honor that is given, because it has "united me to the head and to the heart of the country that I love and to which I had given some of my efforts. It was not King George that tagged me; it was the country of my birth."

J. A. Campbell, of Nelson, Manitoba, said he was in accordance with Mr. Fielding's view that a change of government was not desirable. "We have confidence in this government, in connection with the general business they have in hand," he said, "but we think they have possibly made a mistake in taking such a definite part in this matter. I think it is not out of place to ask that members be advised definitely by their government as to what the significance of this vote is. If it is in effect, a vote of want of confidence, I can do only one thing. There is, on the other hand, no question as to where I stand, so far as the matter at issue is concerned. I am absolutely in favor of the amendment proposed by Mr. Richardson. We are in a difficult position and we should know and we have a right to

Heider "Waterloo"

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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—no loss 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 draught or the machinery on the belt. Burns 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 65 years of building Rock Island Farm implements. Write for catalogue and booklet of letters from owners.



Heider Model G, 12-27 H. P.



Heider Model D, 9-18 H. P.

Build with or without plow attached. One foot lever controls automatic power lift of plow. 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 this Rock Island "Front Pulling, Wheel Lift" Tractor Plow with "C.T.A." Bottoms. It's ready for any soil—and the pull of any tractor. Extra high clearance. "C.T.A." Bottoms turn the furrow slices clean over and prevent dirt spines from stopping mowers. This means increased crops.

2, 3 or 4 Bottoms

"WATERLOO" SERVICE

Our "Champion" Separator with its record of almost 100 per cent. grain-saving efficiency means a great deal to the farmer in these critical times. This year, especially, there should be no waste. Grain that gets into the straw pile is a loss to the country. The "Waterloo Champion" has been the standard grain saver of the world for more than 50 years. Our 1918 models are built and improved to meet present-day requirements. The principle of separation, combined with low cost of operation makes the "Champion" an ideal outfit for the individual farm. We have small sizes for light power and larger sizes to suit heavy power. The always reliable "Waterloo" Steam Tractor is stocked in sizes, 16, 18, 22 and H.P. Inspection invited. Comparison up to 25 H.P. Inspection invited. Comparison appreciated.

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Champion

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Waterloo Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

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Women are Fighting too—

They are in the front trenches of the food conservers. They are doing more home cooking—utilizing those things which are not needed.

CANADA CORN STARCH

—mixed with flour—gives lighter texture and better flavor to bread, cake, gems, muffins and puddings—and makes a lot of delicious, inviting war time desserts. Ask your Grocer.

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FOR CULINARY PURPOSES



know exactly where the government stands in this question.

Borden World Badge

Mr. Robert Borden immediately responded to Mr. Campbell's request for a statement defining the government's position. "I can only say," he said, "so far as I am concerned, that if the government does not propose to accept the badge which I have asked them frankly and with much respect to take, I should consider that I am relieved from my duty of carrying on any longer the government of this country, and I should ask the Honorable the Government, to seek other advisers."

Mr. Borden thought that government supporters had pursued a peculiar course in requiring the leader of the opposition as to whether or not this motion was to be treated as a motion of want of confidence.

Mr. Lord Thompson, of St. Asaph, who seconded Mr. Richardson's amendment, said that he for one was not going to vote any want of confidence in the government. "But I do not think," he added, "that we should be placed in a false position because in honor-bound, and in order to be honest with our selves, and with the people, we voted against the amendment."

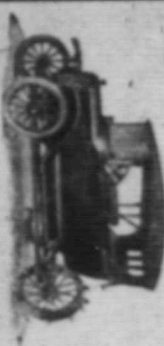
In view of the prime minister's statement, Mr. Richardson expressed a desire to withdraw his amendment, but was unable to get the unanimous consent of the house, which is necessary in such circumstances. He said he would not like to see the government turned out, and the country in chaos. "I am not prepared," he said, "to take that responsibility. I am perfectly willing, in view of the promises that have been made, that little from this time are as dear as Julius Caesar, to withdraw my amendment."

