

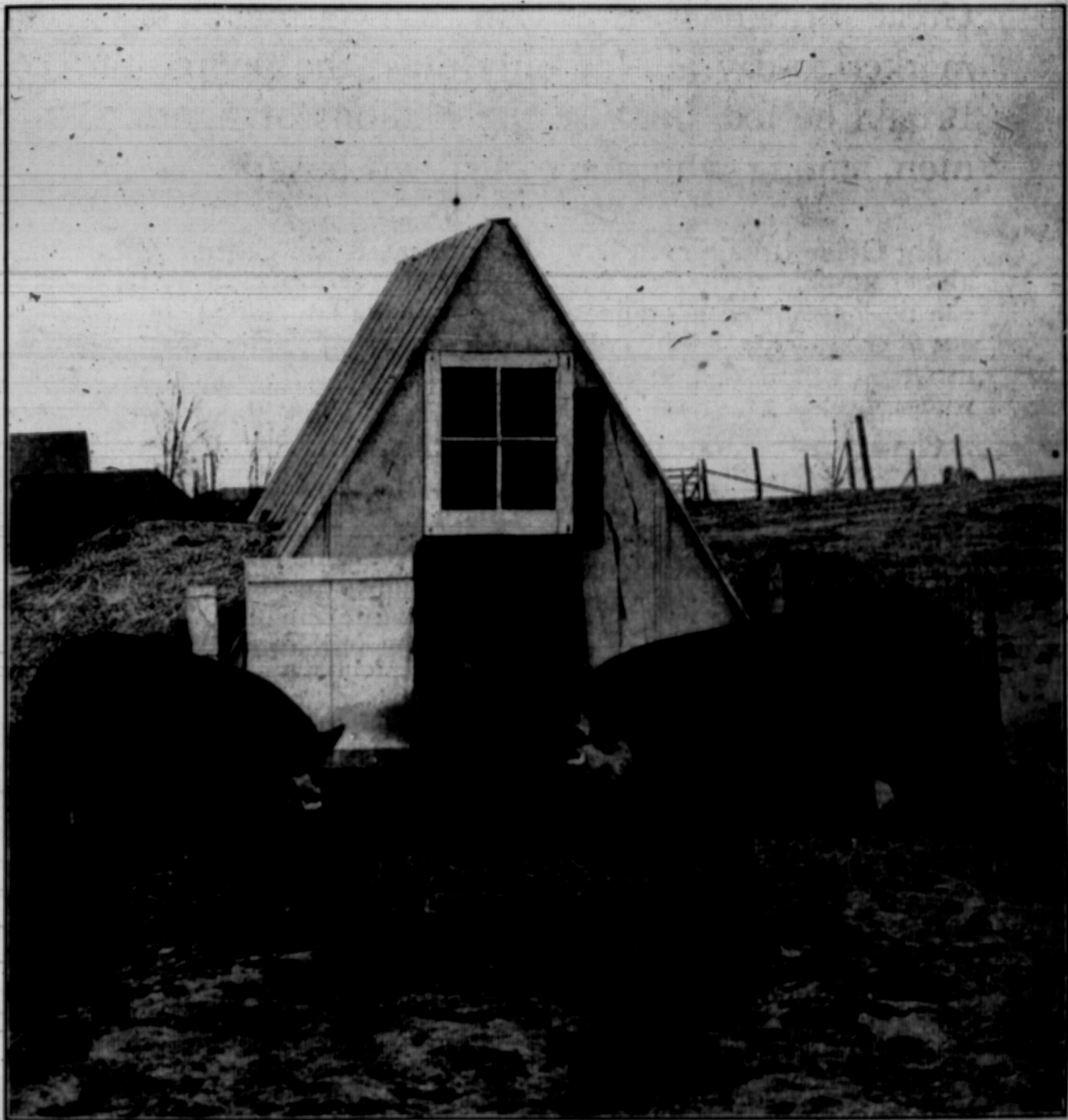
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

October 31, 1917

\$1.50 per Year



COVER THIS PEN WELL WITH STRAW FOR WINTER.

Circulation over 35,000 weekly

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Why Canada Must Give Credit to Great Britain

Great Britain is the Canadian farmer's best market to-day. Not only must the people of Britain be fed, but also the millions of fighting men, among whom are our own boys.

But Great Britain must buy all her supplies on credit. She can no longer send her money out of Great Britain. She must use her credit abroad and buy where she can get credit.

Canada in her own interest must give credit to Great Britain in order that Great Britain may be enabled to continue to purchase Canada's agricultural and other products.

In other words Canada must lend Great Britain the cash with which to pay Canadian farmers and other producers.

Then where does Canada get the cash? Outside finan-

cial markets are closed. Canada will get this cash by selling Canada's Victory Bonds.

So the Canadian farmer has a three-fold reason for buying Canada's Victory Bonds.

It is good business for him, because it keeps open his market.

It is patriotic because it enables him to help in maintaining production in Canada through which our fighting men will be supplied with Canadian produce.

And lastly because the investment is absolutely safe and the interest rate is most attractive.

*Get ready to buy in November,
Canada's Victory Bonds*

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee
in co-operation with the Minister of Finance
of the Dominion of Canada.

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The editors hope that you have enjoyed reading The Guide and that you will send \$1.50 for your renewal at once.

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.

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

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Our Ottawa Letter

New Ministers Sworn In—Government Candidates Designated—Abolish Patronage List. (By The Guide's Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, October 26.—Some new chapters were written this week at the capital in the history of the Union government. From the standpoint of the solidarity and cohesion of the movement to provide a non-party administration for the period of the war, the most important development of the week has undoubtedly been the decision of the Liberals of Nova Scotia to have representation in the government and to agree to the putting of Union candidates in the field. As intimated last week, Premier Murray of Nova Scotia decided to remain at the helm of the provincial ship of state, but Mr. A. K. MacLean, who for six years has sat as junior member for Halifax, was sworn in on Tuesday as minister without portfolio. He will be vice-chairman of one of two committees of the cabinet that have been announced, one to deal with all matters pertaining to the war, and the other to devote its attention to matters of domestic concern. Sir Robert Borden is the nominal chairman of both committees but Hon. N. W. Rowell will be the real head of the war cabinet, while Mr. MacLean will be the chairman of the domestic committee.

The entry of Mr. MacLean into the cabinet has received the blessing of Premier Murray as well as that of Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance in the Laurier government and former prime minister of Nova Scotia, while it is stated that the majority of the Liberal members from Nova Scotia, who in the past have been of the most uncompromising party type, have, no doubt with a considerable degree of reluctance, agreed to enter the field under the aegis of the Union government.

Designating Government Candidates

The writs for the election will be issued on November 1, or thereabouts, and as seven weeks must elapse between their issuance and the voting, this probably means that polling will take place on Monday, December 17, Tuesday, 18, or Wednesday, 19, with nominations one week earlier. The first difficulty for the Unionists is one which arises over the selection of candidates, more particularly in constituencies where Conservative and Liberal candidates have previously been placed in the field. The nature of the difficulty is indicated in the following official statement issued last night from Unionist headquarters:

"The formation of a Union or National government has changed the political situation throughout Canada and in many constituencies two or more candidates—Conservative, Liberal or Labor—may desire to run and be recognized as Union government candidates. Under the Military Voters Act it is the duty of the prime minister to designate a candidate in each riding as the government candidate, who thereby may receive the benefit of the soldiers' votes which are given, not for a particular candidate but for the government. It is the earnest desire of the government that in each constituency the supporters of Union gov-

ernment, whether Conservative, Liberal, Labor or Independent, should confer together and see if they cannot agree upon a candidate who will be acceptable to, and who may be designated by, the prime minister as the government candidate for the purposes of the Military Voters Act."

The provision of the Military Voters Act that candidates must receive the endorsement of the prime minister or the leader of the opposition will be particularly embarrassing in constituencies where Conservative and Liberal nominees, both favorable to Union government, desire to fight it out. The prime minister will have to make a choice between the two. It will also be embarrassing for the Liberal candidates who, while favoring Union government war measures, do not want to bind themselves to support the

anyone with the slightest knowledge of how the political game is played in Canada. Cynics will undoubtedly say that a Union government must of necessity abolish patronage lists, otherwise they would quarrel over the division of the spoils. That is probably quite true. Nevertheless Unionism will undoubtedly be given the credit for removing a baleful influence upon the public life of the country—an influence which no party government of the future, let us hope, will have the audacity to remove. The momentous announcement was as follows:

"In pursuance of the government's intention to abolish patronage, both in respect of appointments to the public service and in the purchase of supplies there will hereafter be no patronage list in any department of the government. The work of the war purchasing commission has been so satisfactory and effective that the prime minister has under consideration the retention of its organization as a general purchasing commission for all the departments of the government. During the past two-and-a-half years the commission has undertaken and carried out the purchase of all supplies for every



HON. N. W. ROWELL President of the Privy Council



MAJOR-GENERAL NEWBURN Minister of Militia



HON. F. S. CARVELL Minister of Public Works

government all along the line. Such candidates would probably not desire endorsement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier for the purpose of securing the soldiers' vote, but failing the endorsement either of one leader or the other they would be "outlawed." As I understand the Act an independent candidate can qualify for the soldiers' vote by declaring that he constitutes a party in himself. By so doing he would qualify for independent soldiers' votes cast in the constituency for which he is running. This is a feature of the bill which promises to lead to queer complications in various constituencies. It was undoubtedly drafted by the legal craftsmen of the late administration with the express object of forcing Liberals to seek recognition by Sir Wilfrid Laurier or come out as straight Unionists. By many would-be candidates it will undoubtedly be regarded as a "war" measure.

Patronage Lists Abolished

The announcement by the prime minister that patronage lists have been abolished is another landmark in the progress of events. The admission that they have existed up to the present time, after more than three years of war, may come as a painful surprise to some innocent people, but not to

department of the government in connection with the war.

"These supplies have been purchased for the department of militia and defence, the department of naval service and the department of justice in connection with the internment operations. In pursuance of the government's intention to abolish patronage both in respect of appointments to the public service and in the purchase of supplies there will hereafter be no patronage lists in any department of the government."

"There has been no such list in the war purchasing commission, which has purchased all supplies by tender after public advertisement or circular addressed to all known sources of supply in this country."

Mention should also be made of the inclusion in the government this week of a representative of labor in the person of Senator Robertson, vice-president of the Order of Railway Telegraphers. Senator Robertson was named as a member of the upper house in January last as the first representative of labor. He was the first union man to get a place in that holy of holies of the politicians, the red chamber. It is perhaps but fitting that he should represent labor in a "union" government.



THE WRONG and THE RIGHT

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In constructing artificial teeth makes a great difference in your appearance.

Note the change in above face when teeth are properly made. Therefore choose a dentist who has had a wide experience and one who will study your expression and requirements.

You will find it pays to take a trip to Winnipeg and have your work done at—

DR. GLASGOW'S New Method Dental Parlors

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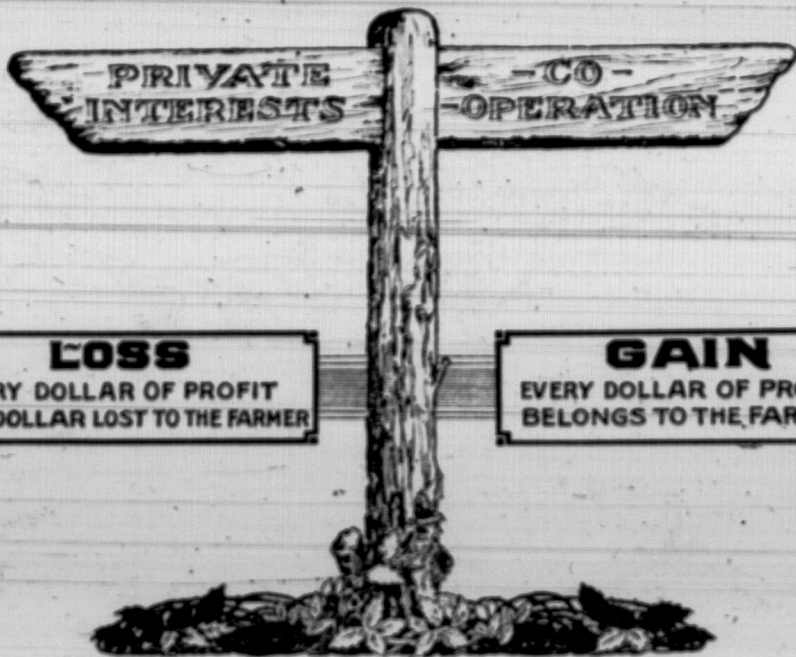
where you get the best in any form of dental work, whether it be extracting, filling or replacing lost teeth with or without a plate.

Most approved methods used in eliminating pain and scientific principles applied in the construction of your work.

The politicians on both sides are looking forward to a manifesto which is to be issued by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the course of a few days. The leader of the straight Liberal forces it is expected will state his position at some length and with his customary adroitness. When his manifesto is out the issues of the campaign will be defined. Sir Wilfrid's health has not been very good of late and it is not likely that he will be able to do much public speaking during the campaign.

Under a definite allotment of United States coal for Canada announced by the fuel administration, 2,000,000 tons of bituminous and 700,000 tons of Anthracite coal will be permitted to move across the Canadian border during the next few months.

About 500 coal miners are idle consequent of the strike at Fernis, B.C. The settlement of minor matters pertaining to the agreement when they returned to work in August has not been satisfactory to them.



WHICH?

RIGHT or LEFT?

**RIGHT is MIGHT
KEEP to the RIGHT**

AND

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The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 31, 1917

THE UNION GAINS STRENGTH

All signs indicate that throughout English speaking Canada public opinion is rallying strongly to the support of the new union government. Only a very small portion of the press remains antagonistic, together with a minority of the old hard-shell party veterans. Public opinion has been for many months demanding with ever increasing insistence that a national government or a union government be organized for the prosecution of the war. Canada can now hold up its head along with Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The personnel of the new government is remarkably strong. Sir Robert Borden has succeeded in bringing together the very cream of the brains of the Liberal, Independent and Labor elements of Canada outside of Quebec. Impartial observers must agree that never since confederation has there been a cabinet at Ottawa containing the brains, force and executive ability represented in the new union government. What looked to be an impossibility has become an accomplished fact, and Canadian citizens generally are gratified with the result.

The news that the union government is finally in office will be pleasant to our soldiers on the firing line. Canada has now over 300,000 soldiers within the sound of the enemy's guns. Some have paid the supreme sacrifice; some lie suffering wounds in the hospitals and the remainder are fighting for freedom and democracy and the defence of our own Canadian homes. There is no party politics in the trenches. When our soldiers go "over the top" and shoulder to shoulder charge the enemy lines, they are animated only by the spirit of union and the determination for victory. If our soldiers on the firing line in the presence of the greatest menace that civilization has ever faced can give us such an example as this, why should we not support union at home? In the presence of supreme danger, the citizen, like the soldier, should adopt the old Roman system where "none were for the party, but all were for the state."

There are, of course, some disappointed and dissatisfied ones among the ranks of the two old parties. Occasionally we hear the charge that the Conservative party has been wrecked by the premier and those who have assisted in the formation of a union government. We also hear that those Liberals and Independents who have joined the union government have sacrificed their principles. It is a poor time to bring forward such charges and it is not the broad-minded citizen who makes them. The Conservative party by the aid of the new franchise act and the soldier vote was certain of a victory at the polls. The consummation of a union government, therefore, is very highly creditable to Sir Robert Borden and those of his colleagues who shared in it. Those Liberals, Independents and Progressives who entered the government have not sacrificed any principle whatever. They still stand for the same principles for which they stood before they entered the government, but in the hour of national danger both sides have realized that there is something more important for the immediate present than even great economic principles which the West so strongly supports. History will accord a high place to those strong men in both parties whose love for their country has been greater than their love for party.

The program of the new government is decidedly progressive. Already political patronage has been brought to an end. The civil service is to be extended to include the Dominion government servants throughout all Canada, instead of being restricted to Ottawa city as at present. Contracts for the government are to be awarded on merit. Henceforth

the job hunter and the patronage seeker will find the usual avenues closed. If the new government in domestic politics offers us nothing more than the elimination of the patronage system it will be well worth while. But the program also guarantees an increase in income tax and in the tax on war profits, which has been strongly demanded by the general public throughout Canada for many months past. Another guarantee is that profiteering shall cease, and profiteers will no longer be permitted to gouge the public in the hour of the nation's agony. There have been no bargains and no promise in respect to the tariff, which is naturally a burning question in the West, but we may take it for granted that there will be no increases in the tariff and if any change is made it will be in the nature of a downward revision. It is reasonable to suppose that when the new government begins to consider domestic problems and the absolute necessity of increasing food supplies, that the implements of production may be placed upon the free list. An energetic public opinion would assist towards this end very considerably.

The division of the cabinet in two is a decided innovation in Canada. One half of the cabinet will devote its attention to the prosecution of the war and the war problems. The other half will concern itself with domestic problems, and the reconstruction work necessary at the conclusion. Experience only will prove the wisdom or otherwise of the new system. But to the onlooker it appears to be a wise and businesslike provision. The new government in its personnel, in its program, and in its systematic arrangement promises exceedingly well for a live, honest and efficient business administration of the affairs of the nation.

The organized farmers of the prairie provinces ever since the outbreak of war have demanded a national government at Ottawa, and we believe that their support to the new union administration will be whole-hearted, and in the highest degree patriotic. There are certain well defined and fundamental principles for which the organized grain growers have stood for many years. They adhere to those principles as firmly today as ever. But the organized grain growers are not the type of citizens to waste the strength and the resources of the nation by internal strife when the enemy is literally pounding at the gates. We believe that the grain growers are willing to accept any reasonable terms for a cessation of internal political struggles until the enemy is forced to surrender. After that date the organized farmers will push for the fulfillment of their own legitimate demands with all the vigor at their disposal. In the meantime they will carry on their educational work, and will give the union government whole-hearted support so long as its actions and conduct warrant that support. It will be unwise to disturb this prospect of harmony by an attempt by either of both of the old parties to shoulder out the candidates who stand upon the farmers' platform in favor of so-called union, or fusionist candidates. There are no better union government supporters than those candidates who stand upon the farmers' platform. The best promise of harmony is to give the farmers' candidates full support in those constituencies where they have already been nominated.

A NEW SCALE OF PENSIONS

A marked increase in the Canadian pension list retroactive to April 1, 1917, has been announced by the Minister of Finance. The increases apply to pensions and allowances of soldiers and sailors holding the lower ranks

up to lieutenant in the army and sub-lieutenant in the navy. The extra amount due from April 1 to the present time will be paid in one check. The total amount payable by Canada for pensions and allowances will be increased from about \$5,000,000 annually to \$7,000,000 or approximately 40 per cent. The changes will affect the pensions of not only the men themselves, but of their children, orphan children, widows, dependent parents and younger brothers and sisters.

Henceforth disability will be divided into twenty instead of six classes, and disabled men will receive pensions on the basis of the percentage of their disability insofar as possible. All will be entitled to at least a 25 per cent. increase on present pensions and on account of the new classification it is said this will usually work out considerably more than 25 per cent. A marked change for the better has been made in the allowance to disabled pensioners for children. A more careful grading in accordance with the disability has been made which was very necessary as the old regulations were most inequitable. Totally disabled privates will by this change receive an increase of one-third in the allowances for their children. Previously, men disabled below 60 per cent. were not entitled to any allowances for children, but now these will go to children of men disabled as low as 5 per cent. Special allowances are being made for married disabled men. The increases for dependent parents are commendable as is that to widows. Better regulations governing the maintenance of incurable or helpless soldiers have been made and many other matters clarified that have previously been rather hazy and unsatisfactory. These increased pensions are most commendable and will be welcomed not only by those directly benefiting, but by all those anxious to treat properly the dependants of those who have made the greatest sacrifice for their country.

THE ABOLITION OF PATRONAGE

The Union Government has already laid the foundation for a reform that party governments have shied at ever since confederation. The patronage lists are being abolished. Government purchases are to be made by a commission similar to the War Purchasing Commission. The outside civil service is to be put on the same footing as the inside service, that is, in order to get a government job or hold it a man must have some qualification besides political pull. Such a reform will strike at the root of much of the extravagance, graft and incompetence that has characterized the conduct of government work in the past. If the reform is rigidly enforced, and there are indications that it will be, it will mean one of the greatest triumphs for government by reason in the history of Canada. In no way has the party system shown itself weaker than on the question of patronage. For decades the reform of the civil service and the abolition of the patronage system has been a favorite plank in the platforms of opposition. Upon attaining the treasury benches however, parties have usually given evidence of an accommodating memory regarding their pledges on this reform. The only important improvement was the passing of the Civil Service Amendment Act of 1908. By this Act the civil service was divided into two divisions, the inside and the outside services. The outside service includes practically all civil servants not employed in Ottawa, on the Dominion Experimental Farms and at the Dominion Observatory. The Civil Service Commission was created and given power to select members for the inside service on a basis of their ability to discharge their duties. The

outside service, however, was left largely to political patronage commissions. "To the victor belongs the spoils" has been the sum and substance of the political ethics of such commissions. Political pull has been the only qualification necessary to secure appointment under their management. The result has been to overload the outside civil service with incompetents selected from the ranks of party heeler, many of whom have used the influence of their positions for a furtherance of party ends.

The patronage basis of securing supplies for the government and of letting contracts for government works has been even a more prolific cause of political corruption. It has been the chief source of the vast campaign funds maintained for the purpose of debauching the electorate; those on the list contributing to the government campaign funds and those off it to the funds of the opposition on the understanding that with a change of government they would benefit by a position on the new patronage list. The patronage system has therefore bound both parties to the interests that flourish by corrupting governments. Hence the delay in abolishing the patronage evil. The abolition of the system was, however, necessary to the establishment of a union government containing leaders of both parties. The clearing away of the patronage incubus has been consistently demanded by the organized farmers and they are looking to the union government for the rigid enforcement of this important clause in its program.

VALUE OF REGISTERED SEED

Year by year it is becoming more evident that good seed is a most vitally important factor in the production of large and good crops. During the present season several important demonstrations of this fact have been made. The sweepstakes prize for wheat won by Samuel Larcombe at the Dry Farming Congress at Peoria, was captured by wheat selected from registered stock which Mr. Larcombe has been growing. The sweepstakes prize won last year by Seager Wheeler at El Paso was due to the careful selection of his seed for a number of years. The wonderful record of 54 bushels per acre on a field of 1,000 acres on the Noble farms at Nobleford, Alberta, was secured by sowing first generation registered Marquis wheat. Among the other winners of important prizes at the Dry Farming Congress were J. S. Fields, Regina and W. S. Simpson, Pambrun, Saskatchewan, both of whom are growers of registered seed. The sweepstakes prize for the World's best potatoes won by Seager Wheeler at Peoria, was another demonstration of the value of seed selection. Mr. Wheeler follows the rules and regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers'

Association in growing his potatoes, and the results that are produced by these methods are demonstrated by the fact that he carried off the prize against all comers.

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association is one of the most meritorious institutions in the country. It is designed to teach farmers how to grow the very best seed, how to select it in order to ensure its purity, and to clean it so that it is absolutely free from any noxious weed seeds. There are only a comparatively small number of members in Western Canada, but they are doing a splendid work in supplying this seed to their fellow farmers. In very few cases are they receiving a legitimate reward for the labor and care necessary in producing this high quality seed. There is a great need for a large increase in the membership of this association. At least 2,000 farmers should be growing and producing registered seed for sale every year. The market for this seed is far in excess of the supply and the demand is bound to grow year by year. Not every farmer has the time nor the patience to perform the labor necessary to produce registered seed. But every farmer should be a purchaser of registered seed every year. It requires practically no extra labor to have a plot of from one-half acre to several acres sown to registered seed. If each farmer made a habit of having a small plot on his farm each year sown to registered seed, he would, in a remarkably short time improve the quality of all the seed sown on his farm and thereby increase the yield and very materially raise the grade of his grain for market. Any farmer

who makes it a point to have good seed every year will take more care in his cultivation than otherwise. Good seed and good cultivation will raise the average yield of grain per acre in this country from five to ten bushels and will in proportion increase the profits which the farmers will get from grain growing.

Hon. James A. Calder's chief duty as Minister of Immigration and Colonization will be to ensure a large influx of immigration after the war. No doubt there will be some immigration from England and France, but undoubtedly the great aim of the governments of both those countries will be to retain as many as possible at home for the reconstruction period which will require so much labor after the war. The greatest hope that Canada has for immigration is from the United States. If a proper system is now inaugurated, it is quite possible that hundreds of thousands of the most highly desirable citizens can be induced to come from the United States and make their homes in Canada. There is room for millions of them on the prairie.

It is pleasing to learn that the Food Controller has decided to take over the regulation and control of all cold storage plants in the Dominion of Canada. These institutions should be under the strict regulation of government authorities, both in war time and in peace time. There is no room in a well governed country for any individuals or corporations who may be inclined to make huge profits on the food supplies of the people.

When the new government gets really into action, we imagine that Sir Joseph Flavelle will be forced to restore to the public treasury some of the enormous profits which he has gouged out of the Canadian people and the Allied governments, on the bacon and other food supplies which he has been selling. Sir Joseph's patriotism is of a brand too expensive for Canadian people to indulge in.

With the Hon. A. L. Sifton as Minister of Customs, those in the West who have watched his record will not find it difficult to believe that there will be no increases in the customs tariff while he is minister. Neither do we believe that those gentlemen who live mostly on the tariff will find it as easy to get concessions from the customs department as they have been able to do in the past.

Hon. T. A. Crerar is the most forceful and aggressive Minister of Agriculture who has been on the job at Ottawa for many a year. Some much needed reforms in that department may be looked for with confidence. The department of agriculture has only recently been awakening to the agricultural needs of Canada.



UNION RISING, LIKE PHOENIX, FROM THE ASHES OF PARTY POLITICS

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Nick Taitinger and his Methods

How the Barley King of Alberta Produces Prize Winning Grain

Had a western grain grower remarked, previous to the war, that he was born near Verdun, it would have done no more than call forth the question, "Verdun, where is Verdun?" It is different now. The mention of the name summons up a feeling of unbounded admiration for the spirit of the men who made their wills, wrote farewell letters, strapped on their accoutrements and muttering quietly to themselves, "They shall not pass," went into that inferno which raged for months around the old French town of Verdun and successfully stemmed the tide of onslaught when the Germans made their supreme attempt to break through and force a road to Paris.

Near Verdun, in quieter times, Nick Taitinger, known for years as the Barley King of Alberta, was born. On the wall in his home near Claresholm he proudly displays a certificate of graduation from the Verdun Academy. At the outbreak of the war he had two brothers living near Verdun. But since the German hosts swept over the district in their first great advance into the heart of France he has never heard of them. Whether they are amongst the fallen or prisoners in Germany he does not know, and perhaps he will never learn.

It is many years since Mr. Taitinger turned his face to the new world. In 1889, when still a young man, he emigrated to the United States, first settling in Oregon. Five years later he rented a small farm, remaining on it for about 10 years. In 1904, however, the call of Alberta reached him and he determined to risk his fortune in the promising new country that was just opening up. After looking over the southern part of the province he decided to settle in the Claresholm district. Here he bought a section of C.P.R. land and started on his career as a grain grower. The following year his crop included a 40 acre field of winter wheat which, though badly damaged by gophers, returned 50 bushels to the acre of No. One. During this year he broke about 200 acres, using a six horse team and three yoke of oxen. The yield from this, in 1906 was 35 bushels to the acre of No. Four wheat. As soon as possible he had the whole section under cultivation with the exception of a small field kept for pasture and he now farms a couple of sections of land practically all of which is under the plow.

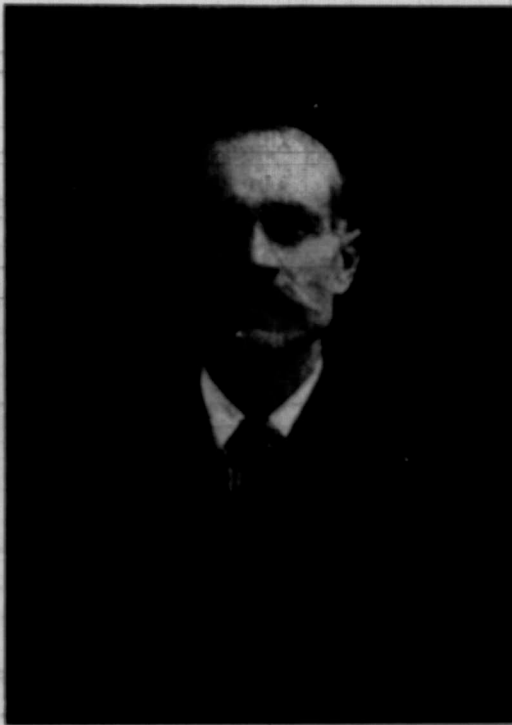
A Long Prize Winning Record

Mr. Taitinger's success as a winner in the grain classes at the big fairs began in 1910 when he won third premium on Red Fife Wheat at the Dry Farming Congress at Spokane. He followed this success up the following year by winning the silver medal and silver cup for the best five bushels of winter wheat at the Calgary Fair. In 1912 a cup and championship for barley was landed at the Dry Farming Congress at Lethbridge. In 1913 his winnings included the championship for Canada for the best wheat shown at the Canada Land and Apple Show at Winnipeg, his trophies being a gold medal and \$250 in cash. This time it was Marquis wheat which he exhibited. The same year he landed the championship for barley at the Dry Farming Congress at Tulsa, thus securing the barley championship twice in succession. One of the trophies won at this exposition was a five-horse power gasoline engine. In 1914 he added to his long list of winnings by bringing away another gasoline engine representing the championship for barley at the Dry Farming Congress at Wichita. At the Panama Exposition at San Francisco in the same year he won first on Marquis wheat and first on barley, following this up in 1915 by securing second place for barley at the fair at Denver, Colorado.

Shipped Barley To Glasgow

It was in 1913 that Mr. Taitinger achieved considerable prominence by making a shipment of barley direct to a firm of malsters in Glasgow, Scotland. In this undertaking he worked in co-operation with some railway men in Calgary and the result was the securing of considerable advertising for Mr. Taitinger and for Alberta in general. This, together with his long list of winnings on barley in competition with the best growers in the world, won him the title by which he is sometimes known: "The Barley King of Alberta." At that time the local price of contract barley was only 30 or 35 cents a bushel. The price in Glasgow for the kind of barley which Mr. Taitinger was producing

was \$1.02. Accordingly, arrangements were completed and a carload was shipped. The freight was something over 30 cents a bushel but even at that the barley netted him over 70 cents a bushel, or twice the local price. The high freight charges were due in part to the fact that the barley had to



NICK TAITINGER, CLARESHOLM, ALTA.

As a seed-grain grower Mr. Taitinger has a long list of world's championships in the wheat and barley classes to his credit.

be shipped in sacks in order that it might be loaded on the ship. Later the experiment was repeated with almost equal success. The barley was always sold by cable. "I could handle barley in that way yet," said Mr. Taitinger as we talked the matter over on his farm one day in July, "but it is not necessary to handle barley that way now. We can get almost as much for it on our local market as can be secured in the old country."

"You do not appear to be growing much barley this year. How is that?" I queried. "When prohibition came in," he answered, "I thought it would knock the bottom out of the barley market. However, my fears in this regard were unfounded as this year I could have sold all kinds of it if I had had it for sale." And now, though Mr. Taitinger gained much of his reputation as a grain grower by raising barley, he has gone almost entirely out

of it and is devoting himself almost exclusively to the growing of choice wheat. "French Chevalier was the variety of barley that did best with me," said Mr. Taitinger, "it is an easy handler with good, stiff straw and is a strong, healthy grower. It is, as you know, a two-rowed variety. My experience has been that barley is easy on land. You can tell to a foot where the barley grew the previous year in one of my fields that is now under wheat."

Prélude wheat was once tried by Mr. Taitinger but with discouraging results. He found that besides having the objectionable feature of being bearded, it shattered badly. It might, he said, be alright in the north brush country, where the shortness of the season demanded an early maturing wheat, but was not well suited to his district.

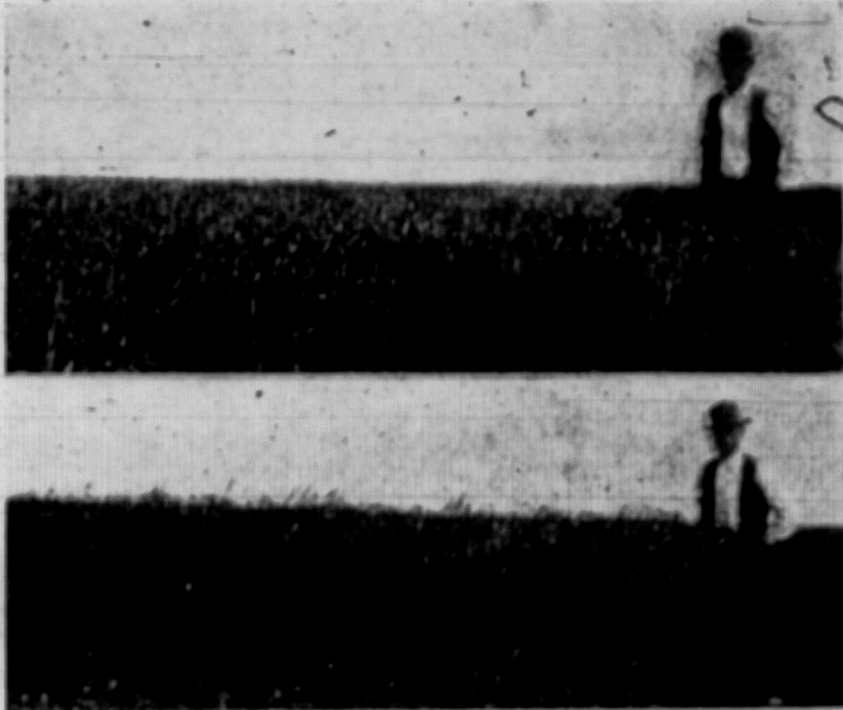
At the time of my visit, which was about July 18, wheat was just nicely out in head. This afforded an opportunity for securing the two snapshots which appear on this page and which show Mr. Taitinger standing in his wheat plots. The upper part of the cut shows Marquis wheat grown from L. D. Lang's world's prize winning seed. The seed for this plot, 20 pounds, was secured from The Guide in connection with its work for the distribution of high class seed grain. The lower cut shows a plot grown from Seager Wheeler's prize winning Kitchener wheat, the seed of which, two bushels, was also secured from The Guide. The Kitchener wheat was looking very strong and healthy; this being partly due, explained Mr. Taitinger, to the fact that it was being grown on ground that was formerly sown to barley and that wheat does better after barley than after wheat. This wheat was sown on April 13 and the Marquis six days later. Both plots headed out on July 14 and 15. In reporting on this experiment, Mr. Taitinger informs The Guide that the Kitchener had a longer, stiffer straw and that the heads were characteristically square and compact. From the seed secured from these plots he expects to sow still larger plots next year with the object of thoroughly trying out the different varieties and seeing how they compare. Writing The Guide recently concerning the yield of these two plots, Mr. Taitinger stated that the acre and three-quarters of Kitchener yielded 65 bushels. Owing to a frost the quality was somewhat affected. The one-third acre of Marquis wheat yielded 14 bushels.

Methods Of Seed Production

In the production of high grade grain much of which is sold for seed purposes, Mr. Taitinger follows the rules of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association of which he is a prominent member. First of all he has a plot sown with hand selected seed producing elite stock. This plot is carefully "rogued" and everything that is not true to type is carefully eliminated. Every weed is also pulled out and nothing left undone that will ensure the production of the choicest seed. With the elite stock a larger multiplying plot is sown producing first generation seed. Enough first generation wheat is grown to produce seed for the balance of the farm. Everything that is not true to type is also eliminated from the larger seed plots.

This year he had one acre of elite stock and 120 acres of first generation. Under the rules of the C.S.G.A. the field of first generation is carefully examined and inspected by officers of the association. The wheat must be true to type, clean and suitable for seed purposes. After threshing the grain is again inspected and put into sacks, the sacks being labelled and sealed. Of the 120 acres of first generation Mr. Taitinger had 20 acres which he was reserving for seed for next year. Altogether this year's crop comprised 640 acres of wheat and 75 acres of barley. In preparing seed grain, Mr. Taitinger is a firm believer in the free use of the fanning mill. "If a man wants 600 bushels of seed wheat," he said, "he should take 1,200 bushels of the best wheat he has and fan it until it is down to the 600 bushels. By this way he will get the big kernels and these are the ones he wants to put in the ground."

It has been Mr. Taitinger's experience that wheat brought from a distance has got to be acclimated before it will produce to its best. "All the new grain that comes on to my farm is three or four days later than normal," said Mr. Taitinger, "last year I got some elite stock from a prominent grower in



MR. TAITINGER IN PLOTS OF WHEAT FROM SEED SECURED FROM THE GUIDE. The upper plot was grown from L. D. Lang's World's Champion Marquis Wheat and the lower from Seager Wheeler's World's Champion Kitchener. The plants respectively represent the difference in the growth on the two plots.

Continued on Page 21

Hearts and Hazards

A Love Affair and a Business Deal Get Entangled

By Edwin Baird

PART I

Ben Abbott came home from work somewhat earlier than usual on that July day, and anybody might have seen that his mind was not at rest. He was, in fact, so preoccupied that he failed to acknowledge the greeting of his dog, Nestor, a Newfoundland of notable intelligence, who romped joyously to the gate.

Ben walked around the house to the garden at the rear and stood for a moment, straw hat in hand, gazing thoughtfully at the well-kept beds of flowers and vegetables now in their prime. Here was epitomized, in a small way, Ben's innate love for the soil; but on this evening, perhaps for the first time, no light leapt to his eye as he beheld his handiwork. In an absent-minded way he plucked a cluster of gorgeous nasturtiums, blooming near the walk, then entered the kitchen, where his mother was preparing supper.

"Where's Lucy?" he asked, pinning the bouquet to her apron.

Mrs. Abbott smiled at him apologetically. "She just ran over to see Angela McLennan. She—"

"She ought to stay here," he interrupted, "and help you once in a while. She's not home half the time lately."

His mother, inserting a pan of biscuits in the oven, smiled at him over her shoulder in gentle protest, her face flushed rosily from the heat. She spoke, but was again interrupted.

"I don't like it," he said. "It's not fair to you." And then, deaf to her expostulation, he threw off his coat, rolled up his shirt sleeves and helped her in the kitchen till supper was placed on the table.

As they sat down, Lucy telephoned. She would not be home for supper, she said, but would dine instead with the McLennans.

Returning from the telephone Ben continued his meal in a moody silence. But his mother, watching him with thoughtful eyes, saw that something besides his sister's absence accounted for his depressed abstraction. Later, when they sat together on the front porch in the midsummer dusk, he confirmed this belief by telling her what was really troubling him:

His employer, Frank Sage, a Peoria produce dealer, had been approached today it seemed, by a man known as Presley Henkel, who was trying to interest Sage in a "chemical discovery which would reduce the cost of gasoline to one cent a gallon." Ben knew the man. Two years before, while visiting Chicago, an oily-tongued individual had attempted to inveigle him into a confidence game. Ben, who was nobody's fool, had tried to shake the fellow off, but this proving difficult a policeman was called and the crook was arrested.

"That crook," concluded Ben, "and this man calling himself Henkel are one and the same person. And now the question I am trying to answer is this: Shall I tell Mr. Sage what I know about this penny-a-gallon fellow, or just keep still and let matters take their course? What do you advise, Mother?"

She looked at him through the fading light, one hand resting on the head of the Newfoundland, who lay beside her chair.

"I think, Ben, you will have to do as your heart dictates. I have always believed—and you have, too, I'm sure—that an informer must be a pretty mean person. But doesn't this particular case alter things a little?"

He nodded silently. Like many men of powerful physique and steady nerve, he was not a rapid thinker, although a methodical one. He mentally revolved the problem in his slow, deliberate way and was unable to reach an immediate decision.

His mother, still watching him, was reminded of something she had often meant to ask, and now, the time appearing propitious, she uttered it for the first time:

"Ben, haven't you asked Gertrude Sage to marry you yet?"

He continued to gaze into the shadowy yard, and a small silence followed.

"No," he murmured at last, almost in a whisper. Then, abruptly, he began talking in what, for him, was a hurried voice: "If Mr. Sage had only consulted me the thing wouldn't be so hard. But he didn't, and I hardly know what to do. If I go to him voluntarily and tell him Henkel is a grafter, it'll look malicious, won't it? And

of course Henkel will say he never saw me in his life—and, after all, I can't prove he is a grafter."

"Your word should be enough," said Mrs. Abbott. "Ben, why haven't you asked her?"

"Because," answered Ben, "I know she wouldn't have me."

"But how can you tell, unless—"

"Well, maybe it's because I haven't any gumption. Anyway," he added, clearly not cheered by the change of topic, "that hasn't anything to do with this. Can't you tell me what I'd better do about it?"

"Suppose," said she, "you look at it from Mr. Sage's viewpoint. Suppose you were dealing with a man whom Mr. Sage knew to be a scoundrel, and suppose Mr. Sage knew of the transaction, would you ever forgive him—Mr. Sage, I mean—for failing to warn you?"

"No, I don't believe I would. In fact, I know I wouldn't. Mother, you've solved it. I'll see him tonight."

Hence, as soon as his sister returned, he got his hat and set forth in the direction of the Sages' home. But as he walked on through the warm summer night, beneath the starry sky, his mind was occupied, not with Sage, but with Sage's lovely daughter, Gertrude.

The Sage home, a big house of red brick and white stucco, stood in superb eminence on one of Peoria's many hills. Drawing near, Ben beheld, in the street below, the head lamps of a motor car, which advertised the presence of a guest. With a touch of dismay he turned in at the gate and ascended the winding walk which led upward to the house and the feeling waxed stronger still when he came within sight of the broad veranda. Thereon sat the girl who had been uppermost in his thoughts for the last twenty minutes and beside her sat the man against whom he had come to caution her father.

"Mr. Abbott, have you met Mr. Henkel?" Ben nodded briefly to the other man, who had risen from his chair with easy cordiality.

"We saw each other at the store today." And he thought of adding, "We also met in Chicago once," but he held his tongue.

"Mr. Henkel," continued Gertrude, who evidently felt it incumbent upon her to keep the conversation going, "has invented a marvellous compound for making gasoline. It's really quite wonderful. Just think—gasoline at one cent a gallon! At that rate everybody could afford to keep a motor. Do tell him about it, won't you, Mr. Henkel?" Henkel smiled at her, as if in good-natured protest.

"It's not quite an accomplished fact, you know. But I have the formula, and with sufficient capital—" He broke off to address Ben, who stood at the top of the veranda steps, a tall, silent figure in the moonlight.



"Ben, haven't you asked Gertrude Sage to marry you yet?"

"Are you interested in gasoline, Mr. Abbott?" "Yes," said Ben quietly.

There was, somehow, a certain significance in the monosyllable, but if Henkel noticed it he gave no sign. He spoke well and entertainingly of his "great discovery," withal modestly too. He seemed at some pains to convince his hearers that he was concerned not so much with the fame and fortune, which presently would accrue to him, as with the tremendous benefit his "discovery" would confer on mankind. He was a rather handsome young man of the blond type, inferior to Ben in physical build, though better dressed and more polished in manner.

Ben, leaning ungracefully against the veranda railing, with nothing to say, with his ears reddening and conscious of it, felt suddenly big and awkward and ungainly and altogether uncouth; and he felt, also, that Gertrude was aware of this sharp contrast between him and the other man and that he suffered grievously in her estimation. More compelling, however, than anything else was his smoldering anger at seeing her on terms of friendly equality with a man whom he knew to be an arrant rascal.

Her parents joined them presently and, after an uncomfortable period, he took his departure without having mentioned what was in his mind.

His mother was still on the porch when he returned home. Lucy was in the living room, playing a late "rag" on the piano. He slumped into a chair, exhaling audibly. And then, for a while, the stillness of the night was unbroken save for the gentle creak of his mother's rocking-chair, the syncopated sounds that came through the open windows of the living room and the crickets and katydids in the moonlit yard. Finally Mrs. Abbott asked:

"Ben, did you speak to Mr. Sage?"

"No," he answered absently, contemplating the silvery night with a disconsolate gaze. After a pause: "Mother, we made a mistake in coming to Peoria. I wish we had stayed on the farm."

She knew then that his mission tonight had been unhappy as well as unsuccessful. He invariably spoke thus when especially discontented with conditions in town. Murmuring an acquiescence to what he had said, she glanced back to the time, some nine months ago, when, following her husband's death, they had rented a six-room cottage in Peoria and leased their farm to Philip Lukens, a Chicago man who had contracted the back-to-the-soil fever. This had been in direct opposition to the wishes of Ben, who, coming from a race of farmers, placed agriculture head and shoulders above all other pursuits. But Lucy's desire had inclined otherwise; she had wanted to leave the farm and live in a city, preferably Chicago. Mrs. Abbott, too, had undergone a change of sentiment after her husband's death. Theretofore happy with country life, she had conceived a pensive dislike for it, since her daily environment had constantly summoned memories of her departed husband. So Ben, though disinclined to leave the farm, had acceded to their desires. His one compensation these last nine months had been the 100-foot garden plot which went with the Peoria place and which in a small measure at least allowed an outlet for the main ambition of his life—farming.

Perceiving it was his wish to say nothing of his visit to the Sages' home, she turned the talk into another channel. Ben's mind, however, once it was established in a certain groove, could not easily be displaced, and at the first opportunity he began talking again of the farm.

"You're still longing to go back, aren't you, Ben?" And she looked at him with a sort of wistful fondness.

"I'd go back tonight," he vowed—"if I could. Yes, and walk all the way, too."

"Perhaps," she began, tentatively, "when Mr. Lukens's lease expires in September, we might arrange—that is, if we could—"

"Mother," he cried, and sat suddenly erect, his eyes alight with joy. "will you do it?"

"I've sometimes wondered," she said, smiling at his exuberance, "if I wouldn't be just as happy there."

"You'll be happier," he assured her positively. "I guarantee that. Mother, I shan't give you a moment's peace after this till you've definitely promised to go home in September." And now he was talking jubilantly, quite failing to

Continued on Page 21

Making Motherhood Efficient

Better Babies Movement Lessens Dangers of Most Hazardous Occupation

By Mary P. McCallum



The slogan of the greatest movement of modern times is "Better Babies" and that slogan is veritably waking the world to a realization of the rights of the baby to be born of an intelligent, educated motherhood. The movement in the United States has had an unprecedented career of success and progress. The war has had the effect on England of arousing her to the need of having every child born well and properly cared for. But what is known as the better babies movement, a concerted definite campaign to have better babies born and the babies already born better cared for is somewhat new in Western Canada.

For many years we people of the prairies were too scattered, too few and too pioneer to render the compiling of vital statistics feasible or even necessary. If any attempt was made to do so all details were avoided, and until birth rates and death rates and the causes of mortality rates are set down in figures of black and white even the most learned have no positive knowledge upon which to work. But when the vital statistics branch in our public health departments studiously and carefully set about telling us how many babies were born each year, and how many died each year, the months in which the majority of the infant deaths took place, and the causes of death we began to take cognizance that all was not as it should be. Alberta discovered when the statistics were compiled for the year ending 1915 that for every 100 births there were 8.79 deaths of infants under one year of age, or almost one baby out of every eleven born. Nearly 34 per cent. of all deaths in Alberta were of babies under one year of age. Saskatchewan found that of every 1,000 births 99.27 died before they were five years of age and of every thousand deaths during the year 234.55 were under five years of age. In commenting on the infant mortality rate in his report Dr. M. M. Seymour says, "Why should the rate for the first four years of life be so high? Earnest study is being devoted to the conservation of our forests, mineral deposits, etc. Surely the conserving of lives that might develop into good Canadian citizens is a subject of still more vital importance to the province and the Dominion. We shall not be true to our trust as a people if we continue to allow this sacrifice of Canadian born citizens."

Better Baby Contests

Better baby conferences have long since passed the experimental stage. A better baby conference as it is now conducted is a campaign with a twofold purpose: (1) to give the mothers and fathers of a community the opportunity of learning the most important facts with regard to the care of the baby; (2) to bring home to the community a knowledge of the facts regarding the needless deaths of its babies and a realization of the ways in which it must protect them. There may be other ways of accomplishing these two objectives, but a better baby conference has the advantage over the other methods of being clever, attractive, popular, concentrated, brief and effective. It really has the effects of a clever advertisement in arresting and concentrating attention, and in directing public thought along the lines indicated by the contest. And like the clever advertisement it is getting results. It is paying in gilt-edge dividends.

Motherhood is the most responsible and the most precious of the professions. The most ignorant recognizes that it is so. Yet in spite of that fact motherhood is the only life work for which we have not considered the knowledge of education necessary. Needless to say if our girls had been taught the preparation for and the care of a baby the infant mortality rate would be lower. The root of much of the evil is ignorance. It seems almost barbarous to let a girl undertake the business of home-making when she knows absolutely nothing concerning the responsibilities facing her. The wonder of the matter is that so many babies survive the experimenting of their ignorant mothers.

Widespread Movement in United States

Better baby contests as a part of child welfare work were, like most progressive endeavors, instigated and encouraged by private enterprise. When it was demonstrated to the satisfaction of governments that better baby campaigns were the educating factor they claimed to be, and really achieved the results claimed for them, it was gradually added as a part of the work of the health



A CHILDREN'S HEALTH CONFERENCE Fully qualified doctors and nurses carry on the baby's examination and the prizes are awarded on a strictly scientific basis. The proud mother sitting by.

bureaus of the various states and of the federal government of the United States. In 1916 all states in the Union except one assisted in the national baby-week campaign. The movement is spreading to Canada. So far as I have been able to learn the health department of the province of Saskatchewan, at whose head is Dr. M. M. Seymour, is the only one to inaugurate a better baby campaign. This was held last July in Regina in connection with the annual provincial exhibition. About four hundred babies were entered and examined at this conference. Of the conference Dr. Seymour says, "The exhibit was well patronized, and as a result much benefit will accrue to the health of many of the children." Dr. Frazer of the Manitoba Health Department said the other day that next spring would probably see that province launch a province-wide campaign for better babies.

But although the governments have not to any extent taken this matter up it is easily within the

means and capability of the women of any community to undertake such a conference. Such a conference usually has two distinct functions, first the conference proper and in connection with it the better baby contest. Although many persons are opposed to a prize award for the most perfect baby it is a splendid incentive to interest mothers who might not otherwise give the conference a second thought. At any rate prize awards for the first conference will advertise the idea better than will anything else. Once its value is established it needs little special advertising. The preparation of the campaign is a wonderful education for those who are undertaking to conduct such a campaign. The actual campaign reaches the people and if well conducted paves the way for the real value of such an undertaking, the follow up work. Little of lasting value for the community will have been achieved if the campaign stops the last day of the conference. But follow-up work will be dealt with later. Aside from the question of awards the work of the conference is not so much concerned with the perfect baby but with the imperfect; not with the sick baby so much as with preventing the baby from being sick. It is unnatural for the baby to be sick. The primary efforts should be directed to keeping the child in a normal condition, taking first steps where necessary to restore such condition, by the correction of defects and the application of hygienic measures to assist in the recovery of health and to prevent the further development of possible imperfections.

Great care should be exercised in scoring the child, as such a conference is in no way connected with a mere "baby show" where the prettiest baby is the prize winner. The Woman's Home Companion publishes a score card that is very generally used, and has the commendation of most doctors who use it. It was the score card used at the recent better baby conference held at Stonewall by the Women Grain Growers. The card used in the Saskatchewan Baby Welfare exhibit is known as the Standard score card issued by the American Medical Association. Both cards take the height, not weight nor age as the basis in computing; that is, if the child's weight, circumference of head, chest, abdomen, length of arms and legs, are in correct proportion to his height, according to the tables of standards, he was not penalized for any of these measurements. Certain variations above and below the standard weight and measurements are allowed. Throughout, the perfect proportion of the child is the important consideration.

The Educational Value

Dr. Richard M. Winans in an article on Expert Motherhood gives this dialogue from a health conference which will point out the value of the examinations to the mother of the child and incidentally to the other mothers who are listening.

Continued on Page 28



THE NEW MOVEMENT—ON STRIKE FOR BABIES' RIGHTS

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY MARY P. McCALLUM

THE PERSONAL ELEMENT

To again mention the convention of charities and corrections which I spoke of a couple of weeks ago and it will bear a second mentioning, there was much sage discussion on the Canadianizing of the non-English, not only those now within our gates but the myriads yet to come. We have been too prone to think of the immigrants from European countries as a class of people whose mission in life was to dig our ditches and sewers and work on railroad construction. We forget that a little more than a decade ago Canada needed citizens to populate our country and to break up the millions of acres of land then lying vacant. We forget that to secure citizens Canada opened wide her gates and invited those hundreds of thousands of persons from foreign countries to come and make their homes here.

But Canada was so busy getting still more immigrants to come to this country and make their homes that she failed to assimilate them all as they came. If the matter of Canadianizing them was given thought by us at all we usually concluded it by musing, "Oh they will 'catch on' to our ways soon enough if we let them alone." True they are 'catching on' rapidly enough but we have failed to teach them discrimination in the things to which they should catch on and those they should leave alone. Consequently not a few of them are adopting the worst features of our civilization, not the least of which the unrighteous and disproportionate valuation of mere money and material wealth.

Some time ago a young girl who was teaching in a district, the inhabitants of which, except two English-speaking families, were all from alien countries, told me some of her experiences. She said that the only means the non-English peoples had of learning Canadian customs and ideals was from those two English families. The English families however instead of doing what they could to teach the foreigners and to inspire them with a love and respect for their adopted country assumed an attitude of superiority and patronage towards their neighbors. They were not satisfied with remaining aloof themselves but continually complained of what poor and undesirable neighbors they had. It is significant that the woman who complained most bitterly about the conditions of her foreign neighbor's home although it was less than a half-mile away and they had been neighbors seven years had only been in her neighbor's house twice, both times on an errand of borrowing. Although you or I, or these two English-speaking families did not personally invite these immigrants to our country, yet we agreed with the need of rapidly populating our prairies and a national spirit at least ought to have prompted us to do what Canadianizing was within our power.

We may talk as we like about what legislation should be passed and enacted in regard to language and education, sanitation, health, etc., but nothing can do for them what personal contact, interest, teaching and example can. The fine sounding resolutions passed at conventions are not doing very much to Canadianize the foreigner. But the woman in the little settlement house or the teacher in the little school who goes into their homes and tells the foreign mother that her baby should be bathed every day and shows her how to do it is rendering the real service of Canadianizing. And the little woman who teaches those other women the necessity of care and cleanliness in the handling of milk to ensure the baby's health is rendering a national service.

To be sure we want laws which will permit only the arrival in Canada of the immigrants who are physically fit, and we want the right kind of education for them and all the other things legislation could provide for them, but above all things they want a little sisterliness from us English-speaking women. The convention of charities and corrections emphasized the need of much splendid legislation for them, but reports of the convention fail to emphasize the need of the personal element in the ultimate Canadianizing of these strangers within our boundaries. Many Canadians are adopting and caring for whole families of little foreigners in the countries of the Allies overseas; as well as doing that it might be a good idea to adopt a family of foreigners in our own community and make them our special care in teaching them the ways, customs and ideals of Canada. I am under the impression that only through individual personality and influence can permanent Canadianizing be effected. We ought to begin at once because if we wait until after the war there will be so many more thousands of people needing the same treatment that we will have more than we can effectively manage. It is right

for the state to do all within its power of course but the individual must not overlook his or her responsibility as well.

PAY FOR UNPLEASANT TASKS

Should children be paid for doing unpleasant things that have no economic value, such as taking medicine or having a tooth pulled? My answer is most emphatically, no. Payment of money except in the form of an allowance should be only for doing things that have an economic value; otherwise, the child cannot realize the real relation of work and money.—Edwin Asbury Kirkpatrick.

WOMEN'S WAR SERVICE

The help of women in war is proving invaluable. Few realize the extent to which it has already been drawn upon; and its amount is increasing day by day. Look at England alone:

Since July, 1914, 453,000 women have gone into the industries, 198,000 into the government establishments, 62,000 into the transport service, 50,000 into banking and finance, 307,000 into commerce; into the professions 21,000, into the civil service 89,000, and into local government work 47,000. There are now 5,000,000 women employed in the various occupations, not including domestic servants and women at work in military, naval and Red Cross hospitals; and the latest statistics announce that since the outbreak of war 1,256,000 men required at the front have been directly replaced by women.

As bakers, the women have set up a new record for economy, especially in the hospital service and at the officers' and sergeants' messes. In one case their careful management reduced the daily cost from 72 cents to 18 cents. More than 600 cooks and waitresses have been provided for the 200 English camps.

No wonder the British House of Commons voted for women suffrage, seven to one!—A.S.B., in *The Woman's Century*.

WORK FOR WOMEN'S CLUBS

We often hear women ask what is the best service a woman's club can perform for the nation.

Like hundreds of similar letters received in this office, this letter bears marks of visionary speculation, and vain ambition to become famous for deeds of state. In these days when women are beginning to realize the right to vote, and still labor under the delusion deliberately created by certain suffrage leaders, that votes for women are a panacea for all ills, social, political and moral, this frame of mind is to be expected.

But any woman's club that really desires to be of service does not need to scan the political or legislative horizon for a guiding token. There is work right at hand in every community, more important than any election or any bill that ever went before a legislature.

In the United States, out of every 1,000 babies born, 150 do not live beyond infancy. In New Zealand, out of 1,000 babies born, only 28 die during their first year; and New Zealand has only begun its campaign against infant mortality. This wonderful result has not been accomplished by voting or by laws. It has been done by

A little work, a little play
To keep us going—and so, good day;
A little warmth, a little light
Of love's bestowing—and so, good-night;
A little fun to match the sorrow
Of each day's growing—and so, good-mor-row;
A little trust that, when we die,
We reap our sowing, and so—good-bye.
—George DeMourier.