What Corporal Bricker Teaches

Lewis C. Bricker, of Listowel, was a student preparing to continue his studies at the Ontario College of Pharmacy when the call to the colors came home to him. He enlisted as a soldier, putting his scholastic ambitions aside in order to serve his country in the sterner and more vital field of endeavor. Youder he heroically did his gallant bit. He participated in the third battle of Ypres, the struggle at the Somme, and the taking of Vimy Ridge. He was three times gassed and twice wounded. The last wounds were serious. He spent eleven months in base and British hospitals, and returned to continue treatment in the College Street Military Hospital, Toronto.

When Corporal Bricker was shipped out of the firing line incapacitated for further military service he became

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

accident again. He turned back to his books and studied where he left them and carried on. His path was a hard one, for he was often ill, but perseverance and pluck triumphed. The results of the final examinations of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, just announced, show that both the Gold Medal for general proficiency and the John Roberts Scholarship—the two highest awards to be won—go to Corporal Bricker. Interviewed in the hour of his honors, he modestly stated: "I don't know how I ever did it. . . . Thus he added: "No one need ever say a returned soldier cannot make good!"

Gettable Idle Land

EDITOR, Guide: The sentry who is found sleeping at his post is shot. Do we ask "Why?"

The answer is, "Because, charged with a duty all-important to the safety of an army—a duty all-important sometimes to the safety of a nation the sentry has been found unfaithful."

On the ground of humanity the death of the sentry who sleeps on his post is not that a sleeping sentry has committed a great crime. But he has committed a great wrong. The fate of an empire might hang on the vigilance of one sentry. So it has been the custom to inflict the death penalty on the sentry who sleeps at his post.

If this is just, wise, necessary, in the case of the sentry who sleeps when he should have watched, what would be just, wise, necessary, in the case of the public men of Canada, who, month after month, have failed to act? They have slept, to all appearance, through the invaluable months when a carefully worked-out scheme for bringing into cultivation 10,000,000 or more acres of the idle land of the West could have been created! Last September, when the crop of the Canadian West was still standing, the appalling shortage of the visible wheat supply of the world was well known. Well known as it was to the average man, it was even better known by the men whom the people of Canada have charged with the duty of doing all things necessary to the winning of this war.

The most accurate statistics were in their possession. They knew that Great Britain, France, Italy—that all allied and neutral Europe faced famine unless a great increase in wheat production in 1918 were made. But like Mr. Mcawber, they waited for "something to turn up." It has failed to "turn up."

Panama, which they knew was approaching the allied nations, has drawn nearer with inexorable tread. We are at the commencement of seedling, and the public men of the Dominion have failed to devise any means of adding a single million acres to the land already under cultivation. Can they escape the sentence? "I was an hanger and ye gave me no meat. Depart from me, ye cursed."

On August 3, I wrote to Hon. R. B. Bennett, Director General of National Service, outlining a scheme for the selection by the Dominion Government of 10,000,000 acres of the twenty-old million in Western Canada lying idle, "uncultivated and unutilized, within 10 miles of existing railways," and the plowing and sowing of this land by the existing factors of the West, supplemented by the purchase of whatever tractors were necessary to plow and sow, harrow and pack, 10,000,000 acres of new breaking this spring. It would have called for the training of 60,000 or 70,000 men or women so as not to curtail the present farm labor supply. There was ample time then to enlist and train this number in the comparatively simple mechanical work needed.

willing help. The young men who patriotically pledged their lives to the service of their country and gave freely of their best in youth and strength in the titanic struggle with its barbarous enemies are the Dominion's finest asset. They have earned the right to be regarded as its foremost and worthiest citizens—even in Canada!

The Grain Growers' Guide

Office of the Hon. W. J. Hanna, Director General National Service, Ottawa, August 9, 1917.

On my return to the city this morning, I find your letter of the 3rd instant awaiting me, and I have placed it before the Hon. W. J. Hanna, Food Controller, for his attention and consideration.

In my opinion your plan is feasible if conditions are such as to warrant it being made effective—Bellevue, I am, yours faithfully, R. H. Bennett.

Some such scheme to put under crop 10,000,000 acres of the idle land of the West must be put into operation at once. It can be done—David Ross, Ottawa.