BABY'S FIRST RIDING LESSON



HELPING DADDY

volunteer co-operation to teach mothers how to bear and care for children.

New Zealand proves that of the 300,000 babies who annually die in the United States, 224,000 might be saved.

To save these hundreds of thousands of baby lives each year is beyond measure the most important work women's clubs can do. And they can do it, without votes, or legislation, without asking anybody's permission, or anybody's aid. They can do it themselves.—*Mother's Magazine*.

WHAT IS YOUR CHILD LEARNING?

Much of a child's earliest education, often the most valuable and most enduring part, is that which is unconsciously acquired at home, not by precept or teaching but by imitation. From the earliest beginnings of learning the child is copying the sights and sounds about him.

Thus he learns to speak his first words, and from this time until he begins his formal education in school, and indeed through his entire childhood, he is imitating the language, manners and emotions of the older people about him. His behavior and opinions are undoubtedly to some extent the direct result of this copying of his elders. He will repeat the tricks of speech and manner which they constantly employ.

If a child lives among people whose language is correct and agreeable, whose manners are pleasant, who show always a thoughtful consideration for others and whose behavior is gentle and kindly, he unconsciously acquires similar ways. The habit of courtesy comes not alone nor chiefly from direct instruction, but from imitation. If a child sees that his elders are habitually courteous in their association with each other, if kindness and consideration for each other are the habits of the home, these qualities will inevitably stamp themselves upon the child. Good manners are an invaluable asset to every person, but good manners have their root and foundation in fine qualities of mind and heart, and only the constant daily exercise of them will help give the children that charm of manner which is such a delight in persons of every age. The opposite qualities are likewise imitated and help to produce another sort of child.

Clearly, therefore, parents have an enormous responsibility in molding and shaping a child into the kind of man he is to be, for these early lessons in conduct and manners are probably never quite eradicated. Men who as children were accustomed to hearing unouth language still lapse in manhood into this fault, however well educated they may become, and the same is true of physical mannerisms and even of the mental attitude. If a child grows up among people who are scoffing, faultfinding, complaining, or quarrelsome, he is almost sure to show a tendency to these qualities, however much he may learn to abhor them in later life.—*Children's Bureau, Washington*.

CAMPAIGN OF THRIFT

Some little time before parliament prorogued the machinery was put in action for the launching of a new war loan in the fall. We shall all have an opportunity to subscribe to this loan and it is essential that we give what support we are able. The share of the stay-at-home in winning the war is to pay.

Several months ago in Great Britain a campaign was inaugurated by direction of the board of education to promote thrift among the children. A circular was issued by the department explaining that facilities would be provided and the pupils would be told of the desirability of subscribing to the war loan. "Teachers should make clear," said the circular, "that every one who can save even so small a sum as of five shillings has an opportunity to contribute to the loan."

Reginald McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer, speaking at a meeting to urge economy and to promote the loan said: "The people of this country have got to learn that in our circumstances parsimony becomes the highest virtue. A lump of sugar not consumed, bread not wasted, and a cigar or cigarette not smoked means so much less imported foreign goods which we can pay for only by sending gold out of the country or borrowing it. We must economize if we are to endure."

Every dollar sent out of the country unnecessarily is a dollar lost.

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SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

The following shows the names of directors who will be present at the various district conventions, the place of meeting and opening dates:—

- No. 3—Spencer, Hawkes, Johnson; Estevan; Nov. 7.
No. 2—Emery, Maharg, Musselman; Viceroy; Nov. 6.
No. 15—Craig, Maharg, Musselman; Shaunavon; Nov. 8.
No. 14—Burton, Maharg, Musselman; Swift Current; Nov. 13.
No. 7—Penny, Rooke, Johnson; Balcarres; Nov. 15.
No. 4—Johnson, Maharg, Hawkes, Sales; Regina; Nov. 20.
No. 1—Beesley, Johnson, Musselman; Moose Jaw; Nov. 27.
No. 9—Ingis, Maharg, Musselman, Rooke; Yorkton; Nov. 30.
No. 16—Hall, Maharg, Johnson; Rose-town; Dec. 4.
No. 11—Davis, Sales, Musselman; N. Battleford; Dec. 4.
No. 10—Rooke, Sales, Musselman; Humboldt; Dec. 6.
No. 6—McNaughtan, Musselman, Sales; Saskatoon; Dec. 11.
No. 12—Knox, Musselman, Sales; Prince Albert; Dec. 13.
No. 13—Lillwall, Sales, Johnson; Wilkie; Dec. 18.
No. 8—Orchard, Maharg, Musselman, Johnson; Regina; Dec. 19.
No. 5—Bateman, Maharg, Hawkes; Wolseley; Dec. 19.

Many of these meetings will also hold over during the following day. Some of the other speakers for these district conventions are Mrs. McNaughtan, H. C. Fleming and John Evans, all of whom are directors-at-large.

Mr. McKinney, superintendent of organization, will also attend as many of these meetings as possible.

CHANGE BACK TO WILKIE

We have just received word from W. H. Lillwall, district director, that the convention in district No. 13 will be held in Wilkie instead of Unity as last advertised. It was first announced for Wilkie, then Unity was decided upon, and now it has been arranged to hold it in Wilkie as first announced.—H. H. M.

ATTEND YOUR DISTRICT CONVENTION

Are you planning to attend your district meeting? Of course you will attend if you are appointed a delegate, but why not attend anyway? You may be a delegate next year or the year following, and you need to get ready. It is well worth while to become prepared to represent your local as a delegate, and particularly in view of the growing importance of the deliberations of our association. As a farmer, or farmer's wife, you will be welcome at all of the sessions of the convention, even if you are not a member at present. It is not necessary to be a member to enjoy the discussions and get the full benefit of all the good ideas advanced.

Importance of a Large Attendance

I am sure that the conventions this year will be very interesting and inspiring. But in order to make them the big success they should be, we must have a large attendance. So let us urge all the farmers in each district to attend. One reason for our holding 16 different conventions in the province is to bring our association closer home to the residents of the several localities. We want the farmers to come out and see what our association really is, and there is no better opportunity for this than at our district conventions. The only reason why some farmers do not join our association is because they have not come close enough to really see it and understand it. The convention exhibits our organized farmers in united action—thus helping people to understand that the movement is real and tangible and enabling them to comprehend it.

Large Numbers Impressive

A very large gathering of earnest men and women, intent on serious business, always makes a profound impression. This accounts in some measure for the fact that spectators at our annual conventions are always greatly impressed with the importance of our association. Each delegate to these large conventions comes to feel that he is taking part in a movement which has great power and is big with possibilities. So our annual conventions have a large influence upon our delegates as well as upon visitors.

Saskatchewan

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

Every member returns from the convention feeling a greater sense of pride in his own organization and a deeper responsibility for making the most of it. Our district conventions will produce a similar result if a large attendance is secured and if these conventions are properly conducted. There is, therefore, a heavy responsibility resting upon each member to help secure a large attendance at these district meetings. Each member should manage to attend, if possible, and he should also help to advertise it among his friends and neighbors.

An Opportunity to Increase Our Membership

These conventions offer a good opportunity to boost our association and increase its membership. Tell your brother farmers that they ought to belong to this great organization of farmers. Invite them to come out to the meetings and hear the discussion of the most important questions before the farmers today.

Tell them that our convention is a farmers' parliament—sembled to discuss the problems of farmers in order that we may more intelligently act for them. Tell them that they should now join forces with our live organization which has been solving the farmers' problems and fighting the farmers' battles for over 17 years.

Tell them that the fight for equity and against privileged interests is still on; it is not won yet. It is still necessary that farmers be well organized in order to retain their proper share of the fruits of their own industry.

Although we have a Union Government, we are still very far from having adequate representation in the law-making bodies of our nation. We want all farmers to join us in order to make a more effective struggle for an all-round square deal. Let it be earnestly impressed upon them that for their own good as well as the good of all, every farmer should unite with this great organization of farmers, by farmers and for farmers. Then after you have told them our aim, our objective, you should tell them that our methods of securing these ends are by organization, education, co-operation and legislation.

H. H. M.

TO DISTRICT No. 3 SECRETARIES

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I beg to inform you that our district convention will be held in Estevan on November 7, beginning at 10 a.m. Your association should send one delegate for every 10 paid up members, or major portion thereof. I would urge you to send your full quota of delegates and as many visiting members as possible. You should also invite other farmers in your district who are not members of our association, but who should be.

A large number of important questions are to be dealt with and the meeting may hold over during the 8th as well as the 7th. We are to have some very able speakers. The vice-president of our association, A. G. Hawkes, who is one of the pioneers in our movement, will be with us, as will also R. M. Johnson. Both of these men are members of the executive and are well prepared to discuss the plans and policies of our association and to give us any information about it.

It is also expected that H. H. McKinney, superintendent of organization, will be present to discuss organization matters with us. This promises to be the most important convention we have ever held and I trust that your members will turn out in full strength. It will do them all good and will mean much better things for your association. If we are to be good soldiers of the soil and put up a good fight for the allies, we must be well organized and well united in intelligent co-operation.

Please send advance copies of your resolutions to me and to the Central office and let me know what subjects you wish to have discussed.

NELSON SPENCER, Director.

PROPOSED PROGRAM FOR No. 3 CONVENTION

District No. 3 convention to be held at Estevan, beginning Wednesday, Novem-

ber 7, 1917, at 10 a.m., in charge of Nelson Spencer, Carnduff, Sask., district director.

First Day—Calling meeting to order and electing a secretary; roll call of delegates; appointing resolutions committee; address by district director; address by Mrs. Noggle, director women's section.

Recess for Dinner—Address of welcome by mayor of Estevan; address by Vice-President Hawkes; reports of sub-organizers; reports from local secretaries; general discussion; election of sub-organizers; decision of next place of meeting.

Recess for Supper—Evening meeting, general public invited; address by R. M. Johnson; address by some local speaker; address by H. H. McKinney, superintendent of organization.

Second Day (forenoon)—Report of resolutions committee; discussion of resolutions; round table discussion of organization plans led by H. H. McKinney, superintendent of organization.

Second Day (afternoon)—Discussion of the following subjects: The Farmers' Platform; Urging Government to Guarantee Price for 1918 Crop; Our Part in the War; Victory Bonds; Soldiers' Pensions; the Duty on Machinery, etc.

Adjournment.

TO SECRETARIES IN DISTRICT No. 6

District No. 6 annual convention will be held in Saskatoon on the 11th and 12th of December. Amongst other live topics will be:—

- "Profitable Production."
"Milling Values and Actual Prices."
"The Farm Labor Problem."
"Equity in Pensions."
"How to Materialize 'The Farmers' Platform'."

Each of these problems will be treated to a careful analysis by a specialist before a general discussion, Prof. Swanson heading the list.

Delegates from district No. 6 are urged to come prepared to take an active part in discussing these and other problems. Special lines of local activity will be reported.

Full program will appear in next issue of The Guide.

JOHN McNAUGHTAN, Director.

TO SECRETARIES IN DISTRICT No. 15

Our 1917 district convention meets at Shaunavon on November 8 and 9. Your local is entitled to send one delegate for each 10 of your members, or major portion thereof. It will also be to your interest to send as many visiting members as will come. Attending meetings of this kind will do more than anything else to help farmers to see the value of being organized. All farmers and their wives are urged to come.

President Maharg and Secretary Musselman, as well as other speakers, will be at our convention and they will discuss the important questions before the farmers today. These district meetings afford a splendid opportunity for an exchange of views between our officers and leaders and the members generally. They are now recognized as ideal places for the free expression of popular opinion on matters of provincial and national importance. Our conventions, therefore, have a large influence on public affairs, and we should feel the importance of our deliberations. All of our members who have ideas to express should be on hand to express them.

It is my opinion that our convention should pass a strong resolution calling on both the provincial and Dominion government for assistance in the way of seed and feed for a large area in our district where the drought has prevented a crop this year. It is in the public interest to give this help in order to secure the greatest possible production in 1918. I would suggest that your delegates make a study of the needs in your communities and come prepared to furnish full information.

Excursion Rates

Those who come by train may pool their fares. Be sure to purchase one-way tickets and secure standard certificates.

If there are 50 or more, all will get return tickets for one-third fare. If there are 100, all will get return free. The more visitors we have, the more likely we are to have the lowest rates.

After this convention I intend to make a tour of the district and will wish your assistance in arranging the trip. Perhaps your local will wish to have a meeting which I can attend on this trip. Possibly, also, we can get some one from the Central to accompany me on this trip, facing winter weather in sunny southern Saskatchewan.

Hoping to meet you at Shaunavon, yours for a successful convention.

P. L. CRAIGEN, District Director.

TO SECRETARIES IN DISTRICT No. 8

To the Local Secretary:—The district convention for district No. 8 will be held at Regina, in the Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, on December 19 and 20, beginning at 9 a.m.

Each local is entitled to send one delegate for every 10 members. Please send as full a representation as possible. Delegates should buy single tickets and get standard certificates so as to obtain free return, or at least reduced fare.

Send in any resolutions you wish to have discussed in preparation for the big convention. If there is any place near your local where a new local could and should be organized, send word to your director by your delegate so that he may take steps to have one organized.

We expect to have with us at this convention three members of the executive, namely: Mr. Maharg, Mr. Musselman and Mr. Johnson, and possibly Mr. McKinney, superintendent of organization. Ladies will be welcome either as delegates or as visitors.

There will be a large number of important questions to be discussed, and in order that you may think over and discuss some of them in your local, we would suggest the following as a partial list:—

- (1) Financing the war. Shall we raise all we can as we go along or pile it all up for the future to pay with interest?
(2) Description of wealth.
(3) The Franchise Act.
(4) Parcel post.
(5) Dominion prohibition.
(6) Farm loans.
(7) Proposed increase of freight rates.
(8) Shall the widows of privates receive the same pensions as the widows of officers?
(9) How can our organization be extended and made more efficient?
(10) Our trading activities.
(11) Fixing the price for 1918 crop.

Please have all these topics discussed as fully as possible and let every delegate come prepared to do his part toward making the convention a great success.

W. J. ORCHARD, Director.

\$50 FOR RED CROSS

Central Secretary:—Enclosed please find check for \$50, which you will please hand to the Canadian Red Cross Society as a donation from Drummond Creek Local G.G.A. and Homemakers Club.

P. M. McCAFFREY, Secretary.

WANTS CHEAPER BINDERS

The Central office has just received a letter, from which we quote as follows:—"The country wants more wheat and will get more wheat by providing the Canadian consumer of binders with a cheaper article. Such an undertaking will reduce slightly the profits of the agricultural implement manufacturer, but will stimulate the industry by putting it on the same basis in Canada as it is now in Australia and in the United States, where we believe some Canadian implement manufacturers are marketing a very considerable percentage of their product. It will also undoubtedly increase the cereal production."

H. H. M.

Re the Greater Production Loan, the following thought occurred to me and I will leave it with you. Many locals may have small cash balances not in use, you can estimate possibly, the cash is dormant. Maybe a word from you through The Guide to transfer these small balances for a Greater Production Bond would help. I am bringing it before my board.

H. CRESSY,

Dollard G.G.A.

PATRONS OF INDUSTRY

Among bodies which have helped to stimulate rural life and to encourage political independence the Patrons of Industry is deserving of recognition. The movement originated in the province of Ontario in the early nineties and spread rapidly through the province. Like the Grangers it was a secret order with a simple ritual of initiation, but was designed to be inclusive rather than exclusive and sought the well-being of the community generally. Much attention was given from the beginning to co-operative buying which was carried on by methods similar to those of the earlier "Grangers." In a later period Patron candidates were nominated in many provincial constituencies and several held seats in the legislature. When the movement had reached this stage, however, its strength appeared to be spent and it gradually declined.

Soon after its inauguration the movement spread to Manitoba and the organization was taken up with enthusiasm in various districts. Here the course was similar to that in Ontario. There was considerable success in local work and later several Patron candidates entered the provincial legislature after which the organization gradually fell into inactivity.

While its course was a transient one it had a real place in the preparation of the way for the stronger movements of later years. It helped the rural population to a degree of class consciousness which led them to oppose the efforts of middlemen and privileged interests to over-reach and exploit them. It gave them a glimpse of the possibilities of united public opinion and concerted action in regard to things economic and political and prepared them to take a firm stand for those conditions of life which will make rural life worth living.

THE ASSOCIATION FOLDER

The first order for copies of the official program and propaganda folder came to the Central office a week ago. It enclosed two dollars which means that every member of that particular branch will have a few of these on hand for use among neighbors, friends and acquaintances. That is following up the intention with which it was prepared. It is essentially an introducer. You can hand it to a neighbor, you can enclose it in a letter and in every case it will tell the recipient some things about the association which he did not know before. It will present some of the results attained and some of the objectives still held in view. It will invite him to come into the circle of the association's sympathy and inspiration and co-operation. It will answer objections and criticisms commonly flung at the movement. It will help your branch. Order from the Central office at a cent-and-a-half apiece—a price just sufficient to cover printing and postage. They will be forwarded in every case by return mail.

RURAL CREDIT IN MANITOBA

In agriculture as in other businesses there is constantly recurring need for credit. The farmer wishes from time to time to undertake special enterprises to add to the size of his holding, to break up further areas, to erect buildings, to purchase livestock or expensive machinery, to meet ordinary running expenses from spring to fall, to hold the crop for leisurely marketing through the winter instead of rushing it all out in the fall. In past years many have secured the money for operating expenses through credit with country merchants and local dealers, a system which, coming down through manufacturer, wholesaler, and retailer, has added enormously to the cost to the farmer.

In many districts in Canada 80 per cent. of the farms have been mortgaged with rates of interest running from 7 per cent. upward to 12 and even 15 per cent. and many of them at 9 and 10 per cent. At the same time manufacturers in cities and towns have been able to borrow money at 5, 6, and 7 per cent. on security no better and often not nearly as good as the farmer's. This has meant a heavy tax on land and serious retarding of development and extension of operations.

Speaking generally twenty-five banks have had control of all the liquid sav-

ings of Canada. As a class the farmers contribute great sums to the total of bank deposits. Yet the banks have been forbidden by law to lend money to the farmers on any other security than his note or personal credit. If he wished to borrow money on security of his land or buildings he must go to a private lender or a mortgage corporation. The manufacturer or dealer could secure advances on goods but the farmers' stock and crop might not be taken as security.

What Other Countries Have Done

In Germany the Raiffeisen credit system had been in successful operation for many years before the war. In this system money is loaned on a bond issued against a first mortgage on real estate guaranteed by an association of farmers who are the borrowers. These co-operative groups of farmers know each other and know the possibilities and can therefore guarantee the bond.

The French method has been to issue such bonds on like security but guaranteed by a joint stock bank, which is an association of lenders. This method was widely developed by the Credit Foncier started about the middle of the 19th century.

The New Zealand system, which has come to be generally adopted with marked success in the Australian Colonies, is a government system, the government itself lending money to the farmers at low rates on long term loans, the semi-annual repayments being adjusted to cover principal and interest in the "amortization" period of 36½ years. The mortgages may be wholly repaid at any time. The mortgagors may also from time to time pay in addition to the half-yearly payments sums of £5 or a multiple of £5, which at the next instalment due date may be applied in payment of the half-yearly instalments of principal and interest as they fall due, until the deposit is exhausted, or in payment of as many future half-yearly instalments of principal (but not of interest) as it will cover. In the latter case as far as such instalments are concerned, the corresponding interest will not be charged. The advance payment will have the effect of reducing the period.

In the year 1914-15 there were issued 2073 loans aggregating £997,940, and from the inauguration of the system in 1894, 43,529 loans totalling £16,096,930 had been issued. In the same year 948 loans were issued to workers apart from owners of land, amounting to £313,025 the total amount issued from 1894 being £3,234,730 to 11,257 applicants.

THE MANITOBA FARM LOANS ASSOCIATION

The farmers of Manitoba have reason to be proud of the fact that they occupy the foremost position in progressive development of any of the provinces of the Dominion, in so far as financial facilities are concerned.

For many years insistent and untiring efforts were put forth by representatives of agriculture to bring about improvements in this direction, it being clearly recognized that the basic need of agriculture, like any other industry, was a steady and unfailing source of capital obtainable at a cost that permits it to be used so that a surplus or a profit remains as a reward of labor.

The farmers, separated as they are, and consequently without the means of organization and centralization as have the promoters of other industries located in cities and towns, greatly suffered in this regard even though they had the best security in the world to offer. Agriculture, however, has risks and uncertainties that do not affect other industries. The forces of nature and the vagaries of the elements cannot be controlled and loss and suffering must, perforce, ensue.

It would appear to be a principle of democratic government that those citizens of the state who take the greatest risks to produce the fundamental requirements of a civilized people should be assured most equitable and favorable

consideration consistent with independent social liberty.

When the government passed and put into operation the "Manitoba Farm Loans Act" it did so with a full knowledge of the principles involved, and, unlike other provinces with similar legislation, it incorporated an association to be managed by an independent board subject to governmental supervision, and such association to be gradually built up into a corporate organization composed of farmers of the province. No self-respecting farmer, believing in the great principles for which men are dying in countless numbers on the battlefields of Europe, would care to consider himself a ward of any government or desire to be placed in that category labelled "special privilege."

Features Of The Act

The principle features of this act are, that persons residing or intending to reside on land within the province may obtain loans up to fifty per cent. of the appraised value of farm land offered as first mortgage security. The rate of interest being six per cent. on amount of unrepaid principal, repayment being made by equal annual payments composed of principal and interest extending over a period of thirty years with the provision that, at the end of the fifth year and thereafter, the balance of the principal sum still owing may be paid without giving notice, or paying bonus; and it also provides that every borrower must subscribe for shares of the capital stock of the association to the amount of five per cent. of the sum borrowed, the same running concurrently with and being collateral to the loan, and none others but the borrowers and the province of Manitoba can hold such shares. The money loaned must be used to make improvements to increase productiveness or to pay off prior encumbrances on the land.

Already over five hundred farmers representing every section of the province have become partners in this enterprise by having their applications for loans and subscriptions to the capital stock accepted by the board of management. This provision effectually removes the stigma of special privilege and gives to the farmers of Manitoba a financial institution of their own, the possibilities and the potentialities of which cannot be overestimated. The government has given to the dwellers on the far reaching prairies, to those men and women who labor to make the soil give up its hidden stores so that the peoples of the earth may be fed, a new charter of liberty becoming a calling which is the fundamental factor in progressive civilization.

The pioneers have broken the earth but there is still lots to break; the little school house has been built but there are still lots to build; churches are widely distributed but there is room for many more; here and there a touch of beauty has been given to displace the unbroken monotony of the level landscape and all this has been done in the face of discouraging and oftentimes heart-breaking conditions made more irksome by the ever present knowledge of a tax that sapped the vitality of these the indispensable primary producers, the over-burdening demands of the money lenders.

The inauguration of this progressive scheme to foster and encourage agriculture marks the inception of a new epoch for the basic industry of the province. The haunting fear of the day the mortgage comes due has been removed and a new impetus has been given towards expansion and development.

A Place To Invest Surplus Money

In the light of the world's instant need of greater production of foodstuffs and this country's need of economic readjustment, there could be no time more opportune to set in motion such constructive machinery of fundamental importance and promise of universal benefit. On the other hand owing to the practical closing of the financial markets from which this country has

hitherto drawn its supply of money with the consequent high price that must be paid for funds, it might appear that the present moment is a most inopportune one to project this scheme. Fortunately the great majority of the farmers of the province have this year received returns from the sale of their crops very much in excess of the average, with the result that considerable cash balances will be carried over perhaps to make provision against an encumbrance coming due next year or at some subsequent time, or it may be that in the older settled districts many have money to spare that they would like to invest.

The association is offering to local investors a short term bond procurable for any period from one year upwards, carrying an interest rate of five per cent. directly secured by first farm mortgages, and which is unconditionally guaranteed as to principle and interest by the province of Manitoba, the security thereby being absolute. For those people who have money lying idle in the banks carrying only three per cent. or no interest at all this security should be very attractive. An increase of two per cent. in the earning ability of money is as important to the farmer as a decrease of two per cent. in the cost of his loan, and inasmuch as this institution is a co-operative land bank organized solely for the benefit of agriculture, it behooves the farmers of the province to co-operate in every way. There is sufficient money on deposit in this province that will not be used for productive purposes to finance all the needs of those producers requiring financial assistance for many years to come. This scheme can only become the success anticipated by the fullest co-operation of all interested parties. The lenders of today may be the borrowers of tomorrow, and the borrowers of today the lenders of the morrow.

The Deposit Certificate

From the standpoint of thrift as well as loyalty to the organization that has so radically changed economic conditions, every farmer with a cash surplus should either deposit it with the association, deposit certificates earning four per cent., payable on demand, or invest it in a five per cent. bond security. No better illustration can be made of the saving to the rural population than the fact that one farmer can loan to the association money now deposited in the bank at three per cent. and earn five per cent., increasing his profits two per cent. while another farmer can borrow the same money at an average saving or reduction of the interest rate of two per cent. which means a total saving to agriculture of four per cent.

It almost seems like a relic of the middle ages that the wealth drawn from the soil by the sweat of those men who labor early and late in the face of elemental hardships, should be dumped, as into a yawning grain chute, into those repositories where money lies heaped up in greater abundance than the annual grain crop, only to be given back through the constricted bagger at a profit for the privilege of running it through of from one hundred and sixty-six and two-thirds up to eight hundred per cent.

This monopolistic special privilege given to a favored class by antiquated legislation, centuries out of date, must go by the board if the farmers are to come fully into their own, and this can only be done by the closest loyalty and co-operation of all agriculturalists in support of this legislation, given to them at their repeated request by the provincial government.

A detailed description of the Manitoba Farm Loans Association, its work and its deposit and bond features was given in a leading article in the July 4th issue of The Guide under the title, "Pay Off Your Mortgage. Why Not?"

SHORT TERM CREDIT

No less important than the long term credit provided for under the Manitoba Farm Loans Association is the short term credit system established by the Rural Credits Act passed at the last session of the legislature. Local credit associations under this act are now organized at St. Andrews, Oakville, Oak Lake, Binscarth and Langruth. A very complete account of this system is given in The Guide of October 17 to which associations may refer in case they wish to study both systems.

Manitoba

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

EXTRACTS FROM SECRETARIES' CONVENTION

The chairman called on H. A. Craig, deputy minister of agriculture for the province, to address the meeting.

Mr. Craig stated that he was particularly pleased that there was no set program at this convention and that they got down to business right at the start. The department of agriculture was interested in the farmers' problems. In his opinion there was very little doubt about co-operation or the co-operative shipment of livestock. He believed that the department of agriculture would be a great deal better off, and believed that the U.F.A. of this province would benefit somewhat if the two institutions worked a little more closely together. Most of you are aware that we faced, at the early part of the year, one of the most serious labor shortages that we ever faced. Circulars were sent out from the U.F.A. as arranged through the department, asking for information re labor required. The blanks were sent back to the department, and as a result they were able to place over 4,000 men to help in seeding. He believed we were going to face another labor shortage this summer, if harvest worked out as expected. He would like to impress on them the importance of the circular letter which he hoped to send out through the U.F.A. They were going to send a man down east and to the States again to get men. The department was particularly interested in three phases of the work, especially educational matters. Also police work, such as the Weed Act, Game Laws, etc. Recently they became interested in the marketing of farm produce. He believed that there was other work besides the marketing of hogs which could engage our attention. He believed that there were smaller tasks which could be tackled and a lot of experience gained.

Marketing of Butter

The marketing of butter in the province, he was pleased to say, was improving. About five years ago the butter which was going from Alberta to R.C. markets was selling there for about 10 cents per pound lower than New Zealand butter. With grading and improvement in manufacture we are today selling on the same market at the same price as New Zealand. What we have done with butter can be done with other commodities. He knew some men who sold wool this year for 38 cents per pound. Some of this wool was later sold at 60 cents to manufacturing concerns in the east. As soon as men will come to a place where they will get their goods together, where commission men will compete for that article, then they will get the ultimate dollar, and not till then. Timothy seed production in the province had not received much attention up to last year. Something like four or five carloads had been shipped to Eastern Canada points. The department sent a man to Chicago and Montreal to compare the seed. The eastern houses say we can produce superior quality seed. Something over 60 carloads of seed were shipped from Alberta this year. The department hope in the near future to be able to put a man in Toronto to look after the marketing of these commodities. It requires a man on hand to show people seed before they buy it. If we can ship this seed by Calgary and have it graded and weighed as it was last year, and shipped to Toronto, we will be able to get the ultimate dollar. Re potatoes: A large number of potatoes were grown in this province and shipped out last year. A good many places are very interested in this. He hoped next year to have a man on the Montreal market to look after this. Consignments will be consolidated here and sent forward to a man who represents the producer, and we will get the ultimate dollar for the product. Re livestock shipping: He knew very little about this but had made some inquiries and knew of one case which he was not telling any state secret when quoting. He knew a drover in this province who made \$30,000 last year in the shipping of livestock, and this money should have gone to the farmers of this province. He believed that if we would get to a place where we would stick together—not accepting

the tempting prices of five or six cents per 100 higher, but staying with our own company till we get to the market, although we are fighting the most powerful concerns in the world, yet we could get the profit.

The Potato Question

The co-operative shipping of potatoes was introduced and Mr. Molyneux, of Leduc, stated that the potato business was a new business to them last year. At one of their meetings it was suggested that they would try and get a market for their potatoes. At Leduc last year they had raised 154 cars. For years past they have had no market. The price was 25 cents per bushel, no matter what the quality. The local merchants handled all the potatoes and never looked for a better market. All potatoes were taken in on trade and no cash paid out. Mr. Molyneux came to Calgary, spent a few days in getting into touch with those who were buying potatoes coming from the north here. He discovered that these potatoes were going on to Toronto, handled by commission men. Going also to Chicago and New York City. He went back to Edmonton and found that Calgary had commission men in Edmonton who were buying Leduc potatoes.

The local merchant was selling these at the price the commission men's agent offered him and was not looking out for the farmers' interests. There was a difference of 20 cents per bushel between the prices in Leduc and Edmonton. He thought they would try and see what they could do. The members were half afraid. He tried himself one day. The price at Leduc was 25 cents per bushel. He knew they could get 65 cents when on the car. The first load he shipped he was offered 55 cents for, but told the party it was being shipped through the U.F.A. and the price they were getting was 55 cents and that if they could deal on a closer market than that they would do so. The second load the local merchant offered 60 cents for. The directors decided to load a car even if it broke the union. He raised the price to 65 cents. Mr. Molyneux handled it himself. When the car was loaded his best offer was 68 cents. He wired to Chicago to his brother, who went into the question to see what they could do if they dealt direct. He wired back, consign car to him, care of commission house in Chicago. They realized 96 cents on this car. They have made as much as \$135 clear on cars shipped to other points in the States. This year they were putting in a grading outfit, where all potatoes will be graded into three or four grades.

Nearly Every Farmer a Member

Nearly every farmer around Leduc is a member of the U.F.A. The company is incorporated at \$20,000, has a good deal of stock sold and everyone is working with one object: that is, to handle everything the farmers handle through their own organization. He believed that there are commission houses now who would offer 50 cents in the field.

Mr. Craig remarked that they get a very large number of inquiries from commission houses in the east and would be glad to supply any information.

Later a special committee was appointed to go into this question and report. The meeting adjourned shortly after 6 o'clock till 9 a.m. Friday.

The meeting opened at 9.25 a.m. and the first question taken up was livestock shipping.

W. F. Stevens' Address

The chairman called on W. F. Stevens, livestock commissioner, who was in the house, to add a few remarks to what had already been said on this question yesterday.

Mr. Stevens spoke as follows: I think in regard to the organizing of a livestock shipping association, that it

depends upon how extensively the association intends to operate as to the steps which they should take. I may add, in addition to what has been read, that Mr. Woodbridge showed me that question, together with another question, whether or not it would be necessary for such an association to incorporate. If it is merely the intention of a few people to make joint shipments, I do not think that incorporation would be necessary. If, however, they wish to establish themselves as a shipping body, if they wish to appoint an agent who would be prepared to receive the contributions, not only of the members of the association, but of such outsiders as wished to sell through them, then I am inclined to think that some kind of incorporation which would give this association financial standing, which would make it possible for them to enforce claims for damages in case of loss—I am inclined to think that some kind of incorporation might be wise in such conditions.

It seems to me that the first thing necessary toward establishing a co-operative shipping association is to have the right kind of co-operative spirit among the members. That is the one thing I have observed as very frequently lacking, is the co-operative spirit and the willingness of every person to do his full share of the work that is necessary. I have seen a thing on the fair grounds, quite frequently which suggests somewhat of a similarity between that and some of the co-operative efforts that are being made in carrying on business in connection with farmers' association work. You have doubtless observed it also. You know at some of the larger fairs, at West, is frequently seen on exhibition an implement known as a hog motor. If you study it closely you find that there is about two or three hogs that always do the rooting and the rest stand by and pick up the grain that comes down and I have often wondered whether this was because people were like pigs or pigs like people, but it works out the same in either case. There are generally six or twelve standing around to profit by the efforts of two or three. That does not make for success in this co-operative enterprise.

Do Not Get Enough Thanks

The men who want to act as leaders in these co-operative associations must not be too particular lest they might be doing a little more than their full share. If they are, the undertaking is not going to succeed. The burden of all these voluntary efforts usually falls on two or three people in the community, the same way as in religious and school affairs. It does not pay to put in too much time to see that the last farthing that you think is coming to you really arrives. You may possibly be able to earn ten times as much by forgetting about that one that did not come that you think you should have had. One of the commonest complaints men leading in co-operative work make is that they do not get much thanks or credit for the work they are doing. I have had a good deal of experience along these lines, and on occasions may have had a little complaint to make, too, but balancing it all up, I feel that I have got all that was coming to me, anyway. If you wish your co-operative association to be a success and if you undertake to lead out in it, you will have to start out with the assumption that some of the members of your association are at times going to disappoint you, but it does not pay to go out and exact the last bit of credit and the last bit of support that you fancy is coming to you.

It is always well to impress upon members of the association the importance of loyalty to the organization. That when they have stated that they would contribute a certain amount to a shipment that their patronage should be forthcoming, and gradually this sentiment of loyalty to the enterprise will be developed. I notice more of it to-

day than ever there used to be. I observe that in the associations today there is a much stronger feeling of loyalty; that men do not disregard their promise to supply patronage with the same ease that they formerly did. And because the men who inaugurated it did not lose their enthusiasm your co-operative shipments have assumed the magnitude which they now assume.

Largest Business in Edmonton

Personally I find that your agent in Edmonton has by far the largest business of any one concern which is operating on the Edmonton stockyards, and to use the language of the yards, it is ascribed to the fact that it is on account of the drag that he has with the farmers. That simply means that the farmers are loyal, taken as a whole, to this enterprise that has been established in their interest. In the first place, on account of the connection which your agent has with the farmers, he has been able to obtain better prices and a larger patronage. He can fill larger orders and he has also compelled the other man to do a little better than he would have done without the presence of your agent on the market.

Now, as regards steps to be taken, I do not know just what to say. The only way I know of getting together is just to get together and agree that you are going to ship jointly. If it is merely a matter of taking a shipment or a few people getting together and disposing of their annual or semi-annual output, that is all there is to it. There is merely the need of having someone to send with the animals and see that they are weighed. Then there should be some kind of an understanding as to how losses are to be sustained. There must always be some loss at some time or another, such as a dead animal. The question is, shall this loss be sustained by the person who contributed this animal or shall the loss be borne jointly. That is a matter for you to agree upon yourselves.

Use of Pens at Stockyards

It is contrary to rules of the railway companies for people to use a pen in the stockyards except for shipping on that particular day or early on the following day. If the shipment must be made early in the morning of the following day, you may collect your animals in pen today, but it is against the rules of the company and also contrary to the rulings of the Board of Railway Commissioners that anybody should use those pens for a greater length of time than that. They must not be used for storing hogs to the exclusion of others. A telegram briefly worded, addressed to the district freight agent at Calgary or Edmonton, or to your commission man either at Calgary or Edmonton, will usually lead to results that will remedy a situation of this kind, or a telegram directed to myself. When the station agent finds that he has to send that telegram he knows that he is going to be asked some questions from a man higher up that will be harder to answer than the questions you are likely to ask him.

Another thing is to know what your rights are and stop there. One of the things you know that work against you is when you begin to demand loudly things that you cannot force, and it is well for you to find out before you undertake to do any shipping just what your rights are in this connection, especially in relation to car supply and the movement of cars. With the aid of the farmers' association and various breeders' associations, the livestock department of the provincial government was able to get the railway companies to consent to certain regulations governing the movement of livestock. A copy of the Act can be secured through Mr. Woodbridge. This sets forth briefly and clearly some of the rights upon which you can insist in this car supply and spotting of cars, also movement of your cars and delays at junction points. And it would be a good idea for you to have a copy of this on hand. You can insist on service which this prescribes, and it is well for you to know your ground before you demand very much beyond that. I have to admit that sometimes shippers make demands which are not quite reasonable, or which are difficult to overcome.

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The Present Peace Movement

The Pope's Note—President Wilson's Reply—Economic Boycotts

On August 1 Pope Benedict addressed to the different warring nations a suggested basis for peace negotiations. This proposal was given to the press August 15. It received in most of the allied countries little consideration from a large section of the daily and weekly press, though a number of the more thoughtful journals placed on this note something of its real significance. It was generally accused by the first mentioned organs as having its origin in German and Austrian inspiration, especially the latter, for in Austria a very large percentage of the population is of the Roman faith and a rather close connection has always been maintained between the Austrian throne and the Vatican. Very few indeed of the more

militaristic element in allied countries gave the Pope credit for originality, though most admitted his sincerity in deprecating the terribleness of the effect of the war and his anxiety to have it stopped.

The Pope's proposals included "No annexations or indemnities; complete restoration by Germany and Austria of Belgium, Serbia and Roumania and occupied parts of France; settlement of the Italian Irredenta and Balkan question and the future of Poland and Alsace-Lorraine on the lines of national aspirations; restoration by the Entente Allies of the colonies taken from Germany; no retaliatory struggle for commercial supremacy after the war; full freedom of the seas; reduction of arma-

ments to a strictly defensive basis; an international court of arbitration to settle all disputes that may lead to war and to enforce peace."

The first reply to this note to come from any country was addressed on August 27 to the Pope by President Wilson. This was said to be given independent of other allied opinion and to represent so far as was known then only the views of the United States on the Pope's proposals. The reply of President Wilson laid down in a most lucid manner his opinion of the essentials for lasting peace. It is not quoted here in full, but the essential features are given.

After emphasizing the fact that the object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the actual power of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible government; that this power which attempted in the most premeditated and brutal

manner to put its object into effect is not the German people but the ruthless master of the German people, President Wilson says: "Such a power must not be left standing, and to treat with it on the Pope's plans would only involve a recuperation of its strength and a renewal of its policy, which must only result in a permanent hostile combination against the German people and in an abandoning of Russia to the most malign German influences." The President then added these most significant paragraphs, which should be carefully studied by everyone.

Essentials of a Lasting Peace

"Responsible statesmen must now everywhere see, if they never saw before, that no peace can rest securely upon political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and cripple or embarrass others, upon vindictive action of any sort, or any kind of revenge or deliberate injury.

"The American people have suffered intolerable wrongs at the hands of the Imperial German government, but they desire no reprisal upon the German people, who have themselves suffered all things in this war, which they did not choose.

"They believe that peace should rest upon the rights of governments, the rights of peoples great or small, weak or powerful—their equal right to freedom and security and self-government and to a participation on fair terms in the economic opportunities of the world—the German people, of course, included, if they will accept equality and not seek domination.

"The test, therefore, of every plan of peace is this: Is it based upon the faith of all the peoples involved, or merely upon the word of an ambitious and intriguing government on the one hand and of a group of free peoples on the other? This is a test which goes to the root of the matter; and it is the test which must be applied.

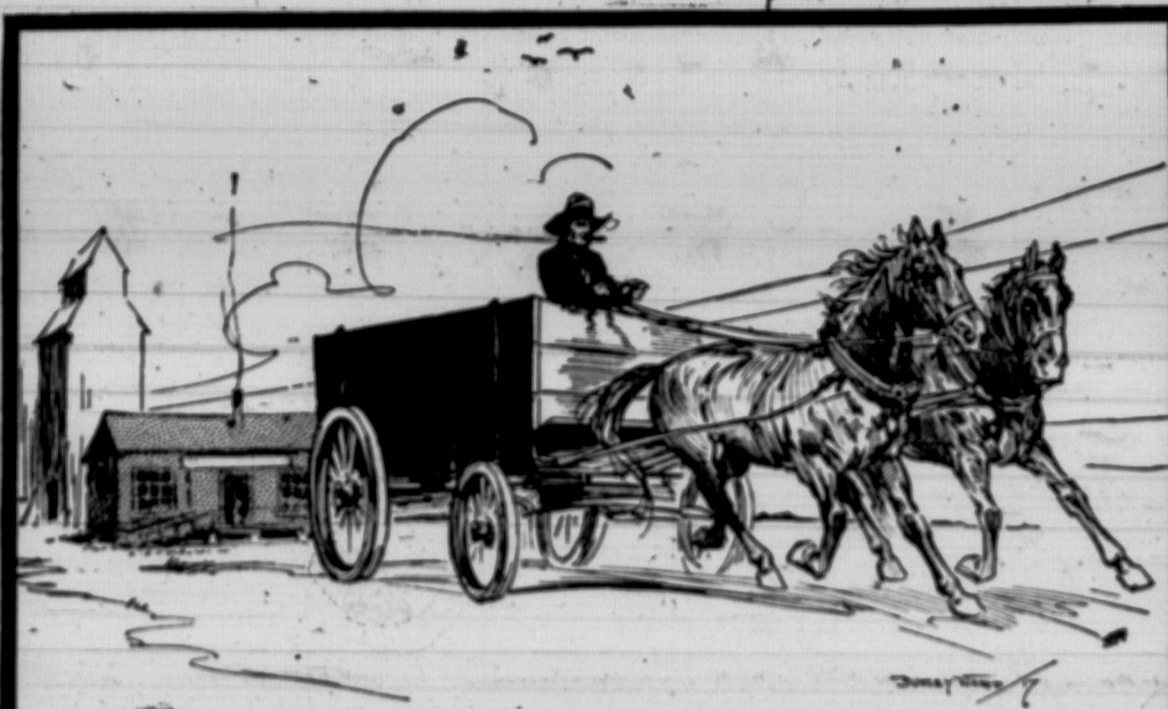
"The purposes of the United States in this war are known to the whole world—to every people to whom the truth has been permitted to come. They do not need to be stated again. We seek no material advantage of any kind. We believe that the intolerable wrongs done in this war by the furious and brutal power of the Imperial German government ought to be repaired, but not at the expense of the sovereignty of any people—rather a vindication of the sovereignty, both of those that are weak and those that are strong. Punitive damages, the dismemberment of empires, the establishment of selfish and exclusive economic leagues, we deem inexpedient and in the end worse than futile, no proper basis for a peace of any kind, least of all for an enduring peace. That must be based upon justice and fairness and the common rights of mankind.

"We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure, unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves, as the other people of the world would be justified in accepting. Without such guarantees, treaties of settlement, agreements for disarmaments, covenants to set up arbitration in the place of force, territorial adjustments, reconstitutions of small nations, if made, with the German government, no man, no nation would now depend on. We must await some new evidence of the purposes of the great peoples of the Central Powers. God grant it may be given soon and in a way to restore the confidence of all peoples everywhere in the faith of the nations and the possibility of a covenanted peace."

Significance of Some Passages

President Wilson's note was hailed by the greater part of the press of the Allied countries as a complete repudiation of the Pope's proposals and acclaimed as a triumph in diplomacy by the most militaristic element. Careful perusal of it will reveal the fact that it is very far from such and that it lays down a number of conditions much in line with the suggestions of the Pope. Early news reports indicated that Lord Robert Cecil, on behalf of the British government, had approved of the spirit of President Wilson, but the latest news reports deny this.

By his immediate and unequivocal re-



Before you hit for home—do this—

NO matter how much you get for wheat this fall—you've earned it. And this goes for oats, barley and flax as well. It takes nerve to grow wheat, and brains and work. So when you drive up to the elevator with a load—the price is *never too high*. And you've earned a treat.

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Maybe it's a long way back to the place—three or four miles, perhaps ten or twelve.

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It shortens the road by miles! It's the time to give the old pipe a rest.

By the way, why not buy a box of Marguerites, or Club Specials?

The nights are longer now. There's less to do. If it hasn't frozen up yet, it soon will. You will be having visitors this winter. Have a cigar for them when they come.

There are times when you would like to say, "Have a cigar, Joe," and pass the box of Marguerites. There are times when a cigar beats a pipe even, especially if it is a good cigar—a cigar with a delicious flavor—a well-made fine quality cigar like the Marguerite or the Club Special.

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ply to this note, President Wilson has become virtually the spokesman for the great body of democratic opinion in all the Allied countries, and he has laid down certain principles to which most of these countries have not so far agreed, but which they are now much more likely to back. It is fortunate his reply came first. It should consolidate Allied war aims on a basis that was scarcely apt to be laid down by the spokesman of any other Allied nation and that for quite apparent reasons. It by no means refuses peace to the German people, but it shows them clearly the path to peace. Before the war the efficiency superimposed by the German autocracy was sufficient to maintain a large measure of contentment in Germany. The promises of immunity against foreign invasion and complete protection in every way by the military party was a strong factor in the complete submission of the German people to autocratic authority. Hence the demand for popular government as it is known in England, France and the United States was scarcely raised beyond the dignity of an academic issue. In short, autocracy was much more efficient an organization in Germany than in other countries, and whereas these other nations rebelled against it long ago, the Germans have as yet only entered the twilight. President Wilson's reply made the issue a definite one in Germany. It gives every encouragement to those working for the substitution of a responsible government for autocratic control in that country, and such elements in Germany appear to look upon it in no unfavorable light. The President's note states emphatically that no peace can be obtained so long as the present German government retains power. The guarantees of such a government are no guarantees and they are not the true voice of Germany. The German people are no longer confined to the alternative of a humiliating defeat followed by a punitive treaty of peace. They are offered a way out which substitutes a victory of the principles of the Allies for a victory of their armies.

Dangers of Economic Boycotts

One great fundamental the reply to the Pope lays emphasis on, that is, the utter dangerousness of economic restriction. The Paris conference of the Allies framed over a year ago was essentially of this nature. It proposed an Entente Economic League imposing high tariff barriers against the Central powers. It was said to be in retaliation for a similar league of the Central powers. But a tariff league of the Central powers would not be half so disastrous to the Allies as any retaliatory measure would be to the Central powers. They might have withstood such before the United States, South American countries and China entered the war, but now such a league would spell economic disaster to Germany and Austria. In short, their league was a bluff; ours would be the mightiest boycott the world has ever seen. But President Wilson says: "No peace can rest securely upon political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and cripple or embarrass others. Peace should rest upon the rights of people great or small to a participation on fair terms in the economic opportunities of the world—the German people, of course, included, if they will seek equality and not domination. The establishment of selfish and exclusive economic leagues would be inexpedient and in the end worse than futile, no proper basis for peace of any kind, least of all for an enduring peace." President Wilson has dealt Protection the greatest blow it has received during this war, and has given those who believe the war has discredited Free Trade for ever, reason to "think furiously."

The Paris resolutions were always pernicious in their conception. This policy of high tariff barriers has been regarded by too large a body of public opinion as a special end to be striven for. It doubtless can be used as a powerful weapon to bring the German government to its senses, but as a real war gain in itself, it is an impossibility as a complement of any lasting peace. It is just as dangerous a part of a peace policy as the forcible annexation

Continued on Page 17



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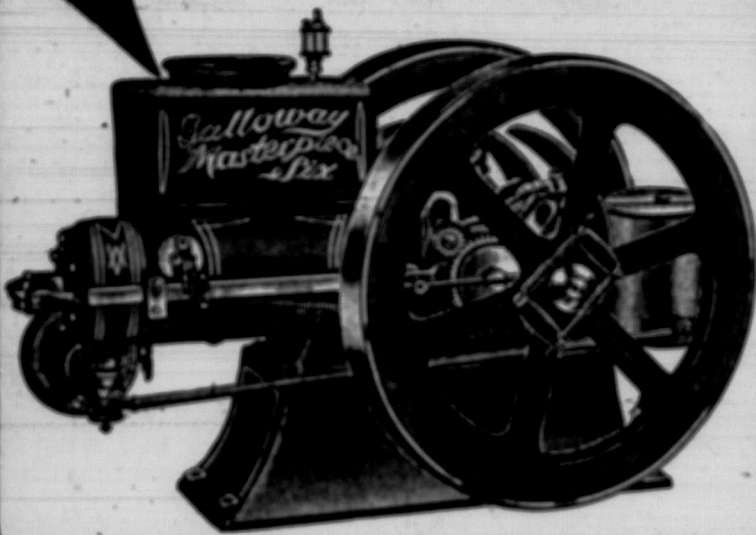
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Demand Increased Freight Rate

Railways Asking for Increase of "All-rail" Rates to West—Argument at Winnipeg

It is popularly recognized that water transportation under normal conditions is much cheaper than transportation by rail, and freight rates are usually said to be determined by the amount of water competition. Last summer at the time of application for a general increase of 15 per cent. in freight rates was made by Canadian railroads the railways secured the rights to increase the "rail and water" rates to Western Canada to a considerable extent. They made this application on the ground that the "rail and water" rates were out of line altogether with the "all rail" rates to Western Canada and should be increased to make the two rates equitable. Recently the railroads however, have made an application for an advance in the "all-rail" rates from the East to the West. At recent sittings of the Railroad Commission in different cities on the prairies, the railway companies have been required to speak to the justification of this request for an advance in rates.

At Winnipeg a few days ago, W. B. Lanigan of the C.P.R., representing the three railroads, carefully rehearsed the history of freight rates from East to West during the development of water transportation on the great lakes. He said that from 1901 to 1907 the goods stored at Fort William during summer months increased from 300 per cent. to 400 per cent., i.e., buyers in Western Canada chose to pile these goods at the lake front because they preferred to ship by the water-route. As there was a large amount of grain going East there was little return freight on the railroads and they in consequence were put to an unnecessary expense in maintaining cars for a one way trip. He said the "all-rail" route had advantages over the "rail and water" in that no storage at the head of the lakes was required, insurance was less, there were fewer breakages in the transfer of goods. He quoted elaborate figures to support his contention.

Isaac Pitblado, K.C., representing the Manitoba government and the people of Manitoba, said that if such an increase as this were allowed by the Railroad Commission, practically all the benefit of the reduction procured in the western freight rates case of 1914 would be wiped out by the increase now proposed. He contended that the onus of proving the present rate to be unreasonable rested with the railways and they had assumed such. The present rate had been in effect ten years, which he thought was sufficient time to pass the experimental stage and prove that it was a reasonable rate. He quoted the opinion of the C.N.R. counsel, Mr. Stevens at Calgary when he said that there should be a fixed arbitrary difference between the rail and water rates and the all-rail rates to Western Canada, so that when one went up the other should do the same automatically. He showed on the other hand however, that Mr. Flintoff, counsel for the C.P.R., speaking at Ottawa before the Railroad Commission, said that the rail and water rates were not up to the limit yet, but that the rail and water and all-rail routes should not necessarily depend one upon the other, i.e., there should not be an arbitrary difference in them.

No Water Competition Now

Mr. Pitblado contended that the present argument of the railroad was one of the most peculiar that had ever been presented. Water competition heretofore had always been used as an argument for lower rates, now it was being used as an argument to justify higher rates. Previously they had said water competition forces a lower rate, therefore water competition is justified. Now, however, water competition on the Great Lakes has practically vanished through the scarcity of boats and they say therefore increase the rates. He contended that the present all-rail route was not one compelled by water competition because for five months of the year at the present time there was no water competition on the Great Lakes. He showed that the proper principle to adopt in this case was that the rate should depend upon equal-

ty and fairness, not on the elimination of water competition. A statute has been passed in United States to make this principle law, but it should be recognized as a principle here without a law. Counsel for one of the railroads recently had stated they intended applying the new rate because at the present time they could disregard the "lake and rail" (water) competition. At the present time it is impossible to get boats to carry enough goods on the Great Lakes. The fleets of freighters on these lakes have been cut to pieces. Only recently the Wheat Export Company has been using American boats. He happened to know that only last week two boats were sold, each cut into two pieces at Buffalo and taken down to the ocean to be used in ocean transportation. It is simply impossible at the present time to secure tonnage on the Great Lakes. There are not enough boats to carry all that Western customers want carried in that way. Hence the railroads are now getting by the all-rail route just exactly what they wanted before, i.e. the shortage of boat space on the lakes is driving shippers to the necessity of sending goods all rail, and they should not necessarily be penalized by an increase in rates on this account. The railroads have not shown that the basis on which these rates were originally based was equitable. The chances are they were quite inequitable and until they prove that the basis of the present rate was equitable, here was no ground for their contention.

Even if there were to be an arbitrary difference between the two rates, that difference should be established under normal conditions and not under abnormal conditions as exist at the present time when boat space is impossible to get. No arbitrary difference should exist, however. The whole railroad evidence was based on the argument that the present water rate is normal, whereas in reality there is no evidence whatever to support this and the water rates at present are not normal but absolutely abnormal.

Lake Superior Division Profitable

Evidence in the 1914 Western rates case showed that the Lake Superior division of the C.P.R. was one of the most profitable of the system. It is like a bridge over which the traffic passed from East to West and West to East with few stops and little local freight. It showed the greatest density of traffic with the largest trains and fewest stoppages. Railroads say that the through traffic is the most paying part of their business and they used this very argument in the Western freight rates case. While the railways were complaining of the tendency of shippers to store goods at Fort William and not use the all-rail route, thereby leaving many cars out of use, they themselves were directly soliciting the business to come by the water route and they held out as an enticement the storage which they would give at the head of the lakes to shippers over that route.

Mr. Pitblado said the tendency for freight to heap up at the head of the lakes between 1901 and 1907 was not due in more than a small measure probably to the preference of shippers to ship goods by water as against the all-rail route, but largely on account of the fact that Western Canada was filling up rapidly and all routes were taxed to the utmost, both water and all-rail. The railroads were securing all the business they could either way.

R. McKenzie, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, stated that the people of Western Canada wanted a good rail service and they were willing to pay for it, but the railways should not be in the position where they could earn undue profit. He showed that the operating expenses of the railroad had decreased five per cent since 1915 and that these expenses were lower at the end of June, 1916, than they had ever been before in proportion to the total earnings. The C.P.R.'s operating expenses had been lower for the following six months up to December 31, 1916. In the period from 1909

Rate

Winnipeg

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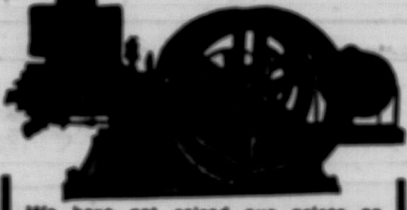
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to 1916 the earnings per freight train mile had increased 120 per cent and the average earning per ton increased 33 per cent. Mr. Lanigan, in reply to this argument, admitted that the operating expenses were less, but simply because a tremendous amount of railway work had to be curtailed which normally should be kept up. Hundreds of things were now being neglected that should and would be done under normal conditions and the railways thereby were suffering to a considerable extent and ultimately the service given the public must also suffer. Judgment of the railway board was reserved. D'Arcy Scott and Prof. McLean were the two commissioners, Mr. Scott acting as chairman.

The Present Peace Movement

Continued from Page 15

of large blocks of territory by any belligerent would be. The adherence of the Allies to the plans of this Paris economic conference has furnished the German government with the very argument it needed to persuade the German people that the Allies propose to effect an economic strangulation of Germany, to shut them out from the free use of the raw materials of the world and equal opportunity to develop their latent industrial and commercial genius. To attempt the economic destruction of Germany or any other country would be to give that country a real cause for war. In no public audience has this been stated so clearly as in Mr. Wilson's note.

Central Powers Reply to Pope's Note

On September 21 replies of Germany and Austria to the Pope's note were announced separately but simultaneously. In the German reply the Kaiser expresses the hope that the appeal of the Pope will result in successful peace negotiations. Germany has since offered to evacuate Belgium but on entirely unsatisfactory conditions. The reply of the present German government and this evacuation offer as so far made has been merely generalities.

The Austrian reply exhibited a much greater desire for peace. It said: "We desire a peace that will free the life of the nation from rage and a thirst for revenge and that shall secure them for generations to come from the employment of armed forces. The future arrangement of the world should be based on the elimination of armed forces. We support, therefore, your Holiness' view that the negotiations should and could be to an understanding by which, with the creation of appropriate guarantee, armaments on land and sea and in the air should be reduced simultaneously and gradually to fixed limits and whereby the high seas, which rightly belong to all the nations of the earth may be free from domination and be open equally for the use of all.

"Fully conscious of the importance of the promotion of peace on the method proposed by your Holiness, namely, to submit international disputes to compulsory arbitration, we are also prepared to enter into negotiations regarding this proposal."

There is little doubt but that the Austrian government most earnestly desires peace though it has made no specific proposals, hoping that the possibility of negotiations may enable it to end the war with as little sacrifice as possible.

Former Premier Asquith, who, though nominally leader of the opposition in virtually leader of the British government in the house of commons at the present time, has replied to the German peace note. He asks these two significant questions: "Is Germany ready to restore what she took from France? Is she ready to give Belgium complete independence, political and economic, without fetters or reservations and with as complete an indemnity as any mere material compensation can provide for the devastation of her territory, and the sufferings of her people? A definite reply to these questions would be worth a whole column of pious platitudes."