Increasing Production

Editor, Guide: It begins to appear that farmers in general, have about come to the end of their resources in fixing up for greater production. It seems that each productive farmer has reached the limit of his power in trying to keep up to his ideal of producing meat, clothing, beef, dairy products, brood, in fact everything that can be raised on a farm that goes to the helping meet the intense requirements of the times. To cut out any one item of production carried on on a farm may increase another line of production. If only a few undertook to do so, it might not make much difference, but the present is so great in favor of certain lines of supply that there is a danger of destroying the productive equilibrium. Food products of all kinds are absolutely necessary. Therefore, it needs caution in dropping one line of production and jumping into another.

We know farmers cutting out some jobs, milking for instance, raising and fuddling with hogs and so on, forgetting that butter, bacon, beef and such stuff is quite as necessary as bread, wool, cotton or anything used in the present pressure, so that we need move intelligently—level level.

we see the summer's wood pile in process of getting ready; machinery, implements, harness, engines and so on are being overhauled and made ready; bolts, threaded nuts of different sizes and lengths, are being supplied for every piece of machinery on the farm; portable engines, tractors, a pair of wrenches, hammers, the hammer, bolts, an extra tire, whitewash, iron, sharp cold chisel, in fact anything that may be needed in a hurry are in the field or any implement, harness, etc. Some are breaking in colts ready for work; some are planning to put an extra horse or two on to harness and so on that season will stand a little longer day without worrying; adding extra to harness so that boys, old men and girls can ride and keep going all day without having pain at night in the calves of their limbs. An incident came under our notice last year that shows the saving of time in such matters and horse-power. A man was sent out to cut native hay; he was given a five-foot team—a walking horse rake and a good team. He never seemed to have to stop for anything or have to go far from his outfit. Being prudent and industrious, we found he had an extra set of knives, a box strapped to the number the contents of which were: two wrenches, a sharp cold chisel, a punch, a flat file, a long whetstone, some nails, a claw hammer, a half dozen knives, an extra knife-hand, a box of knife and head screws, bolts, nuts, a half dozen guards, half a dozen pins and six screws and other odds. He had this preparation right with him all the time. He cut and hunched hay for 25 days, and did not lose a half-hour's time, unaccountably. Why not similarly equip every machine on the farm? If at all possible, let every outfit be equipped with a box of emergency tools and simple repairs. We have known business-like farmers to go so far as not to have to make payments or re-arrange the same any day between April 1 and December 1. If a bank, agent or other dealer cannot or will not so agree, they go or do without—this scheme saves a lot of productive time to a farmer. Suppose, and the case is not rare by any means, a farmer has to make up \$500 by November 1, has to draw wheat 10 miles, 70 barrels per load, at 70 cents per bushel; it will take him 10 days at a loss of 25 acres of fall plowing—a productive loss. Oh, but this kind of business can be avoided! Little savings of this kind will add much to the productive power of many farms.—J.E.P., Moonsohn, Sask.

Gilbert Plains Resolution

At a large and representative meeting of farmers held in Gilbert Plains, the following resolution was passed with but six dissenting votes. A copy was sent to Premier Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, R. Cruise, M.P. for Dauphin, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, and R. C. Henderson, M.P.—

Whereas, these propositions are indispensible:—

1. Under order that the military power of the Allies may be adequately sustained, it is essential that in this country, and under the present conditions, there should be no diminution in agricultural production;

2. That the supply of competent labor available is not abundant, but actually is deficient, and whereas, according to statements made during the last election by ministers of the crown, there are still in Canada over 50,000 men of military age, and physically fit, who are not engaged in essential industries;

Be it resolved: That we protest against the government's action in calling up for military service those whose labor in civil life is essential to the sustenance of the military power of the Allies; and further, that we are of opinion that the government's policy of conscription by order-in-council and the treating of exemption certificates issued by it as "scraps of paper," is likely to seriously impair the confidence of the public in the said government's sincerity in its fight against Prussianism and for the sacredness of treaties.

Like—Ven do you think de war will be over? Mike—Niver, ol hope. Ol'm satisfied to leave it in Europe.

Table with 2 columns: Date, Price. Rows for various items like Wheat, Oats, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Date, Price. Rows for various items like Corn, Beans, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Date, Price. Rows for various items like Pork, Beef, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Date, Price. Rows for various items like Eggs, Butter, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Date, Price. Rows for various items like Apples, Peaches, etc.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, May 27, 1918.