Looking at the cold facts it is perfectly apparent there is a strong current slowly forcing all the warring nations nearer to the consideration of

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Nineteen head of Holsteins—four bulls and fifteen cows and heifers, all safe to calf to our great senior bull, King Siegfried Pontiac Artie. This royal bred bull (nowing 4 years) will also be offered, as we now have his heifers coming back to him. He is a grandson of HESTON King Siegfried and King of the Pontiacs and BOTH of his two nearest dams have official records above 21 lbs. of butter in 7 days' test. A number of Broom of Perfumance Cows offered (up to 11,000 lbs. with first calf); these 15 cows bred by the pick of Ontario's Holstein bulls, including such famous sires as Pontiac Herman, My Favorite Punch De Beer and others equally well known. Large cows, strong constitutioned cows, weighing up to 1,500 lbs.—and heavy, consistent producers. All safe for early spring calves to the service of King Siegfried Pontiac Artie, one of Western Canada's few, very few, 21 lb. bulls.

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some means of securing peace. Some disaster may cause the Central powers to break down before desired negotiations can be made. Right now there is a competition, whether we believe it or not, as to who will bring about the most satisfactory peace with the greatest credit. It is the greatest game in diplomacy in the whole war. The Central powers are systematically developing peace sentiment, and whether the Allied powers want to or not, this is something which cannot be disregarded. The diplomacy of peace is a greater art than the diplomacy of war. No nation can afford to ignore any offer of another, for peace sentiment is an uncertain quantity and such a nation might find itself to a considerable extent out-manoeuvred in this great game.

Allies Should Expose Aims

The Central powers are attempting to develop latent pacifism and create divisions of opinion among the Allies which to all outward appearances have never got together and formulated definitely any concerted opinion of how far they needed to carry the war, or what terms they would demand when that time came. They would be better to do this in their own interests. The Central powers have endorsed the policy of "no annexations and no indemnities" and offered to submit disputes to arbitration and bring about simultaneous international disarmament. Most people will say that the conduct of the German government in the past would not justify faith in these professions and they are correct. But in view of the fact that the Allies are fighting to bring about a revolution in German methods of international thinking, it surely would be advisable to test the point and ask the German government for a concrete definition of its proposals. Its failure to make any advances in reply would not only be evidence of hypocrisy on its part but would keep Allied international opinion more strongly cemented and offer encouragement to those in Germany who are working for the substitution of democratic organization in that country in place of the present form of irresponsible government.

There has been more peace talk in the last three months among European nations than in the previous three years. Some say this is on account of the weakening of Germany, to her realization that she cannot win. The assumption is only partly correct. There are evidences in both France and Great Britain that there exist tendencies toward a cessation of hostilities that cannot be checked. The changes in the French cabinet and forced recognition of socialist opinion as represented by the leader of that party, Albert Thomas, is one of these.

The whole problem of war and peace is the greatest before the world today. There are too many evidences in Canada that it is being regarded as a common-place and that earnest national or humanitarian interest in it is waning. Now is the time for hard thinking on this great question, or when peace comes Canadian public opinion will find itself even far more confused on many great questions that are paramount ones in international adjustment than it has been on its own internal political problems.

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To realize how necessary the British market is to the Canadian farmer, consider what would have happened to Canada's forty million dollar cheese output in 1917 if Great Britain could not have bought cheese in Canada on credit.

The American market could not absorb it. The United States had a surplus of their own. The British market was the only one. But Britain could buy only on credit.

So Canada's Government loaned \$40,000,000 to Britain with which the Canadian producer was paid cash for his cheese, which was sold at about twenty-one cents a pound.

Without that loan Canadian cheese could not have been marketed.

So much for cheese alone.

And it is equally important that the British market be kept open for all of Canada's farm produce.

* * *

Now Canada must borrow from the people of Canada, the

money with which Canadian producers are paid.

This money is borrowed from the people on bonds.

Bonds are Canada's promise to repay the loan at a stipulated time with interest every six months.

The security is the whole country, and the interest rate is good.

Canada's Victory Bonds are to be offered in November to obtain money with which to extend credit to Great Britain and with which to carry on Canada's part in the great world's struggle for freedom from autocracy and tyranny.

Every clear visioned Canadian farmer will easily see the importance of this bond issue being completely successful.

It means the maintainance of your best market.
It means substantial, patriotic support to Great Britain and our Allies.
And it means that Canada will continue to take her full part in the war.

Get ready to buy Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

Farmers' Financial Directory

**Canada's Victory Loan
1917**

Do Your Bit!
Be Prepared to Buy a
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- Otherwise you do less than you owe to those dependent upon you.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

ECONOMICS OF INSURANCE

"The business of life insurance is intimately bound up with the economic life of the nation," said Professor W. W. Swanson, of the University of Saskatchewan, addressing the Life Underwriters' Association on the economic value of life insurance. Professor Swanson then proceeded to show that the greatest of all virtues, for efficiency in war or in peace, is thrift, and demonstrated what a factor life insurance is to that end. "In fact," he continued, "its wide ramifications, if fully traced, would, in their effects upon the social and business conditions of the country, astonish even the professional investor. It goes without saying that colossal as the life insurance business is today, it must inevitably assume larger proportions in the future. While the fundamental idea underlying insurance has remained the same since its inception centuries ago, its application constantly assumes new and more efficient forms in the body politic. And there is no reason to believe that insurance organizations have reached the limit of their development in attempting to meet the ever-changing conditions of modern life. There is no more fascinating field for research and none more important for the scientific investigator of social and economic life than the present and future forms which life insurance is assuming and will assume in the days to come. The great war has fundamentally affected the life of all nations and of all communities, and it must therefore react upon the efficiency and the adaptability of life insurance to meet the economic requirements of our time.

"We cannot insist too strongly," he said, "that governments should do everything in their power to build up the life insurance business. Too frequently it would appear that legislators are more anxious to gratify the passion of the mob in its insensate desire to destroy big business than to safeguard the vital interests of the state.

"It is scarcely necessary at this late day to dwell long upon the distinction between saving and hoarding. Nevertheless, there is still, in some quarters, much confusion of mind on this subject—a matter of fundamental importance in the life insurance business. Aside from those in control of insurance corporations, few realize that the hundreds of thousands of premiums paid annually for life insurance, small as the individual contribution may be, amount in sum total to an enormous volume of capital which is used productively to fertilize industry, commerce and agriculture throughout the length and breadth of the nation. The railroads that have opened up the fertile West, the towns and cities that have been built almost overnight, the vast industrial equipment that has made America the workshop of the world—these and a thousand other enterprises have all been rendered largely possible through the investments of life insurance corporations. The truth is that, aside from the benefits that the individual derives from his policy, the whole nation shares in the fruits of such enterprise. If the business of life insurance were destroyed, the nerve centre of the nation's economic life would be paralyzed.

"While comparisons may not be adequately made between life insurance corporations on the one hand, and banks and other financial enterprises on the other, it may be safely said that the former have contributed more to the upbuilding of the basic industries of the nation than the latter—that the railroads, the municipal utilities, the canals and the shipping of the country owe much more to life insurance investments than to banking accommodation. All this comes about because of the essential difference in the nature of the business of these social organizations—the life insurance corporations depending upon long-time investments for their income, and the banks upon short-time commercial loan. They play equally important roles in different ways."

PROFITS OF E. D. & B. C. RAILWAY

It was shown in a case brought before the Railway Commission at Winnipeg recently that the earnings of the Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia Railroad during last year were \$513,150, with operating expenses \$393,000, the fixed charges \$290,700, the interest on investment \$48,580, the deficit for last year \$193,000. The total loss on this railroad up to the end of 1916, i.e., in the two years of its operation, amounts to \$318,

**In the Case of
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There is great need for the safeguarding of the few thousands that the average man leaves, because it is all that stands between the widow and poverty.

If an inexperienced or a careless Executor has the placing of that all-important legacy, there is the danger of an un-sound investment being chosen, thus sweeping away the sole barrier between the dependent family and poverty.

Placed with The Canada Trust Company, that estate would be conservatively and sanely handled and the revenue each year absolutely assured.

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It shows that a suitable Life Policy offers the surest way of providing a competence for old age—while at the same time assuring the comfort of dependent ones—should untimely death occur.

Ask a Great-West Policyholder what he thinks of his policy.

Some 65,000 Policyholders have shown that they consider The Great-West Policies the best available.

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NOTICE

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672. Considering that this railroad is in the development stage it cannot be said that this is a great loss.

Nick Taitinger and his Methods

Continued from Page 7

Saskatchewan and it was almost a week later than normal in ripening. I have planted it besides my own this year and as far as maturity is concerned you cannot tell the difference."

The 1916 crop on Mr. Taitinger's farm was a heavy one. His fall plowing yielded 32 bushels on the average, while summerfallow averaged over 50 bushels. Some frosted wheat which he had ran around 35 bushels to the acre. In 1914, a very dry year, it will be remembered that many farmers in the south-western country failed to secure a crop. Even in that season however, Mr. Taitinger succeeded in securing as high as 22 bushels to the acre from his summerfallow.

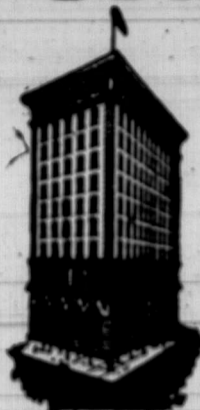
Farming Methods

Mr. Taitinger does not offer wholesale advice about farming. He has worked out what he believes to be the best method for his district but he hesitates to recommend it for districts other than his own. His land is a black loam, not the heaviest, and his policy is to take off two crops and then summerfallow. He strongly favors fall plowing for his district and the stubble of the first crop after summerfallow is always plowed in the fall. First he discs or cultivates early in order to conserve moisture and start weeds growing. Later in the fall the plowing is done. He is a firm believer in good cultivation. "Kill the weeds when they are small" is his motto. For seed in the spring he aims to have a nice clean seed bed underneath, leaving the surface rough. He also advocates for his district that the land should be plowed a little deeper every year that it is in summerfallow so that some clay is brought up. This prevents drifting and tends to renew the soil. Fall plowing is not done so deeply as summerfallowing. He harrows directly after the plow to conserve moisture and then uses the cultivator which brings the clods to the top and assists in preventing the soil from drifting. He also believes in getting the summerfallowing done in time in order to have the land turned over before a strong growth of weeds gets possession of it. "That man might just as well be growing a crop of wheat as a crop of weeds," said he, as we passed a field on a trip which he was kind enough to give me over the Claresholm district in his new high power automobile. Mr. Taitinger has solved the summerfallowing problem by securing a tractor. By means of this he can get over the summerfallow in a hurry and get everything done up in shipshape and on time. He does not rely altogether on the tractor for his farming operations however, as besides the automobile he has about 30 horses on the farm, most of them of working age. At the time of my visit he also had 40 cattle and a large number of pure-bred Berkshire pigs.

Mr. Taitinger has had some experience with hired help and realizes the difficulty the average farmer is up against in settling the help problem. He has tried out the proposition of hiring married men but has not found it satisfactory. "If you don't like one of them you have got to fire two," he said. However, the work problem will soon be solved on the Taitinger farm as there are several sturdy young chaps coming along. The oldest of these, Harry, is a graduate of the Claresholm Agricultural School, where he took a two years' course. The younger lads are following in their father's footsteps, one of them capturing four firsts at the school fair and also getting into the prize money at the Calgary exhibition for selected grain.

The Taitinger plans for the next year or two include a rather extensive building program. His buildings will no doubt correspond with those that are appearing already in the Claresholm district. The people there are staying. Many large new houses are going up with water systems and electric light plants being installed as they are erected. The air pressure system of water supply is being favored. Mr. Taitinger already has an electric light system in his house, having substituted it for gas which was

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LOANS FOR LIVESTOCK

THE UNION BANK OF CANADA is prepared to make loans to good farmers on reasonable terms to purchase cattle for feeding or breeding purposes.

It is in the best interest of farmers to increase the herds. Consult the Local Manager for particulars.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$5,000,000.00
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Head Office: WINNIPEG
Total Assets over \$109,000,000
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Reasonable advances made to Farmers against Livestock and Grain.

Collections made throughout Canada and Foreign Countries.

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We solicit accounts of Farmers, Grain and Cattle Dealers, Merchants and Manufacturers.

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Improve Your Farm Increase Your Stock
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The Game Getters

"—when the inclination is strong—the weather right—the birds in flight and all that—back up a good day's sport with good shotgun shells."

Dominion Shot Shells

are good shells—backed by the guarantee of the big "D" trademark and Made in Canada. For partridge, geese or ducks Canuck, Sovereign, Regal, Crown or Imperial are the real game-getting shells.

Dominion Cartridge Co., Limited
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supplied by the main trunk line running from Bow Island to Calgary and which supplies that city with natural gas from the great field at Bow Island. This trunk line passes near his farm and although the supply of gas was thereby brought to his door, he decided that it was an unsafe system to have in the house with children and has therefore substituted an electric lighting plant. —R. D. Colquette.

CO-OPERATIVE SEED PRODUCTION

In 1914 there was organized in the province of Quebec, with headquarters at Ste-Rosalie Junction, a society known as the Quebec Co-operative Society of Seed Producers. The object of this organization was to produce and handle in adequate quantities high class seed for use on Quebec farms. The society is composed of farmers who must be stockholders. Each member must own at least ten shares of \$10 each. Those who prefer to do so may pay their stock in full. Others must pay at least \$10 per year until the full value of the stock is paid up. The society has paid so far six per cent. interest on all money paid in by stockholders. The operations of the society are controlled by a board of five directors elected amongst the members. Louis Lavallee, a practical farmer, who has devoted a good deal of attention to seed work, is the enthusiastic manager. The salary of the manager and his assistants is paid by the department of agriculture for the province. The services of these assistants are available for other provincial work during the slack season of the year. On the other hand a good deal of assistance is rendered the society by provincial district representatives or "demonstrators" during the summer in inspecting crops of seed grown by farmers for the society. The society is the owner of a warehouse and cleaning plant at Ste-Rosalie Junction. Money for the building and machinery was borrowed from the provincial government without interest. This money is to be paid back as the business of the society develops. The building cost \$15,000 and the machinery \$5,000. There are now 437 members who have purchased a total of 4,370 ten-dollar shares. The total amount paid up to date is \$11,884.

The aim of this society is ultimately to handle registered and first class seed and to be the chief distributing station of same in the province. Last spring, for instance, they purchased practically all registered seed produced in Quebec and also brought in several hundred bushels of registered seed from other provinces. Registered seed is supplied to farmers for propagation for the society. Heretofore no definite contract has been entered into between the society and the growers, but it is proposed in future to contract definitely with growers to produce seed at a given price. Growers supplied with registered seed for propagation are encouraged to become members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and to follow its methods of seed growing in order that the seed produced may, if up to standard, be accepted for registration. The above association and the society are working in close co-operation and it is confidently expected that a great deal of valuable work will be accomplished in the province.

The organization may possibly be open to certain criticism on account of the amount of financial aid extended by the government. If it were possible or practicable for a private concern to carry on its business as efficiently and with the same amount of care as that exercised by the co-operative society, there might be justification for criticism. In view of the fact, however, that sufficient seed of the proper quantity and breeding was not being made available in Quebec for the need of her farmers, together with the difficulty of organizing a private concern in the province without government support has, in the opinion of the Quebec authorities at least, warranted the action taken. It is possible that this course might not be feasible in some of the other provinces in the Dominion. Whether this be true or not, the principle embodied in the Quebec scheme will at least be suggestive to all who are concerned in the problem of increasing the proportion of high class seed used on Canadian farms.

Responding to the demands of the Labor party the Imperial parliament has passed an act which outlaws any claim for rents above the amount charged on August 3, 1914.

"Who o' Josh! Farmer!"
"A la doubtful doctor an man, but science i be safer medicine"

"Sir, steady lo!"
"No! hills, no"

31, 1917

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Tone is the great criterion by which to judge any musical instrument. The violin of a Paganini is worthy the master's bow—it has the master tone. Its exact duplicate, lacking this magic quality, is but a shell of varnished wood.

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Stanwood's Limited 390 Portage Avenue Winnipeg	Winnipeg Piano Co. 333 Portage Avenue Winnipeg
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"What are you going to make out of Josh?" inquired Farmer Perkins of Farmer Brown.
"A lawyer, I guess," said the father doubtfully. "Ma wants him to be a doctor and he's going to be a professional man, but we'd want to show our confidence in him, and I figger out it 'ud be safer to take Josh's law than his medicine."

"Sir, I have no home," began the seedy looking man, "and—"
"No taxes to pay, no rent, no coal bills, no worry over the rise in milk

prices! Permit me to congratulate you."
"I have no job, and—"
"Lucky chap! No danger of being sacked."
"But I am serious. I have no money, and—"
"No temptations to spend it foolishly on able-bodied beggars. Why, you're a veritable child of fortune. Good day!"

"Do animals show that they love us?" asked a teacher of her primary class.
"Yes, ma'm," chorused the class.

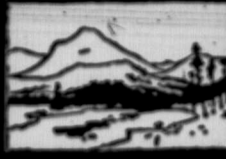
"Good," said the teacher; "and now tell me what animal has the greatest natural fondness for man."
A small boy promptly spoke up:
"Woman!"

Two lawyers before a country justice recently got into a wrangle. At last one of the disputants, losing control of his temper, exclaimed to his opponent:
"Jim Rogers, you are the biggest jack-ass I ever set eyes upon!"
The justice pounded the desk and called loudly: "Order! Order! You seem to forget that I am in the room."

Editha was admiring her new summer frock.
"Isn't it wonderful," she said, "that all this silk comes from an insignificant worm!"
"Editha, is it necessary to refer to your father in that way?" her mother inquired reproachfully.
Young Arthur was wrestling with a lesson in grammar. "Father," said he, thoughtfully, "what part of speech is woman?"
"Woman, my boy, is not a part of speech; she is all of it," returned father.

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Unshrinkable UNDERWEAR



Owes its Comfort, Warmth and Wear to Detailed Care in the Making.

Thorough sorting, washing and processing of Stanfield's wool produces the cleanest, softest, fluffiest material that can possibly be used for underwear.

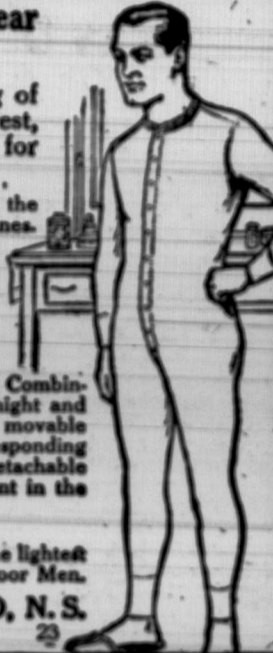
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Stanfield's Elastic Inset Shoulders prevent pulling or binding, and give delightful freedom.

Stanfield's Adjustable Sleepers and Adjustable Combinations for growing children are the most practical night and day underwear ever designed for the kiddies. The movable buttons on the waist permit frequent adjustments corresponding to growth. No separate "waist" is needed, and the detachable lower part of the garment is particularly convenient in the smaller sizes.

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Hearts and Hazards

Continued from Page 8

notice, in his excitement, that the music in the living room had ceased. Lucy, however, soon advised him of this.

"What are you two plotting out there?" she called, and a moment later she stood in the hall doorway, looking at them through the screen.

"Pack your trunk, sis," laughed Ben. "We're going home."

"Quit kidding," she said, though with a trace of apprehension. "Mother, what's he talking about, anyway?"

"We were talking of going back to the country, dear."

"But, Mother!" Lucy's dismay was pitiful. "Why, we can't do that! The loneliness would simply kill me. After living in a city—"

"Perhaps, dear," said Mrs. Abbott gently, "in case we should go back you might care to accept your Aunt Ella's long-standing invitation to visit her in Springfield."

"Maybe," said the girl, noncommittally. "Anyway, don't imagine for one second that I'll ever live on a farm again—if I can possibly help it." With that ultimatum she swung on her heel and returned to her room.

And Ben, untroubled, returned to his planning, happily taking it for granted that they were going home in September. His mother, however, would not commit herself, but, when pressed, only smiled indulgently in a way that implied, "We'll see about it."

Once she mentioned Gertrude, and promptly Ben's face clouded.

"Oh, that's all off," he muttered, and would have closed the discussion there had not she persisted.

"But aren't you giving her up rather easily?"

"No, mother. I saw tonight there was no hope for me. I was a fool to ever think there was any. I'm too big and clumsy for her. I guess," said Ben, "howling at the moon, 'I'm not her style.'"

Not so easily, though, could Ben forget her, and when he entered her father's office next day, resolved to divulge what he knew against Henkel, she still occupied a prominent place in his mind.

"Mr. Sage," he began, not without difficulty, "I've been thinking about the proposition of this Mr. Henkel, and—I was wondering—" He meandered to a full stop.

"Yes?" encouraged Mr. Sage, looking up from his desk.

"I was wondering," Ben struggled on, "if you were favorably impressed with his proposition. Are you?"

"Well, I'm interested in it. If his claims are true it's a tremendous discovery and one of big commercial importance. But of course," said Sage, with a wave of his hand, "I shan't invest a nickel till I've thoroughly investigated his financial rating and business references."

A vast relief surged through Ben and, as soon as he decently could, he quit the office, feeling that the distasteful business, in so far as it concerned him, was ended. His employer would presently learn of Henkel's villainy, so why need he, Ben, interfere?

This was Saturday and a half-holiday, and when he started home around one o'clock, he was thinking again of Gertrude and of what his mother had said last night about his giving her up. He asked himself now, as his mother had asked him last night, if he wasn't doing this rather easily. Surely he should at least make some sort of fight before abandoning hope. Maybe, too, he had undervalued himself when he declared he was not her style. Mother had said so, anyway—but that, no doubt, was because she was his mother, therefore prejudiced.

Walking on beneath the towering elms in the shady street he looked back over his acquaintance with Gertrude Sage, and found therein no ray of hope, nothing to warrant the belief that she had ever regarded him as a wooer, either real or potential. And why, indeed, should she so regard him? He had never betrayed the slightest hint of his feeling for her. Often, when alone, he had thought of doing so—had even conceived the exact words in which he would declare his love, and

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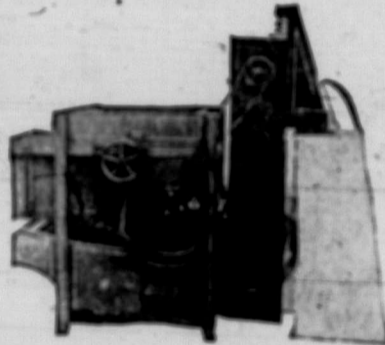
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then, the very next time he met her he had become as dumb as a frozen fish. At no time a ready conversationalist, he was tongue-tied on this topic. Now, however, decided Ben, the time had come for definite action. The presence of a possible rival would admit of no further delay. Ere he unlatched his front gate he was resolved upon a line of procedure that promised well. Since he had been unable to utter his heart in her presence—probably because her exquisite loveliness overwhelmed him and made him too conscious of his own shortcoming—he would reveal his passion via the telephone.

Passing his mother, sewing on the front porch, he went forthwith to the hall telephone, fearful lest, at the last

moment, his courage desert him. In the interval required by the operator to connect him with the Sage's residence his throat grew curiously dry and he must needs moisten his lips copiously before he could answer the feminine voice which presently spoke at his ear. And now, instead of the opening sentence, carefully rehearsed for this occasion, he stammered in confusion:

"Miss Sage—G. Gertrude—will you—would you mind—going horseback riding with me today?"

But it wasn't Gertrude, after all—only the maid.

"I'd like to speak to Miss Sage," said he.

"Miss Sage," replied the maid, "has gone motoring."

"Alone?"

"No; not alone. She went with a gentleman from Chicago—a Mr. Henkel."

Mrs. Abbott could not help overhearing her son's end of this conversation, and when he came out to her on the porch she divined what the other end had been. She saw by his face that he was deeply hurt and she knew the only remedy that would afford alleviation. She rose, contributing her sewing to a wicker basket.

"Dear, it's such a glorious day, let's drive out to the farm."

Ben's depression almost, if not entirely, vanished at the sight of green fields and country woods, and when he and his mother drove within sight of their homestead his heart swelled with ineffable longing. The place was now at the very height of its production and the bountiful crops, the peace and plenty, everywhere apparent, allured him, beckoning him back to the soil as nothing else could.

"Mother," he asked, very earnestly, "don't you want to come back? Don't you feel the call too?"

She smiled at him happily as they walked on through the fragrant meadow and that was her only answer—then.

"I don't like the way Lukens is running things. It's his federal of course, but it fairly goes against my grain to see any farm run at a loss and our farm is one of the best in Illinois."

"But he's not running it at a loss, is he, Ben? Everything looked pretty prosperous to me."

"Well, of course the hands have saved him a lot. But Lukens doesn't know anything about farming, Mother; not a thing. He never was cut out to be a farmer. When I saw him trying to handle that heifer in the barnyard it was all I could do to keep from butting in and showing him the right way."

"You did show him, Ben."

"Did I? Well I hope he doesn't forget it. Lukens is a good fellow and I like him, but he's not a farmer. You said the farm looked prosperous; it is prosperous, but it's not as prosperous as it was when we had it; and that," said Ben, looking squarely at his mother, "brings me to what I want to say: Mother, we've got to go back."

"What about Lucy?"

"I'll attend to Lucy," said he, increasingly delighted to perceive she was yielding to him. "If she doesn't want to go to Aunt Ella's and if she won't go back to the farm, maybe she can be persuaded to go to boarding school."

Slight persuasion was needed, for Lucy, it developed that night, was happily amenable to the boarding-school idea, and straightway, with great zest, examined the educational advertisements in a late magazine. The final objection thus removed, Mrs. Abbott at last gave her son a definite answer and so the three of them sat that evening around the living room lamp, all planning for the month after next, though not in quite the same way.

One of the loves of Ben Abbott's life—his love for the earth—was to be thus satisfied; but the other—his love for Gertrude Sage—remained to torment him; and he made a resolve to end this torment, or at least the uncertainty of it, with no more ado. On the following day, Sunday, he started for the Sage home with the stern determination of making a proposal of marriage.

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Turkeys, from 7 lbs. per lb.	20c	Hens, good condition, any size	14c
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Dead or Alive---Which is Best?

What Actual Figures Demonstrate—Crate Shipping Rules—Farmer and Dealer

Probably over 95 per cent. of the poultry which goes on our markets late in the fall is marketed alive, in fact but few firms care to try dressed poultry until after freezeup, and these who do buy are mostly retail dealers. The wholesale firms consisting largely of packers are the dealers who control practically the whole of the live poultry trade. They are the heaviest buyers right now and will continue to be until the cold weather comes on. These concerns prefer to purchase live poultry rather than dressed because they have the facilities for handling the stock either for fattening or for immediate killing.

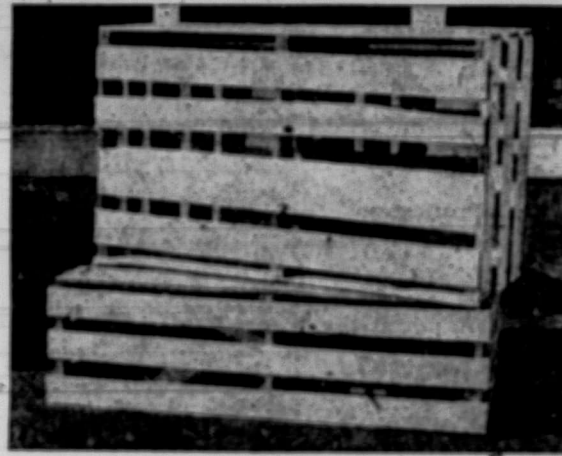


PROF. M. C. HERRER

While we do not advocate the selling of farm chickens alive at all times, still the ordinary farmer is probably better off to sell alive rather than dressed. There are quite a few advantages, especially at this time of the year. In the first place, the farmer can sell whenever he wishes and there is no need of keeping the chickens round until late in the fall. Generally the farmers have not the time so early to kill and dress their poultry, nor have they the help to do it. As far as time is concerned, it will take a man or a woman not less than an hour to kill, pluck, dress and prepare chickens at best and the average person cannot do more than four in this time. Some of the readers may agree that it would take them one hour to do one chicken. The difference in price between live and dressed poultry is usually about five cents a pound. At that rate when No. 1 live chickens are selling at 18 cents per pound, they would likely sell as dressed chickens at 23 cents per pound. Figuring on this basis, a chicken weighing five pounds alive at 18 cents per pound would be 90 cents. This same chicken would likely lose close to a pound in blood and feathers when killed and plucked. It would dress out around four pounds or maybe four and a half pounds. This weight at 25 cents per pound would mean the chicken would be worth \$1.00 to \$1.06 or from 10 to 16 cents for the labor in killing and dressing. The farmer can figure for himself which pays best. He knows what his time is worth.

135 pounds and where the rate is a dollar a hundred the express charges would be \$1.35. These same chickens would likely show a shrinkage at the dealer's end of not less than 10 pounds. This would leave the weight of the 20 chickens at 90 pounds, which at 18 cents per pound would be worth \$16.20. Deducting the express charges, the net value would be \$14.85.

If these same chickens were killed at home they would likely shrink about 20 pounds after proper starving, killing and dressing. This would bring the dressed weight of the 20 to 80 pounds. The packing case for holding this quantity would weigh not less than 10 pounds at the very least, thus bringing the gross weight on which express would have to be paid up to 90 pounds. The charges on this shipment would be about \$1.15 to \$1.20 per 100 pounds, packing case included. The shrinkage in transfer would probably be not less than about two pounds, leaving a net weight of 78 pounds. The value of these chickens at 25 cents per pound would be \$19.50 after deducting express charges. A case for holding this quantity of dressed poultry would cost about 50 cents, thus bringing the net value of the 20 dressed chickens to \$18.05. This leaves a balance of \$3.20 in favor of the dressed chickens. The farmer can figure for himself whether he or somebody else around the place can kill, pluck, dress and pack the 20 chickens for this price at this season of the year. The shipping crate has not been charged



Top and Side View of Proper Crates for Shipping Live Chickens

up to the live chickens because practically all dealers supply these to probable customers. These are the plain facts as we come across them day after day. The farmer must, to a large extent, decide for himself how he should market his poultry. Personally, we are anxious to see the farmers take hold of the problem and do their own fattening and also kill and dress, but under present conditions it may be most profitable to sell poultry alive rather than dressed. If each farmer was or had someone who was good at preparing dressed poultry for market, we might present more of an argument for that method of marketing, but with the labor situation as it exists at present on almost every farm, we almost have to recommend shipping poultry alive.

How it Figures Out in Practice

Another item to consider is that of express charges. When shipping live poultry the rate is single or merchandise rate. Dressed poultry goes at one-half this rate on long hauls. When in shipping alive the dealers usually supply the crates and in shipping dressed you have to supply your own. The question of shrinkage also comes in here. A crate of regulation size generally weighs 33 to 35 pounds and holds about 20 (5 lb.) chickens without overcrowding. The gross weight of chickens and crate would be about

Rules Governing Shipment of Live Poultry

Many of our farmers get their shipping crates sent out to them by dealers, but for the benefit of those who make their own crates it might be well to call attention to the following rules governing the shipping of live poultry. These are issued by the express companies and govern the shipment of market poultry:



Home-made Crates, which will not be accepted for return on account of solid ends

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BUTTER prices are going higher every week.

Even at present butter prices no cream producer can afford to be without a cream separator or to continue the use of an inferior or half-worn-out machine another day.

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Old Hens, per lb. 13c-15c
Roosters, per lb. 12c
Ducks, per lb. 15c-16c
Turkeys, per lb. 20c-21c
Geese, per lb. 14c-15c

Eggs, 30c per dozen.
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market or consumption must have both sides, ends and top slatted. Tops with slats more than 1 1/4 inches apart must be protected by wire netting. Coops containing chickens or ducks must not be less than 12 inches or greater than 16 inches in height for each tier of birds. Coops containing turkeys or geese must not be less than 16 inches nor more than 22 inches in height for each tier. Coops must not exceed 30 inches in width and 48 inches in length. Shipments of live poultry in broken or weak jointed coops and coops not conforming to above measurements will be refused.

Express companies are very strict in enforcing these rules and any crate not up to specifications which for some reason or other were shipped in full of chickens, will not be accepted for a return journey.

The reason for having a standard size is evident. When much poultry is shipped these crates can be piled four or five tiers high without any danger of collapsing by the weight of those on top. Then, too, with the sides and ends slatted there will be a free circulation of fresh air and no danger of suffocation. With this standard of size, shape and type an express car can be made to carry its maximum capacity. Besides this, when all coops are of standard size and shape and also likely to be very uniform in weight when filled, there is a general tendency on the part of farmers to pack in too many chickens in a crate. A standard size crate should not have any more than 24 or 25 chickens in it if the owner wishes them to reach their destination on the lowest shrinkage possible.

Don't Feed Before Shipping

The practice of feeding a lot of grain before shipping is a bad one. As a rule, the farmer is disappointed in the weight of the chickens when the dealer gets them and also sore at the high express charges. Poultry intended for shipping alive should not be cooped until just a few hours before shipping. If the shipment will reach its destination the same day there is no need of feeding before shipping nor yet to throw any grain in the crate.

Probably one of the sorest points with farmers in selling their poultry is the weight they get paid for, or in other words, the shrinkage or weight docked. Just how far the farmer is justified in kicking is hard to say. We would like to clear up a few points if possible without being accused of taking the dealer's side. In the first place, the average chicken is capable of storing a pound of feed in the crop and gizzard. It takes about 12 hours for all the feed to pass out of the crop, and by the time this is done considerable shrinkage will result. The longer the chicken is starved, the heavier the shrinkage. It is hardly fair to expect dealers to pay 18 cents per pound for grain which they can ordinarily get for two or three cents per pound. I have seen a shipment of 23 chickens come in with lots of feed in the crate, which after being starved only 18 hours shrank 18 pounds. Surely it would not be fair to ask a dealer to pay for chickens he did not get. It is just a question of getting together.

The farmer has absolutely no right to expect pay on the same weight as he weighed when loading them at his end. A reasonable shrinkage is fair and just. On the other hand, a dealer has no right to deliberately set about to do the farmer out of what is coming to him. Not many of them do this. Most dealers, however, look for a square deal from the farmer just as much as he looks for a square deal from the dealer. Often the farmer has a set of scales that are not properly balanced and in this way a misunderstanding occurs. With the dealer this is

hardly possible under the system of inspection which is followed.

Without any further argument the data at the foot of this page is given to show what actually happens in shipping live poultry:

The average distance for these 16 shipments was a fraction less than 142 miles. The average shrinkage per chicken in this average distance was 10 1/2 ounces. The average shrinkage per 100 pounds of chicken was 13 pounds 3 1/2 ounces.

Now these shipments were taken at random and the farmer's weights at shipping points are taken as correct. As far as the weights at the receiving point are concerned, we can certify to those. We ask in all fairness for farmers to look over these carefully. I doubt if any further comment is necessary.

MILK PRODUCTION COSTS

At a meeting of the committee appointed by the food controller to investigate the cost of producing milk, held in Ottawa recently, a chart was shown which gave the cost of producing milk per quart in the various provinces including depreciation, but not interest on investment. The following prices show the cost of producing a quart of milk:

Nova Scotia, 6.9c; New Brunswick, 7.5c; Quebec, Montreal district, 5.8c; Ontario, Toronto district, 6.2c; Ontario, Hamilton district, 6.6c; Ontario, London district, 6.1c; Ontario, Ottawa district, 6.7c; Manitoba, 5.7c; Saskatchewan, no figures ready yet; Alberta, 8.1c; British Columbia, 7.0c.

It was pointed out that in the case of Alberta, only two replies to the questionnaires had been received and one average was placed very high. The committee were of the opinion that the Alberta figures could not be considered as final.

After some discussion on the question of price of milk it was decided that the milk committee should take the cost of production as it stands and fix prices for the various districts. As cost of production advanced or decreased the price of milk could be fixed on a sliding scale.

A resolution favoring the importation into and manufacture of oleomargarine by Canada as a war measure only was unanimously adopted by the milk committee.

WAS IT THE COW'S FAULT

Supposing that you keep a cow giving 5,000 pounds of milk a year, for which you receive \$700 cash, how much profit does that cow make? This is not a riddle, but simply a query that every dairyman should be in a position to answer. Leaving aside the "higher accounting" side of revenue and expenses per cow, those persistent items of rent, interest, taxes, depreciation, etc., and taking only income from milk or fat, and cost of feed, are you then in a position to say definitely that each cow you keep does make a good clear profit above feed cost? Whether the feed is valued at \$40 or \$50, whether the income is \$50 or \$120, is there such profit that a fair return is made to you for the labor expended? For if revenue and expense just balance showing no margin of profit at all, there must surely be something wrong; your labor has to be paid for.

Perhaps some cows would show profit if fed better, some won't. Many men in all provinces on the cow testing register at Ottawa show \$30 and \$60 clear profit per cow above feed cost. You may have made more than that; if you have made less, was it entirely the cow's fault?—C.F.W.

Shrinkage in Shipping Live Chickens

No. Shipped	Distance Shipped	Shipping Point	Receiving Point	Shrinkage	Breed
88	46 miles	511 lbs.	437 lbs.	74 lbs.	R. I. Reds
26	46 "	106 "	96 "	10 "	Mongrels
22	182 "	104 1/2 "	92 "	12 1/2 "	R. I. Reds
22	182 "	90 1/2 "	78 1/2 "	12 "	R. I. Reds
24	153 "	98 1/2 "	85 "	13 1/2 "	Barred Rocks
38	125 "	168 "	154 "	14 "	Buff Orpingtons
20	202 "	134 "	116 "	18 "	Barred Rocks
24	295 "	127 1/2 "	102 "	25 1/2 "	Mongrels
21	213 "	102 "	89 "	13 "	Barred Rocks
18	40 "	86 "	78 "	8 "	Barred Rocks
24	198 "	111 "	100 "	11 "	Barred Rocks
12	79 "	68 "	58 "	10 "	Barred Rocks
39	39 "	166 "	156 "	10 "	Barred Rocks
18	106 "	101 "	80 "	21 "	Mongrels
14	125 "	85 "	75 "	10 "	Mongrels
35	239 "	197 "	161 "	36 "	Reds
447	2270 miles	2256 lbs.	1957 1/2 lbs.	298 1/2 lbs.	

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Special Turkeys, live, per lb. 22c
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Your poultry will be coming along nicely now and you will be looking for a market that will render you dependable service. Please Note:—We pay cash (Bank or Money Order) on receipt of goods. We give honest weight. We supply crates for shipping, on request, free of charge to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and buy any quantity. Spring Chickens, per lb. in good condition 16c
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Fat Hens, 5 lbs. up, per lb. 16c
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Prices absolutely guaranteed until next week. These prices are for live weight F.O.B. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash for all produce received.
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Buy direct from manufacturer. Save Middle-man's profit. 2 to 16 H.P. Immediate shipment. More power—cost less. 5 year guarantee. 30 days' free trial. Write for catalog and latest wholesale factory prices direct. **SAVE \$15 TO \$200**
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many places for distribution. Each of the departments of public health in the provinces has a baby book which every mother should possess. They all have quantities of pamphlets and booklets on contagious diseases, flies, sanitation, care of milk, etc. These should be secured and placed in a conspicuous place to be taken by visitors. The Metropolitan Life has one of the largest welfare enterprises on the American continent and is only too glad to send its literature for distribution. If conferences could be held on a circuit arrangement it is quite probable that a representative of the firm would be despatched to take care of the exhibit at all the conferences and to distribute literature. The health departments of many of the states have literature for free distribution. The greater the variety of the literature the broader is the education of the conference.

It is best to secure the co-operation of all the medical men and nurses who can take the time from their practice to assist with such conferences. It is possible that if the women's organizations, say the Grain Growers or the Homemakers, planned these conferences on a circuit as they do the fairs, that one of the members of the provincial health-bureau would assist in examining or lecturing. The lectures should deal with at least three phases of child welfare—prenatal care, the first year and until the child begins school. Those three lectures could be made so exhaustive that they would include mention of feed, clothing, dentistry, contagious diseases, etc.

The Contest at Stonewall

If a small society or community is planning for its first conference it is wise not to attempt to have more than a very few of the branches of such a conference. On September 21 and 22, the Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association at Stonewall, Manitoba, held a very successful baby contest in connection with the annual municipal fair. There was no attempt to have more than the contest, but the whole-hearted interest of every visitor to the fair proved the wisdom of beginning with one phase of welfare work and doing it well.

Mrs. E. C. Wieneke, provincial secretary of the Women Grain Growers, had almost entire charge of the undertaking and its wonderful success was due to her. Because only two days could be devoted to the contest, no baby under six months was permitted to enter. There were eight classes—boys and girls 0 months to 12 months, boys and girls from 12 months to 24 months, boys and girls from 24 months to 36 months and boys and girls from 36 months to 48 months. Altogether there were 49 entries, among which was one perfect baby, little Jack Smith. Little Jack was given a ten dollar war saving certificate, while the first and second prizewinners in each class were given a bank book, in which had been credited a dollar deposit. Dr. McLeod, the municipal doctor, Dr. Mary Crawford and Dr. M. Ellen Douglass, of Winnipeg, were the examining doctors. In the afternoon, Dr. Stewart Fraser, of the provincial health department, gave an instructive address on the Rights of the Baby. Dr. Fraser briefly outlined the things every baby should have that he might grow into perfect youth and manhood.

This contest was so successful that we may look to Stonewall to take a leading part among rural communities in child welfare work.

An article of this length can at the best be but the merest outline of the outstanding points in connection with a child welfare conference. They are but an aid to something more. I have failed even to mention the problem of the feeble-minded, which might be worked in with a conference also. But a whole story could be written on that aspect of public welfare.

There are those who protest against race suicide, but a greater menace to our country is race-homicide. We have now too many weak, sickly, ill-cared-for babies in the world. And they are so mainly because of some sort of neglect due to ignorance on the part of motherhood. The crowning pathos of motherhood is ignorance. Mothers must be taught to have better babies and to take better care of them when they do come.



This illustration shows a double tub washer that requires no more driving power than a single tub machine.

**A "Meadows" Double-Tub Washer
Cuts Wash-Hours to Minutes**

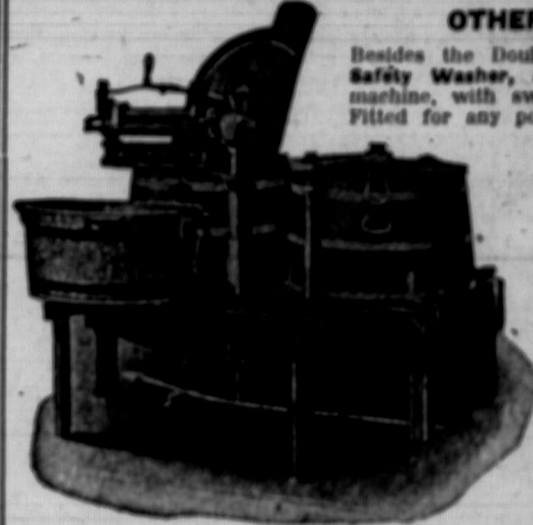
A Meadows Power Washing Machine is a great convenience because it does its work thoroughly and very quickly. It saves hands because there is no rubbing to do—it saves health because there are no open tubs of steaming water to affect the operator—it saves strength because there is no hand wringing and no lugging of heavy tubs owing to the movable wringer.

The double-tub washer shown here in two positions is very speedy. Compared with a single tub machine it will do the same washing in much less time or a greater washing in the same time. It is possible to give the clothes a second rubbing in clean suds or to rinse with the machine. Quiet, smooth running and built so that power is evenly distributed at all times. The wringer swings on a pivot and locks in four positions, and has a safety pedal. The tubs are made of heavy cypress and put upon a stand built strongly of selected wood. Can be operated by any small gas engine or a one-fifth horse power electric motor.

PRICE

Meadows Double Tub Power Washer, weight 300 pounds, Winnipeg, \$47.50; Regina, \$49.00; Calgary, \$50.00.
Electric Motor and Equipment, weight 60 pounds, Winnipeg, \$31.00; Regina, \$31.25; Calgary, \$31.50.
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OTHER STYLES



Besides the Double Tub, there is the **Safety Washer**, a compact serviceable machine, with swinging safety wringer. Fitted for any power. Winnipeg price, \$31.00, with electric motor, \$42.00; with gas engine, \$73.00. The single tub washer, the same as just described but with a wooden stand for tubs. Winnipeg price, \$26.50; with electric motor, \$47.00; with gas engine, \$78.00.

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

Some Fall and Spring Styles

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Pattern shown in these columns are especially prepared for women readers of The Guide. They can be relied upon to be the latest models and include the most modern features of the paper pattern. When sending your order please be careful to state bust or waist measure for adults, age for children and the number of the pattern described. Allow 10 days after the receipt of your order for mailing. Address orders to Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Simplicity is the keynote of the prevailing styles, and the forecast for the future. The slender and youthful silhouette is much in favor. One of the most noteworthy features, however, is the popularity of the flare pockets, made either as a part of the costume or detachable. Set-in sleeves will be seen a

great deal, and there is an extensive use of buttons for trimming. In this connection also, the new cross stitch embroidery seems to have caught the feminine fancy, and is being used to very good effect in a variety of ways. There is a cheerful use of all colors in the designs.



9548—Child's Empire Dress, 4 to 10 years. For the 8-year size will be needed, 2 1/2 yards of material 26 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 44. Price 10 cents.

9527—Child's Pajamas, 2 to 8 years. For the 6-year size will be needed, 4 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 36. Price 10 cents.

9563—Boy's Suit, 2 to 6 years. For the 4-year size will be needed, 2 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 44. Price 10 cents.

9417—Gathered Blouse, 34 to 42 bust. For the medium size will be needed, 3 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 3 yards 36, 1 1/2 yards 44. Price 15 cents.

9547—Girl's Box Plaited Dress, 8 to 14 years. For the 12 year size will be needed, 5 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 4 1/2 yards 36, 3 1/2 yards 44, with 1 yard any width for the trimming. Price 15 cents.

9540—Dress For Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years. With or without applied like platts. For the 16 year size will be needed, 4 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 5 1/2 yards 36, 3 1/2 yards 44. Price 15 cents.

9490—Empire Coat, 34 to 42 bust. For the medium size will be needed, 5 yards of material

26 inches wide, 4 yards 44, 3 1/2 yards 54. Price 15 cents.

9542—Girl's Dress, 4 to 8 years. For the 6 year size will be needed, 3 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 36, 2 1/2 yards 44. Price 10 cents.

9545—One-Piece Dress, 34 to 46 bust. For the medium size will be needed, 5 1/2 yards of material 26 inches wide, 5 1/2 yards 44, 5 yards 54. Price 15 cents.

9479—Tailored Blouse with Convertible Collar, 34 to 42 bust. For the medium size will be needed, 3 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 36, 2 yards 44. Price 15 cents.

9482—Three-Piece Skirt, 24 to 34 waist. For the medium size will be needed, 4 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 36, 2 1/2 yards 44, 2 1/2 yards 54. Price 15 cents.

9556—Combination Corset Cover and Drawers, 36 to 44 bust. For the medium size will be needed, 2 1/2 yards of material 26 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 44, with 1 yard heading, 4 1/2 yards 21. Price 15 cents.

9290—Utility Dress or Apron, 34 or 36, 38 or 40, 42 or 44 bust. For the medium size will be needed, 4 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 36, 3 1/2 yards 44. Price 15 cents.

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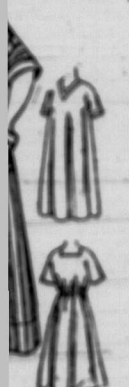
an extensive... In this... cross stitch... caught the... used to very... ways. There... the designs.



9417



9342



54. Price

For the 6 material 27 44. Price

5 least. For 21 yards of material 54. Price

ribbed Collar, all be needed, 21 yards 50.

waist. For 21 yards of material 44. Price

and Drawers, all be needed, 21 yards 44. Price

26, 28 & 30, all be needed, 21 yards 30.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Cold Weather Puddings

As the cold weather comes on our bodies crave more fuel in the shape of fats, starches and sugars and so our minds turn to more substantial desserts, steamed, baked and boiled puddings. This year let us keep in mind the conservation of wheat and whenever it is possible use graham or whole wheat flour, in part at least. Any stale bread may be rolled into crumbs and used in place of white flour. We are so far from the seat of the war and have such an abundance of good things it is hard for us to realize there is any real need, and we are apt to think "The little I save won't help out much." That is just where we make our mistake, every slice of bread counts.

Before we go on to the puddings, I am going to give a recipe for fruit cake. This cake is rich and keeps moist for a long time. I have kept it for a year; just how much longer it will keep in prime condition I do not know. At any rate it is an excellent recipe to use when you are making up your Christmas box for the boys in the trenches. This recipe makes three very large cakes, so perhaps you would find half of it sufficient.

- 1 1/2 lbs. butter, 1 1/2 lbs. dark brown sugar, 1 cup molasses, 12 eggs, 3 1/2 lbs. raisins, 1 cup strawberry preserves, 1 lb. prunes, 2 lbs. currants, 1 lb. figs, 1 lb. dates, 1/2 lb. candied peel, 1 lb. almonds, 1 teaspoon cloves, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 1 teaspoon nutmeg, 1 teaspoon soda (scent)

First prepare the fruit. Soak the prunes, cook until tender and cut up. Cream the butter, add the sugar, the eggs well beaten, the molasses and the teaspoon of soda dissolved in one tablespoon hot water. Then add the flour to which has been added the spices. Flour the fruit with two or three tablespoons flour and add to the batter. Some people do not care for figs in fruit cakes; in that case they may be omitted. Steam and bake. If you have ever steamed a fruit cake before baking you will know how much easier it is to cook one in that way. If this recipe is baked in three loaves, steam three hours and bake in a slow oven one hour.

Old Fashioned Bread Pudding

- 2 cupsful of dried stale bread, 2 cupsful of milk, 2 eggs, 1/2 cupful of brown sugar, 1 tablespoonful of butter, 2 tablespoonfuls of raisins, 1/4 teaspoonful of salt

Beat the eggs until light; add the milk and the salt. Brush a round earthenware dish with a little butter; put in the dried stale bread; then cover with the egg and the milk. Add the raisins and mix so that they are covered with the bread, for if left on top they will easily burn. Cover the top with the brown sugar, and place in a moderate oven. Bake slowly for forty minutes. This pudding is rather stiff and should be served with fruit or jelly sauce. Two tablespoonfuls of tart jelly dissolved in one cupful of hot water, brought to a boil and thickened with two teaspoonfuls of cornstarch, makes a very nice sauce.

California Pudding

- 1 cupful raw potato ground, 1/2 cupful butter, 1 cupful carrot ground, 1/4 cupful citron, 1 cupful apple ground, 1/2 teaspoonful cinnamon, 1 heaping cupful flour, 1/2 teaspoonful cloves, 1 cupful brown sugar, 1/2 teaspoonful soda, 1 cupful raisins, mixed with potato

Cream butter and sugar, add vegetables and apple, then the cupful of flour, and last the raisins and citron dredged in flour. Put in mold and steam three hours. Serve hot with hard or sweet sauce. (One heaping cupful is equal to one level cupful and two level tablespoonfuls.)—Mrs. F.P.

Hot Rice Pudding

- 1/2 cupful of rice, 1 egg, 1 quart of scalded milk, 1-3 teaspoonful of cinnamon, 4 tablespoonfuls of sugar, 4 teaspoonfuls of butter, 1/2 teaspoonful of salt

Wash the rice in cold water and put it in a double boiler with the hot milk. Cook quickly until tender; then add half the sugar, half the butter and the salt. Beat the egg until it is light and add it to the rice, cooking for one minute. Pour into the dish in which the pudding is to be sent to the table. Mix the rest of the sugar and the ground cinnamon and sprinkle over the top of the pudding. Cut the rest of the butter into tiny bits and drop them at regular intervals on the pudding. When the butter melts the sugar and cinnamon will form a rich-looking brown sauce. Serve hot.

Baked Apple Pudding

- 4 cups apple sauce, 3 tablespoon sugar, 1 lemon (rind and juice), 1 cup sugar, 3 eggs

Add lemon juice and rind to apple sauce, then sugar and yolks of eggs well beaten. Beat well, pour into a buttered pudding dish and bake until set. Make a meringue of the whites, put on the top and brown.

Barley Fig Pudding

- 1 pint well steamed pearl barley, 1 1/2 cups fresh milk, 1/2 cup sugar, 2 cups figs, 1/2 cup thin cream, salt

Chop the figs fine, add the other ingredients, put in pudding dish, set in the oven in a pan of water and bake until the milk absorbs.

Baked Indian Pudding

- 1 1/2 quarts milk, 1/2 cup molasses, 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon, 3 tablespoon butter, 1/2 cup raisins, 1 cup sour milk, 1/2 cup molasses, 1/2 teaspoon salt

Put one quart of the milk in a double boiler, moisten the cornmeal with a little cold milk and add to the hot milk; add the molasses, salt and spice. Now add the butter, mix, pour into a baking dish and put in a moderate oven. As soon as the pudding begins to thicken stir in the pint of cold milk. Bake slowly for three hours, serve with maple syrup or sugar and cream.

Whole Wheat Pudding

- 1 pint of whole wheat flour, 1 cup raisins, 1 cup sour milk, 1/2 teaspoon soda, 1/2 cup molasses, 1/2 teaspoon salt

Mix the soda, flour, salt and sift twice. Add the sour milk to the molasses, then add the flour, beat well and add the raisins seeded and floured. Turn into a greased mould or ordinary lard pail, cover, stand in a pot containing about four inches of boiling water and boil continuously for two and one-half hours. It is always well to protect the bottom of the pot with some sort of rack to remove the danger of burning. Serve warm with fruit sauce. Dried currants, dates or figs may be substituted for the raisins.

Fruit Sauce

- 1/2 cup butter, 1 cup sugar, White of one egg, Flavoring

Cream the butter, add the sugar gradually and the white of the egg, when very light stir in one-half cup of mashed fruit. If the cooked fruit is to be used drain off most of the juice.

Suet Pudding

- 1 cup chopped suet, 3 cups flour, 1 cup sour milk, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 level teaspoon soda, 1/4 teaspoon cloves, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1 cup of raisins or dates

One cup of whole wheat flour may be substituted for the one cup of white on this recipe. Chop the suet, add it and the spice to the flour; dissolve the soda in a little hot water, add it and the sour milk or buttermilk to the molasses. Mix and stir in the flour. Add the floured fruit, put in a well buttered mould and steam for three hours. Serve with liquid or hard sauce.

Liquid Sauce

- 1 tablespoon butter, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 1/2 cups water, Rind and juice of 1 lemon, 1 teaspoon flour

Melt the butter add the flour, blend and pour over this the hot water, stirring constantly. Add the sugar and when the mixture is hot the grated rind and juice of one lemon. A grating of nutmeg improves the flavor.

Carrot Pudding

- 1 cup suet, 2-3 eggs stale bread, 1 cup grated raw carrot, crumbled, 1-3 cupfuls brown sugar, 4 eggs, 1 tablespoon vinegar, Grated rind 1 lemon, 1 cup raisins, 1/2 cupful currants, 1-2 cup flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg, 1/4 teaspoon cloves

Work the suet until creamy, add the breadcrumbs and the grated carrot. Beat the yolks of four eggs until light and add the sugar, beating constantly. Combine mixtures and add the vinegar and lemon rind, add the spices and salt to the flour, dredge the fruit with this and add to the mixture. Then fold in the whites of four eggs beaten until stiff. Place in buttered mould, cover and steam three and one half hours. Serve with hard sauce.

The Country Cook.



SERVE BAKED APPLES

A Big Baked Apple Touches the Spot

"O.K." Baked Apples served with cream or syrup, make the best dessert ever.

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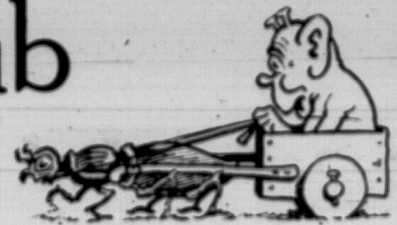
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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON



A FEW MORE POEMS

This week I am publishing a few more of the poems that were entered in the competition. Aren't they splendid? These members of the club have shown wonderful aptitude for writing poetry considering they are only from 9 to 14 years old. Each one of the poems is worthy of a prize, but where there are so many there are not prizes enough to go round. I hope those who did not win a prize will feel sufficiently rewarded by having their poems published.

I hope to receive a large number of stories in the next contest. As I stated last week, I want you to write on how boys and girls can do something to help the Allies win the war. This is an interesting subject and a very serious one, and I hope the boys and girls will try hard to write the best stories possible, the kind that people will want to read over and over again.

DIXIE PATTON.

THE SEASONS

In the winter in ice and snow,
And the bitter north winds blow;
That a when children mostly are late,
For they stop on the ponds to skate.

In the spring the pussy willow
Opens from out its mossy pillow,
And the birds now homeward fly,
Soaring up toward the sky.

In the summer birds and flowers
Welcome all the summer showers,
And at night by the silver moon
There the happy lovers spoon.

In the autumn squirrels gabble
Gather in their winter store,
And the rabbits burrow deep,
While the bears lay down to sleep.

Each season alone is always the best,
Summer with pleasures and winter with rest.

We'll thank the Father in heaven for all,
Winter, springtime, summer and fall.
ESTHER JAMES.
Man. Age 13.

THE WHIRLWIND

Do you know the whirlwind's coming?
I can see it whirl the dust;
May a child is now a humming,
Come and stand in its rear with us.

Happy hours so many are spent,
Romping in the wide green fields,
Joy to us by whirlwinds lent,
None can stop it by sword or shield.

Catch a glimpse at farther seeing,
See it through the valley fly;
Over the hills we see it fleeing,
"O, play with us," the children cry.

After it has passed the village,
Passed the orchards and fields else-
where,

We can no more see our playmate,
For he's gone none of us know where.
CATHERINE B. DIEDERICHS,
Sask. Age 13.

HOLIDAYS

I wish the holidays were here,
For then we have such fun,
We'd play games and then a race we'd
run,

But then school started September the
fourth

'Twas Tuesday morn at eight o'clock
When I first left for school,
For you would leave at eight o'clock
With twenty miles to go.

Oh my! I wished it would have started
Last instead of first,
But then when weeks I'd been to school
I liked it more and more,
But as the days go slowly by
I know I'll like it more.