OATS.—On Monday and Tuesday last there were real bull markets. Prices jumped rapidly and offerings seemed to have almost disappeared. At the close on Tuesday, May futures were 24 cents higher and July futures 24 cents higher than at the end of the previous week. Wednesday, offerings were much larger and buyers were indifferent so that prices began to sag and have continued to do so during the remainder of the week. Apparently there has been no export demand for some time and with large stocks available everywhere and good crop prospects, it seems natural to have lower prices.

BARLEY.—Prices advanced during the past week on some demand for cash and futures to take care of old contracts. When this shortage was satisfied the demand ceased and on Saturday barley was almost unobtainable. Bids at the close were 70 cents below Thursday's bids. T. & S. markets have been rather dull and narrow. Business is light in both cash and futures and fluctuations in prices have been comparatively small. On the week's business, there was a decline of two cents per bushel.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	May	Week	Year					
	21	22	23	24	25	27	ago	ago
Oct-18	87	85 1/2	83	82	81	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
July	84	81	80	79	79 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Flax	280	278 1/2	276	275 1/2	273 1/2	284	282	282
May	287 1/2	281 1/2	278 1/2	278 1/2	273 1/2	284 1/2	280	280

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, May 23, was as follows:

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	5,177	64,084	134,640
	Oats	106	124,162	1,064,479
	Barley	5,432	11,715	11,715
	Flax	2,084	2,087	2,087
Calgary	Wheat	371	100,707	137,080
	Oats	15,317	60,092	1,056,043
	Barley	858	6,000	98,294
	Flax	440	440	562
Montreal	Wheat	6,144	127,716	215,236
	Oats	42,119	145,962	1,010,382
	Barley	—	—	10,270
	Flax	—	35	5,953

THE CASH TRADE

CORN.—Some demand at good prices for milling; nothing doing for other grades. No. 3 yellow closed at \$1.50 to \$1.60.
OATS.—No shipping demand on local feed demand. No. 2 white closed at 73 1/2 to 74 1/2.
RYE.—Great uncertainty. Offerings so light it was impossible to get a satisfactory line on the market. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.92 to \$1.94.
BARLEY.—Good demand for Saturday and offerings were well cleaned up. Top grades unchanged; lower grades 2 to 2c down. Prices closed at \$1.10 to \$1.40.
FLAXSEED.—Offerings too light to make a market. No. 1 seed closed at \$3.85 to \$3.87, on spot and to arrive.

The Livestock Market

CHICAGO

Chicago, May 23, 1918.—Last week steers

Fixed Year ago	FIXED WHEAT PRICES						
	1'	2'	3'	4'	5'	6'	T11 T12 T13
201	218	215	208	196	187	218	212 207
244	341	231	224	190	170	—	—

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, May 21 to May 27, inclusive

Date	WHEAT			OATS			BARLEY			FLAX		
	3CW	4CW	5CW	1F	2F	3F	3CW	4CW	5CW	1NW	2CW	3CW
May 21	180	87	84	84	81	78	147	142	119	112	386	383
22	180	85	82	82	79	76	151	146	123	117	374	371
23	180	83	80	80	77	74	151 1/2	146 1/2	—	—	378	373
24	180	82	79	79	76	73	1	—	D	—	374	372
25	180	82	79	79	76	73	130	125	—	—	374	374
27	180	81	78	78	75	72	—	—	—	—	374	374
Week ago	180	87	83	83	80	77	142	137	113	108	384	381
Year ago	—	69 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	61 1/2	58 1/2	115	111	100	100	292	280