ELLEN SPACKMAN,
Alta. Age 10.

THE LOST DOLL

I have a sweet little dollie,
She looks so dear at me;
She never goes to school,
And she knows as much as me.

She has a little house,
A garden, field and lawn,
And everything that she needs,
Except her little one.

I lost my little dollie,
Out under the apple tree,
And never found her for a year,
And she is as old as me.

VIOLA MATTINSON,
Sask. Age 9.

WHEN AUNT DEBORAH COMES

My Aunt Deborah is coming tomorrow,
I think she's a stubborn mule,
That she should come when I'm at home,
And not when I'm in school.

There are cakes and pies, and all that's
nice,
Set out on the pantry shelf,
But Aunt Deborah is coming tomorrow,
So I won't get any myself.

My brother John will go to town
In our brand new car,
He'll make it hum (or she won't come);
Oh! couldn't she walk this far?

I'll not put on new pants. If I get a
chance
(Even if I miss my dinner)
I'll run away outside and play!
Oh! But she'll think I'm a sinner!

Oh, say, Mother! Here comes Mother!
I'll tell her pretty soon

THE DOG-DAD'S SUBMARINE

These dog-dads are in no end of trouble. Hearing that their country was to be invaded by a hostile fleet, they fixed up a submarine by fastening a kettle on the back of a turtle. On their first cruise the turtle, seeing the bait of the sleeping dog-dad, dived suddenly to get it before the crew of the submarine could get the lid down. Some of them are caught and some are diving for safety. The rescue party on the shore is rushing with Timothy staks to help them out of their plight in case they cannot swim. One of the aviators who was accompanying the submarine has also had a mishap. His dragon fly veered suddenly, so as to get out of the way of the splashing waffer, striking the dog-dad's head on the limb of a tree. See how the little fellow on the spout of the kettle is trying to wake the sleeping fisherman, so that he will draw up his bait before they are all submerged. Some of the roguish little fellows seem to be enjoying the plight that the crew of the submarine is finding itself in.

There'll be a fight if she'll again invite
My Aunt Deborah for noon.
ERNA HUMBKE,
Alta. Age 11.

TOMMY JONES

Tommy was a stalwart lad,
His age was twenty-one;
He joined up with the forces,
When his autumn work was done.

He was with some boys from Winnipeg,
When first he was in France,
A shrapnel took off his left leg,
And also the leg of his pants.

He lay upon the battlefield,
Among the noble slain,
He thought before he died of the folks
He ne'er should see again.

And when the saddest tidings
Came from France about the boys,
The air was filled with sobbing,
There were none that had one joy.

The Epitaph

Here lies the noble Tommy Jones,
He was a stalwart lad,
In action for the Empire
He gave up all he had.

PRESTON MILLER,
Sask. Age 14.

LITTLE PLAYMATES

When we lived out on the ranch a cat and her little one came to live with us. We put little paper boots on the kitten. It would run all over the floor and try to get the boots off. Sometimes it would kick and they would come off. They stayed with us all summer. The kitten grew to be a large kitten. We moved into town when winter came and left the cat and her kitten on the ranch to catch the mice. My little sister wanted to see the cat, so we came over and couldn't find the kitten any place. When we moved back in the spring the old cat and her kitten were gone.

ETHEL PACKARD,
Alta. Age 10.



Farm Women's Clubs

RATHWELL'S SPLENDID RECORD

I am sorry to have been so long in sending you a report of our U. F. W. A. Our first meeting after the convention last January was quite an enthusiastic one. We had the delegate's report of the convention, also your report and Mrs. Parby's read. The desire of the meeting was to begin studying some subject, so we started out with the Farmer's Political Platform. We gave each member a slip of paper with a question on relating to this. Some of the questions were:

- 1—What do we mean by The Tariff?
- 2—Why is the tariff an expensive method of taxation?
- 3—What do you know of the Reciprocity agreement of 1911 and why was it defeated?
- 4—Give a list of articles in common use on which we pay duty.

These brought forth some good papers and some discussion followed, but the need was felt for some literature dealing with these various questions which would give information briefly and concisely, as farm women do not always have the time at their disposal to read the articles which appear from time to time in the public press. We have had several papers and discussions on food conservation, including yours and Mrs. Parby's from the Market Examiner, also one by Harry Lauder, which appeared in the Lethbridge Herald.

We contribute \$2.50 monthly to the Belgian Relief fund. We sent \$10 to the Y.M.C.A. Military Branch in April, also at our U.F.A. service we raised \$40 for the same purpose. We sold ice cream at our school closing exercises for the benefit of the Red Cross Dominion Day Jubilee fund and made \$10. We also sold ice cream at the tennis grounds and our annual picnic for the benefit of our own funds. This week one of our members collected \$40 in the district for the Red Cross towards the Christmas stocking fund for the wounded soldiers and at our meeting today we decided to buy wool to make socks to go in Christmas boxes for the boys from our district now at the front, 17 or 18 in all.

We have purchased a lamp and coal oil for use in the school house at the evening church service. We have quilted a quilt to be sold at our Christmas entertainment to assist in paying the minister's salary.

We have been doing Red Cross work all the year. In March we made 256 articles. We meet every two weeks and have nine paid-up members. Our average attendance is eight. Our district is small, as we are bounded on the west by the Piegan Reserve, on the north by the Old Man river and on the south by the Ridge, so we are pretty much shut off from the surrounding districts.

We are sending literature dealing with the U.F.W.A. to the women at McBride Lake, south of here and to White Lake, near Monarch, where they are talking of forming locals.

MARY SHIELDS,
Rathwell U.F.W.A. Sec'y.

NEW QUARTERS AT CARSTAIRS

I have another report to send you. Mrs. W. M. Taylor, our vice-president, gave a lawn social and dance in August at which we received the neat sum of \$42; \$29 to be sent to the Red Cross and \$22 to be used in fixing up our new rest room. We have moved into a building (it could be called a cottage, bungalow or shack). We shall be very comfortable in it any way. The woman's institute moved with us. We had our first meeting in our new home on September 1. The Institute women joined with us and we had a reception. After our program we served sandwiches, cake, tea and coffee. Some of the ladies brought beautiful flowers from their gardens to decorate the rooms. (By the way, there are five rooms). We had a very nice afternoon. We are going to make the U.F.A. a proposition to take two of the rooms for their meetings. Will let you know the result later on. We have made and returned 29 dozen articles to the Red Cross since May 1 and distributed another bundle of sewing on September 1. I did not have your letter

in time for our September meeting but will read it at the October meeting and get orders for the constitution, also the organization hints.

We have not received the course of study from The Guide yet. I wrote to them in reference to it in August and they informed me they would send books as soon as they were ready. In the meantime we are going to take up the study of how Canada is Governed. It happens that a great many of our members are Americans. We now have 40 members in our U.F.W.A.

MRS. A. K. LUCAS,
Carstairs.

MEETINGS AT WHITLA

I am afraid I have little to report this quarter. Owing to the busy time we have not held our meetings regularly. One special and one regular meeting are all we have to our credit. On July 21 we met in regular session. After the order of business was gone through we listened to a splendid paper on Social Life and Environment by Mrs. Nancy, which brought out most emphatically the fact that our social life is only what we as individuals make it. Mrs. Acheson followed with an excellent address on home nursing. Taking as her leading topic typhoid and scarlet fever, she emphasized the fact we must know of the three D's—dairies, drains and drinking water. Having as our guests the ladies of the Seven Persons club we adjourned to spend the balance of the afternoon in a social way.

MRS. H. C. McDANIEL,
Whitla True Blue U.F.W.A. Sec'y.

A meeting of the Maple U.F.W.A. was held today but was rather rushed through with, as at this time of the year everyone is very busy and in a hurry to get home. Nevertheless 11 members were present and a very pleasant time spent. Correspondence was looked over and discussed and we were to have had two papers read at this meeting on Community Civics, but owing to the busy time were unable to get them prepared.

Quite a number of articles were finished for the Red Cross and more work given out. A great many of the members and other farm women in our community have been working in the fields this year owing to the scarcity of help, some mowing, raking, running the binder and stooking, also milking cows and doing chores. A great many of us have to make quite an effort to attend our meeting, but we feel that it is worth our while. We are managing at least to keep our meetings up and hope when the busy time is over to make them more interesting.

MRS. FRANK S. JAMES,
Maple U.F.W.A., Ponoka. Sec. Treas.

DISTRICT MEETINGS

The S.G.G.A. district meetings have been well advertised and a highly profitable time is anticipated. Visitors as well as delegates are welcomed. The W.S.G.G.A. hopes to have a lady representative at each meeting. This is the last reminder. Will some kind delegate furnish me with a copy of their district convention report?

The following letter is one of a type that is very encouraging to receive. It shows that a club means to do its work in a practical manner. Do we realize the possibilities that lie within the local branch of the W.S.G.G.A.?

"We wish to get a few copies of the constitution of the Young People's Club, also a dozen pamphlets on How to Conduct a Public Meeting. Any further information on club work would be gratefully received."

MISS GRACE STRATTON,
Orniston W.G.G.A. Sec. Treas.

Still a few copies of our plan of work (W.S.G.G.A.) on hand. Still a few local secretaries with whom I am not yet acquainted. Please remember I am at your service.

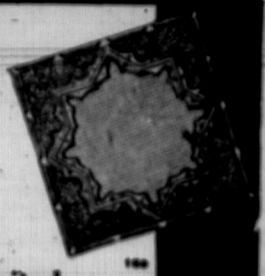
VIOLET McSAUGHTAN,

GETTING BUSY AT ARMADA

From time to time I have been receiving some very interesting literature from you, and also the cards of ad-

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Music will beautify the character of the child and impart grace and refinement.

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mittance to the Y.W.C.A. which you sent, and I know I should have acknowledged them sooner, but the truth is we have been so very busy and our meetings have been postponed until harvest is over. We haven't done very much worthy of mention. We sent away a shipment of finished articles which we sewed for the Red Cross. As you know we organized in the spring and haven't had much spare time since, but as winter comes on perhaps we may be able to accomplish something worth while. I hope we will. I have read whatever papers you sent to our members and one and all wish to thank you for the kind interest you have shown in remembering us.

We also had a dance on the evening of July 27 in aid of the Red Cross and I believe cleared somewhere between \$30 and \$35, after the expenses were settled.

I am sending a list of the work we sent for the Red Cross:—70 triangular bandages; 30 khaki handkerchiefs; 26 cheesecloth handkerchiefs; 3 nurses' aprons; 60 pillow cases; 10 towels; 2 pairs socks; 60 hot water bottle covers; 60 bed pan covers; 20 roll bandages.

MRS. G. J. DAWSON.

Armadia.

A YOUNG PEOPLE'S DAY

Since our last annual meeting there has been no report sent in from our association. At our annual meeting Mrs. G. McAllan was elected president but on account of other duties was forced to resign and Mrs. George Robson, the vice-president, took the chair for the remainder of the year. We had 16 members during the past year and have been holding our meetings at the homes of the members during the summer months. The association bought yarn and the members have been knitting socks for the soldiers in the trenches during the meetings and the social time after the meeting was adjourned. On July 25 the ladies provided lunch and invited all the children of the surrounding country to go to the lake at Surbiton for a picnic and a swim in the lake. The children met in Dinsmore and were taken in cars belonging to or hired by the members. About 10 car loads were taken. A splendid time was enjoyed by the youngsters and the older ones who chaperoned the picnic. Some very interesting papers have been prepared and read by the members. The ladies were instrumental in having a Grain Growers' service on May 27. We have sent money at different times to the Y.M.C.A., the Red Cross and Belgian Relief funds.

MRS. HOPE JONES,
Dinsmore W.G.G.A. Sec.-Treas.

ORGANIZED FOR EFFICIENCY

I think it is time you heard from our society at Cory. We were organized in May of last year and have a membership of 26 this year. During this time we have devoted \$146.35 to different patriotic purposes. We hold our regular meeting once a month. Some months we have a special paper read by one of the members; at other times we exchange recipes and discuss matters of interest to housekeepers. Our local is divided into five districts with a captain over each district and a convenor over all. Our convenor secures work of all kind from the Red Cross in Saskatoon and distributes to the different captains and they give to the members in their district. In this way we accomplish a lot of work for the Red Cross. The attendance at our meetings has been unusually large all summer owing to the fact of so many having automobiles and the ladies running them and calling around for those who otherwise wouldn't get out. In some of the districts we meet every two weeks to sew and we have such a nice social time.

We have been holding our monthly meetings around at the different homes. This has been the means of promoting the social life in our community very much. We had the pleasure of having an address from Miss Stocking, also one from Mrs. Ernest Myers of the Saskatoon Equal Franchise League. Our society will be very glad to receive any ideas or pointers from you at any time in regard to our work. We are looking forward to greater work next year.

MRS. N. F. JORDAN,
Cory W.G.G.A. Sec.-Treas.

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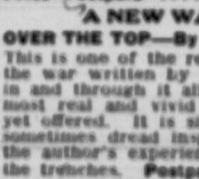


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A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED

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FARM MANAGEMENT

YIELDS AND PRICES

Agricultural conditions due to the war are abnormal. A study of the relation between yields and prices in normal times should, however, be profitable. One of the best treatises on this subject is that published a couple of years ago by Davenport, of Illinois, and upon which the following remarks are based:

We are just emerging from a pioneer agriculture in which land had little value because it was abundant and labor was the principal element in the cost of production. Although the farmer has been wasteful of fertility he has been exceedingly economical of labor, which was costly, and has produced the cheapest food the world has ever eaten or ever will eat, though the yield per acre has been little more than half that of other countries. Our question has not been "How much per acre?" but "How much per man?" and in this the farmer has been right even though his average yield has been low. As land becomes scarcer and therefore more costly, the elements other than labor are becoming higher in cost. The yield must depend not merely upon the farmer's knowledge of production but upon the cost of production under the new conditions. Experiments were conducted in Illinois with corn yields varying from 26 bushels to a maximum of 120 bushels, the yield being regulated by fertilizer. It was found that no money was being made on either extreme; the one because the yield was not sufficient to pay the labor, and in the other because the fertilizer was so costly as to swallow all the profit. The problem of the farmer is to determine at what point between extreme yields to fix his average yield and in determining this point he must take into consideration the value of his land, the cost of labor and the probable price he will receive for his product. We cannot recklessly increase the yield per acre. On the other hand we cannot continue the old time wasteful methods of soil exhaustion, cheap and effective though they were in their day because they are resulting in decreased yields in the face of increased demands. If our declining yields due to soil exhaustion are to be arrested and turned even to slight increases to meet the growing demands, it is clear that new methods must be employed, but the object must be a moderate increase in yields by economic methods and not extreme yields which are bound to result in loss to the farmer and in prohibitive prices for food or both.

Rational Procedure

The first step in a rational procedure is the correction of adverse conditions by relatively inexpensive methods, such as a better adjustment of crops to soil and to locality and the organization of more economic systems of farming with special attention to livestock, the distribution of labor and the investment of capital. The farmer with a little or no capital must confine himself to practices that would pay every year while the man with considerable means is free to follow those more expensive methods which pay best in the long run even though the adverse season now and then might show a loss. This lack of capital cannot be remedied by short time loans to the small farmer nor by loans of any kind to the farmer whose yields are limited by bad cultivation or to the one incapable of managing his business upon the more complex and, to him, more dangerous basis that will be at once established when he attempts to increase his yields by a larger use of capital.

It is commonly said that not enough floating capital is invested upon our farms, but it must be remembered both in extending credit and in making loans that the farmer has had little experience in handling capital. Both he and the lender must be satisfied that the loan will be judiciously used or it may result disastrously. The student of agriculture cannot fail to see the danger of over-capitalization in attempts to secure abnormally high yields, a danger which increases as the practice spreads, for although one man

(Continued on Page 28)

Christmas Eve in the Trenches

JUST picture to yourself what Christmas Eve must be in the trenches! You can hardly realize just how eager must be the anticipation of the Christmas parcels from home—how intense the disappointment if they fail to arrive on time. Better late than never, of course, but infinitely more appreciated if on time.

There are a good many things we can ship for you through our London office, avoiding any danger of an encounter with a "sub" and ensuring prompt and safe delivery.

For instance, Waltham Watches, and there is no finer gift for a soldier than a Waltham Wrist Watch. You can choose these splendid timekeepers from our catalogue and have us issue instructions to our London office for the watch to be shipped from England, saving duty and avoiding risk.

Write us telling us in your own way just about what you want, and have us send you a catalogue with our suggestions. Your parcel should be on the way. Better write now—TODAY.



D. R. Dingwall Limited
WINNIPEG



You Simply Can't Beat Fairweather Quality in Men's and Women's Fur and Fur Lined Coats

From coast to coast our reputation is known for producing highest grade furs. Our own trading posts in the far north country supply the raw skins and our expert furriers are trained in the proper designing of fashionable garments. This means much to you. Your selection is made from the best that money can buy—and you purchase direct from the manufacturer saving profits that must be paid when you purchase under other conditions.

Write For Our Catalogue—Note These Sample Values

- | | |
|--|--|
| Men's Fur Coats | Women's Fur Coats |
| Men's Raccoon Coats —Made from full furred dark skins, especially selected, large shawl collars, slash pockets, lined with best quality quilted farmers' satin. This is a superior garment and special value. All sizes, at \$225.00 | Ladies' Raccoon Coat —Made from extra choice and very dark skins. Extra heavy furred, closely matched with large shawl collar and cuffs—lined with extra good quality of grey farmers' satin. 52 inches long. All sizes. Price \$225.00 |
| Men's Plucked Beaver Coats —Extra dark fur, made from selected Northern skins, large shawl collars, lined with best skinnery's satin, all sizes, only \$275.00 | Ladies' Natural Mink Coat —Made from blue dark skins, large shawl collar and cuffs, brown farmers' satin lining, 45 inches long, all sizes. Price \$67.50 |
| Men's Australian Oon Coats —Made from extra heavy furred skins, with large shawl collars, also has a good quality of quilted lining, a splendid fur coat in every way, 50 inches long. All sizes at \$67.50 | Ladies' Australian Oon Coat —Very closely furred, a dark grey color with extra large collar and cuffs, lined with trimmed possum with fancy pocket in lining. We have this coat in all sizes, 45 inches long, lined \$67.50 |
| Men's Chamotte Lined Coat —Made from extra heavy beaver cloth, with a beautiful Otter collar. This is an excellent coat in every way and extra good quality \$90.00 | Ladies' Hudson Seal Coat —Made from the finest of Hudson Seal skins, beautifully matched, has a very large square collar of Alaska skin, also large cuffs of seal, and a three inch border around bottom of coat, making one of the very classiest ladies' coats this season. Lined with silk \$317.50 |

Fairweather & Co. Limited
297-299 Portage Avenue
WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of United Grain Growers Limited, October 29, 1917)

The movement of all grains is averaging well over a thousand cars per day passing inspection. Many country points are complaining of acute car shortage which means that the elevators soon get filled and the marketing of grain is held up. Heavy snowfalls have been general over all parts of the prairie provinces and in a lot of places have found much threshing unfinished and the grain still in stock.

Prices have not changed much during the week for oats and barley. On Thursday there was a bulge in oats prices, induced by considerable eastern buying and covering by shorts. The advance was not supported and at Saturday's close there was very little gain over the previous week. In fact, distant futures were lower. In the United States the movement of corn is continuing very slow and prices of cash corn are abnormally high.

Barley of the first two grades advanced 1/2 cent, while the lower two grades declined a like amount. Dealers state that present prices are in line for eastern and export business, but that the uncertainty of the transportation question makes it difficult to do business. Shipments of wheat are given the preference in regard to boat space, and it is not possible to book space in advance for other grains.

acres, against 30,320,000 acres harvested in the previous season. The yield per acre this year was 11.52 bushels, compared with 10.65 bushels in the previous season.

WHEAT BUYING DEPOT

A rumor is current that a flour buying depot will be established in Winnipeg. Flour for the allies has been purchased through New York, with the result, it is stated, that the big firms got the contracts and that the small mills have frequently been idle. The aim of the new arrangement will be to keep every mill in Canada busy flour buying and wheat buying will be co-ordinated so that there will be no conflict of interests between the millers and the wheat export company.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, October 27, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$2 21	Prices set
2 Nor. wheat	2 18	Prices set
No. 3 wheat	2 15	Prices set
3 white oats	64	\$0.57-0.58
Barley	1 10-1 21	1.07-1.30
Flax, No. 1	3 03 1/2	3 19

Wheat futures are dropped.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	23	24	25	26	27	29	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats	67 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	60 1/2
Dec. 65	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	60 1/2
Flax	304	304	309	309	304	304	297	296 1/2
Dec. 294	301 1/2	301 1/2	309	309	295 1/2	295 1/2	290	290

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

	This Year	Last Year
1 Hard	152,528 40	15,323 30
1 Nor.	2,030,369 00	1,434,778 00
2 Nor.	1,445,798 30	2,017,012 50
3 Nor.	329,549 30	1,962,941 40
No. 4	393,987 00	1,080,130 20
Others	1,012,745 70	2,921,769 50

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, October 24, was as follows:

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Calgary	Wheat	57,270.00	3,756.00	129,921.00
	Oats	17,892.00	8,270.00	78,111.00
	Flax	1,241.00	.....	1,351.00
	Barley	.....	.....	516.00
Moore	Wheat	137,491.20	88,515.20	258,435.40
	Oats	21,433.10	3,885.20	64,434.24
	Barley	.....	.....	641.32
	Flax	.....	.....	70.10

	This Week	Last Week	Increase	Decrease
1 C.W.	8,716 25	52,936 06		
2 C.W.	1,504,681 12	1,984,178 24		
3 C.W.	328,855 22	528,449 04		
Ex. 1 1/4	422,250 27	261,222 31		
Others	1,198,822 94	1,036,190 04		
This week	3,463,329 11	3,861,086 01		
Last week	3,040,976 33	2,944,157 16		
Increase	422,352 12	916,928 19		
Barley	Ex. 3 C.W.	3,817 34	1 N.W.C.	184,290 27
	270,649 30	2 C.W.	34,201 28	
	252,167 21	3 C.W.	3,670 53	
	139,787 29	Others	49,185 37	
	197,455 23			
This week	863,867 19	This week	271,348 33	
Last week	753,244 28	Last week	234,198 38	
Increase	110,622 39	Increase	36,150 01	

THE CASH TRADE

(Minneapolis, October 27)

CORN—A car of new corn was here today from southern South Dakota. It was good quality and dry. No. 3 yellow closed at \$2.13 to \$2.15, other grades at \$1.50 to \$2.10.

OATS—Slow. Buying power limited. No. 2 white closed at \$2.14 to \$2.16. No. 1 white oats at \$2.14 to \$2.16. Receipts today 95 cars, last year 95; shipments today 77 cars, last year 234. Chicago receipts today 290 cars, last year 234.

RYE—Demand limited. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.78 to \$1.77. Receipts today 59 cars, last year 51; shipments today 23 cars, last year 16. Chicago receipts today 12 cars.

BARLEY—Good demand for choice quality free from oats. Everything else slow. Prices closed at \$1.07 to \$1.30. Receipts today 100 cars, last year 94; shipments today 60 cars, last year 70.

FLAXSEED—Demand good at 40 over November for choice. No. 1 seed closed at \$3.17 to \$3.19, on spot, and to arrive \$3.16 to \$3.18. Receipts today 47 cars, last year 101; shipments today 10 cars, last year 8. Lined oil shipments totaled 194,333 lbs. oil cake and meal shipments 860,660 lbs.

SHIPMENTS

	1917—Lake	1916—Lake
Wheat	9,265,721 10	2,767,183 30
Oats	114,421 04	491,221 18
Barley	159,635 38	151,656 38
Flax	42,210 26	128,441 33
	1917—Rail	1916—Rail
Wheat	132,060 10	130,161 49
Oats	411,809 31	173,881 02
Barley	44,610 10	38,307 01
Flax	17,850 30	271 03

CANADIAN WHEAT SUPPLY

Week ending October 25, 1917

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Ft. Arthur Ter.	5,861,978	3,463,289	863,867
In East. Can. Ter.	422,405	290,555	
Total	3,863,794	1,144,422	1,144,422
In American Ter.	4,765,942	201,588	430,190
Total this week	4,687,322	1,574,612	
Total last week	4,157,238	3,745,802	1,423,585
Total last year	23,252,555	3,338,981	794,409

RECORD WHEAT CROP FOR INDIA

Washington, D.C.—A record crop of wheat in India is reported in a dispatch to the department of agriculture. British India officials estimate the 1916-17 crop at 379,232,000 bushels, 323,008,000 bushels the year before.

The area harvested this year was 32,940,000

STOP TRADING IN CORN FUTURES

Chicago, Oct. 23.—Trading in November and December corn has been stopped by decision of the board of trade directors. The announcement was made tonight after a meeting of the committee, which lasted several hours. The members of the board were notified to cease trading in the two futures, except to fulfill such contracts as are in existence.

MOVEMENT OF CANADIAN WHEAT

Washington, Oct. 24.—Under an arrangement between the United States food administration and the Canadian food controller, large supplies of Canadian wheat are to begin moving at once by way of the Great Lakes to the eastern United States flour mills so they may resume full capacity operations.

The wheat will be purchased through the Canadian government at the same price as fixed for the American 1917 crop. It is understood will relieve pressure upon the American northwestern supply.

The previous arrangements, "the food administration announced," by which milling in the Minneapolis and northwest sections was reduced from 100 to 60 per cent, capacity to allow the lake movement from the northwest to the eastern mills, has been removed and the Minneapolis and northwest mills generally are now running at full capacity.

Unless peace should intervene and the food administration come to an end, there will be no change in the government purchase price of the 1917 harvest of wheat. This announcement was made today by the food administration in denial of rumors current in some agricultural sections that the price was to be altered.

In event of peace it was pointed out the large quantities of wheat now inaccessible in Australia and India would be available to the world's markets and the maintenance of the present price would be then unlikely.

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Oct. 27.—The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited reports receipts at the Union stockyards for last week as follows: Cattle, 10,201; calves, 676; sheep and lambs, 1,413; hogs, 3,570.

With a continued heavy run this week the market has been remarkably strong on all grades except on light common steers and feeders; on this class there is probably a difference of 25 cents per cwt. Also the market on light thin cows might be called a little lower. The trade on all good butcher stuff has been very brisk with a few fancy weight steers bringing as high as 10 cents. The new government free tariff on huffers going back to the country has caused quite a movement on this class and the good kind are meeting with a ready sale. The call market is much the same as last week with the good sucker kind selling at from 8 to 9 cents.

Eastern markets show a very marked weakness in hogs, with the result prices have been dropping daily, closing at the 15 cent mark on Saturday. The probability of any price for some little time is very slim.

CALGARY

Calgary, Oct. 27.—The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited reports this week's Alberta stockyards receipts as: Horses, 271; cattle, 3,332; hogs, 1,333; sheep, 684. The corresponding week a year ago was: Horses, 325; cattle, 2,770; hogs, 1,565; sheep, 475.

Very light receipts were received on the first three days of the week, and the commission men were enabled to make a fairly good clean up of their pens in readiness for the heavy run that followed on Thursday and Friday. On Thursday we sold a bunch of 1,350 lb. steers for Jay J. Brown of Three Hills at \$8.80 and some nice cows out of the same shipment at \$7.40. There is no doubt that this market is showing considerable weakness and it would take something exceptionally choice to realize over 9 cents. The slow demand this week for good feeders has had a depressing effect on the medium butcher steers and these sold fully 25 cents lower. We quote extra choice heavy steers suitable for eastern shipment at \$8.75 to \$9.25, good heavy butcher steers \$8.25 to \$8.65, medium butcher steers \$8.00 to \$8.30 and common butchers \$7.25 to \$7.65, with a few selling from \$6.65 to \$7.25. There is a steady demand for bulls and tops are worth \$6.25 to \$6.50, with medium bullocks at \$5.25 and \$6.00. The demand for feeding steers has not been so brisk as last week, but good two-year-old steers from 800 to 900 lb. are quickly picked up around \$7.40 to \$7.65, and yearlings are realizing \$5.00 to \$5.50. Under the present conditions of the market and in view of the heavy receipts of cattle we believe any of our customers having lots of feed would be well advised to sell their cattle for a few weeks yet, provided they are in a position to do so, as the local packing concerns are no doubt overloaded with cattle, and until the effect of this has worn off the market will be slow and drab.

There were more hogs on the market this week than has been the case for some time, but in sympathy with all eastern markets a heavy decline in price took place. We sold all our hogs up to Wednesday at \$15.00, Thursday hogs declined another 25 cents and sold at \$15.25, with Friday's hogs going at \$15.00. Top price on hogs a year ago \$10.00.

The sheep receipts continue very light and prices rule steady. We sold a mixed bunch of lambs and yearlings weighing on an average 92 lbs. at \$12.75 per 100 lbs., and a very inferior lot of ewes at \$9.50 per 100 lbs. We quote good fat lambs 12 1/2 to 13 cents, fat wethers 11 1/2 to 12 1/2 cents and good fat ewes 10 to 11 cents.