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Calgary		Toronto		Chicago		St. Paul	
	May 25	Year ago	May 25	Year ago	May 22	Year ago	May 23	Year ago	May 23	Year ago
Cattle	Choice steers	13.00-16.50	11.00-11.50	14.50-16.00	15.00-17.00	14.00-17.75	13.00-17.00	13.00-17.00	13.00-17.00	13.00-17.00
	Best butcher steers	10.50-13.00	10.50-11.00	11.00-13.00	12.00-15.00	10.00-16.00	10.50-13.00	9.00-10.50	10.00-13.00	10.00-13.00
	Fair to good butcher steers	9.00-10.50	7.50-10.00	12.50-14.50	11.00-12.50	12.50-15.75	12.00-13.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00
	Good to choice fat cows	10.00-12.00	8.50-9.50	10.00-12.00	9.50-11.00	9.75-12.50	8.00-9.00	8.00-9.00	8.00-9.00	8.00-9.00
	Medium to good cows	9.00-10.50	7.50-8.00	8.50-10.50	8.00-9.00	7.25-7.90	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00
	Common cows	8.00-9.00	4.25-4.00	8.50-10.50	8.00-9.00	8.00-9.00	7.00-8.00	7.00-8.00	7.00-8.00	7.00-8.00
	Cansters	6.00-8.00	3.75-4.25	6.00-8.50	5.50-6.50	7.25-7.90	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00
	Good to choice heifers	11.00-14.50	9.50-10.50	11.00-14.50	12.00-15.00	12.50-15.00	11.00-14.00	11.00-14.00	11.00-14.00	11.00-14.00
	Fair to good heifers	9.50-11.00	8.00-9.00	8.00-11.00	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	7.75-11.00	7.75-11.00	7.75-11.00	7.75-11.00
	Best cows	9.00-12.00	8.50-9.50	7.50-12.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hogs	Choice hogs, fed and watered	10.50	15.85	19.75	20.80	17.25-17.90	17.25-17.90	17.25-17.90	17.25-17.90	17.25-17.90
	Light hogs	18.00-19.00	14.00-15.00	—	—	18.00-19.00	17.45-17.70	17.10-17.35	17.10-17.35	17.10-17.35
	Heavy hogs	15.00-17.00	9.00-10.00	—	—	18.00-19.00	15.25-16.25	—	—	—
	Stags	11.00-14.00	6.00-8.00	—	—	16.00	16.25-16.75	—	—	—
	Choice lambs	16.00-18.00	11.75-12.75	15.00-17.00	19.00-21.50	16.00-20.50	15.00-18.00	15.00-18.00	15.00-18.00	15.00-18.00
	Best Killing Sheep	10.00-12.00	8.50-9.25	14.00-15.50	11.00-16.00	11.00-16.00	10.00-15.50	10.00-15.50	10.00-15.50	10.00-15.50

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Choice	Winnipeg	U.S. Prices
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	U.S. Prices
1 white oats	\$1.75	\$1.75-\$1.74
2 white oats	1.70	1.70-1.70
Flax No. 1	2.75	2.65-2.67

argued that the service be put on a reliable basis and the action of the market bureau is in the nature of response. Hereafter the information thus disseminated will be authoritative.
There seems further difficulty in getting the wool trade under government control. Dealers are protesting against the allowance of 2 to 3 per cent. given them on original wools and graded wool respectively. Considerable South American wool is reaching Boston. New wools are heavy and much superior in quality to those of last year.

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers reports receipts at the Union Stock Yards last week as follows: Cattle, 1,304; calves, 150; sheep and lambs, 22; hogs, 8,378.
The run of cattle has been lighter than the previous week and quality not so good. Stockers and Feeders still predominate in numbers and there is quite a lot of holdovers, thus making the market for that class lower and droopier. Beef cattle are scarce and prices are well maintained with very little quality stuff on sale. With the exception of the low grade butchers the beef market is strong with somewhat of prices going higher if the supply continues light. The run of calves is lighter and good veals are wanted at from 15 cents to 15 cents and pull-feds at 9 cents to 9 cents.
With 1,000 less hogs the market has been steady all week until Monday, when the market dropped to \$18.75 and on Tuesday \$19.50, and Wednesday \$19.50 and continued at that figure until the end of the week closing steady. Only 26 sheep and lambs all told. Lambs, 15 cents to 16 cents; sheep, 15 cents to 14 cents.

CALGARY

Calgary, May 23, 1918.—The U.G.G. report this week's Alberta Stock Yards receipts were as follows: Horses, 314; cattle, 1,451; hogs, 3,468; sheep, 4. The corresponding week a year ago was: Horses, 448; cattle, 1,323; hogs, 3,507; sheep, 45.
A fairly good run of killing cattle was maintained throughout the week and the outstanding feature of the week's sales was the price realized by the C.P.R. for their choice graded steers. These were one of the best bunches ever sold in Western Canada and would be cheaper to the buyer at the \$18.80 he paid than most of the stuff that has been selling here from \$14.50 to \$15.50. This was a very choice lot of 30 head averaging about 1,885 pounds though some steers went over 1,500 pounds. They were fed a light grain ration on the grass all last summer and then grain fed over the winter. Such a record for such a number of steers has never before been approached on the Calgary market.
We quote top steers \$14.50 to \$16.00, and good to medium, \$18.00 to \$14.50. Poor quality killers have again become slow selling at from \$11.00 to \$13.50. The demand for choice cows and heifers was strong and we sold odd individuals at \$14.50 and half a car at 14 cents but the bulk of the best sold from \$15.00 to \$18.75; medium, \$11.50 to \$12.50, and the common cows, \$8.50 to \$10.50. A large number of fat bulls came on the market and the demand was good with from \$9.50 to \$10.50 getting the bulk of the good ones with medium and common from \$6.00 to \$8.00. With heavy receipts of stockers the trade was slow during the early portion of the week but towards the close brightened up considerably and a large number changed hands at fairly good prices. Two and three year-old stocker steers made from \$9.75 to \$10.50 with good yearlings around \$50. Stock cows sold from \$60 to \$75, a number being shipped back to the country at this price. Stock heifers are very slow sellers. Light veal will bring up to 13 cents. Top price on cattle a year ago \$10.25.
The run of hogs was light and the market developed a weakness, \$19.50 being paid on Wednesday, \$19.75 on Thursday and Friday. Top price on hogs a year ago, \$15.95.
No fat sheep on sale. We quote choice fat lambs and wethers \$16.00 to \$17.00 and fat ewes, \$14.00 to \$15.00.

A New Livestock Union

At a joint meeting held in Ottawa May 15, 16 and 17, of the Western and Eastern Canada Livestock unions, it was decided to form from the executives of those two bodies a third organization called the Canadian Livestock Union. In other words, these two organizations are federated for dealing with federal problems they feel coming within their interests. The new body is composed of five representatives of the Western Canada Livestock union, i.e., the vice-president from each of the four western provinces and the president; the eastern representatives are composed of three members of the Eastern Canada Livestock Union and two members of the Record committee of the Dominion Livestock associations in addition to the chairman, who at present is Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont. Mr. Smith is now chairman of the Record Board of Canada. The various western members of this new body are: Dr. R. F. Teimia, Victoria; J. I. Walters, Clive, Alta.; H. D. Auld, Regina; A. Graham, Roland, Man.; Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Calgary. The eastern men are: Wm. Smith, M.P., Columbus, Ont.; Mr. Bryan, Woodbridge; Wm. Dryden, Brooklyns, Ont.; R. Miller, Stouville; W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que., and Geo. Pepper, Toronto. A. Graham, Roland, was made vice-president.

A constitution was submitted and approved of. A resolution requesting better transportation and cold storage facilities for animal products so as to prevent market gluts and establish confidence in producers was passed. The minister of agriculture was pressed to visit England with other ministers during the coming months, but he emphasized a desire to devote more study in the near future to home problems connected with his own department. The crush of work in early winter followed by a busy session, had prevented the closeness of attention he wished to devote to the department of agriculture. He felt his services could more profitably be spent at home now.

A resolution was passed approving of the appointment of a public utilities officer to keep the press informed regarding the work of the new organization and to prepare material for press circulation bearing on the questions handled by the association.

The reorganization of veterinary education in Canada, and especially in Ontario, was discussed. Much agitation has long existed among many veterinarians to have the standards of education at the Ontario Veterinary College raised and to eliminate correspondence schools in veterinary work. Action on this has been imminent for some time. The new organization endorsed action along this line.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

A clerical error occurred in the statement of the new draft orders as communicated to The Guide and published last week. These should have included that if a man is boarded in medical category lower than "A2" he will be allowed to return home on the authority of the officer commanding the depot battalion.

KNOWLES ENTERS CABINET

Hon. George A. Bell, minister of telephones for Saskatchewan, has resigned from the provincial cabinet to become chairman of the local government board, in succession to John B. Bunn. W. E. Knowles, ex-M.P., has been appointed to succeed Mr. Bell in the Martin government.