The Livestock Markets

Chicago, Oct. 25.—High prices and anti-consumption agitation have affected the dressed meat trade very adversely and much of this product is going into storage at the highest prices in market history. Chicago received over 102,000 cattle last week, making a new record. All the smaller markets are over-storing and embargoes have been necessary at a number of them. Packers are considering the storage of beef a good investment since it can be carried through the period of light supply of the next five months and army consumption is almost certain to take up all surplus. Every corner in the country is full of frozen meat and the end of the accumulation is not in sight. Heavy steers are very scarce.

Prices of 50 cents to \$1.50 on all middle grades marked last week's congestion. Every slackening in the supply, however, was attended with an advance in price which showed the strong technical strength of the market. The top cattle are selling at \$16.75 to \$17.00. Packers are getting thousands of scrub steers weighing from 600 to 1000 lb. without feed or quality at from \$6.00 to \$9.50. For the first time during the season culling cows were sold at \$4.75 to \$4.85, i.e. below the \$5.00 mark, but they have now gone back to \$5.00 to \$5.25. Discarded dairy cows make up the greater quantity of these.

Hog values declined \$2.00 last week, only a few of the best sold above \$15.25. Many country shippers lost large sums by the recent break and plenty of them were put out of business. The quality was very ordinary and much of the mixed packing stuff sold at \$14.75 to \$15.50. Packers are cutting these hogs up at a good profit at present prices.

LIVESTOCK

	Winnipeg	Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul
	Oct. 27	Oct. 24	Oct. 27	Oct. 25	Oct. 24
Cattle					
Choice steers	8 50-9 50	8 00-8 85	11 00-12 00	10 00-17 00	11 50-15 50
Best butcher steers	7 75-8 25	6 00-6 50	10 00-11 00	8 50-9 00	10 75-16 00
Fair to good butcher steers	5 50-7 50	5 25-5 75	7 50-10 00	6 50-8 50	9 50-11 50
Good to choice fat cows	7 00-8 00	5 25-5 75	8 00-8 75	7 00-7 50	6 50-8 25
Medium to good cows	6 50-6 75	4 50-5 00	7 00-7 50	6 50-7 50	5 75-6 50
Common cows	4 50-5 50	4 00-4 50	5 50-6 50	5 50-6 50	5 00-5 50
Canners	4 50-5 50	3 00-3 75	4 75-5 25	4 75-5 40	4 50-5 00
Good to choice heifers	7 50-8 50	5 75-6 25	9 50-10 25	8 50-12 00	6 50-7 50
Fair to good heifers	7 25-7 50	5 00-5 50	7 50-9 00	6 75-8 50	5 75-6 50
Best cows	6 50-7 50	5 00-6 00	6 50-7 50	6 50-7 50	6 50-7 50
Best butcher bulls	6 50-7 00	5 25-5 75	8 00-8 50	8 25-10 75	6 50-7 50
Common to bullock bulls	4 00-6 00	4 50-5 00	5 50-6 50	5 50-7 50	4 75-6 50
Fair to good feeder steers	7 75-8 50	5 00-6 00	8 00-9 25	7 00-9 00	7 50-12 50
Best good stocker steers	6 00-7 50	5 00-5 50	7 50-8 50	7 50-9 00	5 50-7 00
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$75-\$90	\$65-\$80	\$90-\$125	\$75-\$90	.....
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$60-\$75	\$45-\$55	\$65-\$85	\$70-\$75	.....
Hogs					
Choice hogs, weighed off	15 00	\$10 50	16 00-16 50	15 25	15 25-16 00
Light hogs	14 00	9 00	.....	15 00-15 50	.....
Heavy hogs	11 50-12 50	7 00	.....	14 25-14 50	.....
Slugs	10 00-11 00	5 50	.....	14 75-16 70	.....
Sheep and Lambs					
Choice lambs	9 00-14 50	9 50-10 25	12 00-16 00	8 00-9 75	8 00-10 00
Best killing sheep	7 00-10 00	7 00-8 75	11 00-13 00	10 50-13 00	10 75-12 50

COUNTRY PRODUCTS

	Winnipeg	Calgary
	Oct. 27	Oct. 26
Butter (per lb.)		
No. 1 dairy	40c	35c
Eggs (per doz.)	42c	40c
New laid	42c	40c
Potatoes		
In sacks, per bushel	\$1 10	65c
Milk and Cream		
Sweet cream per lb. fat	50c	45c
Cream for butter-making (per lb. butter-fat)	44c	40c
Live Poultry		
Fowl (Yearlings)	15c	14c
Spring Chickens	15c	14c
Ducks	14c-17c	14c
Turkeys	20c-25c	20c-25c
Hay (per ton)		
No. 1 Timothy	\$14 \$20	\$15
No. 1 Meadow	\$12	\$10
No. 9 Upland	\$12	\$10-\$15

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from October 23 to October 29 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS						BARLEY			FLAX				
	1"	2"	3"	4	5	6	Feed	T1	T2	T3	2CW	3CW	Ex 1	Fd 1	Fd 2	Fd 3	1 NW	2CW		
Oct. 29	221	218	215	207	194	187	190	215	212	207	67	64	64	62	61	120	115	110	304	301
Oct. 28	221	218	215	207	194	187	190	215	212	207	67	64	64	62	61	120	115	110	304	301
Oct. 27	221	218	215	207	194	187	190	215	212	207	67	64	64	62	61	120	115	110	304	301
Oct. 26	221	218	215	207	194	187	190	215	212	207	67	64	64	62	61	120	115	110	304	301
Oct. 25	221	218	215	207	194	187	190	215	212	207	67	64	64	62	61	120	115	110	304	301
Oct. 24	221	218	215	207	194	187	190	215	212	207	67	64	64	62	61	120	115	110	304	301
Week	221	218	215	207	194	187	190	215	212	207	67	64	64	62	61	120	115	110	304	301
Year	197	194	179	164																

Read, Mark, Learn and Then Do Likewise

Convincing Proof

If the producers require further proof that the only sane method of disposing of their grain is on the

Sample Market at Fort William

please note the following:—

A farmer, living at Manor, Sask., consigned a car of No. 4 Northern Wheat to a local grain firm. The grade price was \$2.07 per bushel. A sample of the grain was placed on the sample tables, three or four bids were received, and eventually the car was sold at \$2.09 1/4 per bushel—a premium of 2 1/4 cents per bushel over the grade price.

The cost of handling this car was just the same as if it had been sold on grade certificate. In other words, the above farmer by his vision and foresight made a net gain of 2 1/4 cents per bushel.

Farmers

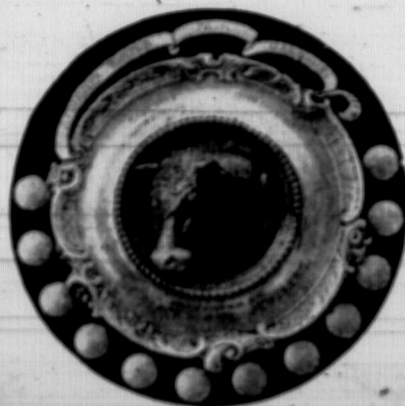
How long are you going to continue to sell your grain on grade certificate and lose money? We are sending out circulars regarding the progress of sample market trading, and what it means to the producers in dollars and cents. If you want these, please drop us a postcard or letter. We will be glad to place your name on the mailing list. Enquiries cheerfully and promptly answered. Address

The Secretary,
Grain Exchange,
Fort William, Ont.

Some of the firms doing business in this Exchange and licensed and bonded by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada:—

Black's Elevator Ltd.	Fort William
Bole Grain Co.	" "
Canadian Feed Man. Co.	" "
Davidson & Smith	" "
Dwyers' Elevator Co., Ltd.	" "
Fort William Grain Co., Ltd.	" "
Lakeport Elevator Co., Ltd.	" "
Merchants' Grain Co., Ltd.	" "
Mutual Elevator Co., Ltd.	" "
Muirhead-Bole Grain Co.	" "
B. J. Ostrander & Co.	" "
N. M. Paterson Co., Ltd.	" "
Progressive Farmers' Elevator Co., Ltd.	" "
Roy Elevator Co., Ltd.	" "
Stevens Grain Co., Ltd.	" "
M. Sellars & Sons	" "
Service Grain Co., Ltd.	" "

COLONY FARM STOCK SALE
New Westminster, Oct. 19.—Over \$18,000 was realized at the Provincial Government sale of pedigreed stock at the Colony Farm at Essondale yesterday. There were over 300 buyers present from all parts of the province as well as men from Alberta, Ontario and from Washington state. Prices realized were not as high as the quality of stock offered warranted, but top figures were paid in some cases.
Some of the highest figures paid yesterday were by the Dominion Government. They bought over \$6,000 worth of stock to be placed on the various Dominion Government farms in Canada. Animals they purchased included Bosuban Queen with foal for \$1,150; Colony Marquis, \$1,250; Monelle, nine-year-old Clydesdale, \$1,250. Eight of the best horses were reserved by the government for the agricultural department at



The Shield to be given to the winner of the Boys' and Girls' Baby Seal Contest at Calgary Winter Fair

the B.C. University when that gets under way. The animals will be used for breeding purposes.
SASKATOON WINTER FAIR
The Saskatoon Winter Fair will be held December 4, 5 and 6. \$12,200 in prizes are being offered, distributed as follows: Horses, \$5,000; cattle, \$3,000; sheep, \$1,100; swine, \$1,100; poultry, \$2,000. \$50 in prizes will be offered in the sheep dog trial. \$100 is being offered in livestock judging competition, \$25 each for the competition in horses, cattle, sheep and swine respectively. In some classes of poultry as high as 12 prizes will be offered besides ribbons. A special feature will be the dressed poultry department for which the management are offering attractive prizes with the approach of the Christmas trade. Entries in all departments will close on November 29. Prize lists and information can be obtained on application to the manager, C. B. Fisher, Room 58, York Building, Saskatoon.

TO MAKE PICKLED PIG'S FEET
To Make Pickled Pigs' Feet—Soak the pig's feet for 12 hours in cold water. Scrape them clean and remove the toes. Boil until soft, four or five hours will usually be required. Salt them when partially done. Pack them in a stone jar and cover them with hot spiced vinegar. They are served cold or split and fried in a batter made of eggs, flour, milk and butter.

HOME MADE SOAP
Put the waste bits of fat or fatty material into a kettle. To purify add a raw potato sliced thinly, boil very slowly till the potato shows are crisp and brown, then strain through several thicknesses of cheese cloth. Dissolve one pound of lye in 11 cups of water and pour it gradually into seven pounds of the clarified and strained fat, stirring the mass till it is creamy and thoroughly mixed. Pour into molds to harden. This will make a satisfactory soap for dishwashing, laundry and similar purposes.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS	
Belgian Relief Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$10,953 02
Ed. W. Sullivan, Winnipeg, Sask.	50 00
Total	\$11,003 02
Serbian Relief Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$243 00
Ed. W. Sullivan, Winnipeg, Sask.	50 00
Total	\$293 00
Polish Relief Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$ 50 00
Ed. W. Sullivan, Winnipeg, Sask.	50 00
Total	\$100 00
Blue Cross Fund	
Lily Goring, Waukegan, Man.	\$1 00
Total	\$1 00
Previously Acknowledged	
Red Cross Fund	\$1,097 56
British Soldiers' Relief Fund	30 00
Canadian Patriotic Fund	500 00
French Red Cross Fund	61 00
French Wounded Emergency Fund	5 00
Y.M.C.A. Military Fund	25 00
Prisoners of War Fund	105 00
Returned Soldiers' Fund	25 00
Total	\$18,645 96

DEATH OF GLEN CAMPBELL
Lieut. Col. Glen Campbell died in the hospital in France on October 21 from kidney trouble. Col. Campbell was born in Fort Pelly, Sask., the son of a chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company and the discoverer of the Yukon river. Col. Campbell subsequently established a stock farm in the Riding Mountains, near Gilbert Plains, where he continued to make his home until the outbreak of the war, and where his farming and stock raising enterprises were very successful. In 1902 he was elected to the Manitoba Assembly, and was returned in 1907 by acclamation. The following year he re-

signed and entered the house of commons, where he sat until the elections of 1911. Since 1912 he has been chief inspector of the Indian agencies for Canada.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Continued from Page 35

may safely increase his yields without depressing the price, if all the farmers were to follow the example the price would drop and all would lose money. Under this principle a few farmers will always be practicing methods not practicable for the mass. By this we see that in the long run the chief results of better farming would be realized by the consumer rather than by the farmer. All attempts to hold down production with the purpose of raising the price are as unavailing as they are unwarranted. The world wants food and the principles herein presented are the ones that will guarantee the cheapest production.

It is relatively safe, therefore, to invest capital freely upon the farm for the sake of correcting abnormal conditions and raising the yield to the normal, but beyond that point it will pay only when prices rise. As we approach this point by reason of increased population with increased demands, either the cost of food must rise or labor will be greatly degraded, as the farmer cannot afford to produce the increase needed. As the population increases therefore but one alternative will present itself. Each human unit must become more efficient in production or it must deny itself most of what is now enjoyed. We should ascertain and practice those relatively inexpensive methods belonging to a transition stage that correct bad conditions and thereby considerably increase the yield without seriously raising the cost of production, so that the result may be profitable alike to the farmer and to the public whom he serves. In this good work there is no danger of doing too much.

CURRENT EVENTS

The food controller has given notification that he will stop the sale of cereals and cereal products in packages



HON. S. J. LATVA
New Minister of Highways in the Saskatchewan Cabinet

under 20 lbs. Retailers will be given until the first of the new year, and wholesalers and manufacturers until December 1, to dispose of their present stocks.

An order-in-council has been passed rescinding the prohibitory law against the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, which has been prohibited in Canada since the eighties.

The notice deposits in Canadian banks total \$958,393.54 according to the monthly bank statement for September.

The first session of the fourth legislature of Saskatchewan elected on June 26 has been called to meet on November 13.

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STOCK—MISCELLANEOUS

FOREST HOME FARM—PRESENT OFFERING: Clydesdale mares and fillies; seven Short-horn bulls; Yorkshire swine, both sexes; sixteen Oxford Down rams; B. P. Rock cockerels and pullets. A splendid lot of stuff at reasonable prices. Shipping stations, Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 42f

DUROC JERSEY PIGS FROM PRIZE WINNING stock, registered. Gilts, \$35.00; fall pigs, both sexes, \$10.00 each; three, \$25.00. Guild's breu-to-lay strain S.C. White Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50. Empire Stock and Poultry Farm, Assinibois, Sask. 42-3

FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED SHROP- shire rams; also one registered Shorthorn bull, twenty-one months old. W. S. Wilson, Holland, Man. 42-3

SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES AND YORK- shires. Prices reduced on young bulls. Boufford & Sons, MacGregor, Man. 23f

HORSES

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., breeders of Clydesdales. Mares and fillies for sale. 23f

CATTLE

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWENTY REGIS- tered Jersey cattle. Heavy milkers, rich in butter fat. Apply, D. Smith, Gladstone, Man. 29f

FOR SALE—REGISTERED ABERDEEN- Angus bull and heifer calves of choicest breeding. D. Paterson, Berton, Man. 41-5

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED- ers of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

SWINE

DUROC-JERSEYS—LATE AUGUST AND early September pigs for sale, from prize winning stock. Price, one, twelve dollars; more than one, ten dollars each. At six weeks old. Boars farrowed May 2, twenty dollars. Thos. Mac- Nutt, Saltcoats, Sask. 44-2

BOARS FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC- Jerseys, the money makers, from our prize winning herd. Have new blood for breeders. Breed sows later. Write for particulars. J. W. Bailey & Son, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 44-4

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7f

SIX FALL BOARS OF 1918 LITTERS, 12 SPRING of 1917, for sale. All first class stock. Price reasonable. E. Bray, The Gold Standard Herd, Negeawa, Man. 44-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS AND sows from choicest stock. All good individuals. Geo. R. Ball, Route No. 2, Strathcona, Alta. 41-4

FOR SALE—TEN CHOICE DUROC-JERSEY May born, also August and September pigs. W. L. Gray, Spruce Grove Farm, Millet, Alta. 44-2

DUROC-JERSEY REGISTERED PIGS FOR sale, 10 to 16 weeks old, \$20.00, \$25.00, either sex. H. R. Lane, Kenaston, Sask. 42-3

HAMPSHIRE—MAY FARROWED REGIS- tered Hampshire boars and gilts for sale of excellent quality. David V. Runkle, Estlin, Sask. 44-3

DUROC-JERSEY BOARS FOR SERVICE AND young stock. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 44-4

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 44-3

PURE BRED BERKSHIRE SWINE—MARCH farrow, Russell M. Sharp, Edraua, Man. 42-3

SHEEP

1,000 BREEDING EWES FOR SALE WITH or without lambs. Registered Suffolk, Oxford, Lincoln, Leicester and Shropshire rams for sale. Also registered Shropshire ewes and lambs. Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 27f

NINE YEARLING RAMS; SOME RAM LAMBS; twenty ewes. Registered Oxford for sale. C. Morton, Innes, Sask. 43-5

REGISTERED LEICESTER RAMS, FIVE Shropshire and seven lambs, for sale. Price right. J. A. Swathmore, Sperling, Man. 43-2

PURE BRED OXFORD DOWN RAM LAMBS for sale, \$20 each. Rogers Bros., Brookdale, Man. 44-2

BREEDING EWES FOR SALE—15 HEAD. I. Crossman, Gurneys, Sask. 44-2

CHOICE OXFORD RAM LAMBS FOR SALE. John Wilkie, Carman, Man. 43-3

DOGS

FOR SALE—TWO MALE RUSSIAN WOLF- hounds, five months. Size and dam bench champions and killers. Griffin, 11905 150 Street, Edmonton.

WOLFHOUNDS—WANTED ONE OR PAIR OF hounds. Must be 25 inches or more at shoulder. Y. Peggink, Edm., Sask.

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

SEEDS WANTED—TIMOTHY, BRDME, WEST- ern 775. Harris McFayden Co., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 24f

CAMBRIA GRAIN GROWERS ASSOCIATION requires one car load of good seed oats. Write to Albert Dwyer, Regina, Sask. 44-2

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

5c. Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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

POULTRY AND EGGS

PURE BRED POULTRY FOR SALE—MAM- moth Toulouse geese and geanders, \$5.00 each; \$15.00 per pair. Large Rouen ducks and drakes, \$5.00 each; \$9.00 per pair. Barred Ply. Rocks. Single and Rose Comb Red cockerels, \$1.00 each; \$7.00 for two. Show Homer pigeons and high flying tipplers, \$1.50 per pair. These prices good only up to December 1. W. J. Sanders & Son, Box 84, Killarney, Man.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH COMBS, COCK- erels \$3.00; pullets \$2.00. Bred from prize stock. Full brothers and sisters to stock worth \$25.00 per bird. Just what you want to improve your stock. D. J. McDonald, 703 Union Bank Bldg., Winnipeg. 43-4

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$4 each, three for \$10. Pullets, \$2 each, six for \$10. All from prize winners. Order early as I had to turn down over forty orders last year. J. Horner, Box 22, Macleod, Alberta. 41-4

FOR SALE—WHITE PEKIN AND INDIAN Runner ducks, females, \$3.00; males, \$1.00; trios not akin, \$2.00. These birds are bred from prize winners. Kay Bros., Carlyle, Sask. 44-2

STOP—BUNY "B" BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK breeding hens, \$2.00 each. Your opportunity for a genuine bargain. Good till November 15. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 41-2

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE—WHITE HOL- land toms, \$6.00; Aylesbury drakes, \$3.00; ducks, \$2.00. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man. 43-2

PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.50 each; two for \$2.50. Ed. Edmunds, Alhson, Alta.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED WHITE INDIAN Runner drakes, \$2.50 each. Mrs. C. H. Easton, Oakville, Man.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50 each. R. Small, Beaver, Manitoba. 43-3

100 MAMMOTH IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS, \$2.00 each. Pure bred Toulouse geese, \$5.00 each. Mrs. B. W. Granger, Goyan, Sask. 43-2

CHOICE S.C.W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each. Bred to lay from prize winners. Wm. Osborne, Foam Lake, Sask. 43-2

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS FOR SALE, \$1.50 each. C. M. Bredt, Francis, Sask. 44-2

PURE BRED PEKIN DUCKS AND DRAKES, price \$2.25 each. A. Syter, Asquith, Sask.

A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDER for five dollars costs three cents.

FARM MACHINERY

TWO-ROLLER CRUSHER, 12 SHAKER- screen, 4 extra rolls; perfect running condition. Price \$55 each. Burr, Pinkham, Sask. 43-2

FARM LANDS

135 ACRE EQUIPPED FARM, \$2000. 10 COWS, pair \$500 horses and pure bred Holstein bull, hens, full equipment farming tools, hay, corn, straw, apples, potatoes, beans, vegetables, etc., etc., included if taken soon. Level machine-worked fields, of fertile dark loam. Plenty of wood, bearing apple orchard, 2000 sugar maples. Good 7-roomed house, 60 foot basement, barn, new 26 foot poultry house, 30 foot hog house, 28 foot wood house and 44 foot carriage house and garage. Mail delivered, near neighbors, school and beautiful lake. \$3,000 takes all. Easy terms to the right man. For details and picture of the buildings see page 17, Strout's Catalog of 321 Bargains in a dozen states. Copy mailed free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Dept. 3201, 150 Nassau St., New York.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

\$5.00 PER ACRE FOR QUARTER SECTION of wild land in Northern Valley, B.C. Level, no stone, has poplar brush, beautiful climate, plenty of rainfall and four miles from railway. This is less than government price. Mac- 645 Garwood Ave., Winnipeg. 43-2

FARMS WANTED—MUST BE HIGHLY cul- tivated, good land, close to school. Send for description blank. No option required, buyers waiting. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 37f

OKANAGAN VALLEY—160 ACRES, VERY productive, fine situation; small house, barn; water piped on, no irrigation required; Arm- strong 4 miles, school 1 1/2, \$30.00 per acre, easy terms. Drawer 5, Enderby, B.C. 44-3

ALBERTA RANCH FOR SALE—ELEVEN HUN- dred acres, with grazing lease adjoining and some free run, providing good range and hay for thousand head. For particulars address owner, R. J. Daley, Edmonton, Alberta. 44-2

IMPROVED FARM LANDS FOR SALE—STATE locality desired. Terms and full particulars on application to General Administration Society, Regina, Sask. 39-4

GOOD, READY-MADE FARMS FOR SALE, for grain raising or stock, with good water, grass and hay lands. For particulars write E. N. Barker, Carleton, Alberta. 41-4

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF good farm for sale. Send description and cash price. Co-operative Sales Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

GRAIN AND STOCK FARMS FULLY EQUIP- ped or unutilized, catalog free. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg 37f

A FEW GOOD IMPROVED FARMS TO RENT, Waddington & Co., Sask., Auriflous, Alberta. 44-7

Guide's Improved Poultry Service

Have you noticed the up-to-the-minute practical articles on Poultry Subjects appearing now in every issue of The Guide? From now on the Poultry Department will be a regular weekly feature of this paper. These articles are commanding for poultry classified advertisers in The Guide a wider market than ever before. The Guide's present lead among poultry classified advertisers is shown by the figures for the amount of poultry classified advertising carried in the three leading farm papers of Western Canada. For the twelve months ending May 31 last the figures were, as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Paper Name, Count Lines, Value. Rows: Grain Growers' Guide, Second Paper, Third Paper.

In addition to being the recognized leading medium for poultry classified advertising in Western Canada and carrying an up-to-date poultry department in every issue, The Guide offers you the largest net paid, audited, circulation of any farm paper in Western Canada.

A classified advertisement in The Guide's Farmers' Market Place is the first step to successful marketing of your pure bred poultry. Try an Ad. on Cockerels now.—Then watch the orders flow.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WINNIPEG, MAN.

CITY PROPERTY

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSE, FURNISHED if desired; close to Brandon College, half block from car lines; owner leaving city. S. H. Brown, 118 22nd Street, Brandon.

FARM HELP

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—MAN FOR FARM for year. Will go shares on cattle if you have money. Good home for right man. Gordon Herbert, Dunrea, Man.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

OUR NEW PRICE LIST, DATED JULY, 1917, covering illustrated catalog, is now ready. It will pay you to get our prices on mixed cars of lumber, shingles, doors, windows, etc. A. B. Cashington Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 35f

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM- arac and round willow fence posts. Write for carload prices delivered at your station. Enter- prise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—SILVER BLACK AND PATCH foxes, Heds from black litters. T. R. Lyons, Waterville, Kings Co., N.S. 41-4

COAL—SCREENED LUMP, BEST COAL FOR stove and furnace. Prompt shipment. Apply, Tuffield Coal Co. Ltd., Tofield, Alta. 44f

WANTED—CARLOAD OF GOOD FEED OATS. Send sample and price to Thos. Bottema, High- worth, Sask. 44-3

WHEN ORDERING GOODS BY MAIL SEND a Dominion Express Money Order.

PATENTS AND LEGAL

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & BOBIN- son, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K. C.; W. H. Trueman, L.L.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W. Robinson, L.L.B. Solicitors to United Grain Growers Limited and subsidiary companies. Offices, 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158, Telephone Garry 4780. 12f

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 12f

PATENTS—CANADIAN, FOREIGN, BOERTON H. Cass, Patent Solicitor, Temple Building, Toronto. Valuable booklets free. 2f

E. V. ROBERTSON, BARRISTER, NOTARY, 209 Herald Building, Calgary. 44-10

RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SASKA- toon. Special attention to tax titles.

DENTISTS

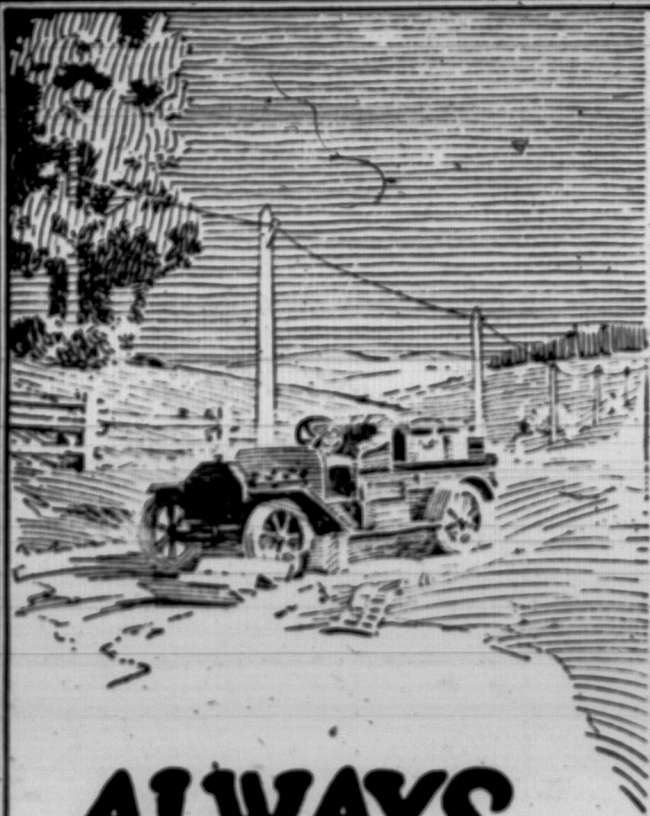
DR. GORDON D. PETERS, 364 BOYD BUILD- ing, Winnipeg, two blocks west Easton. 41-4

Advertisement for 'Eyes Examined, Glasses Correctly Fitted' with details about eye examinations and contact information for Orlington's Limited.

Advertisement for 'CALGARY ARTIFICIAL LIMB FACTORY' with contact information.

Large advertisement for 'Big Advance Hides and Raw Furs' by Northwest Hide & Fur Co. Limited, 278 Rupert Ave., Winnipeg.

Advertisement for 'FOWLER'S CIDERS' with '13 DIFFERENT FLAVORS'.



ALWAYS READY FOR AN EMERGENCY

"Is that you, Bob? Well I'm phoning from Bill Parker's place. I got as far as Clover Hill when I developed engine trouble. She doesn't spark properly. I wish you would go to that big box in the far corner of the Garage, pick out a couple of those Plugs marked "Jumbo Molite" and fetch them to me on your Bike. You'll have to hustle because I've only half an hour to get this Milk on the 5.15 train."

¶ That's the way it goes. Just little time saving incidents like this in the every day life of the 130,000 progressive Canadian Farmers who have Telephones, is what is helping to keep the Business of Agriculture at the top of the Nation's Industries.

¶ To the woman on the Farm, the Telephone has proved the greatest boon. It keeps her in touch with her neighbors and the various social activities of her community. It banishes loneliness and creates contentment.

¶ But its greatest value comes in a case of emergency—when time is the greatest factor and the doctor or vet is wanted. The Telephone will reach them quicker than any other known method and it only takes one such incident to make it pay for itself several times over.

¶ "How the Telephone Helps the Farmer" is a Book you should read if you have no Telephone. A Copy will gladly be mailed you without cost or obligation. Clip the Coupon and mail to-day.

WE SUPPLY everything a Telephone Company needs from the organization of a Company to the complete plant—inside apparatus and batteries as well as line construction material and tools. Our business is the telephone business.

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REGINA

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Helps the Farmer"

Name.....

Address.....

G.G.G. 713