Country Produce

Receipts of eggs over the West are increasing with a corresponding decrease in supply. Prices at country points in Alberta range from 21 to 24 cents. There is considerable movement of storage packed eggs to Vancouver from Calgary and also a movement to the same place from many local Alberta points, shipped by local merchants.
Five cars were shipped East from Manitoba points last week. Though the market has been somewhat unsettled at Winnipeg local consumption and outside demand have kept prices at last week's level. Reliable Winnipeg dealers are paying 33 cents for new laid eggs and 34 cents per pound for No. 1 dairy butter, F.O.B. Winnipeg.
Reports point to an early start having been made this spring in poultry breeding operations, and while the number of chicks hatched may not come up to former years, prospects are bright for earlier laying next fall and winter. Reports on fertility are good for Ontario and the West, and in British Columbia the chicks are reported to be thriving on a smaller grain and heavier clover ration. Earlier and better chicks seems to be the farmers objective this year.



Ready for a Load

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Seager Wheeler's New Wheat

None Will Be Left By Harvest---Get Yours NOW!

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Ripens 6 to 10 days earlier than Marquis

Yields more per acre than Marquis

Milling Value equal to Marquis

Grades No. 1 Hard

Due to its early ripening, Red Bobs is seldom damaged by rust or frost

Of this wheat Mr. Wheeler says: "I believe Red Bobs wheat will revolutionize the grain industry of Western Canada. - It is not liable to be damaged by rust or frost. Grown side by side with Marquis on my farm, it outyields Marquis by eight to ten bushels per acre, and ripens from six to ten days earlier. The Red Bobs wheat has an exceptionally strong straw, a compact head that produces from six to nine spikelets on each head, with from three to six grains in each spikelet—the head filling perfectly clear to the tip. I consider it

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Red Bobs wheat is the most important agricultural development of recent years. The evidence establishing the superiority of this new variety is conclusive. Under ordinary circumstances this discovery would have been seized upon by private interests and exploited. Enormous prices would have been charged, the middle man would have taken extortionate profits, and only the wealthiest farmers could have purchased the seed.

The Grain Growers' Guide will distribute all of Mr. Wheeler's different varieties of wheat during the next two years. The Guide has paid a high price for this wheat. Mr. Wheeler is entitled to this, but through its system of distribution The Guide, instead of cornering the wheat for personal profit, is placing it within easy reach of every farmer in Western Canada.

To make it easy for anyone to secure Mr. Wheeler's new wheat all of the available supply will be distributed during the summer months. You cannot buy any of this grain. You can secure as much as you care to earn by aiding us in extending The Guide's field of usefulness.

The Guide has published a "Red Bobs" book that tells the secret of Mr. Wheeler's unusual success. It also gives the records of this new wheat and tells the interesting story of its discovery and development. This book should be read by every man that is raising grain in any one of the three Western provinces.

Since its organization The Guide has always endeavored to render a practical service—a service that would aid in making agriculture more profitable. The Red Bobs book was published with this end in view.

We will send a copy of this valuable book—Free—to any person upon application. There is a copy of this book for you. It will be mailed without any obligation on your part.

Mail the coupon to-day and your copy will be forwarded by return of post.

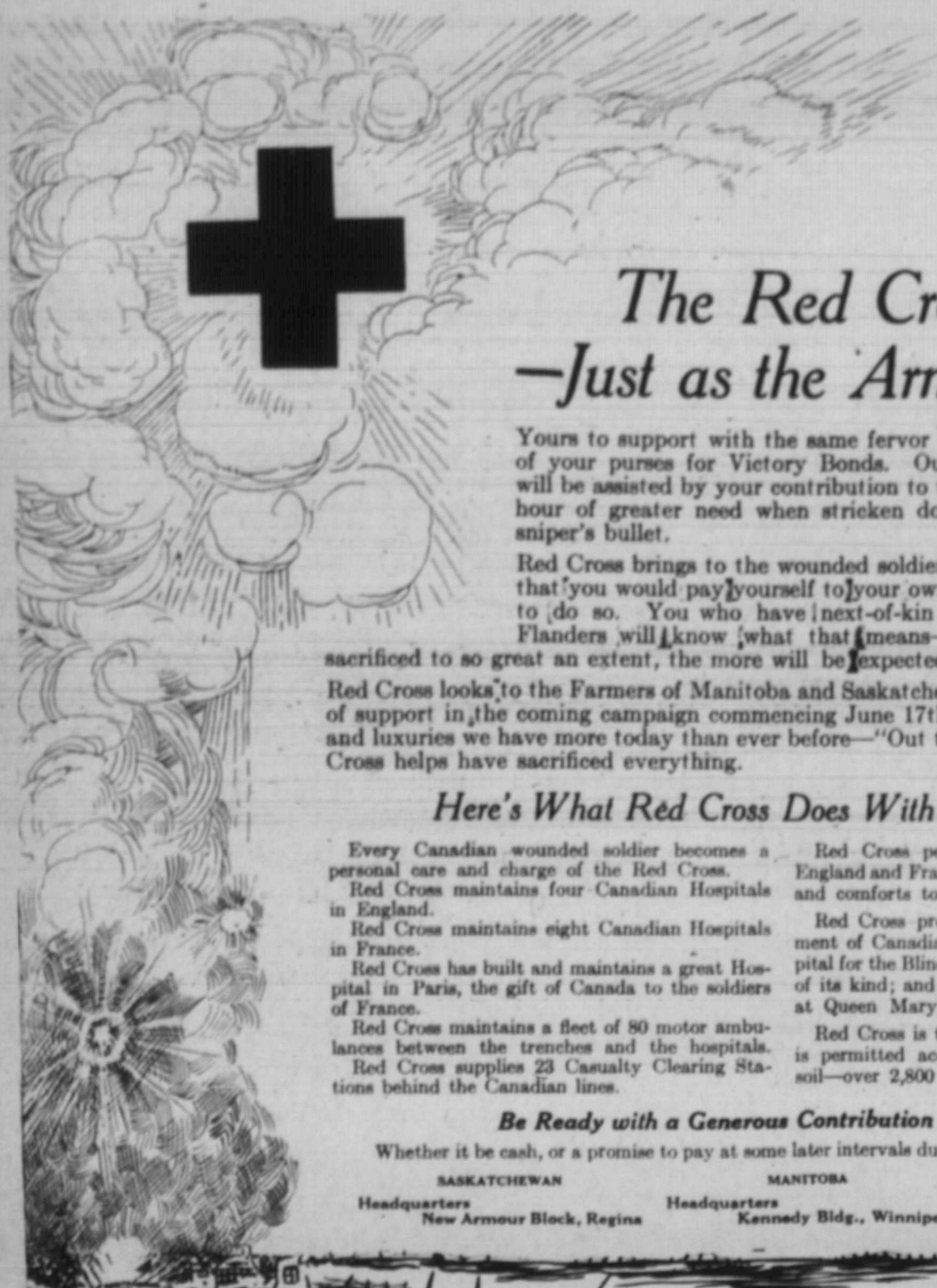
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Winnipeg, Man.

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Yours to support with the same fervor that led you to the bottom of your purses for Victory Bonds. Our same loyal fighting men will be assisted by your contribution to the Red Cross—but in their hour of greater need when stricken down by a bursting shell or sniper's bullet.

Red Cross brings to the wounded soldier all these tender attentions that you would pay yourself to your own son, were you on the spot to do so. You who have next-of-kin on the battle-torn fields of Flanders will know what that means—From you who have not sacrificed to so great an extent, the more will be expected.

Red Cross looks to the Farmers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan for a generous measure of support in the coming campaign commencing June 17th. At home amid comforts and luxuries we have more today than ever before—"Out there" those lads whom Red Cross helps have sacrificed everything.

Here's What Red Cross Does With Your Money

Every Canadian wounded soldier becomes a personal care and charge of the Red Cross.

Red Cross maintains four Canadian Hospitals in England.

Red Cross maintains eight Canadian Hospitals in France.

Red Cross has built and maintains a great Hospital in Paris, the gift of Canada to the soldiers of France.

Red Cross maintains a fleet of 80 motor ambulances between the trenches and the hospitals.

Red Cross supplies 23 Casualty Clearing Stations behind the Canadian lines.

Red Cross personally visits 945 hospitals in England and France, and gives individual attention and comforts to every Canadian soldier therein.

Red Cross provides \$1,000 per man for treatment of Canadian soldiers at St. Dunstan's Hospital for the Blind, the World's foremost institution of its kind; and provides equally specialized care at Queen Mary's Hospital for facial treatment.

Red Cross is the only institution on earth that is permitted access to our prisoners on enemy soil—over 2,800 of them today.

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